

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Snehlata Shrivastava

Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

P. C. Tripathi

Joint Secretary

Usha Jain

Director

J.B.S. Rawat

Additional Director

Kaveri Jeswal

Joint Director

Rohini Sharma

Editor

© 2018 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the Material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

INTERNET

The Original Version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address:

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2018 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition)
and Printed by M/s DRV Grafix Print, 41 Institutional Area, D-Block Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058

CONTENTS

Sixteenth Series, Vol. XXXII, Fifteenth Session, 2018/1940 (Saka)

No. 9, Tuesday, July 31, 2018/Ashadha 9, 1940 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 181 to 184.....	3-38
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 185 to 200.....	38-124
Unstarred Question Nos. 2071 to 2300.....	124-747
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER	
Function to confer outstanding Parliamentarian Award.....	747-748
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	749-787
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA.....	787-789
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	
49th to 52nd Reports.....	789
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	
Shri C. R. Chaudhary.....	789-790
(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	
Shrimati Krishna Raj.....	790
MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016– EXTENSION OF TIME.....	791
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS — (2018- 2019).....	791
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS — (2015-2016).....	791-792
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to revise the pension of bank employees	
Dr. Kirit P. Solanki.....	828

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)	Regarding provision of houses to differently-abled persons under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Shri Prahlad Singh Patel.....	828
(iii)	Regarding permanent teachers in Eklavya model Residential School in Gujarat and additional Eklavya model Residential Schools in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency in Gujarat Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava.....	828-829
(iv)	Need to improve BSNL mobile and landline telephone service in Amreli Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia	829-830
(v)	Need to include names of people found eligible in Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011 in Balaghat Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh in official records Shri Bodh Singh Bhagat	830
(vi)	Need to run Singrauli – Delhi train and Singrauli Bhopal train on daily basis Shrimati Riti Pathak.....	830-831
(vii)	Regarding price of coffee Kumari Shobha Karandlaje	831
(viii)	Need to extend Chitrakoot-Kanpur Intercity Express upto Lucknow Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra.....	831-832
(ix)	Regarding storage and management of rain water and inter-linking of rivers Col. Sonaram Choudhary.....	832-833
(x)	Need to provide stoppage of Jan Shatabdi Express (train no. 12365/12366) at Paharpur Railway Station in Gaya Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar Shri Hari Manjhi.....	833-834
(xi)	Regarding delay in issuance of NoC by Defence Ministry Dr. Kirit Somaiya	834
(xii)	Need to develop National Highway No. 123 (507) from Herbertpur to Barkot as an all weather road Shrimati Mala Rajyalaxmi Shah.....	834-835
(xiii)	Regarding setting up of Shariat court by AIMPLB Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi	835
(xiv)	Regarding setting up of cold storage facilities for agricultural produce in the rural areas of the country Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal.....	835-836

(xv) Regarding development of water bodies and makeover of dak bungalows in Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary in Maharajganj district, Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Pankaj Chaudhary	836-837
(xvi) Need to ameliorate the plight of stage artists	
Prof. Chintamani Malviya	837
(xvii) Regarding setting up of a unit of National Virology Institute in Kerala	
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	837-838
(xviii) Regarding simplification of referral system under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	
Shri B. N. Chandrappa.....	838
(xix) Regarding privatisation of Salem Steel Plant	
Shri V. Panneerselvam.....	839
(xx) Regarding railway related issues of Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu	
Shri A. Arunmozhithevan.....	840
(xxi) Regarding alleged sale of fake medicines	
Dr. Ratna De (Nag).....	841
(xxii) Regarding citizenship issue in Assam	
Dr. Mamta Sanghamita.....	841
(xxiii) Regarding restrictions on high rise buildings near Santa Cruz Airport, Mumbai	
Shri Rahul Shewale.....	841-842
(xxiv) Regarding re-framing of bank note refund rules by the Reserve Bank of India	
Dr. P. K. Biju	842-843
(xxv) Regarding release of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Bihar	
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	843-844
(xxvi) Regarding upgradation of ESIC hospital in Hisar Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana	
Shri Dushyant Chautala	844
(xxvii) Regarding construction of Angamali-Erumali Sabari Rail Project in Kerala	
Adv. Joice George.....	844
(xxviii) Regarding constituting committee under ICCR	
Shri N. K. Premachandran.....	845

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF INSOLVENCY AND
BANKRUPTCY CODE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2018

AND

INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018.....	845-934
Motion to Consider.....	845
Shri Piyush Goyal.....	846-848
Shri N.K. Premachandran.....	848-853
Dr. Kirit Somaiya.....	853-860
Shri M. Veerappa Moily.....	860-870
Dr. P. Venugopal.....	870-874
Prof. Saugata Roy.....	874-880
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	880-889
Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut.....	889-891
Shri Jayadev Galla.....	892-894
Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy.....	894-897
Shri P. Karunakaran.....	897-900
Shrimati Butta Renuka.....	900-901
Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria.....	902-903
Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra.....	903-905
Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav.....	905-906
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.....	906-907
Shri Jagdambika Pal.....	907-910
Shri Dushyant Chautala.....	910-912
Shri Rajesh Ranjan.....	912-914
Shri Sharad Tripathi.....	914-915
Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury.....	915-932
Clauses 2 to 40 and 1.....	932-934
Motion to Pass.....	934

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	935-936
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	936-944

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	945-946
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	945-948

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Dr. M. Thambidurai

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

Shri Anandrao Adsul

Shri Pralhad Joshi

Dr. Ratna De (Nag)

Shri Ramen Deka

Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao

Shri K.H. Muniyappa

Dr. P. Venugopal

Dr. Kalraj Mishra

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shrimati Snehlata Shrivastava

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 31, 2018/Shravana 09, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No 181, Shri Arvind Sawant,

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Kanpur): Madam Speaker, before the proceedings of the House begins, I have a point of order regarding violation of the Constitution. Under sub-rule (2) of rule 376, [ENGLISH] a point of order may be raised in relation to the Business before the House at the moment. [TRANSLATION] Business of the House is listed in today's List of Business. In this List of Business, Article 120 of the Constitution has been violated. You can check yourself the day and date of Hindi version of today's Revised List of Business in Lok Sabha which is written as 'Thursday, 31 July.' As per the Constitution, business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hind. But while the day in Hindi version of today's List of Business has been written as Thursday, It has been written as 'Tuesday' in the English version.

HON. SPEAKER: Where is it written in Hindi?

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: According to the Constitution, it should be 'Thursday', while according to day it should be 'Tuesday'.

HON. SPEAKER: It should be 'Tuesday'.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If it is Tuesday in

English version, then which is right? As per the Constitution, the language of Parliament should be Hindi.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Where does it say that it should be in Hindi? Discussions should not be in Hindi. Hindi is not my language.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, regarding transaction of business in Hindi or in English the word 'Hindi' comes before the word 'English' in the said article. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. I accept this mistake, I will look into the matter.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, what is your order in this regard?

HON. SPEAKER: I accept that a mistake has been committed. How did it happen, and what did exactly happen, I shall take action in this regard in the office. I cannot take action here. I have accepted it, it is a mistake, it is my mistake.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, it has happened in past also, it has happened three years before also. It has been happening continuously. Many a times, I ignored it but I feel fad to see all this. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam, today is Martyrdom day of Shaheed Udham Singh. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall allow you to speak at 12 O'clock. I have spoken to SG also. Some mistakes are reported time and again, we should take the seriously.

11.02 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: Question No 181, Shri Arvind Sawant

[Translation]

Rohingya Refugees/Migrants

†
*181. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rohingya and others from Myanmar living as refugees and illegal immigrants in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Rohingyas have entered the country as refugees but are involved in illegal activities and also pose a threat to the security of the country, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against them and to ensure safety of Indian citizens;

(c) whether the Government has raised the said issue with the Government of Myanmar, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country including illegal Rohingya immigrants?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Since illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious manner, there is no accurate data regarding number of such migrants living in the country. There are reports about some Rohingya migrants indulging in illegal activities.

Government has issued instructions to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to

take steps for identification of illegal migrants (including Rohingyas), their restriction to specified locations as per provisions of law, capturing their biographic and biometric particulars and cancellation of fake Indian documents in their possession.

Government has taken up the issue of Rohingya migrants with the Government of Myanmar. It has emphasized the need for safe, speedy and sustainable return of these displaced persons.

Detection and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to deport foreign nationals staying illegally in the country. These powers to identify, detain and deport illegally-staying foreign nationals, including Rohingya migrants, have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Bureau of immigration.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Hon. Speaker, there are a number of problems in the country and efforts are or to solve the internal problems. But, in our country we are having one more problem that is related to outsiders. In the year of 1982, Myanmar Government refused to grant citizenship to Rohingyas. Then, genocide took place there, movements were launched, a Police Stations were set on fire, and Hindus were killed. These Rohingyas also fought with Buddhist people. They fled from there and came to Bangladesh and from Bangladesh they came to India. Then they settled across the country. How these people are living in Jammu-Kashmir, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad. Some people belonging to Bangladesh are living in Mumbai Also.

Hon. Speaker, it is a very serious issue. Their habitations are in large numbers in Jammu and Kashmir where Rohingya and Muslim people are living together. They have been provided all facilities such as ration card, electricity, water and Aadhar cards. In future, they will be eligible to fight an election. They have all relevant paper as voter card etc. The root of this problems lies with the Election Commission. In the Election Commission, there is, a law, according to which a provision has been made that every person wherever he lives in India will have the right

to cast his vote. Suppose anybody is living on the footpath and has no address and he is living before any building supervisors go there and see him, and they find him there living or sleeping. If he is found sleeping or living four times, then he is provided voting right. First he is provided voting right and then reverse cycle begins. Now, he is provided all facilities and he becomes a citizen of this country.

Hon. Speaker Madam, through you, I would like tell the Hon. Minister that even some of the people have been registered. According to UNHCR of United Nations, the people registered in 2016 as refugees are not refugees, they are immigrants. If they are refugees, then how can they avail all things?

Auny San Saukyi Myanmar State Counsellor has said that she would not allow her country to be divided on religion and caste lines. So, she has taken a strong action in this regard. Recently I have heard that she is ready to accept them under the pressure of United Nations. In January, 2018 she had announced her decision.

I would like to ask to the Hon. Minister how many Rohingyas have been deported to Myanmar till date?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Hon. Speaker Madam, Hon. Member talked about their background and history. We have already told in the House that Rohingya people do not have refugee status in the country. They came here as illegal migrants, which is illegal and their entry is illegal and their residing in the country is illegal. So no question arised to provide any facility to them on behalf of the Government.

According to the Constitution, the Government will prefer Indian Citizen first and keep in mind their rights. We are not here to provide rights to illegal migrants. Just now the Hon. Member has send that ration cards, etc. have been provided to them, but it is legally not done on our part. If there is illegal registration or it is done fake and wrong manner, action will be taken against in this regard.

This has already been stated by the Hon. Home Minister is categorised terms that every State and Union Territory of India must ensure that Rohingyas should not be provided legal document so, that in future they may not be able to prove themselves as India's nationals. No such provision may be made, it has been categorically send by the Hon. Minister.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: I welcome the point of the Hon. Minister. I want to ask whether whatever has been stated by the Hon. Minister, is actually being implemented? I have told in the House that all the facilities have been provided to them in Jammu and Kashmir, 6000 Rohingya have availed the facilities.

My second question is, are Rohingya in collusion with terrorists? It is a very important matter because Norht-East border adjoining Bangladesh, China, Bhutan, Myanmar is 4000-5000 kilometres. India-Myanmar border is 1643 kilometre which is adjoining to Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. Here, fences have not been created upto 16 kilometres and people can make their entry and exit without visa. I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government proposed to erect a fence on this border as most of Rohingyas from Bangladesh and Myanmar come from this route only and whether action will be taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Hon. Speaker Madam, Hon Member has asked about the border, we have a provision of erecting fence on the border with Bangladesh and Pakistan. We have no fence on the border adjoining Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan and China. We have different agreements and understanding with different countries. A point has been made about 16 kilometre free region with Myanmar. There is a Rankine province which is inhabited by people of Myanmar and there is a 16 kilometre free region of North-Eastern States, which is adjoined to Myanmar. This is a visa regime and they do not come from this way. A large number of Rohingyas have not come from North-East. As per the latest number we have, they are not in large number. About eight to ten lakh Rohingyas are residing in Bangladesh. During the last three to four years, they could not make their entry to India because of the strict measures taken by the Government. Hence they can not make their entry.

Hon. Member has talked about illegal activities. We have information that Rohingyas are involved in illegal activities. We have these facts and it does not require to reveal all the facts.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker, the information given by the colleague Shri Kiren Rijju is right. I would like to make

it clear that Border Security Forces and Assam Rifles have been sensitized on the border so that Rohingya are not able to make their entry into India. Despite that a large number of Rohingyas have entered India. In this regard, an advisory had been issued earlier and a latest advisory has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in February 2018. In the advisory, it has been expected from the concerned State that they will ensure that the enumeration of Rohingya living in the States is done. Besides they should identify and confine them at one place. The States should also ensure that Rohingya are not scattered and are residing wherever they want in the States. An advisory has also been issued that their biography and biometric should also be done. In the same advisory, it has also been pointed out that their movement should also be monitored. In the advisory it has also been mentioned that the concerned State should exercise caution in this regard.

So far as the question of deporting them is concerned, it is the right of the State Government that they can deport them. Under Article 3 of Foreign Act, the concerned State has similar rights. So far as the question of deporting Rohingya is concerned, the State Governments requested to ensure that the enumeration and identification of Rohingyas is done and detailed information in this regard may be provided to the Union Government. When the information is provided to us the same will be supplied to the Ministry of External Affairs. The Ministry of External Affairs will discuss this matter with Myanmar Government and try to deport them.

SHRI RAMSWARUP SHARMA: Hon. Speaker Madam, I am very much obliged to the Government of India that it has considered Rohingya Muslims as grave danger to the security of the nation and in this regard, affidavit has been filed in the Supreme Court. These so-called secular leaders never bothered when Hindus were displaced and harassed in many countries of the world. But whenever the matter is raised about Bangladeshi and Rohingya Muslims. Often these so-called secular leaders refer to the Constitution that the Constitution of India provided right to freedom of having equal rights to all including non-citizens.

On this matter, they even approach the Supreme Court, carry out candle march and talk about human rights in hyperbolic terms. Hon. Speaker Madam, the mistake

committed in 1947 by the Congress Party is being repeated. I would like to inform, through you, that the number of Rohingya refugees is increasing in Himachal Pradesh also. They disturb the peaceful environment by committing crimes. Is the Central Government issuing guidelines to the concerned States in this regard?

Now the Rohingya refugees have made their access to Assam, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and their number has increased approximately upto 40 thousands. And, Now, these refugees have reached to Himachal Pradesh from Jammu-Kashmir. Muslim terrorists groups have shown sympathy with them. This is not only a sign of impending danger for Himachal Pradesh but also for the whole nation. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to pay attention to this matter.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Speaker Madam, I have also mentioned it earlier that Rohingyas have made their illegal entry in some States. Most of the Rohingyas are living in Jammu and Kashmir and then in Telangana and Hyderabad. They are also living in other parts of the country like Mewar, Jaipur, Delhi, Haryana and at other places. As I have told that in large number they are living in Jammu-Kashmir. Hon. Member asked about Himachal Pradesh. Since they are entering the country illegally, They have scattered themselves in different parts of the nation through illegal acts. We have such an information. Our Home Minister has told that we have taken strong measures so that they are not a threat to the nation as well as burden on us in future.

[English]

PROF. SUGATA BOSE: Madam Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the reply given by the Hon. Home Minister on the floor of this House. What has happened to our country, Bharatvarsha, Madam Speaker, which has a millennial old tradition of giving shelter to persecuted people from all-over the world? ...*(Interruptions)* We have 40,000 Rohingya refugees in our country. There are more than 9 lakh Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh...*(Interruptions)* Our External Affairs Ministry has been conducting, since September of 2017, Operation Insaniyat in the refugee camps in Cox's Bazaar. Are we only going to export our *insaniyat* to Bangladesh? Will we not show some *insaniyat* inside our own country? ...*(Interruptions)* That is precisely

what our Chief Minister Ms. Mamata Banerjee said last year that we have to deal with this situation on humanitarian ground. May I ask the question? ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: What is the question?

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SUGATA BOSE: This is my question. The answer given is that our Government has emphasised the need for safe, speedy and sustainable return of these displaced persons. The UN has said that not one person has been able to return. On the 4th of July, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. António Guterres, said that he heard heart-breaking accounts of suffering. He said: "Nothing could have prepared me for the scale of the crisis and extent of suffering". I wish to ask the Home Minister, is our country prepared to abide by all international refoulement laws and also honour the tradition of India which is to give shelter to all persecuted people, especially, refugees?

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you making comments while sitting. Your Minister will respond.

[*English*]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Hon. Speaker, Madam, in fact, I am very surprised and saddened by the statement made by our honourable and learned Member of Parliament. India has been the softest towards any person who has entered in this country.

India is not a signatory to the UN Convention on Refugees. Still, millions of refugees are staying in this country. India has a tradition of receiving those people who have been persecuted in their neighbouring countries. But, it does not mean that we cannot regulate our system. Does that mean that you can allow anybody to walk into this nation and claim the rights of this nation? We have to have a system thereby protecting the people of this country first. Then we will take care of other people.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Madam, through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Members that our Government has created facilities

for Rohingya in Rakhire province. When the Myanmar Government take them back to their country, our Government will provide all necessary had to the concerned country. We are doing so good job, But instead of praising it, your are defiaminy the country. It is absolutely unfair. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Thank you, Hon. Speaker, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to ask a supplementary question. This is not regarding Rohingyas. This is regarding the illegal migrants coming to our country from different countries. ...(*Interruptions*) What I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is this. Do you have any plan, any details, documents to show as to how many migrants from different countries have come to India? ... (*Interruptions*) What is the devise and what is the time frame? ...(*Interruptions*) A number of illegal migrants coming to India are having voting rights and they are doing all types of works in our country....(*Interruptions*) Do you have any plan in front of the State Governments and Union Territories to check such illegal migrants? Thank you, Madam. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Madam, the Member wants to know about the types of migrants or different people coming from neighbouring countries to our country. As I have told earlier, we do not accept the UN Convention. So, we are not a signatory to the UN Convention on the refugees. But, still, we have our own policy. There are refugees who have come to this country from Tamil Nadu; we have refugees from Tibet part of China. ...(*Interruptions*) What is this? ... (*Interruptions*) Do not make a hue and cry about it. I am just giving a statement. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You correct it. It is people from Sri Lanka, not from Tamil Nadu. You correct the statement.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Okay, Madam. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: He has corrected it.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: He has corrected it to 'people from Sri Lanka'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: He has corrected it. Don't we have a slip of tongue?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Sometime are also have slip of tongue. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record like this.

...(Interruptions)... *

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, the Minister.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Once the correction is made, what is the problem? ...(Interruptions) What is this? Are you supporting illegal migrants? ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not answer them. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions) ... *

[Translation]

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Madam, I would like to state, through you, that a large number of people have migrated from many parts of the neighbouring countries to India. We consider some of them illegal migrants and some of them have been legalized. I will not go into the details of them right now.

We have provisions under the Foreigners. Act 1946, the Registration of Foreigners Act 1946 and the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955. We have a provision under which it is decided as to who is allowed to stay in India, who is illegal and who is to be deported. We are working under that provision only.

*Not recorded.

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Hon. Speaker, You have given me an opportunity to ask a very important question. The increasing number of Rohingya Muslims in India is posing a threat to our internal and external security. I will talk about Jammu and Kashmir in particular. The number of Rohingyas in Jammu and Kashmir is around eighteen to twenty thousands. These people have become a threat to Jammu and Kashmir. If someone asks, I can give facts too. Rohingyas in Jammu have also been found to be involved in terrorist incidents. There are the evidence to this effect. I would like to ask the Union Government when they will be taken out of Jammu and Kashmir so that peace and harmony could be maintained in Jammu and Kashmir. I want to say to the well wishers of Rohingyas here that they should go to Jammu and Kashmir and see how the situation has become there. The last time the Army camp was attacked by those militants who had come through Rohingya's houses. That is why we are troubled and it is very important to deport Rohingyas. I want to ask the Hon. Minister by when these Rohingyas will be deported?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Hon. Speaker, Madam, as previously mentioned State Governments have authority and they have been authorised. There is a provision to identify them, to detain and to keep them in the camp. Every State Governments should work under these provisions.

[English]

Tenant Farmers

*182. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenant farmers in some States are hypothesizing the harvest to pesticide dealers and private moneylenders to get pesticides and money;

(b) If so, details thereof;

(c) whether tenant farmers have to continue farming as they do not have the knowledge/skill of any other work and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the farmers lease the land between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 per acre; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the

Government to regulate lease price of farmland and provide bank loans to tenant farmers to contain suicides?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The subject relating to Land and its management falls within the jurisdiction of States as per Entry 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of land reforms is only of an advisory nature. The Central Government is not maintaining any data relating to tenant farmers hypothesizing the harvest to pesticide dealers and private money lenders to get pesticides and money as well as data relating to leasing of the land.

2. To address the issues in the area of land leasing, NITI Aayog has developed The Model Land Lease Act, 2016 for adoption by States. The Model Act offers an appropriate template for the States and UTs to draft their own piece of legislations, in consonance with the local requirements and adopt an enabling Act. Key elements of the Model Land Leasing Act are:-

(i) Legalize land leasing to promote agricultural efficiency, equity and poverty reduction.

(ii) Facilitate all tenants including share croppers to access insurance bank credit and bank credit against pledging of expected output.

(iii) Legalize land leasing in all areas to ensure complete security of land ownership right for land owners and security of tenure for tenants for the agreed lease period.

(iv) Remove the clause of adverse possession of land in the land laws of various States as it interferes with free functioning of land lease market;

(v) Allow automatic resumption of land after the agreed lease.

(vi) Allow the terms and conditions of lease to be determined mutually by the land owner and the tenant

without any fear on the part of the landowner of losing land right or undue expectation on the part of the tenant of acquiring occupancy right for continuous possession of leased land for any fixed period.

(vii) Incentivize tenants to make investment in land improvement and also entitle them to get back the unused value of investment at the time of termination of tenancy.

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

3. Although, Agriculture is a State subject, through various schemes of Government of India efforts are being made to empower the farmers by skilling them thereby enabling them for diversified income generating options. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) is under implementation in 676 districts of 29 States & 3 UTs. Under the scheme, support to State Government is provided to revitalize the extension system and making available the latest technologies to farmers in various thematic areas to increase agricultural production. Activities include farmers trainings, demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan mela, mobilization of farmers and organizing farm schools.

4. Through various skill development programme as vetted by Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI) farmers are being imparted skill development training as Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) norms.

5. Apart from this, Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan has been launched from 1st June, 2018 focusing on giving a boost to agriculture and allied activities in aspirational districts with an ultimate aim to double the income of farmers. The Abhiyan has specifically taken care of imparting skill development training to farmers in the field of bee keeping, mushroom production, kitchen garden and other income generating fields. Scientists from Krishi Vigyan

Kendras, Academicians from State Agriculture Universities and Entrepreneurs have shared their experience with farmers during the trainings conducted. As on 26.07.2018, 15,945 training sessions have been conducted in which 5,64,536 farmers have participated. Other activities being implemented under this initiative are:

- (i) Distribution of soil health cards,
- (ii) Distribution of free mini-kits of pulses and oilseeds
- (iii) Distribution of horticulture plants
- (iv) Artificial insemination programme
- (v) Bovine vaccination programme
- (vi) Eradication of *Peste des Petits ruminants* (PPR) diseases in sheep and goat
- (vii) Making of Nadep compost pit and distribution of waste decomposer
- (viii) Distribution of agriculture implements.

[English]

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (Avanathi): Madam Speaker, thank you for allowing me to ask my first supplementary.

Madam, majority of the landlords in our country are not doing farming. They have leased out their land to the poor people for cultivation. On the one side, their crops are affected by natural calamities like drought, floods, unseasonal rains and hailstorm. On the other, tenant farmers are losing their crops to the vagaries of the nature and are unable to repay bank loans. That is why, they are committing suicides.

I request the Hon. Minister to provide some comfort to the tenant farmers while giving loans and providing subsidy on fertilisers and seeds without affecting the rights of the landlords.

Even though agriculture is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the Union Government also to address the problems of the farmers. In the previous UPA Government, they had waived Rs. 60,000 crore loans of the farmers.

In India, it is first of its kind that our Hon. Chief

Minister Shri N. Chandra Babu Naidu has waived the agricultural loans to the tune of Rs. 46,000 crore. So, other States should also follow this.

Now, I request the Hon. Agriculture Minister as to what are the steps he has taken since four years in NDA Government to stop the suicides of the farmers?

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Madam, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, during the year 2017-18, distribution of Rs. 1098 crore has been made through loan Eligibility cards in that State. Rs. 558 crores has been distributed through farmers Loan Certificals. These are a large number of farmers who have benefitted under these schemes. The Land Leasing Policy that we framed in 2016 has been implemented first in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and due to the change in the State rules, we are supporting the share croppers. Apart from this, this process is also going on in some other States like Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. In Uttar Pradesh, under Land Leasing Policy, such arrangements have been made so that the share croppers and tenant farmers may also get the loan. We have given a model law to the States and on this basis States are changing the law rapidly and thus benefitting the tenant farmers, farmers and tenants.

[English]

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO: Our Hon. Prime Minister is always talking about, 'Digital India, Skill India and Made in India'. I request the Hon. Union Minister that there should also be 'Farmer India' because 80 per cent of our country is agriculture-based. Majority of our people are coming from the agriculture background. We are giving top priority to other sectors. Every Government, every ruler is ignoring agriculture. At least, you make a strong policy to save the farmers in this country. I request the Hon. Speaker Madam also to please allocate one day to discuss all the agriculture-related issues of the country. If you see our country, we have seas on three sides and on one side we have the Himalayas. If you take the case of Andhra Pradesh, every year we get nearly 3-4 cyclones.

HON. SPEAKER: Please put a short question. Both question and answer should be short.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO: Yes, Madam, I am putting a short question.

Every year many of the farmers are living on agriculture. They are committing suicides. They are having lot of troubles not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in the entire country. Election year is coming. At least, they have to waive the farmers' loan in the entire country. Please come with a proposal. If we compare them with other bank thieves, Vijay Mallya and many other people are looting the country's economy.

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the question.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO: But the Government is not coming forward to waive the farmers' loan. Why? They have waived the farmers' loan in Uttar Pradesh. Why do they not implement it in the entire country? So, this is my request.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: The Government is not working for the coming election. It is a continuous process. They have some policies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, In all States, all farmer welfare schemes are being run on digital or D.B.T. mode. So far as natural disasters are concerned and as far as the question of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, a huge amount has been allotted for 2018-19 in State Disaster Relief Fund. When Andhra Pradesh was united such a huge amount was never allotted. A huge increase has been made in the amount of State Disaster Fund in Andhra Pradesh or any other State. Whenever the assistance from the National Disaster Fund has been sought, all the States have been assisted by the Government of India. There is no discrimination in it.

[*English*]

SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Madam, thank you for giving the opportunity.

First of all, the Union Government should understand the pain and agony of the farmers who are pushed to move towards the private moneylenders as well as the pesticide dealers along with their harvest. They should understand the pain and agony of the farmers.

Madam Speaker, the main reason for the farmers' suicide, which is persisting in spite of several measures being taken either by the Government of India or by the State Governments, is the debt, and the farmers' suicide is continuing. In fact, in Karnataka very recently, the coalition Government headed by Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy waived the farmers' loan to the tune of Rs. 49,000 crore. Likewise, the previous Government headed by Shri Siddaramaiah also waived the farmers' loan to the tune of Rs. 8,600 crore.

I would like to place on record that Dr. Manmohan Singh, the noted economist and the former Prime Minister, took a revolutionary decision to waive the farmers' loan to the tune of Rs. 76,000 crore taken by farmers from the nationalised banks. The main reason for the farmers' suicide is the debt that they owe to the nationalised banks.

My question to the Hon. Minister is this. Is the Government of India seriously thinking of, on par with the decision taken by Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji, waiving the farmers' loan taken from the nationalised banks to prevent the farmers' suicide and also as a welfare measure to the farmers?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, Our Government is making full investment for the empowerment of the farmers. Through you, I want to tell the Hon. Members and the country that the total budget in respect of agriculture was of Rupees one lakh twenty one thousand crores including those of Ministry of Agriculture and various other Ministries meant for the welfare of the farmers, before our Government were formed. Our budget has also been presented. If it is added, a budgetary allocation of two lakh eleven thousand crore has been allocated. We are focusing on the empowerment of the farmers and not only that, we have also set up corpus fund. Ninety Nine Projects in the country were pending for years. Initially, a corpus fund of Rupees forty thousand crore was setup, as a result all the projects are likely to be completed by the year 2019. A corpus fund of Rs. 5000 crore has been set up for Micro Irrigation, a corpus fund of Rs. 10881/- crore for the dairy Processing and infrastructure development has been set up. Similarly, a corpus fund of Rs. 7000 crore has been earmarked for fishing and aquaculture development and more than 2000 crore rupee have been earmarked for

animal husbandry. We are making full investment for the empowerment of the farmers to strengthen farmers. Earlier, production oriented/centered schemes were run in our country. But, our Government has started income oriented schemes and now it results have started to come.

SHRI HARISH MEENA: Madam Speaker, the condition of the farmers in our country is not hidden from anyone and the condition of the small and marginal farmers among those is very pathetic. If they need rain, they depend on God. If they want proper rate for their crops then they have to depend on traders and if they need loan, they have to be at the mercy of money lenders. Former Governments and the present Government also offer terrorists the job in the Army for their rehabilitation.

Through you, I request the Government to provide Government jobs to one member of the family of those small and marginal farmers who are have been affected by the drought and floods. Will the Government work for their welfare?

HON. SPEAKER: This question is related to lease holder farmers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Madam Speaker, the concern that Hon. Member has expressed about the small and marginal farmers is definitely a matter of concern for all of us. We discussed all these issues in last week. We have made long-term schemes to redress all the problems about which Hon. Member has drawn the attention of the Government; but the intention of the Government is not to give them jobs.

Plight of Farmers

*183. **SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of farmers in Buldhana district in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra has given any representation/letter seeking permission to commit suicide;

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

(c) the factors responsible for such a plight of the farmers;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to deal with those factors; and

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

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

Statement

(a) to (e) As per the information received from State Government of Maharashtra, a group of farmers made a representation at the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Khamgaon, District Buldana, Maharashtra on 21.03.2018 asking for the permission to commit mass euthanasia as a part of their ongoing agitation mainly demanding that compensation of their lands which had been acquired according to the National Highway Act, 1956 should be calculated according to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013.

It is informed that Agriculture is a State subject. Agrarian distress can be addressed by enabling the farmers to increase their income. The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government has been reorienting the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness which goes beyond achieving merely the targeted production. The income approach focuses on achieving high productivity, reduced cost of cultivation and remunerative price on the produce, with a view to earn higher profits from farming. Various initiatives by way of schemes and policy reforms have been rolled out in consonance with this approach. Further, these initiatives are supported by a big jump in the much needed budgetary allocations for the agriculture sector. For the period 2009-2014, the budget for agriculture was Rs. 1,21,082 crore. During 2014-2019, the allocation has been enhanced by 74.5 per cent to Rs. 2,11,694 crore. Besides, Non-budgetary resources have been mobilized to supplement budgetary resources. Following are the corpus

fund created during 2014-19:

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

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

(i) Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertilizer application and thus save input cost of farmers.

(ii) Neem Coated Urea (NCU) is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. NCU slows down the release of fertilizer and makes it available to the crop in an effective manner.

(iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, comprising water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.

(v) Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) which is an innovative market process to revolutionize

agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'. The Department has achieved the target of integration of 585 mandis with e-NAM by March 2018. Additional 200 mandies to be integrated by 2018-19 under e-NAM.

(vi) Existing 22,000 rural haats to be developed and upgraded into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). These GrAMs, electronically linked to e-NAM portal and exempted from regulations of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.

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

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

(ix) The Government provides total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. Thus, loan is available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.

(x) The Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil palm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

(NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for benefit of farmers.

Further, Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs & Prices (CACP). The Commission collects & analyses data on cost of "activation and recommends MSP. In the budget for

2018-19 the Government had announced that MSP for all unannounced Kharif crops will be 1.5 times the cost of production. Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 04.07.2018 has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production. The MSP declared during 2012-13 to 2018-19 for various crops is given in the enclosed Statement."

Annexure

7 years MSP Statement

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kharif Crops									
1.	Paddy	Common	1250	1310	1360	1410	1470	1550	1750
		Grade 'A'	1280	1345	1400	1450	1510	1590	1770
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1500	1500	1530	1570	1625	1700	2430
		Maldandi	1520	1520	1550	1590	1650	1725	2450
3.	Bajra		1175	1250	1250	1275	1330	1425	1950
4.	Maize		1175	1310	1310	1325	1365	1425	1700
5.	Ragi		1500	1500	1550	1650	1725	1900	2897
6.	Arhar(Tur)		3850	4300	4350	4625^	5050^^	5450^	5675
7.	Moong		4400	4500	4600	4850^	5225^^	5575^	6975
8.	Urad		4300	4300	4350	4625^	5000^^	5400^	5600
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3600	3700	3750	3800	3860	4020	5150
		Long Staple	3900	4000	4050	4100	4160	4320	5450
10.	Groundnut Inshell		3700	4000	4000	4030	4220*	4450^	4890
11.	Sunflower Seed		3700	3700	3750	3800	3950*	4100*	5388
12.	Soyabean	Black	2200	2500	2500	-	-	-	-
		Yellow ##	2240	2560	2560	2600	2775*	3050^	3399
13.	Sesamum		4200	4500	4600	4700	5000^	5300*	6249
14.	Nigerseed		3500	3500	3600	3650	3825*	4050*	5877
Rabi Crops									
15.	Wheat		1350	1400	1450	1525	1625	1735	
16.	Barley		980	1100	1150	1225	1325	1410	
17.	Gram		3000	3100	3175	3500**	4000^	4400@	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
18.	Masur (Lentil)		2900	2950	3075	3400**	3950@	4250*	
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		3000	3050	3100	3350	3700*	4000*	
20.	Safflower		2800	3000	3050	3300	3700*	4100*	
21.	Toria		2970	3020	3020	3290	3560	3900*	
Other Crops									
22.	Copra	Milling	5100	5250	5250	5550	5950	6500	7511
	(Calender Year)	Ball	5350	5500	5500	5830	6240	6785	7750
23.	De-Husked Coconut		1400	1425	1425	1500	1600	1760	2030
	(Calender year)								
24.	Jute		2200	2300	2400	2700	3200	3500	3700
25.	Sugarcane#		170	210	220	230	230	255	275

Fair and remunerative price.

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

* Including Bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

** Including Bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal .

^ Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.

^^ Including Bonus of Rs. 425 per quintal.

@ including bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal

SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Madam Speaker, National Highway 6 is going to be constructed in my Parliamentary Constituency, Buldhana district. On March 21, 2018, the farmers of that area had sought permission for Euthanasia from the Hon. President. Land has been acquired for National Highway No. 6. They say that their land should be acquired as per the Land Acquisition Act 2013 passed in September 2013. This Act had been passed in September 2013. While the acquisition of the land of the farmers took place in December 2013 and State Government of Maharashtra implements this law in January 2014. A month before the implementation of this law, land of nearly 150 farmers was acquired as per the old Land Acquisition Law, 1956, and farmers were not provided compensation of one lac rupees per acre of their land.

Madam Speaker, another interesting thing is that the work of that National Highway has just started in 2018. The Land of the farmers was acquired in 2013, while the work is being undertaken in 2018. I would like to ask the

Government. Why it is behaving like a* in the name of development. If you want to develop, and if you are setting the land at cheaper rate then take the land five years in advance at economical rates, and when the Government have funds, the construction work of National Highway will begin.

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask from Hon. Minister whether the Government will compensate the farmers according to the Land Acquisition Act passed by the Central Government.

HON. SPEAKER: You should ask questions, you do not have to deliver a speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Madam, this question is not related to the Ministry.

HON. SPEAKER: If this subject is not related to your department do not reply.

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Madam, The matter regarding Land Acquisition is related to State Government and National Highways Authority and only they can reply.

SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Madam Speaker, it is told in the reply as to what the Government is doing for the welfare of farmers. The Government has doubled

*Not recorded.

the MSP of the farmer's crop, but the crop is not being purchased through NAFED and the crop rates are also falling in the market. In my district, 80565 farmers had submitted online application NAFED to procure Tur pulse. Out of these farmers, only thirty five thousands farmers crop have been procured by the NAFED and even today an Amount of Rs. 72.65 crore rupees of farmers are due on NAFED. The same thing has happened in the case of gram crop. 24731 farmers submitted online applications to NAFED to procure their gram crop and only the crop of 8000 farmers was procured by NAFED. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to deliver a speech or ask questions? Please ask your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Madam Speaker, only twenty per cent farmers of my district have been provided loans by the Nationalized banks while eighty per cent have not been granted loans. Hon. Minister has told in his reply that some schemes have been launched to double the income of the farmers and to strengthen farmers. I want to ask the Minister that there are a lot of measures/schemes but whether these schemes are being implemented or not. Who is monitoring it?

HON. SPEAKER: You have asked a very long questions.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, Hon. Member has put up a good question and discussed about NAFED. Everyone knows about NAFED. Previous Government had stopped granting guarantee to NAFED. A lot of irregularities were also detected in NAFED and when we came to power, banks were going to resort to lockout after offering 'its' auction. Prior to our Government, the eight metric tonnes of pulses and oilseeds were procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) and this is the organisation which procures. ...(*Interruptions*) I am coming to the procurement of pulses and oilseeds. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. What is right, is right. Mr. Minister, you may speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, Pulses and oilseeds are procured through NAFED. The entire

property of NAFED was not only on the verge of auction but it was going to be lockout also. We had setup a Price Stabilization Fund after we came into power and procured pulses through it and granted guarantee to NAFED also. NAFED could not procure in the year 2013-14 because of lack of bank guarantee.

I would like to State to the Hon. Member that NAFED has made record procurement of pulses and oilseeds for about 64 lac metric tonnes and has made the highest procurement in Maharashtra. It is true that procurement has not been done as per the production, but this year we are ensuring through States to increase the procurement. It is true that there has been a record procurement and the highest procurement has been made in Maharashtra.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Madam, Hon. Minister has said that there has been record procurement, but the farmers are not getting the prices for their procurement for a long time. I would like to quote some observations of the Standing Committee on Agriculture before the House. The Committee has said that if you do not fund the procurement agencies, you can not strengthen the procurement agencies at State level, and thus you cannot really benefit the farmers by declaring M.S.P.

I wish to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government will ensure the procurement at Block by State Government in coming days and Central Government will grant financial assistance for that purpose.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, Rice and Wheat are procured by F.C.I. and budget allocation are made for it, but the Central Government grants bank guarantee to the institution like NAFED. I do not want to discuss the condition of NAFED again. We have increased the guarantee after we came to power. Due to the lack of a revolving fund of the States and the poor condition of NAFED, we increased the NAFED guarantee from Rs. 2000 crore to Rupees twenty nine thousand crore. We are definitely going to ensure that as we increased the MSP by one and a half times more, we will talk to the States and more procurement.

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now Shri Prahlad Joshi is to put the question. You are requested to ask a short question.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, my question is regarding committing of suicide by farmers. In Karnataka, In the last five years, more than 4000 people have committed suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you may take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Joshiji, Please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, I am stating the facts. Now, as far as the implementation of Fasal Bima Yojana is concerned, they are performing cropcutting experiments. [TRANSLATION] Farmers were to be granted relief under Fasal Bima Yojana the Government of Karnataka has completely failed in this regard.

[Translation]

The State Government had bought gram one year ago but the money has not been given to the farmers yet by the State Government of Karnataka.

[English]

I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister, whether he is going to issue any advisory to the Karnataka State Government to implement the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Karnataka and also instruct the State Government to pay immediately the price of chana to the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister will give the answer. [TRANSLATION] Now, the Hon. Minister is going to answer, you may take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House and Hon. Members through you that following the formation of Government under the leadership of Hon. Modi ji, the 'Pradhan Mantri' Fasal Bima Yojana was implemented. There were crop insurance schemes earlier in the country.

...*(Interruptions)* Now, I am going to speak about suicides, although you have already attempted a suicide for yourself by bringing up No-Confidence Motion, why are you doing the same second time. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, give your reply by addressing the Chair and give a short reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Madam, even before the implementation of the 'Pradhan Mantri' Fasal Bima Yojana there were weather-based crop insurance schemes in the country. Due to huge amount of premium and long process of payment of Crop Insurance amount, farmers didn't get proper benefit. Previously, because of the high premium of the crop insurance scheme, farmers were not able to take advantage of Insurance scheme and if one somehow Government an insurance then, we as people's representatives, must have experienced such cases and, if we think this above political obligations, we see that the payment of Crop Insurance amount was not made to the farmers for three to five years. ...*(Interruptions)* When we implemented the Crop Insurance Scheme under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, more than 10 crore farmers have got crop insurance benefit and more than fifty crore eighty lakh farmers have been paid by the Central Government for crop insurance. Against the premium of six thousand crore rupees of the farmers, we have paid more than Twenty Six Thousand crore Rupees for Crop Insurance. Certainly, the suicides of farmers a matter of concern for all of us and through this long-term plan, the Governments has taken steps to empower the farmers to get rid of this problem.

HON. SPEAKER: Mulayam Ji, if you want to ask the question, you can go ahead.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Speaker Madam, this is a very important question. Today, you discuss as much as you can, but till the country's farmers not become prosperous, the country cannot achieve prosperity. It is not a matter of today. Even America had also provided facilities to the farmers first to develop as a nation. The first facility to be given to the farmers is to waive their debts. I had waived debt of sixteen hundred crore rupees of the farmers of my State. I had declared that no land could be auctioned whether it is Government or Non-Government. The rich people used to give money

to the farmers and they got burdened with interest amount which used to increase everytime and when the farmers couldn't pay the amount, those rich people used to acquire their agriculture lands.

Therefore, first of all you must waive off the debt of the farmers. Even today, the farmers pension scheme is implemented in Uttar Pradesh. Give pension to the farmers. When you give pension to all, give a monthly allowance to the landless farmers or the farmers who have fewer lands. I have myself proved that this could be alone, that, is why I am saying this. If free irrigation, medicines and education is provided somewhere, it is in Uttar Pradesh. You must give these facilities to the farmers, as without the farmers this country cannot be prosperous. Even today, 65 per cent of the farmers depend in farming who cultivate and do labour work in the fields.

HON. SPEAKER: Your suggestions will be noted.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hence, till the farmers are provided, with these facilities, the country cannot develop.

HON. SPEAKER: Note the suggestions.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, regarding the question that were raised in respect of insurance and the questions that were raised by Hon. Mulayam Singh Ji, would like to say with regard to them that the "Fasal Bima Yojana" is a security cover for the farmers. Our Prime Minister has started a new scheme by eliminating all hindrances and cappings due to which the farmers were not fully compensated. The new technology being used in this way has also led to quick payments. Previously, payment was not made before one year but due to this, now payment is being made within six months.

It has also been observed in this regard that State Governments used to pay their share with delay or delay also happens on the part of Insurance agencies. This time, I am making two types of improvements. If Insurance Companies delay the payment by two months, then they have pay 12% interest. If State Governments give their share late, then they also have to pay interest amount to the farmers.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 184, Shrimati K. Kavitha is not present. Shri Abhishek Banerjee.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Your question has come. If you have forgotten, then leave it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Say Question No. 184.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

Centres of Excellence

†
*184. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up "Centres of Excellence" for technological development in order to make the Indian Capital Goods Sector globally competitive;

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

(c) the funds allocated and utilised by the Government for setting up of these centres, centre and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is planning to organise training programmes besides R&D to educate people with professional skill set; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Madam, under the Scheme for "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector", the following eight (8) Centres of Excellence (COE) have been approved:—

- (1) at IIT Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu for development of eleven (11) advanced technologies for Machine Tools and Production Technology.
- (2) at Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Bangalore, Karnataka for development of high speed shuttle-less rapier looms.
- (3) at PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu for development of three (3) Welding Technologies.
- (4) at IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal for development of seven (7) Manufacturing Technologies
- (5) at Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi, Jharkhand for development of 5 cubic metre Hydraulic Excavator
- (6) at SiTarc, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu for development of Smart Submersible (six inch) Pumps.
- (7) at IISc, Bangalore, Karnataka for development of Additive Manufacturing for high performance metallic alloys.
- (8) at IIT Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi for development of Textile Machinery.

(c) Funds allocated/released so far for the above centres are as given below:-

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	Project Authorities for COEs	Location	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IIT-Madras	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	44.75392	31.95
2.	CMTI	Bengaluru, Karnataka	16.00	5.60
3.	HEC	Ranchi, Jharkhand	5.28	2.50
4.	IIT-Kharagpur	Kharagpur, West Bengal	47.62	16.87

1	2	3	4	5
5.	PSG College of Technology	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	21.10	17.99
6.	SiTarc	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	6.728	6.728
7.	IISC-Bangalore	Bangalore, Karnataka	8.40	4.92
8.	IIT-Delhi	New Delhi, Delhi	20.068	-
Total			169.94992	86.558

(d) and (e) These CoEs train the technical staff including the associated industry partners during the development of the technologies, as and when required.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to ask any Supplementary Question?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: Will the Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises be pleased to state whether the Government has set up 'Centres of Excellence' for technological development in order to make the Indian Capital Goods Sector globally competitive? ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Question is there, and the Minister has given answer also.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: If you have any Supplementary Question, then you can ask it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It seems you do not have any.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please let him understand the procedure.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: The Budget that was allocated for this particular scheme.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you ask the Question. What was the Budget allocated for it?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: Why has the money allocated for this particular scheme not been spent?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Okay.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Madam, first of all, I would really want to thank our learned senior Member, Prof. Saugata Roy, for doing the necessary thing to remind him about the Question that has been asked.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Let him assist. It is a good thing that he is doing.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: First of all, let me tell you that in November, 2014, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises had launched a Special Goods Scheme called the Capital Goods Scheme, under which the Centre of Excellence was only one part. We have two parts. One was the infrastructural component and the other was the financial component.

Under the infrastructural component, Centre of Excellence was one part for which Rs. 250 crore had been allocated. At that point of time, that was the outlay. I would let my friend know that till today eight Centres of Excellence have been approved in the country. They were targeted to help the MSME Sector through their own R&D and train their own workers.

As the Hon. Member wanted to know, these eight Centres of Excellence have been allocated funds. For example, IIT Madras has been allocated Rs. 44 crore.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: These details are given in the reply.

HON. SPEAKER: Let him answer please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Please have the patience. I have respect for you as you are a senior Member. He has asked why money has not been spent. It is a wrong allegation because Rs. 930 crore has been allocated for this new project-the Capital Goods Scheme. The Government is supposed to shell out Rs. 581.22 crore. Out of that, till today, we have spent almost 98 per cent of the amount, which amounts to Rs. 569.87 crore. So, the allegation that the money has not been spent is absolutely wrong. In fact, we do not have more money to approve more Centres of Excellence.

He would be very happy to know that out of six proposals that we received, four were from South India. When I saw Kharge ji, I also wanted to tell this to him. I found that the eastern region never even proposed a Centre of Excellence. So, he would be happy to know that I personally called up the Director of IIT Kharagpur. We have these educational institutions as our knowledge partners. He was very proactive in ensuring that Kharagpur gets a Centre of Excellence. He would be happy to know for Kharagpur we had allocated a budget of Rs. 47.62 crore, of which Rs. 16.87 crore have already been given to the IIT Kharagpur for the Centre of Excellence.

He would be happy to know that huge companies have come forward to make sure that these Centres of Excellence are the State of the art. We have Ramkrishna Forgings, Tata Steel, BHEL, Tata Sons, Tata Consultancy Services, Tata Motors and Tata Sons Limited. I would request Shri Abhishek Bhai and also Dada, the learned senior MP, to please visit these Centres of Excellence. It is very hard to get some credit in West Bengal for good job that our Government is doing. Please come, help us to make these Centres of Excellence even more excellent in future.

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: Madam, I would also like to know as to how much progress has been made in this sector. How has it actually benefited the manufacturing sector? What about the CoE in Kharagpur? How much time will they take to complete?

HON. SPEAKER: Just now he has replied.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: As I said, out of the eight Centres of Excellence which have come under the Infrastructural Component of Capital Goods Scheme, we have, till today, out of Rs. 581 crore that the Government of India was supposed to spend, spent 90 per cent of it. When it comes to Centres of Excellence, there is a lot of advance equipment, State of the art equipment, which need to be imported. I have spoken to the Directors of several such knowledge partners. Procurement of these instruments takes a little bit of time. If he wants more details on this, I have already laid a Statement on the Table of the House, which he can go through.

In Chennai, out of Rs. 44 crore allotted, Rs. 31 crore has already been disbursed. Out of Rs. 16 crore in Bengal alone, Rs. 5 crore has already been disbursed. Even in Kharagpur, out of Rs. 47 crore, Rs. 16.87 has already been disbursed. Since you have specifically asked about Kharagpur, I spoke to the IIT Kharagpur only yesterday, who said that it would take five more months to get equipment to start functioning of the Centre of Excellence.

HON. SPEAKER: Very good.

Shri P.R. Sundaram-ask a short question as the time is up.

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM: Madam, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has any plans to set up a Centre of Excellence in Tamil Nadu through *navratna* companies like ONGC, BHEL and NLC with the latest technological skills and practices to benefit the participating workers.

12.00 hrs

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: As I said in my answer, the capital goods scheme takes a little bit of time for implementation because the partners need to come and they need to give proposals based on which the instruments and R&D equipment are imported or made. So, out of the

six proposals, three proposals for opening the Centre of Excellence were from Tamil Nadu. We have the Centre of Excellence in Chennai, Bangalore and Coimbatore has two CoEs.

In the capital goods sector, the Government pays 80 per cent of the total value of the Centre of Excellence. In many of the CoEs, the PSUs are the technology partners. I have already given the detailed answer. Many of the PSUs and big companies have become part of those ventures because 80 per cent amount is given by the Government of India for the Centre of Excellence of which 70 per cent has been disbursed for many of the Centres and the others are in the process.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not do like this. He has asked his question. There would be no supplementary to supplementary. Sundaram ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Formula for MSP

*185. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:
SHRI M. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) the formula adopted for determining the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy announced by the Government recently;

(b) whether the latest MSP for paddy and other crops matches with the price formula of C2 plus 50 per cent as recommended by the Swaminathan Commission on Farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government over the last four years in ensuring MSP equal to C2 plus 50 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated

agricultural crops (14 Kharif crops which includes paddy, 6 Rabi crops and 2 other commercial crops) and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). In addition, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed/ Mustard and Copra respectively. While recommending MSPs, the CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of productive resources like land and water.

Government has announced the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for Kharif crops 2018-19 on 4th July 2018. This decision of the Government of India is a historic one as it redeems the promise of the pre-determined principle of fixing the MSPs at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production announced by the Union Budget for 2018-19. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommended MSPs for all Kharif crops broadly in line with the announced principle.

The Government announced the MSP of Kharif crops for 2018-19 season is in accordance with the established practice. MSP of Paddy (common) has been increased by Rs. 200 and fixed at Rs. 1750 per quintal and Paddy (Grade A) has been increased by Rs. 180 and fixed at Rs. 1770 per quintal for 2018-19 season. Details of crop wise cost of production (cost), MSPs and return over cost for the years 2017-18 & 2018-19 for all Kharif crops is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed

by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has recommended that the MSP should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, when the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was finalized by the then Government, this recommendation of providing 50% returns over cost of production was not included. Dr. (Shri) M. S. Swaminathan in his Report on NCF had discussed different dimensions of fixing MSPs, but while finalizing National Policy on Farmers, the then Government had accepted the current established methods.

Cost of production is one of the important factors in the determination of MSPs. While recommending its Price Policy, the CACP considers all costs in a comprehensive manner. The costs include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/ machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred in cash and kind on the use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour. Hence the costs considered are very comprehensive and based on the methodology recommended by Expert Committees from time to time.

(c) While cost of cultivation of crops tends to go up year-on-year on account of rise in prices of inputs used, cost of production may go up or down depending on the all India yield levels. The details of increase in MSP and all India weighted average cost of production of Kharif crops from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III respectively. It is seen that increase in MSP has been much higher than the increase in cost of production in 2018-19.

Statement-I

Cost, Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) and Return over Cost*

(Rs./quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2017-18			2018-19		
		Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy (Common)	1117	1550	38.76	1166	1750	50.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(Grade A) ^		1590			1770	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1556	1700	9.25	1619	2430	50.09
	(Maldandi) ^		1725			2450	
3.	Bajra	949	1425	50.16	990	1950	96.97
4.	Maize	1044	1425	36.49	1131	1700	50.31
5.	Ragi	1861	1900	2.10	1931	2897	50.01
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3318	5450	64.26	3432	5675	65.36
7.	Moong	4286	5575	30.07	4650	6975	50.00
8.	Urad	3265	5400	65.39	3438	5600	62.89
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3276	4020	22.71	3433	5150	50.01
	(Long Staple) ^		4320			5450	
10.	Groundnut In shell	3159	4450	40.87	3260	4890	50.00
11.	Sunflower Seed	3481	4100	17.78	3592	5388	50.01
12.	Soyabean	2121	3050	43.80	2266	3399	50.01
13.	Sesamum	4067	5300	30.32	4166	6249	50.01
14.	Nigerseed	3912	4050	3.53	3918	5877	50.01

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

^ Cost is not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi) & Cotton (long staple).

Statement-II

Absolute increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Kharif crops:

(Rs/quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy	Common	50	50	60	80	200
		Grade 'A'	55	50	60	80	180
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	30	40	55	75	730
		Maldandi	30	40	60	75	725
3.	Bajra		0	25	55	95	525
4.	Maize		0	15	40	60	275
5.	Ragi		50	100	75	175	997
6.	Arhar (Tur)		50	275	425	400	225
7.	Moong		100	250	375	350	1400
8.	Urad		50	275	375	400	200
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	50	50	60	160	1130
		Long Staple	50	50	60	160	1130

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
10.	Groundnut In Shell		0	30	190	230	440
11.	Sunflower Seed		50	50	150	150	1288
12.	Soyabean	Yellow	0	40	175	275	349
13.	Sesamum		100	100	300	300	949
14.	Nigerseed		100	50	175	225	1827

Statement-III*Absolute increase in cost of production of Kharif crops*

(Rs/quintal)

Sl. No.	Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kharif Crops						
1.	Paddy (Common)	17	42	25	72	49
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	101	97	34	55	63
3.	Bajra	64	61	32	24	41
4.	Ragi	136	214	45	128	70
5.	Maize	54	27	25	78	87
6.	Arhar (Tur)	15	132	4	77	114
7.	Moong	115	103	72	221	364
8.	Urad	81	230	129	-319	173
9.	Groundnut In Shell	512	82	57	-212	101
10.	Sunflower Seed	129	153	197	2	111
11.	Soyabean	37	41	82	269	145
12.	Sesamum	846	367	56	-121	99
13.	Nigerseed	805	62	220	546	6
14.	Cotton (Medium Staple)		25	243	136	387

*[Translation]***Cold Storages**

*186. SHRI SARFARAZ ALAM:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of cold storages sanctioned by the Government so far for various States, State-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether the Government proposes to construct cold storages to reduce the storage cost of potato, onion and other vegetables of farmers, specially in view of the

shortage of cold storages/godowns in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the locations of the proposed cold storages, district and State-wise, along with the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount of financial assistance granted by the Government for construction of cold storages along with the amount of assistance released for Bihar during the last three years; and

(e) whether there is also a provision for grant of concessions to the farmers for use of cold storages constructed with the assistance received from the

Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the manner in which assistance is being provided to the farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) There are 7916 cold storages with capacity of 36.23 million MT in the country as on 31.03.2018. The State-wise details of cold storage including Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Government does not construct cold storages on its own. However, it provides financial assistance and fiscal incentives to promote construction of cold storages. Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Scheme, Government of India allocates funds to States/UTs under National Horticulture Mission (NHM)/Horticulture Mission for North-East & Himalayan States (HMNEH).

Under NHM/HMNEH, States/UTs can sanction cold storages to entrepreneurs who are desirous to set up the same. As per operational Guidelines of MIDH, credit-linked back ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North-East, hilly and schedule areas is available for various components of post-harvest infrastructure, including cold storage with capacity upto 5000 MT. The cold storage component is demand/entrepreneur-driven.

Under National Horticulture Board (NHB), credit-linked back ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North-East, hilly and schedule areas is available for various components of post-harvest infrastructure, including cold storage with capacity above 5000 MT upto 10000 MT. However in case of North-East region the capacity above 1000 MT is also eligible under NHB Scheme.

Further, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities. Under this scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid at the rate of 35% for general area and at the rate of 50% for North-East & Himalayan States subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.00 crore for setting up integrated cold chain projects with cold storage as one of the component.

(d) Funds under NHM are allocated to State on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) approved by State Level Executive Committee (SLEC) of the State and released as per Centre-State sharing pattern of 60:40 in all the States except North-East & Himalayan States where it is 90:10. Further, powers have been delegated to States for sanction of projects costing upto Rs. 5 crore. Project exceeding Rs. 5 crore is sanctioned at Central level on the recommendation of SLEC. However, funds in all the cases are released by States.

During last three years under NHM/HMNEH, 595 cold storages with financial assistance of Rs. 1242.75 crore has been sanctioned in the country, which includes 2 cold storages with financial assistance of Rs. 1.85 crore in Bihar. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

During last three years, NHB has also sanctioned 107 cold storages with financial assistance of Rs. 176.99 crore in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

During last three years, MOFPI has released an amount of Rs. 535.29 crore for Integrated Cold Chain infrastructure projects in the country, which includes Rs. 7.32 crore for setting up of 3 projects in Bihar. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) There is no provision established at Central level for grant of concessions to the farmers for use of cold storages constructed. There is no tariff fixation by Government in cold-chain and prices are determined by market forces.

Statement-I

*State-wise distribution of Cold Storages as on
31.03.2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total	
		No.	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	3	810
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	452	1836366

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	6000
4.	Assam	37	163258
5.	Bihar	306	1415595
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	7	12462
7.	Chhattisgarh	98	484331
8.	Delhi	97	129857
9.	Goa	29	7705
10.	Gujarat	890	3515976
11.	Haryana	352	791780
12.	Himachal Pradesh	65	125967
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	182527
14.	Jharkhand	58	236680
15.	Karnataka	209	602457
16.	Kerala	199	81705
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	15
18.	Madhya Pradesh	302	1281411
19.	Maharashtra	603	979607
20.	Manipur	3	7100

1	2	3	4
21.	Meghalaya	4	8200
22.	Mizoram	3	3971
23.	Nagaland	4	7350
24.	Odisha	177	566321
25.	Puducherry (UT)	3	85
26.	Punjab	672	2201386
27.	Rajasthan	167	561293
28.	Sikkim	2	2100
29.	Tamil Nadu	173	347583
30.	Tripura	14	45477
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2368	14500773
32.	Uttarakhand	47	162821
33.	West Bengal	511	5940511
34.	NHB/States	3	20195
Total		7916	36229675

(Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) upto 2009, National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) & Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI))

Statement-II

Cold Storage sanctioned under NHM/HMNEH Scheme during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Total	
	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh			10	1338.84	1	70.00	11	1409
Bihar					2	185.29	2	185
Chhattisgarh							0	0
Gujarat	61	5918.44	68	18767.20	116	17842.33	245	42528
Haryana	4	184.56	23	2112.21	9	1092.87	36	3390
Himachal Pradesh	17	4488.45	10				27	4488
Jammu and Kashmir	4	6578.31	3	1175.39	14	12491.35	21	20245
Jharkhand	1		1	340.00			2	340
Karnataka	1	136.81	3	291.55	5	513.70	9	942
Madhya Pradesh	14	1751.24					14	1751

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	6	341.69	3	248.73			9	590
Manipur					1	80.00	1	80
Odisha	47	5722.85	6	960.00	2	19.60	55	6702
Punjab	30	6108.62			12	1196.69	42	7305
Rajasthan			1	134.00			1	134
Sikkim							0	0
Tamil Nadu							0	0
Telangana	10	1226.68	5	644.00			15	1871
Uttar Pradesh	15	1010.50	27	2820.06	52	5998.46	94	9829
Uttarakhand	9	3578.34	1	175.00	1	389.53	11	4143
West Bengal							0	0
Total	219	37046.49	161	29006.98	215	39879.82	595	105933.29

P—No. of Projects

F—Financial Assistance

Statement-III*Cold Storage sanctioned under NHB Scheme during last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Total	
		No.	Financial Assistance	No.	Financial Assistance	No.	Financial Assistance	No.	Financial Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	475.49	1	90.00			7	565.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00					0	0.00
3.	Assam	2	580.55	2	390.83			4	971.38
4.	Bihar	0	0.00					0	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	0	0.00					0	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	188.32					1	188.32
7.	Delhi	0	0.00					0	0.00
8.	Goa	0	0.00					0	0.00
9.	Gujarat	1	175.20	4	535.87			5	711.07
10.	Haryana	4	668.34	1	132.50			5	800.84
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	891.74					2	891.74
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	1	65.52	2	612.01	3	677.53
13.	Jharkhand	0	0.00					0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Karnataka	0	0.00	2	347.98	1	244.59	3	592.57
15.	Kerala	0	0.00			1	45.50	1	45.50
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	629.43			3	598.59	7	1228.02
17.	Maharashtra	2	441.93	3	343.80			5	785.73
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00					0	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0	0.00					0	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0	0.00					0	0.00
21.	Odisha	0	0.00	1	214.20			1	214.20
22.	Punjab	3	795.15	1	38.76			4	833.91
23.	Rajasthan	2	791.50	1	108.53	1	120.00	4	1020.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	120.00					1	120.00
25.	Tripura	0	0.00					0	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23	3569.63	15	2846.52	10	1429.67	48	7845.82
27.	Uttarakhand	1	55.20	0				1	55.20
28.	West Bengal	2	151.47					2	151.47
29.	Other State					3		3	0.00
	Total	54	9533.95	32	5114.51	21	3050.36	107	17698.82

Statement-IV

State-wise details of funds released for the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure during FY 2015-16 to 2017-18 under MoFPI.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds Released			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.00	10.00	14.57	28.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.03	2.03
4.	Assam	2.27	4.31	0.00	6.58
5.	Bihar	0.00	2.44	4.88	7.32
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	10.32	9.98	16.12	36.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Haryana	9.94	13.72	11.92	35.58
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18.03	12.31	11.27	41.61
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.06	12.26	0.00	28.32
14.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
15.	Karnataka	1.97	0.00	4.53	6.5
16.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3.89	7.50	0.15	11.54
19.	Maharashtra	37.36	32.19	44.65	114.2
20.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Odisha	0.92	0.00	7.07	7.99
25.	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	12.67	10.56	19.41	42.64
27.	Rajasthan	9.23	3.64	6.01	18.88
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.27	5.92	8.19
30.	Telangana	0.00	5.00	4.02	9.02
31.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	22.48	26.22	58.70
33.	Uttarakhand	14.53	32.65	13.00	60.18
34.	West Bengal	7.31	1.65	2.06	11.02
Total		158.5	182.96	193.83	535.29

Production of Organic Food Items

*187. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote is promoting organic food items in view of the rising demand in global markets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of the existing demand, supply, consumption and production of organic food items in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of organic food items to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Government is promoting organic food items and has taken steps to promote organic farming through the Scheme of Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) which aims at sustainable agricultural production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature and to produce chemical free agricultural produce. In addition, Organic Value Chain Development for organic products from production to marketing is promoted

through Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER).

(b) There is no authentic data, information or study available on estimation of demand for organic food items in the country. As per the study report published by the ASSOCHAM and Earnest and Young LLP, the organic items market in India are largely spread across the food and beverages, health and wellness, beauty and personal care and textile industries. The highest growth is observed in the organic food segment, followed by textile, beauty and personal care. The Indian domestic market during 2016 for organic products was estimated at INR 40,000 million which is likely to increase to INR 100,000 million-INR 120,000 million by 2020 with a similar increase in export.

On production front India has produced 1.675 million tons of certified organic produce during the year 2017-18. Out of this 4.58 lakh ton (27%) was exported, remaining

was available for domestic consumption. The area and production is continuously on rise since last three years keeping pace with the growing demand in national and international markets. State-wise (Farm) Production under National Programme of Organic Production from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Govt. of India is 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). It is also supported by other Schemes viz Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) under ICAR and third party certification of organic farming is promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce.

Statement

State wise Farm Production (including In-conversion) under NPOP (MT)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18		
				Organic Production	In Conversion	Total Cultivable Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6574.311	8372.872	8435.650	81.000	8516.650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	37.646	29.451	0.000	29.451
3.	Assam	9543.558	32395.826	52846.607	0.000	52846.607
4.	Bihar	0	0	3.150	0.000	3.150
5.	Chhattisgarh	5954.250	3108.258	6165.119	100.290	6265.409
6.	Goa	4815.761	4758.672	2875.655	0.000	2875.655
7.	Gujarat	55466.237	41610.965	75007.709	296.903	75304.612
8.	Haryana	5133.963	8192.756	4245.483	0.000	4245.483
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1329.243	1836.762	2620.636	0.000	2620.636
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18115.798	9407.792	47214.952	0.000	47214.952
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2.395	0.000	2.395
12.	Karnataka	282632.789	164164.80	150315.913	4607.020	154922.933
13.	Kerala	12038.284	14624.936	16134.295	0.000	16134.295
14.	Madhya Pradesh	365551.289	391598.428	572566.430	2779.860	575346.290

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	361670.576	255934.669	375067.015	2241.205	377308.220
16.	Meghalaya	772.293	1111.431	612.804	0.000	612.804
17.	Nagaland	906.087	878.081	1369.657	0.000	1369.657
18.	Odisha	40788.120	30661.472	74642.114	0.000	74642.114
19.	Punjab	107.300	711.450	112.900	0.000	112.900
20.	Rajasthan	58534.159	64244.757	94024.465	4.750	94029.215
21.	Sikkim	109.263	185.426	435.127	0.000	435.127
22.	Tamil Nadu	14442.172	11084.897	15017.792	875.505	15893.297
23.	Telangana	821.708	520.994	1358.875	22.601	1381.476
24.	Tripura	309.197	338.791	237.314	0.000	237.314
25.	Uttar Pradesh	57415.921	88183.026	117358.599	0.000	117358.599
26.	Uttarakhand	20464.387	28161.237	35644.323	0.000	35644.323
27.	West Bengal	12411.647	17977.368	10204.983	2.153	10207.136
28.	Lakshadweep	42.181	0	0	0	0
Total		1335952.29	1180105.81	1664549.413	11011.287	1675560.700

Source: Tracenet-APEDA.

Shortage of Quality Seeds

*188. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of good quality/genuine seeds for the farmers due to which good crop production is not taking place;

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

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to formulate a new seed policy to promote the production of good quality seeds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of subsidy provided by the Government to various States/Union Territories for production of seeds during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS

WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) No, Madam. There is sufficient availability of good quality seeds and agricultural production is taking place as per plan. The food grain production has increased consistently during the last 9 years from 218.10 million tonnes during 2009-10 to all time high of 279.51 million tonnes during 2017-18.

(b) As reported by the States, the availability of quality seeds in the country during each of last three years and the current year is sufficient to meet the demand. The crops-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The details of subsidy provided by the Government to various States/Union Territories for production of seeds during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III to VI.

Statement-I*Demand/Availability of Certified/Quality Seed during Last three years and current year*

(Qty. in Lakh Quintals)

Crop	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018 (Kharif)	
	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheat	113.46	117.98	117.55	136.57	121.26	149.77		
Paddy	82.86	95.10	87.74	100.48	89.50	104.07	63.99	73.47
Maize	10.70	12.69	12.47	13.54	14.46	15.68	10.74	10.75
Jowar	2.95	3.16	2.82	2.89	3.34	3.52	1.44	2.02
Bajra	2.55	2.84	2.36	2.64	2.86	3.20	2.29	2.52
Ragi	0.32	0.53	0.34	0.56	0.30	0.47	0.28	0.46
Barley	2.25	3.17	2.44	2.95	2.30	3.48		
Others	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.08
Cereal Total	215.15	235.53	225.79	259.71	234.12	280.30	78.83	89.30
Gram	18.14	14.86	17.65	16.01	17.16	19.27		
Lentil	1.30	1.06	1.47	1.15	1.37	1.36		
Peas	2.12	1.83	2.67	2.91	2.39	2.36		
Urd	2.62	2.71	2.67	2.9	2.74	3.74	2.17	2.99
Moong	2.87	3.23	2.68	3.27	2.41	3.14	1.96	2.97
Arhar	2.51	2.72	2.71	2.97	3.31	3.81	2.82	2.95
Cowpea	0.26	0.29	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.23
Moth	0.21	0.13	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.24	0.20	0.22
Others	0.45	0.42	1.42	1.63	1.42	1.44	1.06	1.12
Pulses Total	30.49	27.24	31.66	31.28	31.26	35.64	8.44	10.48
Groundnut	24.30	23.64	23.48	25.16	24.29	25.01	19.22	19.56
Rape/Must.	2.52	2.65	2.49	2.46	2.32	2.55		
Til	0.32	0.36	0.28	0.40	0.49	0.51	0.21	0.25
Sunflower	0.48	0.51	0.39	0.40	0.20	0.21	0.15	0.18
Soyabean	31.02	23.45	29.00	29.63	35.65	40.25	29.10	28.17
Linseed	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.05		
Castor	0.61	0.62	0.58	0.84	0.60	0.63	0.56	0.62
Safflower	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12		
Niger/Others	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03
Oilseed Total	59.45	51.39	56.49	59.14	63.74	69.36	49.28	48.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cotton	1.95	2.08	2.22	2.35	3.17	3.46	2.15	2.41
Jute	0.36	0.14	0.43	0.38	0.44	0.39	0.33	0.36
Mesta/Other	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Fibre Total	2.31	2.22	2.65	2.73	3.61	3.85	2.50	2.79
Potato	28.64	26.10	36.53	27.09	38.22	29.88		
Fodders/Others	1.05	1.05	0.37	0.34	0.43	0.37	0.11	0.05
Total	29.69	27.15	36.9	27.43	38.65	30.25	0.11	0.05
Grand Total	337.09	343.52	353.49	380.29	371.38	419.41	139.16	151.43

Statement-II*Demand/Availability of Certified/Quality Seed during last three years and current year*

(Qty. in Lakh Qtls.)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018 (Kharif)	
	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	22.43	22.94	24.04	26.39	22.39	24.93	15.65	18.54
Aruanchal Pradesh	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.10
Assam	5.94	5.94	5.71	5.27	10.61	10.61	3.10	3.10
Bihar	13.01	13.91	15.35	17.71	14.60	18.75	5.44	6.29
Chhattisgarh	8.38	10.32	9.12	10.35	9.25	11.66	8.10	9.83
Goa	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04
Gujarat	13.29	13.70	13.09	13.94	14.15	16.77	7.83	8.94
Haryana	14.73	18.35	18.74	22.50	17.41	21.09	1.09	2.17
Himachal Pradesh	1.41	1.09	1.41	1.41	1.11	1.11	0.13	0.13
Jharkhand	4.73	4.58	5.94	4.82	4.96	6.23	3.78	3.68
Jammu and Kashmir	2.08	2.07	2.15	2.15	2.56	2.56	0.78	0.78
Karnataka	17.07	18.92	16.50	19.61	16.00	19.47	10.73	11.98
Kerala	0.48	0.71	0.92	1.08	0.81	0.82	0.38	0.41
Madhya Pradesh	39.91	27.26	40.70	42.06	44.92	50.92	19.11	18.10
Meghalaya	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.37	0.37	0.18	0.18
Maharashtra	23.41	24.03	22.53	23.18	34.28	35.94	16.40	16.77
Manipur	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.08	0.08
Mizoram	0.28	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.01
Nagaland	0.69	0.55	1.36	0.59	0.53	0.51	1.05	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	9.83	11.79	10.54	13.04	9.35	7.10	4.97	4.87
Puducherry	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.02
Punjab	13.49	14.82	13.14	20.62	13.23	17.57	0.17	2.09
Rajasthan	22.65	23.52	22.60	26.27	23.04	29.32	8.41	8.90
Sikkim	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03
Tamil Nadu	10.43	10.96	8.48	9.91	7.62	9.58	2.78	2.91
Telanagana	13.86	16.73	14.10	16.75	15.23	19.39	8.17	10.00
Tripura	0.49	0.51	0.27	0.35	0.31	0.36	0.30	0.35
Uttarakhand	0.78	2.42	0.87	2.53	0.87	3.03	0.43	0.52
Uttar Pradesh	55.51	55.92	62.86	55.60	64.36	64.78	11.23	11.05
West Bengal	41.49	41.71	42.14	43.36	42.67	45.94	8.63	9.31
<i>Total :</i>	337.09	343.52	353.49	380.30	371.38	419.41	139.15	151.42

Statement-III

The details of Statewise Funds released under Seed Village Programme & Certified Seed Production through Seed Village for the last 3 years and current year

Amount Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	States	Funds Released			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700.000	719.820	1312.394	500.000
2.	Assam	1060.000	1000.000	1312.750	0.000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	52.200	0.000
4.	Bihar	600.000	705.620	324.018	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	245.182	281.286	517.986	340.053
6.	Gujarat	0.000		24.210	66.500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	248.000	375.000	386.100	0.000
8.	Haryana	1.344	0.890	0.507	0.520
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	391.127	690.600	903.355	557.424
10.	Karnataka	20.373	36.670	108.637	3.710
11.	Kerala	3.500	26.715	0.000	0.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	586.520	1796.740	2056.122	1499.880
13.	Manipur	4.336	54.806	0.000	9.599
14.	Maharashtra	0.000	600.000	2431.000	1499.950

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Meghalaya	97.785	10.500	141.735	0.000
16.	Mizoram	0.000	25.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Nagaland	131.430	0.000	74.992	0.000
18.	Punjab	317.728	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Rajasthan	122.358	100.968	1511.034	0.000
20.	Tamil Nadu	988.810	822.000	1430.000	900.000
21.	Telangana	350.000	670.000	1038.100	400.000
22.	Uttar Pradesh	899.703	124.401	1436.310	422.730
23.	Uttarakhand	303.008	87.606	228.949	50.000
24.	Puducherry	0.330	0.000	0.000	0.000
25.	National Seed Corporation	0.000	979.870	0.000	0.000
26.	West Bengal	0.000	0.000	0.000	85.906
Total		7071.53	9108.49	15290.40	6336.272

*as on 25.07.2018

Statement-IV

The details of State-wise Release of funds under NFSM during last 3 years and current year as per approved Annual Action Plan. (including subsidy provided for production of seeds)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.12	47.62	101.54	27.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.93	5.15	6.56	7.20
3.	Assam	67.84	39.28	130.06	27.05
4.	Bihar	55.79	35.62	28.69	19.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.50	53.39	69.86	22.20
6.	Goa*	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	9.22	21.36	5.00	8.83
8.	Haryana	11.39	10.40	7.96	3.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.55	15.83	12.23	9.69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.48	7.13	9.05	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	29.46	9.41	25.71	7.67
12.	Karnataka	52.11	99.29	96.55	49.60
13.	Kerala	0.77	0.00	0.13	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	134.11	185.08	103.80	5.26
15.	Maharashtra	111.64	139.96	152.10	54.69

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
16.	Manipur	13.02	7.40	4.68	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	6.23	3.15	5.23	3.09
18.	Mizoram	2.03	1.13	2.30	2.28
19.	Nagaland	11.75	10.90	17.75	14.14
20.	Odisha	67.70	34.67	54.90	37.51
21.	Punjab	14.05	9.85	5.43	0.00
22.	Sikkim	3.24	3.84	0.00	3.96
23.	Rajasthan	106.54	103.44	85.30	76.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	35.87	44.52	37.02	33.31
25.	Telangana	38.79	8.29	19.34	5.65
26.	Tripura	18.94	6.08	17.15	10.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	120.16	92.93	83.10	78.75
28.	Uttarakhand	6.67	9.74	3.83	11.80
29.	West Bengal	33.13	56.02	107.86	21.35
	Total	1067.03	1061.77	1193.13	540.91

*GOA covered under NFSM for the first time during 2016-17.

As on 25.07.2018

Statement-V

The details of State-wise release of funds for seed production subsidy under Mini Mission-I & National Mission On Oil Palm and Oilseeds during 2015-16 to 2018-2019

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Allocation)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.00	1.80	0.00	18.55
2.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.92	1.20	8.77	50.00
5.	Gujarat	95.37	75.10	151.09	190.00
6.	Haryana	10.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	4.63	156.10	0.00	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	48.32	0.00	44.82	600.00
9.	Maharashtra	147.58	116.33	156.44	956.20
10.	Odisha	99.00	136.57	0.00	146.00
11.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Rajasthan	1380.53	760.00	524.98	0.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	62.98	77.79	107.04	0.00

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Allocation)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.21	8.45	5.35	200.22
15.	West Bengal	15.33	0.00	0.00	750.00
16.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Jharkhand	0.00	2.66	0.00	62.50
19.	Nagaland	4.92	3.32	0.00	0.00
20.	Tripura	18.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	4.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
24.	Uttarakhand	1.59	0.00	1.47	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Total		1915.13	1342.32	1000.46	3123.47
26.	Central Agency	1449.64	1107.80	7672.23	Awaited
Grand Total		3364.77	2450.12	8672.69	3123.47

Statement-VI*Details of Financial Allocation during 2015-16 to 2018-19 under component-Seed production for vegetable and spices*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
NHM					
1.	Bihar	11.9		11.38	3.68
2.	Chhattisgarh		17.5	41.13	64.62
3.	Goa			10.35	
4.	Gujarat			0	15.00
5.	Haryana	15.75	98	275.63	367.50
6.	Jharkhand	157.41	73.5	42	23.22
7.	Karnataka	11.64	1.23	6.6	6.13
8.	Kerala	17.5	17.5	35	52.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	42.35	35	0	
10.	Odisha	324.98	127.5		257.95
11.	Punjab	114.23	59.45		35.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	303.38	76.13	105	105.00
Sub Total		999.14	505.81	527.09	930.60

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
HMNEH					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	14.88	15.4	13.48	11.55
5.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.00
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00
7.	Sikkim	44.63	43.75	56	33.25
8.	Tripura	8.4	8.4	0	3.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	7	3.5	10.50
11.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0.00
Sub Total		74.91	74.55	72.98	58.80
Total		1074.05	580.36	600.07	989.4

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

189.* SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana along with the details of the States/Cities covered under the scheme so far, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) the number of houses sanctioned, constructed and allotted under the said scheme, State/UT-wise along with the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to hike the carpet area of the flats, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which it is likely to be hiked;

(d) whether the Government has widened the beneficiary net by including two sub categories of MIG for interest subsidy based on annual income and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is facing any hurdles in the successful implementation of the scheme, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements of eligible households including slum dwellers in the urban areas. The Mission comprises following four verticals:-

- (i) **In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):** Slum redevelopment grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under the component of ISSR using land as resource with participation of private developers.
- (ii) **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):** Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) and Middle Income Group-II

(MIG-II) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions for acquiring/constructing houses are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5 %, 4% and 3% on loan amount upto Rs. 6 lakh, Rs. 9 lakh and Rs. 12 lakh respectively.

- (iii) **Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP):** Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided for projects where at least 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.
- (iv) **Beneficiary-led individual house Constructions/Enhancements (BLC):** Under this vertical, Central Assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh is available to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.

The PMAY (U) guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs for appraising and approving project proposals based on demand assessed by them. States/UTs frame the project proposals and after approval from the concerned State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) they submit the proposals to the Ministry for Central Assistance.

So far, 4320 cities/towns across the country including those of the States of West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra have been included under the PMAY(U). State/UT-wise details of cities/towns included under PMAY (U) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As on 25 July 2018, 11,227 projects for construction of total 53,79,147 houses involving Central Assistance of Rs. 81,952.34 crore have been approved under the PMAY (U) across the country. Out of the sanctioned houses, 29,64,929 houses have been grounded for construction. Construction of 8,15,011 houses has been completed and 7,92,643 houses have been allotted to the beneficiaries. State/UT-wise physical and financial progress under the PMAY (U) during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The CLSS vertical of the PMAY(U) covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between Rs. 6,00,001 and Rs. 12,00,000 as MIG-I and annual household income between Rs. 12,00,001 and Rs. 18,00,000 as MIG-II. The interest subsidy at the rate of 4% & 3% is admissible to the beneficiaries of MIG-I and MIG-II for loan amounts upto Rs.9,00,000/- and 12,00,000/-, respectively.

Ministry has recently extended the benefits of CLSS for Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG) till 31.03.2019 to bring more families under the purview of the PMAY (U) and also increased the eligible carpet area from 'upto 120 square metre' to 'upto 160 square metre' for MIG-I and from 'upto 150 square metre' to 'upto 200 square metre' for MIG-II with effect from 01.01.2017.

(e) No, Madam. Ministry is rigorously monitoring the progress under the PMAY(U) to achieve the target of "Housing for All by 2022".

Statement

State/UTs-wise details of cities included in the Mission along with Physical and Financial Progress during last three years and the current year under PMAY(U)

[as on 25th July, 2018]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities included in mission	Financial Progress Central Assistance (Rs. in cr.)			Physical Progress (Nos)			
			Approved	Released	Utilised	Houses Sanctioned	Houses grounded for construction	Houses Completed*	Houses Allotted/ Occupied*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	9.14	0.23	-	609	33	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111	11,178.39	3,479.59	1,135.51	7,42,856	6,20,259	59,116	59,922
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	145.76	77.48	56.63	6,093	5,558	163	163
4.	Assam	98	1,065.91	340.51	5.30	70,980	16,098	538	430
5.	Bihar	140	2,546.51	848.46	353.95	1,60,976	90,626	18,461	15,336
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	1.82	1.82	1.82	86	5,046	5,046	1,702
7.	Chhattisgarh	168	2,626.46	771.12	52.93	1,76,752	56,910	13,997	16,078
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	55.53	31.60	15.64	3,344	2,150	733	781
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	12.33	5.46	2.92	758	533	190	190
10.	Delhi (UT)	5	82.23	82.23	82.23	3,707	36,207	19,607	5,323
11.	Goa	14	4.30	3.40	3.40	217	157	157	157
12.	Gujarat	171	5,166.03	2,690.60	1,851.64	3,28,447	2,09,257	1,11,705	1,26,407
13.	Haryana	80	3,590.41	300.96	114.09	2,27,640	8,740	4,888	4,989
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54	148.52	58.50	11.40	8,338	3,128	452	624

15.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	230.05	71.59	9.94	14,649	5,400	806	806
16.	Jharkhand	45	2,504.89	975.12	516.18	1,69,530	90,634	38,815	37,511
17.	Karnataka	271	6,119.79	2,412.82	557.74	3,85,768	1,82,754	57,814	54,925
18.	Kerala	93	1,367.63	409.23	74.49	88,717	48,904	11,641	10,263
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	379	8,386.78	3,492.33	1,229.52	5,48,230	3,87,717	1,32,255	1,26,744
21.	Maharashtra	382	7,781.22	1,930.63	1,300.27	5,62,662	1,56,716	90,206	98,047
22.	Manipur	28	397.49	160.35	2.27	26,488	5,120	277	277
23.	Meghalaya	10	11.98	5.37	0.96	792	971	537	275
24.	Mizoram	23	455.65	79.02	13.36	29,850	2,017	653	471
25.	Nagaland	32	390.92	86.57	16.35	24,335	5,106	651	10
26.	Odisha	114	1,443.31	488.78	359.93	90,529	58,230	11,067	9,361
27.	Puducherry (UT)	6	142.23	48.06	2.04	9,445	3,937	700	832
28.	Punjab	164	717.39	186.30	54.15	49,560	19,141	4,299	4,845
29.	Rajasthan	183	2,509.08	580.11	312.30	1,57,747	71,707	31,682	22,733
30.	Sikkim	8	7.79	1.31	0.06	518	80	25	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	666	7,500.04	2,554.44	489.77	4,93,411	3,40,007	74,342	65,670
32.	Telangana	68	2,933.21	1,278.41	95.32	1,93,333	1,49,596	13,869	14,692
33.	Tripura	20	1,216.65	478.32	286.71	78,894	63,596	11,066	11,066
34.	Uttar Pradesh	653	7,224.53	2,053.84	300.12	4,67,179	2,00,941	32,525	35,285
35.	Uttarakhand	91	422.67	246.28	90.63	21,991	9,645	4,766	4,641
36.	West Bengal	125	3,555.71	1,580.23	475.89	2,34,716	1,08,008	61,961	62,061
	Grand Total	4,320	81,952.34	27,811.07	9,875.46	53,79,147	29,64,929	8,15,011	7,92,643

* Includes incomplete houses of earlier scheme completed and occupied since launch of PMAY(U)

*[English]***Vacancies in CAPF**

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are several vacancies in different wings of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF);
- (b) if so, the number of vacancies in different wings of CAPF as on date, force-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The force-wise vacancy position *viz-a-viz.* sanctioned strength in CAPFs & AR as on 01.07.2018 is as under:—

Force	Vacancies	Sanctioned Strength
Central Reserve Police Force	22,746	3,24,093
Border Security Force	19,320	2,63,931
Central Industrial Security Force	5,165	1,55,254
Sashastra Seema Bal	19,175	99,212
Indo-Tibetan Border Police	6,398	89,438
Assam Rifles	3,774	66,582
Total	76,578	9,98,510

Vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) arise due to retirement, resignation, death, new raisings/creation of new posts etc. The vacancies are filled up by various modes *viz.* Direct Recruitment, promotion and by deputation as per the extant provisions of Recruitment Rules.

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. For the recruitment year 2018, notification for recruitment of 54,953 posts for Constable (General Duty) has already been issued by Staff Selection Commission (SSC). Further, 1,073 vacancies of Sub-Inspectors (GD) and 483 vacancies of Assistant Commandant (GD) have been reported to SSC

and Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) respectively for recruitment year 2018.

Urban Local Bodies

*191. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister Of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has initiated any concrete steps to implement the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act for empowering Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many ULBs/Municipal Corporations have failed to implement key municipal reforms to ensure transparency and improve service delivery among residents and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether a number of ULBs/Municipal Corporations remain cash strapped and helpless to revamp the crumbling infrastructure of their ULBs/Corporations and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government plans to provide an ecosystem to help them raise funds through municipal bonds and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of ULBs, including Municipal Corporations in the country at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has been continuously advising the States and Union Territories to implement the 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA). Towards this, a Model Municipal Law was circulated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to guide the States. The implementation of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA) was a mandatory reform agenda under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), further provides thrust to the reform agenda by incentivising the States in implementation of reforms. The Mission provides 10% annual budgetary allocation as reform incentive for the ULBs each year.

(b) Urban Development is a State subject and Government of India assists the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies through various programmes, schemes and guidelines in implementation of various

reforms for efficient urban governance and service delivery. Significant progress has been made across the country in implementation of key municipal reforms by the ULBs.

(c) It is observed that most ULBs have financial limitations due to limited revenue base and sources. However, the transfers from Government of India and State Governments to ULBs have increased substantially during the recent years.

(d) For the purpose of putting in place a framework for public issue of debt securities by municipalities, listing and trading of such securities, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has notified the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities by Municipalities) Regulations, 2015 on 15.07.2015.

Under AMRUT Mission, one of the reforms is to float municipal bonds by Urban Local Bodies to raise funds. The mission incentivizes the ULBs, on 'first come, first serve' basis for issuing municipal bonds. Municipal Corporations of Pune, Hyderabad and Indore have raised Rs. 200 cr, 200 cr and 140 cr respectively recently through Municipal Bonds.

(e) As per Census 2011, there are 4041 Urban Local Bodies including Municipal Corporations in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of ULBs, including Municipal Corporations

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of Urban Local Bodies including Municipal Corporation as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26
3.	Assam	57
4.	Bihar	139
5.	Chhattisgarh	168
6.	Goa	14

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	195
8.	Haryana	80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86
11.	Jharkhand	40
12.	Karnataka	220
13.	Kerala	59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	364
15.	Maharashtra	256
16.	Manipur	28
17.	Meghalaya	41
18.	Mizoram	23
19.	Nagaland	19
20.	Odisha	107
21.	Punjab	143
22.	Rajasthan	185
23.	Sikkim	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	721
25.	Telangana	45
26.	Tripura	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	648
28.	Uttarakhand	74
29.	West Bengal	129
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Delhi	3
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
34.	Daman and Diu	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	6
Total		4041

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Senior Citizens

*192. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI LALLU SINGH:

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

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for the welfare of senior citizens;

(b) the total funds released by the Government and the utilisation of such funds by the States during the last two years, scheme and State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has received requests from the States, particularly Jharkhand and Maharashtra for allocation of more funds under these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of old age homes functioning in the country, location and State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c) The detail of Schemes for the welfare of Senior Citizens and funds released is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc), the Government has not received requests from the States, including Jharkhand and Maharashtra, for allocation of more funds. However, the release of Grant-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organisations/Voluntary Organisations is dependent on the

recommendations and forwarding of project proposals by the State Governments as per the norms and guidelines of the Scheme subject to completeness of proposals in all respects.

As regards the number of old age homes functioning in the country, no such data is Centrally maintained in this Ministry. However, a Statement-II showing number of Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes receiving grants for running and maintenance under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc), location and State-wise, is given in enclosed.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes being implemented for the welfare of Senior Citizens and funds released:

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:

The Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc)" {previously known as "Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)"} under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. Under the Scheme grant is released after the receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant. A Statement of total funds released by the Government of India during the last two years under IPSc, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Maharashtra is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 25.7.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389.02	647.71	728.35	305.42
2.	Bihar	4.43	16.07	13.37	8.13
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.85	0.00	17.95	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	10.51	21.03	5.09
6.	Haryana	45.86	55.28	110.33	55.19
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11.99	29.18	26.25	8.31

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 25.7.2018)
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	386.18	280.62	382.63	84.38
11.	Kerala	16.62	24.94	23.01	12.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.20	12.43	28.29	53.39
13.	Maharashtra	291.38	239.32	434.63	312.83
14.	Odisha	324.40	774.04	730.96	215.17
15.	Punjab	18.26	12.51	14.58	17.61
16.	Rajasthan	16.44	2.24	22.59	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	469.98	639.69	707.16	30.88
18.	Telangana	47.24	112.93	133.95	65.29
19.	Uttar Pradesh	40.08	107.29	119.11	8.97
20.	Uttarakhand	12.12	54.69	20.58	16.39
21.	West Bengal	120.00	206.55	256.36	33.28
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Delhi	60.91	90.62	154.38	0.00
28.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Assam	186.41	180.50	192.03	21.04
31.	Manipur	252.02	186.94	260.22	62.73
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram	3.77	0.54	5.89	0.00
34.	Nagaland	8.10	0.00	17.43	0.00
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Tripura	8.67	14.07	25.58	0.00
Total		2758.06	3698.67	4446.66	1316.88

2. Further, this Ministry has launched the 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' on 1st April, 2017 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 identified 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).

3. The funds are released to the implementing agency *i.e.* ALIMCO. In the last 2 years (RVY launched on 1.4.2017), an amount of Rs. 17.5 cr has been released to ALIMCO for organising Assessment/Distribution Camps nationwide. The districts selected for the implementation of RVY in the States of Jharkhand and Maharashtra are given below:—

State/Number of Districts	Selected Districts
Jharkhand (20)	Gumla, Ranchi, Giridih, East Singhbhum, Koderma, West Singhbhum, Sahebganj, Pakaur, Godda, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ramgarh, Simdega, Bokaro, Chatra, Dumka, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Khunti.
Maharashtra	Nagpur, Dhule, Pune, Mumbai North-East, Kurla & Bandra, Wardha, Jalna, Nandurbar, Washim, Osmanabad, Gadchiroli, Jalgaon, Nanded.

In Maharashtra, the distribution camps have been organised at Nagpur and Dhule as per details given below:—

District	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Devices Distributed	Date of Distribution
Nagpur	1266	2380	04.06.2017
Dhule	1860	4510	06.11.2017

Ministry of Rural Development:

4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. NSAP is a social security/social welfare programme applicable to old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line household. Old age pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. Central Assistance

of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to the persons of 60-79 years of age and Rs. 500/- per month to the persons of age of 80 years or more. This Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the schemes is done by the States/UTs.

5. Details of fund released/allocated for IGNOAPS during the last three years and the current year is given as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Financial Year	Amount of fund released
2015-16	556269.07
2016-17	590091.72
2017-18	611043.27
2018-19 (as on 20.07.2018)	259772.31

Ministry of Finance:

6. Ministry of Finance has launched a scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana' (PMVVY) to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market condition, as also to provide social security during old age. The scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum payable monthly for 10 years. The differential return *i.e.* the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on annual basis. The scheme was open for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May 2017 to 3rd May 2018. The minimum purchase price under the scheme was Rs. 1.5 lakh per family for a minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price was Rs. 7.5 lakh per family for a maximum pension of Rs. 5,000/- per month.

7. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2018-19, Cabinet at its Meeting held on 2nd May, 2018 has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana up to 31st March 2020 and limit of maximum purchase price of Rs. 7.5 lakh per family under the scheme has also been enhanced to Rs. 15 lakh per senior citizen. A total of number of 2,82,155 subscribers consisting corpus of Rs.

17,704.65 crore are being benefited under PMVVY as on 30.06.2018.

8. Further, Ministry of Finance provides Tax Rebate to Senior Citizens. Income Tax exemption for Senior Citizens of 60 years and above age is upto Rs. 3 lakhs and only 5% is levied on income between 3 lakhs and 5 lakhs. Senior citizens above 80 years and above age are exempted from paying income tax upto Rs. 5 lakhs. Deduction in case of every senior citizens u/s 80DDB of the Income Tax Act on expenditure on account of specified diseases has been increased. To incentivize younger generation to look after medical needs of their parents, section 80D of I.T. Act provides for a deduction to keep in force insurance on the health of the parents or parents of the assessee. A similar deduction is also available to a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) in respect of health insurance premia, to effect or to keep in force insurance on the health of any member of the HUF. Further, the existing provisions of section 207 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 exempts individual resident senior citizens (60+ years) at any time during the previous year, from payment of advance tax who does not have any income chargeable under the head 'Profits and gains of business or profession'.

9. Under the Service Tax Law, activities relating to advancement of education programmes or skill development relating to persons over the age of 65 years residing in a rural area by an entity registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are exempt from Service Tax.

10. With respect to senior citizens having Savings Account in Banks and Post Offices, higher interest rates is given to the senior citizens.

11. Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA), under the Ministry of Finance, *vide* letter dated 25.5.2009 issued instructions on health insurance for senior citizens to CEOs of all General Health Insurance Companies which, *inter alia*, includes:

- Allowing entry into health insurance scheme till 65 years of age,
- Transparency in the premium charged
- Reasons to be recorded for denial of any proposals etc. on all health insurance products catering to the needs of senior citizens.

- Likewise the insurance companies cannot deny renewability without specific reasons.

Ministry of Railways:

12. Indian Railways have taken various measures for Welfare of senior citizens, some of which are under:

- (i) As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan 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.

- (ii) In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- (iii) In all trains having reserved sleeping accommodation, a combined quota of six (6) lower berths per coach in Sleeper Class and three (3) lower berths per coach each in AC 3 tier and AC 2 tier classes has been earmarked for Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years of age above and pregnant women. In case of Rajdhani, Duronto and fully Air Conditioned/Express trains, the number of berths to be earmarked under this quota in 3 AC is 4 (four) lower berths per coach as against 3 (three) lower berths per coach in normal Mail/Express trains.
- (iv) Accommodation is also earmarked for Senior Citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.

- (v) Instructions exist for provision of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies (on payment) as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations. In addition, passenger can book e-wheel chairs online through IRCTC portal www.irctc.co.in.
- (vi) To help old and disabled passengers requiring assistance at the stations and to strengthen the existing services, 'Yatri Mitra Sewa' is being provided through IRCTC at major stations for enabling passengers to book wheelchair services cum porter services etc.
- (vii) After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically person with disability booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen or a pregnant woman, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.
- (viii) Separate counters are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) Centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from Physically persons with disability, Senior Citizens, ex-MPS, MLAs accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including persons with disability or senior citizens one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

13. Keeping in view the recommendations made in the National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 as well as the

State's obligations under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens, 2007, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) during 2010-11 (*i.e.* 11th Plan Period) to address various health related problems of elderly people by providing the following dedicated health care facilities to elderly population in the country:

- (i) Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric Ward for in-patient care at Regional Geriatric Centres in identified Central/State Government Medical Colleges.
- (ii) Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- (iii) Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).
- (iv) Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- (v) Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:

14. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Department of Urban Development has issued the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 (MBBL) which under chapter 8 prescribes standards for creation of elder friendly barrier free environment with reference to buildings, toilets etc. Urban Local Bodies shall implement the Policy by adopting the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016. The Department 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.

15. Under Urban Bus Specification-II issued in 2013, the emphasis on buses financed by the Department 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.

16. 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.

17. Housing for All (Urban) Mission/Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was approved by the Government of India on 17th June 2015 and launched on 25th June, 2015. The Mission Guidelines have been circulated to State/UTs to meet the demand of housing in their States/UTs. In Para 4.8.10 in PMAY-HFA (U) Guidelines, it has, *inter alia*, been incorporated that-'while making the allotment, families with senior citizens should be given priority for allotment on ground floor or lower floors'.

Ministry of Civil Aviation:

18. In order to facilitate the passengers, particularly senior citizens, expectant mothers, passengers with disability, first time travellers etc., Ministry of Civil Aviation has instructed all the stakeholders to ensure that the following requirements are complied:

- 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 63 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.

Ministry of Communications:

19. So far as Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), under Ministry of Communications, is concerned, MTNL provides concession of 25% to Senior Citizens (who are 65 years and above) in installation/activation charge and monthly services charges for Landline connections under Plan-250 in Senior Citizens Category.

Statement-II

No. of Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes receiving grant under Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSC)

Sl. No.	State and Name of District	District-wise Senior Citizens Homes	State-wise Senior Citizens Homes
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			61
1.	Ananthpur	3	
2.	Kadapa	4	
3.	Chittoor	13	
4.	East Godavari	2	
5.	Guntur	11	
6.	Krishna	1	
7.	Kurnool	3	
8.	Nellore	9	
9.	Prakasham	12	
10.	West Godavari	1	
11.	Vishakhapatnam	2	
Assam			15
12.	Cachar	1	

1	2	3	4
13.	Darang	2	
14.	Guwahati	1	
15.	Hailakandi	1	
16.	Morigaon	2	
17.	Nagaon	5	
18.	Karimganj	1	
19.	Golaghat	1	
20.	Sonitpur	1	
Bihar			02
21.	Muzzafarpur	1	
22.	Vaishali	1	
Chhattisgarh			01
23.	Rajandgaon	1	
Delhi			02
24.	Sangam Vihar	1	
25.	Aya Nagar	1	
Haryana			05
26.	Bhiwani	1	
27.	Faridabad	1	
28.	Jind	1	
29.	Rohtak	1	
30.	Panchkula	1	
Himachal Pradesh			01
31.	Lahul Spiti	1	
Gujarat			03
32.	Kothamba	1	
33.	Vadodara	1	
34.	Anand	1	
Karnataka			41
35.	Bengaluru	6	
36.	Belgaum	2	
37.	Bidar	5	
38.	Bellary	2	
39.	Bizapur	1	
40.	Chitradurga	3	

1	2	3	4
41.	Chikmangaluru	1	
42.	Devangaree	6	
43.	Dharwad	1	
44.	Gadag	1	
45.	Hassan	1	
46.	Kollar	2	
47.	Kodugu	1	
48.	Mandya	2	
49.	Shimoga	1	
50.	Tumkur	4	
51.	Yadgir	2	
Kerala			05
52.	Ernakulam	1	
53.	Thrissur	2	
54.	Alpauzha	1	
55.	Kanur	1	
Madhya Pradesh			10
56.	Indore	1	
57.	Jabalpur	1	
58.	Rewa	1	
59.	Shajapur	1	
60.	Vidisha	1	
61.	Khandawa	1	
62.	Bhind	1	
63.	Sehore	1	
64.	Shivpuri	1	
65.	Balaghat	1	
Maharashtra			
66.	Akola	2	
67.	Ahmednagar	2	
68.	Amravati	1	
69.	Aurangabad	1	
70.	Beed	2	
71.	Bhandra	1	
72.	Chandrapur	1	

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
73.	Dhule	1		104.	Keonjhar	2	
74.	Hingoli	1		105.	Kendrapara	1	
75.	Jalgaon	2		106.	Khurda	7	
76.	Kolhapur	1		107.	Kalahandi	1	
77.	Latur	4		108.	Koraput	2	
78.	Nanded	2		109.	Mayurbhanj	2	
79.	Nandurbar	1		110.	Bhubaneshwar	1	
80.	Nagpur	1		111.	Nayagarh	2	
81.	Osmanabad	2		112.	Nanpada	1	
82.	Sangali	1		113.	Phulbani	2	
83.	Yavatmal	3		114.	Puri	6	
84.	Washim	2		115.	Rayagada	1	
85.	Wardha	1		116.	Sambhalpur	1	
86.	Parbhani	1		Punjab			05
Manipur			19	117.	Faridkot	1	
87.	Bishnupur	1		118.	Muktsar	1	
88.	Churchandpur	1		119.	Ropar	1	
89.	Imphal East	4		120.	Gurdaspur	1	
90.	Imphal West	3		121.	Patiala	1	
91.	Thoubal	6		Rajasthan			02
92.	Leikai	1		122.	Kota	2	
93.	Senapati	2		Tamil Nadu			44
94.	Tamenlong	1		123.	Chennai	1	
Nagaland			02	124.	Cuddalore	3	
95.	Kohima	1		125.	Dindigul	1	
96.	Mokokchung	1		126.	Erode	1	
Odisha			38	127.	Kanchipuram	3	
97.	Angul	1		128.	Kanyakumari	1	
98.	Balangir	1		129.	Karur	1	
99.	Cuttack	1		130.	Madurai	1	
100.	Dhenkanal	3		131.	Namakkal	1	
101.	Jajpur	1		132.	Nagapatinam	4	
102.	Gajapati	1		133.	Nilgiri	1	
103.	Jagatsinghpur	1		134.	Pudukkottai	2	

1	2	3	4
135.	Ramnathpuram	2	
136.	Salam	1	
137.	Sivaganga	2	
138.	T.V. Malai	1	
139.	Thanjavur	3	
140.	Theni	3	
141.	Thiruvavur	3	
142.	Tirunelveli	1	
143.	Tirupur	2	
144.	Trichy	5	
145.	Vellore	1	
Tripura			04
146.	West Tripura	3	
147.	North Tripura	1	
Telangana			16
148.	Adilabad	1	
149.	Hyderabad	3	
150.	Khammam	2	
151.	Mahabubnagar	4	
152.	Medak	1	
153.	Nalagonda	1	
154.	Ranga Reddy	3	
155.	Nizamabad	1	
Uttarakhand			05
156.	Dehradun	3	
157.	Haridwar	1	
158.	Udhamsingh Nagar	1	
Uttar Pradesh			10
159.	Bareilly	1	
160.	Bijnaur	1	
161.	Budaun	1	
162.	Chunnar	1	

1	2	3	4
163.	Gonda	1	
164.	Lucknow	2	
165.	Rampur	1	
166.	Sonebhadra	1	
167.	Unnao	1	
West Bengal			
168.	Howrah	1	
169.	Kolkata	2	
170.	East Medinipur	8	
171.	West Medinipur	3	
172.	Nadia	1	
173.	Purulia	1	
Total		340	340

[English]

Zero Budget Natural Farming

*193. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is a method of farming where the cost of growing and harvesting plants is zero and farmers need not have to use fertilizers and pesticides in order to ensure the healthy growth of crops and only 10 per cent water is used for irrigation in comparison to that of traditional way of irrigation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of ZBNF practices in improving organic carbon and soil fertility and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether ZBNF is being practiced in various States in the country, if so, the details thereof and the total area of land being cultivated under ZBNF;

(d) whether the farmers are skeptical of huge decline in yield, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether any training programme is being conducted to educate and create awareness among the farmers regarding ZBNF and Central grant is also being given to the States to promote this technique and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, the phrase 'Zero Budget' means without using any credit, and without spending any money on purchased inputs. 'Natural farming' means farming with Nature and without chemicals. The main aim of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is elimination of chemical pesticides and promotion of good agronomic practices and also to sustain agriculture production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature and to produce chemical free agricultural produce. Soil fertility & soil organic matter is restored by pursuing ZBNF. Less water is required under ZBNF. ZBNF is a climate friendly agriculture system.

Realizing the potential and benefits of organic farming particularly in areas like hilly, tribal and also in rainfed areas where utilization of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is relatively lower, the Govt. of India is promoting organic farming in the country through the dedicated Schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCNDR) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

In the revised guidelines of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Scheme during the year 2018, various organic farming models like Natural Farming, Rishi Farming, Vedic Farming, Cow Farming, Homa Farming, Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) etc. have been included. Under the new guidelines, flexibility is given to States to adopt any model of Organic Farming including ZBNF depending on farmer's choice.

ICAR (Indian Council of Agriculture Research) under Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRP) on Integrated Farming Systems has initiated an experiment on "Evaluation of zero budget farming practices in basmati rice-wheat system" at Modipuram (Uttar Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab),

Pantnagar (Uttarakhand) and Kurukshetra (Haryana) from Rabi 2017 to study the zero budget farming practices on productivity, economics and soil health including soil organic carbon and soil fertility.

(c) Yes, some States are practicing ZBNF under Central Assistance to State, viz. Scheme: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) & Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), such as:

1. **Karnataka**-ZBNF movement in Karnataka was born out of collaboration between Mr Subhash Palekar, who put together the ZBNF practices, and the State farmers association- Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha (KRRS).

2. **Himachal Pradesh**-Himachal Pradesh is also planning to take up ZBNF in their State.

3. **Andhra Pradesh**-In Andhra Pradesh, districts like Anantapur, Prakasam, Kadapa, Kurnool and Chittoor have traditionally been drought-prone. For such districts, ZBNF has come as the right solution. ZBNF was initially launched in September 2015 under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The programme is under in implementation in 131 clusters covering 704 villages under RKVY and 1300 clusters covering 268 villages under PKVY. It will be expanded to 4000 new clusters for 2018-19 under PKVY scheme. So far, 163034 farmers are practicing ZBNF.

The total area covered in Andhra Pradesh under the PKVY & RKVY Schemes for promotion of ZBNF is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No, such information about farmers being skeptical due to huge decline in yield has been brought to the notice of Government. The Government is creating awareness and educating the farmers about Organic Farming practices including ZBNF in the areas where clusters are formed under the Scheme PKVY for promotion of Natural Farming.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh Rythu Sadhikara Samstha organized training programme at Kakinada, Tirupati and Amaravati with assistance from RKVY & PKVY Schemes. Throughout the State 3500 farmers have been trained as farmer trainers to train farmers in ZBNF practices. Regular trainings are being organized by Farmers Field Schools by Master Trainers enrolled under ZBNF.

Statement

Report on No of farmers and area covered under ZBNF under RKVY and PKVY as on 15.06.18

Sl. No.	District	RKVY		PKVY	
		No of farmers	Area (Ha)	No of farmers	Area (Ha)
1.	Srikakulam	6296	2383.71	2574	853.35
2.	Vizianagaram	6144	1652.9	5072	4140.48
3.	Visakhapatnam	7383	2377.73	2153	794.76
4.	East Godavari	11711	4835.04	4362	1097.90
5.	West Godavari	13699	6531.99	3464	1694.40
6.	Krishna	5075	3636	4400	1211.30
7.	Guntur	10537	4530.9	2067	1155.22
8.	Prakasam	18340	8065	1812	742.26
9.	Nellore	6715	3547.65	2148	858.40
10.	Chittoor	5709	2071	2279	673.00
11.	Kadapa	10953	4029	3278	1553.00
12.	Ananthapuramu	7969	3109	2005	1154.00
13.	Kurnool	11938	5125.66	2757	1340.56
Total		131647	63877.6	38371	17268.62

[Translation]

Drug Trafficking

*194. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any joint efforts along with the neighbouring countries to stop drug trafficking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check drug trafficking in the border areas adjacent to Pakistan, Nepal and Tibet; and

(d) the action plan formulated by the Government to check rise in drug abuse among the youth?

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

(a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Government has made various

coordination efforts such as signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MoU)/Bilateral Agreements on drug related matters with neighboring countries namely Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, China and Afghanistan. Agency level talks as well as Field Level Officers (FLO) meetings are held between Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar and Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) which is the Central Authority for India. NCB is also a part of multilateral forum in SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) which focuses on drug crimes. Training programmes are being conducted *inter alia* to combat drug menace at borders. In addition, coordination and sharing of intelligence is done amongst various agencies of Central and State Governments. Interdiction along known drug routes, surveillance at Import/Export points, and sharing of real time information and coordination with nodal agencies of neighbouring countries is carried out to check drug trafficking in border areas including those adjacent to Pakistan, Nepal and Tibet. Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) has been constituted for coordination with Central and State agencies which conducts regular monthly, quarterly and annual meetings for effective drug law enforcement.

(d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, which is the nodal Ministry for Drug Demand Reduction, has taken various steps to check rise in drug abuse such as implementation of a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for rehabilitation of drug addicts. A National Toll Free drug de-addiction 24X7 helpline Number 1800-11-0031 has been set up to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large. Awareness generation programmes including campaigns through print, electronic and social media are being conducted regularly. Sensitization and preventive education programmes are conducted in schools and colleges on regular basis by National Institute of Social Defense (NISD). International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit trafficking is being observed on 28th June every year.

Use of Chemical Fertilizers and Insecticides

*195. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that chemical

fertilizers and insecticides used for increasing agricultural productivity in the country are very hazardous and harmful and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to stop the use of such hazardous chemical fertilizers and insecticides;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to control the use of such hazardous chemical fertilizers and insecticides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (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 the approved label claims and leaflets are unlikely to cause any harm. In addition, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use. Based on which, the Ministry *inter alia*, has banned 28 pesticides and 4 pesticides formulation for manufacture, import and use in the country and restricted the use of 13 pesticides. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Anupam Verma in July 2013, to review 66 pesticides. The recommendation of the Committee is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Considering the recommendation of Expert Committee as accorded by the Registration Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare had invited objections and suggestions from the public/stakeholders on banning/phasing out of 18 pesticides. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. In response to which, the Ministry has received various objections and suggestions. Keeping in view of which, a Committee has been constituted to review the received objections and suggestions.

There is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers with recommended doses and its judicious use on the soil. The Ministry is propagating, *inter alia*, soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources to improve soil health and quality.

(d) 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 2045 FFSs have been organized, sensitizing 61350 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.

Further more, 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.

The Ministry has initiated Soil Health Card Scheme in 2015. These Soil Health Cards provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients for improving soil health and its fertility. In addition, under Soil Health Management Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States for setting up of mechanized fruit/vegetable market waste/agro-waste compost production unit and also for State of art liquid/carrier based bio fertilizer production units.

Statement-I

*List of Pesticides which are Banned, Refused
Registration and Restricted in Use*

I. Pesticides/Formulations Banned In India

Pesticides Banned for manufacture, import and use

1. Aldicarb
2. Aldrin
3. Benzene Hexachloride

4. Calcium Cyanide
5. Chlorbenzilate
6. Chlordane
7. Chlorofenvinphos
8. Copper Acetoarsenite
9. Dibromochloropropane
10. Dieldrin
11. Endrin
12. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
13. Ethyl Parathion
14. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
15. Heptachlor
16. Lindane (Gamma-HCH)
17. Maleic Hydrazide
18. Menazon
19. Metoxuron
20. Nitrofen
21. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
22. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene (PCNB)
23. Pentachlorophenol
24. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
25. Sodium Methane Arsonate
26. Tetradifon
27. Toxaphene (Camphechlor)
28. Trichloro acetic acid (TCA)

Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use

1. Carbofuron 50% SP

2. Methomyl 12.5% L
3. Methomyl 24% formulation
4. Phosphamidon 85% SL

Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but continued to manufacture for export

1. Captafol 80% Powder
2. Nicotin Sulfate

II. Pesticides Refused Registration

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticides
1.	2,4, 5-T
2.	Ammonium Sulphamate
3.	Azinphos Ethyl
4.	Azinphos Methyl
5.	Binapacryl
6.	Calcium Arsenate
7.	Carbophenothion
8.	Chinomethionate (Morestan)
9.	Dicrotophos
10.	EPN
11.	Fentin Acetate
12.	Fentin Hydroxide
13.	Lead Arsenate
14.	Leptophos (Phosvel)
15.	Mephosfolan
16.	Mevinphos (Phosdrin)
17.	Thiodemeton/Disulfoton
18.	Vamidotion

III. Pesticides restricted for use in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticides	Details of Restriction
1	2	3
1.	Aluminium Phosphide	The Pest Control Operations with Aluminium Phosphide may be undertaken only by Government/Government undertakings/Government Organizations/pest control operators under the strict supervision of Government Experts or experts whose expertise is approved

1	2	3
		<p>Advisor to Government of India except Aluminium Phosphide 15% 12g tablet and Aluminum Phosphide 6% tablet. [RC decision circular F No. 14-11(2)-CIR-II (Vol. II) dated 21.09.1984 and G.S.R. 371(E) dated 20th May, 1999]. ¹Decision of 282nd RC held on 02.11.2007 and, ²Decision of 326th RC held on 15.02.2012.</p> <p>The production, marketing and use of Aluminium Phosphide tube packs with a capacity of 10 and 20 tablets of 3g each of Aluminium Phosphide are banned completely. (S.O.677 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)</p>
2.	Captafol	<p>The use of Captafol as foliar spray is banned. Captafol shall be used only as seed dresser. (S.O.569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)</p> <p>The manufacture of Captafol 80% powder for dry seed treatment (DS) is banned for use in the country except manufacture for export. (S.O.679 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)</p>
3.	Cypermethrin	Cypermethrin 3% Smoke Generator, is to be used only through Pest Control Operators and not allowed to be used by the General Public. [Order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP(C) 10052 of 2009 dated 14.07.2009 and LPA-429/2009 dated 08.09.2009]
4.	Dazomet	The use of Dazomet is not permitted on Tea. (S.O.3006 (E) dated 31st Dec, 2008)
5.	Diazinon	Diazinon is banned for use in agriculture except for household use. (S.O.45 (E) dated 08th Jan, 2008)
6.	Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT)	<p>The use of DDT for the domestic Public Health Programme is restricted up to 10,000 Metric Tonnes per annum, except in case of any major outbreak of epidemic. M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., the sole manufacturer of DDT in the country may manufacture DDT for export to other countries for use in vector control for public health purpose. The export of DDT to Parties and State non-Parties shall be strictly in accordance with the paragraph 2(b) article 3 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). (S.O.295 (E) dated 8th March, 2006)</p> <p>Use of DDT in Agriculture is withdrawn. In very special circumstances warranting the use of DDT for plant protection work, the State or Central Government may purchase it directly from M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. to be used under expert Governmental supervision. (S.O.378 (E) dated 26th May, 1989)</p>
7.	Fenitrothion	The use of Fenitrothion is banned in Agriculture except for locust control in scheduled desert area and public health. (S.O.706 (E) dated 03rd May, 2007)
8.	Fenthion	The use of Fenthion is banned in Agriculture except for locust control, household and public health. (S.O.46 (E) dated 08th Jan, 2008)
9.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercuric Chloride (MEMC)	The use of MEMC is banned completely except for seed treatment of potato and sugarcane. (S.O.681 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)

1	2	3
10.	Methyl Bromide	Methyl Bromide may be used only by Government/Government undertakings/Government Organizations/Pest control operators under the strict supervision of Government Experts or Experts whose expertise is approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Government of India. [G.S.R.371 (E) dated 20th May, 1999 and earlier RC decision]
11.	Methyl Parathion	Methyl Parathion 50% EC and 2% DP formulations are banned for use on fruits and vegetables. (S.O.680 (E) dated 17th July, 2001) The use of Methyl Parathion is permitted only on those crops approved by the Registration Committee where honeybees are not acting as a pollinator. (S.O.658 (E) dated 04th Sep., 1992.)
12.	Monocrotophos	Monocrotophos is banned for use on vegetables. (S.O.1482 (E) dated 10th Oct, 2005)
13.	Sodium Cyanide	The use of Sodium Cyanide shall be restricted for Fumigation of Cotton bales under expert supervision approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Govt. of India. (S.O.569(E) dated 25th July, 1989)

Statement-II

Recommendation of the Expert Committee with respect to 66 Pesticides

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Pesticides	Name of the Pesticides
1.	I-to be continued	18	Aluminium Phosphide, Bifenthrin, Carbosulfan, Chlorfenapyr, Chlorothalonil, Dazomet, Diflubenzuron, Ethofenprox, Fenpropathrin, Iprodione, Kasugamycin, Mepiquat Chloride, Metaldehyde, Paraquat dichloride, Pretilachlor, Propargite, Propineb and Zinc Phosphide
2.	II-to be reviewed again in 2018, after completion of the recommended studies	27	Acephate, Atrazine, Benfuracarb, Butachlor, Captan, Carbendazim, Carbofuran, Chlorpyrifos, Deltamethrin, Dicofol, Dimethoate, Dinocap, Diuron, 2, 4-D, Malathion, Mancozeb, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Oxyfluorfen, Pendimethalin, Quinalphos, Sulfosulfuron, Thiodicarb, Thiophanate methyl, Thiram, Zineb, Ziram
3.	III-to be phased out by 2020	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 <i>w.e.f.</i> 1st January 2019 		

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Pesticides	Name of the Pesticides
	● The use shall be completely banned <i>w.e.f.</i> 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 <i>sub-judice</i>	1	Endosulfan

Statement-III

Name of the Pesticides in the Notification S.O.4212(E)

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Benomyl
2.	Carbaryl
3.	Diazinon
4.	Fenarimol
5.	Fenthion
6.	Linuron
7.	MEMC
8.	Methyl Parathion
9.	Sodium Cyanide
10.	Thiometon
11.	Tridemorph
12.	Trifluralin
13.	Alachlor
14.	Dichlorvos
15.	Phorate,
16.	Phosphamidon
17.	Triazophos
18.	Trichlorfon

[English]

Warehouses and Storage Facilities for Crops

*196. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD

AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses registered under the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority along with their capacity at present;

(b) whether the steep increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif crops may lead to a storage problem in some States and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to set up storage space in crop growing States, preferably near mandis and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the State Governments thereto;

(d) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation also empanels private players and signs MoUs in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated by the Union Government for creation of warehousing in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN):
(a) As on 23rd July 2018, 732 warehouses with aggregate storage capacity of 59.02 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) are registered with Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority.

(b) On the basis of peak stock requirement during normal procurement season, the overall storage capacity required for Central pool food grains in the country is about 650 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), is 855.98 LMT as on 30.06.2018 comprising 724.74 LMT in covered godowns and 131.24 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of Central pool foodgrains at the national level.

Normally, peak stock of foodgrains in the Central pool occurs around 1st June of every year. The total storage capacity available with FCI and State Agencies as on 1st June during the last three years with corresponding stock position in Central pool is given below:

(Figures in LMT)

As on	Storage capacity owned by FCI	Storage capacity hired by FCI	Storage capacity with State agencies	Total Storage capacity	Stock position
01.06.2016	154.15	208.32	449.47	811.94	534.29
01.06.2017	154.25	207.45	421.47	783.17	555.40
01.06.2018	154.44	226.62	474.92	855.98	680.25

Thus, on the overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of food grains in the country and increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) may not result in storage problem.

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

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 141.37 LMT has been created as on 30.06.2018. Under this Scheme, no funds are allocated by the Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the Private Parties/CWC/State Agencies by arranging their own funds and land. After a godown is constructed and taken over by FCI, storage charges are paid to the investor for the guaranteed period of 9/10 years irrespective of the quantum of foodgrains stored.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme:** Under this Scheme, funds are released to FCI for construction of godowns in the North Eastern States and a few other States. Funds are also released to State Governments of North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir for construction of

their own godowns. A capacity of 1,42,700 MT has been completed by FCI and 48,380 MT by State Governments during last 5 years from 01.04.2013 up to 30.06.2018. This Scheme is fully funded by the Government and amount of funds provided per annum is about Rs. 60 cr.

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

(d) Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) hires godowns from private parties as per requirement by entering into lease agreement. As on 1st July, 2018, CWC has a hired capacity of 7.56 Lakh MT.

(e) Funds are released by the Union Government & Godowns (focus on North East)". The State-wise and to FCI and also to State Governments for construction year-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. of godowns under the Central Sector Scheme "Storage

Statement**Table-1**

State-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated by the Union Government to State Governments (for last three years and the current year) for construction of godowns

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 30.06.2018)	Cumulative amount
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	9.57	0.00	9.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.11	10.36	8.04	0.00	19.51
3.	Mizoram	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00	1.64
4.	Nagaland	0.00	4.25	0.00	4.00	8.25
5.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	11.71	0.00	11.71
6.	Tripura	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.50
	Total	11.61	16.25	29.32	4.00	61.18

Table-2

Year-wise allocation of funds (in Rs. crore) to FCI

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 30.06.2018)	Cumulative amount
67.70	35.75	23.50	31.00	157.95

State-wise and year-wise details of funds spent by FCI

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the state	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 30.06.2018)	Cumulative amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. North East including Sikkim						
1.	Assam	23.25	48.08	11.72	5.78	88.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.94	0.42	2.09	0.72	7.17
3.	Manipur	0.63	3.22	14.50	0.00	18.35
4.	Meghalaya	0.54	0.39	0.23	0.00	1.16
5.	Nagaland	4.90	1.72	3.08	0.00	9.70
7.	Tripura	3.14	0.54	11.00	0.00	14.68
	Total (NE)	36.40	54.37	42.62	6.50	139.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Other than North East (One)						
1.	Kerala	0.91	2.08	5.05	0.75	8.79
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.56	1.38
Total (One)		0.91	2.08	5.87	1.31	10.17
Grant Total		37.31	56.45	48.49	7.81	150.06

[Translation]

Infiltrators from Bangladesh

*197. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of infiltrators from Bangladesh have intruded into the North-Eastern States of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these infiltrators have also managed to get illegal identity cards and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether demography of the region has changed due to these infiltrators;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the influx of these infiltrators and deport such infiltrators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Illegal migrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious manner. Therefore, it is not possible to have an accurate estimate of such illegal migrants including Bangladeshi immigrants living in the country. Certain instances of some illegal immigrants having obtained identity cards fraudulently have been reported. Since this matter is within the purview of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, such details, State-wise are not Centrally maintained. Deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals, including Bangladeshi nationals, is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with power to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Bureau of Immigration.

Other initiatives taken by the Government to check the influx of illegal immigrants are:—

- (i) Effective domination of border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by the BSF.
- (ii) Construction of border fencing, roads and floodlighting.
- (iii) Setting up of more Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Bangladesh border to reduce the inter BOP distance for effective border domination.
- (iv) Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipment including night navigation devices.

[English]

Youths Joining Militancy

*198. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:
SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offensive launched by security forces in the current year against local militants has flipped their recruitment which has doubled;

(b) whether 69 local youths have joined militancy since January this year in South Kashmir comprising four districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that many youths have disappeared from Kashmir and joined terrorist organisations; and

(e) if so, the details of such incidents which came to the notice of the Government since the imposition of Governor's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir and the steps taken to check this trend?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) 87 Youths have joined militancy in 2018 (till 20.07.2018) in the four districts of South Kashmir (Anantnag-14, Pulwama-35, Shopian-23, Kulgam-15).

(d) and (e) After imposition of Governor's rule (June 20, 2018) in the State, 12 youths are reported to have disappeared and later on joined militancy.

The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In order to prevent activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical intelligence grid. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

*199. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Ambedkar Foundation and its affiliates have called for applications for various grants, incentives and other payments across the country since 2016;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received

from Andhra Pradesh for grants and incentives for inter-caste marriages etc.;

(c) the number of applications examined and cleared and the action initiated in this regard;

(d) the steps proposed to address each and every application sent to the Foundation by Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the action taken by the Foundation to streamline its activities?

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

(a) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF) is an autonomous organization functioning under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, administering Schemes and Programmes aimed to serve the welfare of target population belonging to SCs and STs. The Schemes are for promoting Inter-caste Marriage, Medical-Aid Scheme, National Merit Award Scheme, National Essay Competition/Quiz Scheme etc. The desirous applicants apply under these Schemes and only in certain Schemes *i.e.* National Award & International Award, the Foundation calls for the candidature through Advertisement.

(b) and (c) A total number of 64 applications during the year 2016-17 and 96 applications during 2017-2018, seeking incentives under Inter-Caste Marriage Scheme were received from Andhra Pradesh. Out of 64 applications received during the year 2016-17, after due examination, 3 proposals were finally approved and an amount of Rs. 7.50 lac was sanctioned. Similarly, out of 96 applications in 2017-2018, after due consideration 30 proposals were approved and a total amount of Rs. 75.00 lac was released to the applicants belonging to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The position in respect of schemes of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation for the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	F.Y. 2016-17			F.Y. 2017-18		
		No. of applicants	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of applicants	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dr. Ambedkar National Relief for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes victims Atrocities	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration Through Inter-Caste Marriages	64	03	7.50	96	30	75.00
3.	Celebration of Birth Anniversaries of Great Saints	47	02	0.60	5	-	-
4.	Ambedkar Chairs (in the State of AP)	02	02	18.17	-	-	-
5.	Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme	02	-	-	-	-	-

(d) All the applications received by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation are scrutinized and if they meet the mandatory requirement as per the Scheme, are processed for approval and final release of the grants/incentives/relief. The deficiencies are intimated to the applicants in order to provide the necessary documents/recommendations to expeditiously process the proposals.

(e) Action taken to streamline its activities by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation -

- (i) Income ceiling was removed from the Inter-caste Marriage Scheme;
- (ii) For the Medical Aid Scheme, the procedures was simplified, income limit enhanced, mandatory documents required for processing such proposals was minimized;
- (iii) Documents were received on self-attestation.
- (iv) Accepting the information/documents/information received through whatsapp, e-mail, SMS, online etc.

Land Parcels for Housing Projects

*200. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to free up huge land parcels belonging to sick and closing Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) for affordable housing schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified PSEs and places where these projects will come up and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proper revenue model, process, bidding criteria, etc. have been firmed up and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any corporation has been selected as transaction adviser and project manager and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is formulating a policy on 'Guidelines for utilizing land belonging to sick/approved for closure/ approved for strategic disinvestment CPSEs for Affordable Housing'.

Illegal Encroachment on Reserved Land

2071. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to evict illegal encroachers from the reserved land;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in eviction of these illegal dwellers across the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to rehabilitate these illegal dwellers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Land and its management is a State subject and each State has its own State specific laws to deal with illegal encroachers on Government land.

The eviction of illegal encroachers and their rehabilitation is dealt by the respective State Governments.

Attack on Minority Community

2072. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has failed to stop or credibly investigate vigilant attacks against minority religious communities in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these attacks are ultra-nationalism at the expense of fundamental rights for all Indians and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce/stop these attacks;

(d) the number of such attacks reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether these attacks on minority communities have cost negatively for the country at the international forums; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain community wise data in this regard. "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes, including those against minorities, and maintaining relevant data in this regard rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs have, however, issued advisory to the States and UTs, from time to time, which are available in Ministry's website *www.mha.gov.in*. These advisories pertain to maintaining law and order and to ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is dealt with stringently as per law. Recently, this Ministry has issued an advisory dated 23.07.2018 to address the incidents of violence and lynching by mobs which take place due to a variety of reasons. Through this advisory, key directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the State Governments on 17.07.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754 of 2016 have also been re-iterated to all

the States/UTs. Further, in order to formulate appropriate measures to address the situation of mob violence and lynching, Government has set up a High Level Committee on 23.07.2018 chaired by the Union Home Secretary to deliberate on the matter and make recommendation within four weeks. Government has further decided to constitute a Group of Ministers headed by the Union Home Minister to consider the recommendations of the High Level Committee and submit its recommendations to the Prime Minister. Government is committed to upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of all citizens of the country including from minority community.

Legislation against Torture

2073. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has informed the Supreme Court that it will consider the recommendations of the 273rd Report of the Law Commission of India to enact a standalone legislation prohibiting torture;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations; and

(c) the timeline being outlined by the Government for the introduction of a Bill prohibiting torture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Hon. Supreme Court has been informed that the Law Commission has made certain recommendations in its 273rd Report on "Implementation of United Nations convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment". As criminal law is in the Concurrent List, the 273rd Report of the Law Commission along with the draft "The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017" has been circulated to the State Governments/UTs for their views. No timeline can be fixed for implementation of the said Report.

[Translation]

Outstanding Amount to Sugarcane Farmers

2074. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to solve the problem of excessive outstanding amount of the farmers for their sugarcane caused due to cash crunch of sugar mills and also approved a central package for sugar mill and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the sugarcane arrears have now crossed Rs. 22,000 crore on the back of record sugar production and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the market price of sugar is falling continuously because of its excessive production at present and possibility of high production in future; and

(d) if so, whether any concrete step has been taken by the Government in this regard 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) Yes, Madam. With a view to improve the liquidity position of the sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has brought out a comprehensive package with the following:

- (i) Scheme for "Assistance to sugar mills" under which financial assistance @Rs.5.50/quintal of cane crushed will be provided to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 1540 crore;
- (ii) Creation of buffer stock of 30 LMT for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of Rs. 1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock;
- (iii) Extending soft loans of Rs. 4,440 crore through banks to the mills for setting up new distilleries and installation of incineration boilers to augment ethanol production capacity for which Government will bear interest subvention of Rs. 1332 crore;

(iv) Further, in order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has also fixed a minimum selling price of sugar at Rs. 29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar.

(b) Depressed sugar price due to excess sugar production during current sugar season 2017-18 has adversely affected the financial health of sugar mills resulting accumulation of cane price arrears which peaked at Rs. 14538 cr on FRP basis and Rs. 23232 cr on State Advised Price (SAP) basis in the last week of May, 2018. As a result of various measures taken by the Government, the cane price arrears have come down to Rs. 8153 cr and Rs. 16600 cr on FRP and SAP basis respectively as on 27.07.2018.

(c) and (d) The excess sugar production during the current sugar season and indication of surplus production in the ensuing season has adversely affected the market sentiments due to which the ex-mill sugar prices in the domestic market have fallen sharply and came down in the range of Rs. 24.50 to Rs. 26 per kg in the month of May, 2018. However, as a result of various interventions undertaken by Government as enumerated in part (a) of reply the ex-mill prices of sugar has improved to Rs. 30 to 33 per kg, thereby improving the liquidity position of sugar mills.

[English]

Bangladeshi Infiltrators

2075. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh has agreed to take back the infiltrators who are in various detention camps in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the number of deported illegal immigrant in such camps;

(c) the details of proposals from the Bangladesh Government to take back the illegal migrants from the country; and

(d) the time by which the migrants would return back to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Deportation of illegally staying foreigners including Bangladeshi nationals is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Bureau of Immigration. Government of Bangladesh has recently verified the nationality and issued travel documents for deportation of 53 (including one minor) Bangladeshi nationals who are in various detention camps in Assam. Government of Assam has been advised to take necessary action to deport these Bangladeshi nationals as soon as possible. Deportation of these Bangladeshi nationals is within the powers of the State Government of Assam. As per information available, 39 Bangladeshi nationals were deported from detention camps in Assam during the last two years *i.e.* 2016 and 2017, after following the due process of law.

Ratification of Convention on Torture

2076. SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to ratify the "United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading treatment or Punishment" as suggested in the Law Commission Report;

(b) the number of cases where India was denied extradition of criminals from foreign countries on the grounds that there is danger of torture in India;

(c) the details of the cases where a Public Official has been charged for inflicting torture on another person and the action taken against the official; and

(d) the reasons for ratifying the Convention twenty years after India became a signatory to the Convention in October, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The 273rd Report of the Law Commission on

"Implementation of United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment" along with the draft "The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017" has been circulated to the State Governments/UTs for their views, as Criminal Law is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India.

(b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has reported that there is no specific information available with them.

(c) As informed by the NCRB, 209 cases were registered against Police personnel for human rights violation during 2016. 50 Police personnel were charge sheeted during 2016.

(d) As stated in part (a) above, the Report of the Law Commission has been circulated to the State/UTs for their views.

[Translation]

Data on Social and Economic Backward Classes

2077. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any data regarding socially and economically backward classes is available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to collect data to identify such classes for successful implementation of various development schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the norms for such identification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (d) No data regarding socially and economically backward classes is available. The Registrar General of India has intimated that it conducts decadal population Census, wherein data is collected on all persons living in India at the time of Census. However, data on backward classes are not separately collected in Census.

*[English]***Individual Household Latrine**

2078. PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

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

(a) whether Individual Household Latrine have been constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban); and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise including Kerala, West Bengal and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The State/UT-wise details of Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) constructed up to 30.06.2018 under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of numbers of Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) constructed up to 30.06.2018 under SBM-U:

Sl. No.	States	IHHL Completed (Nos.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,24,767
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	336
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,611
4.	Assam	10,379
5.	Bihar	2,12,614
6.	Chandigarh UT	6,117
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,25,050
8.	Daman and Diu	675
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,177
10.	NCT of Delhi	458
11.	Goa	976
12.	Gujarat	5,60,046
13.	Haryana	58,171

1	2	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,422
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24,617
16.	Jharkhand	2,11,030
17.	Karnataka	2,37,198
18.	Kerala	37,226
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4,90,691
20.	Maharashtra	6,80,915
21.	Manipur	9,251
22.	Meghalaya	1,037
23.	Mizoram	2,704
24.	Nagaland	7,088
25.	Odisha	63,255
26.	Puducherry UT	3,150
27.	Punjab	94,307
28.	Rajasthan	3,31,949
29.	Sikkim	1,066
30.	Tamil Nadu	4,11,696
31.	Telangana	2,88,728
32.	Tripura	433
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4,08,301
34.	Uttarakhand	11,388
35.	West Bengal	2,80,269
Total		50,04,098

Drinking Water Facility in Urban Areas

2079. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is committed to provide clean drinking water to all households in urban areas within a certain time frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of urban households who have access to clean drinking water facilities; and

(d) the increase in the percentage of urban households having access to clean drinking water facilities during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban Water Supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to maintain water supply. The Government of India, through Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), supplements the efforts of the States/Union Territories (UTs) in providing drinking water in urban areas. Under AMRUT Mission, individual projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the concerned State Government. The Government of India only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per the Mission guidelines. SAAPs for the entire Mission period have been approved for all the States/UTs for Rs. 77,640 crore, including the Central Assistance of Rs. 35,990 crore. Out of the total SAAPs of Rs. 77,640 crore, Rs. 39,011 crore have been provided for water supply.

(c) and (d) No such data is maintained in this Ministry.

[Translation]

Swachh Bharat Mission

2080. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban areas are lagging behind under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) compared to rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The objectives, targets and challenges of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) are different and hence no comparison relating to their progress can be made. However, the achievements of both, SBM-G and SBM-U are given below:-

Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G):

Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) on 02.10.2014, number of Individual House Hold

Latrines (IHHL) constructed under SBM-G till 26.07.2018 are 784.94 lakh units.

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U):

Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), against the target of 66.42 lakh IHHL units, 50.05 lakh units have been constructed and another 7.62 lakh units are under construction, totalling to 57.67 lakh units, which is 86.82% of the target. Against the target of 5.07 lakh Community and Public Toilets (Ct/PTs) seats, 3.78 lakh seats have been constructed and another 0.356 lakh seats are under construction, totalling up to 4.136 lakh seats, which is 81.58% of the target. 3197 cities have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) up to 30.07.2018. SBM-U has another objective of 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste which includes Door to Door (D2D) collection, segregation and processing. Up to 23.07.2018, out of the total 84,185 wards in the country, 100% D2D collection is being practised in 65,671 wards (78% progress), 100% segregation is being practised in 36,443 wards (43% progress) and waste processing has progressed to 33.15% of the total waste generated.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Procurement of Mineral Fertilizers

2081. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of mineral fertilizers in the country and it is dependent on import of raw fertilizer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a consortium of public and private parties for procurement of mineral fertilizers along with building mineral reserves to meet the aforesaid shortage; and

(d) if so, the details of the efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) About 1161 of Urea requirement of the country is imported by the Government through State Trading Enterprises (STEs). Government does not import any raw material required for production of fertilizers.

However, almost all P&K fertilizer producing companies are using imported Rock Phosphate, Potash, and Phosphoric Acid etc. for production of P&K fertilizers due to non availability/shortage of the raw materials in the country.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present to constitute any such consortium of public and private companies from Government side. However, Government has been encouraging Indian Companies to establish Joint Ventures abroad in countries which are rich in fertilizer resources for production facilities with buy back arrangements and to enter into long term agreement for supply of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs to India.

[English]

Urban Poor

2082. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) the total number of urban poor in the country at present including migrants;

(b) whether urban poor/migrants living in various metropolitan cities and cities are covered under JNNURM and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has held any fruitful discussion with Ministry of Labour and Employment for providing social security to these people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per Poverty Estimates for 2011-12 released by erstwhile Planning Commission, the total number of persons below poverty line in urban areas was estimated as 5.32 crore. The estimates do not mention the number of migrants separately.

(b) The objectives of JNNURM, *inter alia*, included provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has enacted The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the social security and welfare of unorganised workers.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Disabled Children

2083. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

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

(a) whether any scheme for providing financial assistance to the disabled children/persons and their family members in the country particularly in Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government has Scholarship Schemes namely Pre-matric, Post-matric, Top class, National fellowship, Free coaching and National overseas to provide scholarship to students with disabilities throughout the country. In addition, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), a public sector unit, provides self employment loan for persons with disabilities. There is no scheme for providing financial assistance to the families of persons with disabilities. In the financial year 2017-18, Rs. 56.47 crores and Rs. 90.14 crores have been released for scholarships and self employment loan benefitting 21206 and 11767 persons with disabilities respectively.

Checking of Frauds in Gold Jewellers

2084. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether putting a check on the fraudulent practices being done with regard to the purity of gold jewellery is under active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, to protect the consumer interest with respect to the purity of hallmarked jewellery, market surveillance of registered jewellers is being regularly carried out during which samples of hallmarked jewellery are drawn from the BIS registered jewellers. These samples of hallmarked jewellery are tested at BIS referral assay laboratory at Chennai and Central Laboratory, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad against the marked purity on the article. Monitoring of performance of the

Assaying & Hallmarking (A&H) Centres is also regularly done by carrying out surprise surveillance audits of the A&H Centre.

Based on the result of the audits and samples drawn (if shortage of purity is observed) appropriate action against A&H Centre and Jeweller is taken which is as under:

- (i) Against A&H Centre: imposition of suspension of hallmarking/, de-recognition of the A&H Centre
- (ii) Against registered jeweller: cancellation of the registration and payment of compensation by the jeweller.

The details with respect to surveillance of registered jewellers and A&H Centres carried out during the last two years and current year up to 25 June 2018 are as under:—

Year	Market Surveillance of registered Jewellers		Monitoring of performance of the A&H Centres		
	Sample Drawn for testing	Jeweller registrations cancelled	Audits of A&H Centre	A&H Centre put under Stop Marking	A&H Centre de recognized
2016-17	3063	49	126	85	72
2017-18	4438	80	336	87	38
2018-19	503	9	25	24	3

(Up to 25th June 18)

[English]

Facilities to Women Prisoners

2085. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether women prisoners lodged in different jails are often deprived of basic needs like medical facilities, sanitary napkins, education facilities and even legal awareness;

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

(c) whether the Ministry in association with the National Commission for Women (NCW), is planning to introduce new jail reforms;

(d) if so, the time by which these reforms are likely to come into force;

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any projects to provide sanitary napkins or menstrual cups to women prisoners for maintenance of health and hygiene; and

(f) if so, whether the same will be distributed free of cost and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' 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 respective State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared and circulated the Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and UTs. The Manual provides guidance to all States and UTs on various aspects of prison management and welfare of prison inmates like 'Medical

Care', 'Education of Prisoners' and 'Legal Aid' etc. There is a dedicated chapter in the Manual titled 'Women Prisoners' which lays down several steps for the healthcare and welfare of women prisoners which, *inter alia*, provides that sterilized sanitary pads should be issued to women prisoners as per their requirement. The Ministry of Home Affairs also issues various advisories to States and UTs from time to time which are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs.

Jail reform is a continuous process and no time frame can be prescribed in this regard. State Governments are competent to provide necessary facilities to prison inmates and introduce necessary jail reforms as may be necessary for the welfare of prisoners including women inmates.

Rearing of Ornamental Fishes

2086. DR. P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued an order barring rearing and exchange of ornamental fishes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have enacted laws to control production and protection of fisheries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the said order impinges on the right of the persons to engage in production and marketing of fishes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the order in consultation with the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has not issued any barring order on rearing and exchange of ornamental fishes. However, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had

issued a Gazette notification on 23rd May, 2017 regarding Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Aquarium and Fish Rank Animals Shop) Rules, 2017 and the same was withdrawn on 30th November, 2017.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Complaints on National Consumer Helpline

2087. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who did online shopping in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total amount incurred by people and purchase of goods through e-commerce;

(c) the number of complaints received by National Consumer Helpline during the last three years;

(d) the number of complaints redressed out of these;

(e) whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government to create awareness among consumers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the NASSCOM data, the Indian e-commerce market was USD 33 billion and growing at a rate of 19% in the FY 2017. As per the NASSCOM Information Technology Strategic Report 2017, the Indian e-commerce industry is expanding in tier II/tier III regions and with 40% share, online retails traverse is visible or known in India.

(c) and (d) The number of complaints received by National Consumer Helpline (NCH) for convergence companies related to e-commerce and complaints disposed since August 2016 to March 2018 are as under:—

Year	Total dockets registered under e-commerce for convergence companies	Redressal
*12 Aug 2016- 31 Mar 2017	17495	15398 (88%)
1 Apr 2017- 31 Mar 2018	50820	48043 (95%)

*Prior to August 2016, the role of NCH was primarily restricted to tendering advice to the consumers as to how to get their complaints resolved. Since August 2016, the NCH has been taking steps to get the grievances of the consumers resolved.

(e) and (f) There is a National level scheme of media awareness campaign—"Jago Grahak Jago". The Jago Grahak Jago campaign endeavours to create consumer rights awareness, pro-active consumer behaviour and consumer protection.

[English]

Welfare of Transgenders

2088. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the status of eligibility/suitability of transgender persons for appointment to all types of posts in public/private services;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the percentage of transgender persons in public services and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect transgender persons from discrimination in employment, mis-treatment and working conditions, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Department of Personnel & Training has informed that no such information is available with them, but according to RGI Census, the population of others including transgender is 487803.

(b) No such study has been conducted by this Ministry.

(c) In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare, the Ministry has

introduced a Bill titled "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016" in the Lok Sabha on 2.8.2016. The Bill prohibits the establishments for discrimination against transgender persons in any matter relating to employment.

Metro Projects

2089. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved in principle, five metro projects across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that all these five metro projects would involve a sum of Rs. 1.07 lakh crore; and

(d) if so, the cost involved on each metro project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) After issuance of Metro Rail Policy-2017 in August, 2017, Government of India has granted "in principle" approval for taking up five metro rail projects for appraisal. The approval of these metro rail projects will depend upon their feasibility and availability of resources.

The details of these metro rail projects as received from respective State Governments are as under:

State/UT	City	Cost (in Rs. crore)
Delhi	Delhi	34,580.00
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	6962.92
	Indore	7522.63
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	18,176.00
	Agra	13,807.00
Total		81048.55

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The details of costs involved in each metro project is given in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Wheat and Rice Stock with FCI

2090. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the details of wheat

and rice stock with the Food Corporation of India (FCI)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool with Food Corporation of India and State Agencies as on 1 July, 2018 was 650.53 lakh tons consisting of 232.52 lakh tons of rice and 418.01 lakh tons of wheat. This includes 187.80 lakh tons and 163.48 lakh tons of rice and wheat respectively with FCI.

National Policy for Farmers

2091. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had observed in 2015 that Committing suicides by farmers is increasing in the country and asked the centre to take a relook at its national policy for farmers as it has failed to address the agrarian crisis, forcing distressed cultivators to end their lives, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(b) whether nearly 12,198 farmers committed suicides every day and if so, the details thereof and the various radical measures taken and the agricultural reforms adopted and implemented to end farmers' suicides in the country as on date;

(c) the main and important features of recommendations of the M.S. Swaminathan Committee in the field of agriculture in the country; and

(d) the details of the recommendations which are implemented as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) In the Case of Citizen's Resource and Action Initiative (CRANTI) Vs. State of Gujarat & Ors., the Supreme Court in its order dated 6th July, 2017 has stated that an issue like this cannot be dealt with overnight, and it is justified for the learned Attorney General to seek time to work out the schemes appropriately. Further, Supreme Court has stated that it will

be for the union Government to determine whether and if so what, course should be adopted for this purpose.

(b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. The Report for the years 2016 onward has not been published yet. However, NCRB has provided data relating to suicides for the year 2016 (Provisional) to this Ministry. As per ADSI Reports for the years 2015 and 2016 (Provisional) the suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers were 12602 and 11370 respectively. The number of suicide by farmers and agricultural labourers during 2016 has come down approximately by 9.77% from 12602 to 11370.

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

Agrarian distress can be addressed by enabling the farmers to increase their income. The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government has been reorienting the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness which goes beyond achieving merely the targeted production. The income approach focuses on achieving high productivity, reduced cost of cultivation and remunerative price on the produce, with a view to earn higher profits from farming. Various initiatives by way of schemes and policy reforms have been rolled out in consonance with this approach.

The Department has been implementing various Schemes for betterment of agriculture sector, viz:- Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National

Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, Schemes relating to tree plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also implemented. All these schemes are implemented to enhance production and productivity of agriculture and thereby enhance income of farmers.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif & Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs & Prices (CACP). The Commission collects & analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP.

Giving a major boost for the farmers' income, the Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of all Kharif crops for 2018-19 Season. This decision of the Government is a historic one as it redeems the promise of the pre-determined principle of fixing the MSPs at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production announced by the Union Budget for 2018-19.

(c) and (d) Government had constituted the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan in 2004. The Commission submitted five reports to the Government. The major recommendations of the Commission contained in the five reports were included in the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers' submitted by the Commission itself in 2006. Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF)-2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers.

Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter alia*, (i) asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; (ii) supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, (iii) issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; (iv) region and crop specific implements and machinery; (v) support services for women; (vi) timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional

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

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

Schemes of NBCFDC

2092. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) is operating various financial inclusion schemes for welfare of OBCs;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated under each of the schemes along with the physical progress/achievements during the last three years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the details of proposals received, sanctioned and pending under each of the scheme during the last two years, State-wise;

(d) the details of complaints received regarding each scheme and the action taken thereon during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether most of the people belonging to backward classes have not been able to avail the schemes of NBCFDC due to lack of awareness and publicity in mass media, if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(f) the other corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) Yes, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) a corporation under the aegis of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been entrusted with the job of providing financial assistance at concessional rate of interest to the beneficiaries of Backward Classes having annual family income less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh for income

generating activities and to generate self-employment opportunities through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs).

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (f)

(i) The corporation has informed that no complaint has been received regarding the schemes.

(ii) The Schemes of the NBCFDC are dependent on the internal resources of the corporation and the grants released by the Ministry. Therefore, all the eligible beneficiaries cannot be covered.

(iii) Details of all the schemes are available on the corporation's website. Online facility for registration etc. is also available. In addition, the corporation also holds awareness camps directly as well through corporation's channel partners.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and Schemewise details of assistance provided to OBCs by NBCFDC for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18

Financial: Rs. in lakh
Physical: No. of Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs/PSBs	Financial			Physical		
		Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total	Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2016-17							
I. States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.34	0.00	68.34	110	0	110
2.	Assam	39.58	400.00	439.58	64	3000	3064
3.	Bihar	1135.21	0.00	1135.21	1814	0	1814
4.	Chhattisgarh	102.25	0.00	102.25	204	0	204
5.	Gujarat	1082.10	162.00	1244.10	1451	1010	2461
6.	Goa	50.00	0.00	50.00	47	0	47
7.	Haryana	759.24	75.00	834.24	1990	500	2490
8.	Himachal Pradesh	415.79	10.00	425.79	573	100	673
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	190.00	110.00	300.00	320	980	1300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jharkhand	110.36	2.50	112.86	146	5	151
11.	Karnataka	3082.25	2235.25	5317.50	5276	16088	21364
12.	Kerala	5710.26	5398.00	11108.26	8769	37315	46084
13.	Madhya Pradesh	330.44	53.18	383.62	494	117	611
14.	Manipur	4.05	400.00	404.05	7	3000	3007
15.	Maharashtra	46.22	0.00	46.22	75	0	75
16.	Odisha	27.27	0.00	27.27	44	0	44
17.	Punjab	425.00	875.00	1300.00	845	8090	8935
18.	Rajasthan	14.30	0.00	14.30	23	0	23
19.	Tamil Nadu	1123.28	9213.00	10336.28	2362	59253	61615
20.	Telangana	124.07	0.00	124.07	200	0	200
21.	Tripura	2217.00	283.00	2500.00	4740	2650	7390
22.	Uttar Pradesh	839.95	600.00	1439.95	1560	2812	4372
23.	West Bengal	275.00	225.00	500.00	467	1525	1992
Sub Total States (1 to 23)		18171.96	20041.93	38213.89	31581	136445	168026
II. Union Territories							
24.	Chandigarh	0.51	0.00	0.51	1	0	1
25.	Delhi	17.50	0.00	17.50	21	0	21
26.	Puducherry	304.18	200.00	504.18	507	2000	2507
Sub Total (24 to 26)		322.19	200.00	522.19	529	2000	2529
Total (I+II)		18494.15	20241.93	38736.08	32110	138445	170555

2017-18

I. States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1382.31	1269.42	2651.73	1347	2520	3867
2.	Assam	0.75	0.00	0.75	2	0	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	450.05	49.95	500.00	403	108	511
4.	Gujarat	568.95	742.00	1310.95	844	1610	2454
5.	Goa	150.00	0.00	150.00	64	0	64
6.	Haryana	1027.68	75.00	1102.68	1083	250	1333
7.	Himachal Pradesh	436.23	0.00	436.23	232	0	232
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	175.00	25.00	200.00	300	50	350
9.	Jharkhand	613.00	87.00	700.00	896	258	1154
10.	Karnataka	1619.33	2415.68	4035.01	2840	7253	10093
11.	Kerala	8502.25	8764.50	17266.75	7733	49090	56823
12.	Madhya Pradesh	221.87	0.00	221.87	255	0	255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	4.90	0.00	4.90	4	0	4
14.	Punjab	1980.87	400.00	2380.87	1651	4400	6051
15.	Rajasthan	209.65	55.50	265.15	256	120	376
16.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	862.88	6820.28	7683.16	1719	42645	44364
18.	Telangana	49.35	0.00	49.35	34	0	34
19.	Tripura	2465.62	1034.38	3500.00	2350.00	2800	5150
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3508.00	292.00	3800.00	3551	605	4156
21.	Uttarakhand	86.55	13.45	100.00	57	31	88
22.	West Bengal	103.50	200.00	303.50	142	1000	1142
Sub Total States (1 to 22)		24418.74	22244.16	46662.90	25763	112740	138503
II. UTs							
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
24.	Delhi	14.17	3.79	17.96	13	2	15
25.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Sub Total UTs (23 to 25)		14.17	3.79	17.96	13	2	15
III. PSBs							
26.	Dena Bank	100.00	0.00	100.00	70.00	0.00	70.00
Total (I+II+III)		24532.91	22247.95	46780.86	25846	112742	138588

Statement-II

Annual Action Plan (AAP) Received and Amount Approved under Term Loan and Micro Finance Scheme

(Rs. in lac)

Sl. No.	Name of the SCA/UT Nominated by State Govt.	AAP Received From SCAs/UTs	AAP Approved
1	2	3	4
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh (BC)	NR	NR
2.	Telangana	NR	NR
3.	Bihar	NR	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	336.60	336.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Goa	537.00	460.00
6.	Gujarat	4,779.20	2,700.00
7.	Haryana	2,160.87	1,500.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	500.39	500.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,141.50	300.00
10.	Jharkhand	425.00	425.00
11.	Karnataka	3,500.00	3,500.00
12.	Kerala	15,218.15	10,650.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR
14.	Maharashtra	3,456.74	300.00
15.	Odisha	907.50	400.00
16.	Punjab	500.00	300.00
17.	Rajasthan	NR	NR
18.	Tamil Nadu	10,000.00	10,000.00

1	2	3	4
19.	Uttarakhand	NR	NR
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3,499.00	1,000.00
21.	West Bengal	1,887.15	800.00
Union Territories			
1.	Chandigarh	26.98	26.00
2.	Delhi	255.43	255.43
3.	Puducherry	1,000.00	500.00
North East (10% of Total Allocation)			
1.	Assam	NR	NR
2.	Manipur	NR	NR
3.	NEDFi	800.00	800.00
4.	Sikkim	455.55	455.00
5.	Tripura	2,500.00	2,500.00
SCA Total		53,887.06	37,707.43
Banks (RRBs/PSBs)			
1.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	1,078.81	1,078.56
2.	Punjab Gramin Bank	1,014.00	1,000.00
3.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	530.00	530.00
4.	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	100.35	100.35
5.	Purvanchal Bank	2,141.25	2,141.25
6.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	524.75	524.75
7.	Vijaya Bank	3,171.30	3,171.30
8.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	100.00	100.00
9.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	100.00	100.00
10.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	253.18	253.18
11.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	854.00	854.00
Bank Total		9,867.64	9,853.39
Grand Total (SCA+Bank)		63,754.70	47,560.82
2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh (BC)	10,000.00	2,500.00
2.	Telangana	NR	NR

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	NR	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	501.75	500.00
5.	Goa	310.00	300.00
6.	Gujarat	8,858.50	2,600.00
7.	Haryana	2,000.00	2,000.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	450.00	450.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	600.00	200.00
10.	Jharkhand	100.00	100.00
11.	Karnataka	3,513.12	3,500.00
12.	Kerala	18,205.65	18,200.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR
14.	Maharashtra	525.00	200.00
15.	Odisha	NR	NR
16.	Punjab	400.00	400.00
17.	Rajasthan	264.75	264.75
18.	Tamil Nadu	10,372.00	7,500.00
19.	Uttarakhand	100.00	100.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4,000.00	1,500.00
21.	West Bengal	329.00	300.00
Union Territories			
1.	Chandigarh	28.78	28.78
2.	Delhi	322.93	100.00
3.	Puducherry	1,000.00	500.00
North East (10% of Total Allocation)			
1.	Assam	175.00	175.00
2.	Manipur (Through NEDFi)	175.00	175.00
3.	Sikkim	459.00	200.00
4.	Tripura	3,164.88	3,500.00
SCA Total		65,855.36	45,293.53
Regional Rural Banks			
1.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank		
2.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	1,599.00	100.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank		

1	2	3	4
4.	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	100.00	100.00
5.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	650.00	500.00
6.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank		
7.	Punjab Gramin Bank	2,000.00	2,000.00
8.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank		
9.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank		
10.	Purvanchal Bank		
11.	Gramin Bank Aryvart	500.00	2,500.00
12.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	345.00	100.00
13.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank		
14.	Telangana Grameena Bank	44.35	44.35
15.	Andhra Pragati Grameena Bank		
16.	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	515.00	500.00
17.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	300.00	300.00
18.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	1,000.00	500.00
19.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank		
PSB			
20.	Vijaya Bank	3,000.00	3,000.00
21.	Canara Bank		
22.	Punjab National Bank		
23.	Dena Bank	3,000.00	3,000.00
Bank Total		13,053.35	12,644.35
Grand Total (SCA+Bank)		78,908.71	57,937.88

Food Security Law

2093. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the digitization of the data of PDS beneficiaries, facility for online grievances redressal, toll free helplines, installation of Point of Sale (PoS) machines, online capturing of transaction are key reforms to be undertaken for effective implementation of the food security law;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the States have been asked to implement the above on a war footing basis 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) Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations'. Component-I of the Scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary other database, online allocation, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Under the Scheme, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs, transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs, online allocation has been implemented in 30 States/UTs and supply chain management has been computerized in 21 States/UTs. Component-II of Scheme comprises automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), which involves installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at FPSs for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic recording of sale transactions. As per information received from States/UTs, out of total 5.29 lakh FPSs across the country, more than 3.33 lakh FPSs have been automated so far. Since some of the States/UTs could not complete all activities under the scheme within the plan period, the validity of the scheme has been extended upto 31.3.2019 without any escalation in the cost of the project to allow such States to complete the project.

Production of Clones of Elite Buffaloes/Bulls

2094. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in collaboration with National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) is on the process of producing 25 clones of elite buffaloes/bulls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these 25 clones of bulls will be produced; and

(d) the total budget estimate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) and Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes (CIRB), the institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), have been jointly awarded research grant through ICAR-National Agricultural Science Fund (NASF) for the project entitled "Production of Multiple copies of elite buffalo bulls using animal cloning technology".

(c) The project duration is of four years (2018-2022) during which attempts will be made to produce clones of bulls.

(d) The total approved budget outlay of the project is Rs. 5.74 crores.

Development of Warehousing Zones

2095. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to develop warehousing zones/logistics and warehousing hubs under the Master Plan of Delhi as the forecasted housing demand in Delhi is 1.6 million dwelling units over the next one and half decades and Delhi is also a trading hub and transshipment point for goods traded between States and its North and South;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the logistics business grows on the 'Hub & Spoke' model of distribution/redistribution and any zones/areas is marked for development of this critical sector; and

(d) whether confluence areas would be created within Delhi wherein modes of transportation like road, rail, air, metro and local transportation converge and if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) notified on 07.02.2007, contains provisions for warehousing in Chapter 6 (Wholesale Trade). Some of the existing planned Wholesale Markets, Warehousing and Transport Centres given in Table 6.1 of MPD-2021 are given below:—

Sl. No.	Location	Commodity
1.	Azadpur	Fruit & vegetable
2.	Okhla	Fruit & vegetable
3.	Keshopur	Fruit & vegetable
4.	Naraina	Iron & steel
5.	Sanjay Gandhi Transport Centre	Transport/warehousing
6.	Rohtak Road Transport Centre	Transport/warehousing
7.	Narela	Food Grains
8.	Najafgarh	Food Grains
9.	Kirti Nagar	Timber

MPD-2021 also provides for Integrated Freight Complexes (IFCs) for the integration of goods movement by road and rail. These would consist of wholesale market, warehousing, road for trucks and rail transport terminals so as to curtail the movement of heavy vehicles within the city. IFCs are to be located in the places where they intercept the maximum possible regional goods traffic entering Delhi. MPD-2021 provides for the following sites for IFCs based on the pattern of goods traffic movement in Delhi:—

(i) Madanpur Khadar (NH-2)

(ii) Gazipur (NH-24)

(iii) Narela (NH-1)

- (iv) Dwarka (NH-8)
- (v) New site in Urban Extension (Rohtak Road) Tikri Kalan

Full Body Protector for Troops

2096. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to provide full body protection for troops in the Kashmir valley;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether most of the CRPF personnel are hit either in face, neck or legs during stone pelting incidents;
- (d) whether it is also true that several personnel end up needing surgeries; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) All CRPF have been authorized use of anti riot equipments including body protectors for their personnel. These are being procured and utilized by the CRPFs as per their operational requirement.

(c) Most of the CRPF personnel got hit on uncovered parts of the body which also included face, neck and legs.

(d) and (e) Surgeries/stitching have been carried out in grievous cases. The following steps have been taken for protection of troops deployed for law & order duties in Jammu and Kashmir:—

- (i) Anti-riot gear, special pair of gloves have been provided;
- (ii) Partial armouring of vehicles has been carried out;
- (iii) All vehicles are fitted with wire mesh;
- (iv) Proper medical care is provided to the injured;
- (v) Financial assistance is also provided.

Improvement in Infrastructure of Fishing Ports

2097. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the action taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure of various fishing ports, so far;
- (b) whether the Government is ready to sanction funds under Sagarmala project for the renovation works at Tottappally and Arthungal fishing harbours in Kerala;
- (c) if so, whether the Ministry has made any agreement with the Ministry of Shipping; and
- (d) if so, whether the Government has received any proposal in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides financial assistance to the maritime State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) for up-gradation/expansion/repair/renovation of the existing fishing harbours and fish landing centres as well as development of new fishing harbours and fish landing centres. The CSS also provides suitable convergence with the Sagarmala of Ministry of Shipping for development of fishing harbour and fish landing centres.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. No specific proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance under Sagarmala Programme for renovation of Thottappally and Arthunkal Fishing Harbours.

Surrender of DDA Flats

2098. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

- (a) the number of DDA flats surrendered by the allottees of the housing schemes of 2014 and 2017;

(b) whether the DDA has written to paramilitary forces to use these flats to accommodate their staff;

(c) if so, whether the paramilitary forces bought only few flats and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether keeping these flats unoccupied for long time would incur huge losses to DDA and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the DDA has any plan to offer these dwelling units to public sector undertakings and Government departments and if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that 12742 and 8511 flats of Housing Schemes of 2014 and 2017 respectively have been surrendered by the allottees.

(b) and (c) DDA has written to paramilitary forces and 794 flats have been allotted and handed over to Central Industrial Security Force on payment.

(d) DDA has informed that unsold flats are included in subsequent housing schemes as per updated/prevalent plinth area rates and pre determined rates of land.

(e) The proposal is under examination in DDA.

National Urban Livelihood Mission

2099. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has disbursed more than 2000 crores of rupees to the States under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) for construction of new shelters;

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

(c) whether the funds allocated has not been utilized by the States for the purposes for which it was disbursed;

(d) if so, whether the Supreme Court has directed the State and Union Government to conduct a C&AG audit in this regard;

(e) if so, whether the Government has conducted the audit; and

(f) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure that the allocated fund is utilized for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) funds are allocated to States/UTs in a consolidated manner out of which appropriate amount is apportioned by States/UTs for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), as per their requirements. The funds earmarked by States/UTs for SUH are spent on new construction, refurbishment and operation and maintenance of shelters.

As on 15.07.2018 a total of Rs. 1995.34 crore has been released under DAY-NULM. Besides this, the States/UTs had an unspent balance of Rs. 907.93 Crore under the 'Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana' (SJSRY) at the time of launch of mission, which was to be spent for DAY-NULM.

(b) and (c) The details of funds released by Government and utilized by the States/UTs under DAY-NULM is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* its Order dated 13.12.2017, had directed to carry out a special audit, of utilization of DAY-NULM funds by the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal.

(e) and (f) Internal Audit Wing of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has conducted special audit of three States. It has found out that expenditure, out of the funds transferred by Government of India to these States, has been incurred on various components of DAY-NULM. However, there are still unspent balances with them. These were Rs. 28.67 crore with Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 32.91 crore with Haryana and Rs. 6.90 crore with West Bengal at the time of audit.

Further, in order to ensure that the funds earmarked by the States/UTs for SUH are utilized for shelters only, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued directions to them to keep the funds for SUH in a separate head of account.

Statement

State/UT-wise and year-wise Funds released and utilized under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 as on 15.07.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unspent balances as on 01.04.2014 (SJSRY)	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Balance available
			Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.36	40.34	75.34	15.00	97.46	56.30	78.06	36.31	19.33	9.91	0.00	26.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.61	1.94	0.64	1.46	1.32	1.43	0.78	6.22	4.76	0.00	0.44	3.97
3.	Assam	67.76	0.00	26.30	0.00	7.26	0.00	11.19	13.00	8.57	0.00	1.27	26.16
4.	Bihar	26.41	0.00	19.55	25.73	22.86	22.38	6.44	0.00	16.36	0.00	1.56	7.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.63	14.88	2.87	17.79	25.95	13.46	18.95	34.56	15.43	0.00	3.87	15.26
6.	Goa	0.46	0.62	0.10	0.00	0.39	0.23	0.59	2.08	2.31	3.20	0.00	3.20
7.	Gujarat	42.30	63.54	28.11	0.00	5.46	0.00	8.43	0.00	67.59	30.94	6.67	32.94
8.	Haryana	13.28	16.08	1.45	0.00	1.60	0.00	1.95	0.00	9.59	0.00	2.57	12.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.67	6.04	1.49	2.50	4.81	3.56	4.18	8.05	7.17	0.00	0.00	6.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.51	9.99	2.73	0.00	5.46	0.00	4.27	1.89	1.82	0.00	0.11	2.00
11.	Jharkhand	22.83	10.13	12.09	14.61	16.52	15.36	27.32	44.89	24.86	0.00	13.40	14.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	63.47	25.16	9.90	24.06	0.00	13.33	23.08	24.44	0.00	0.51	8.95
13.	Kerala	41.24	0.00	3.61	0.00	15.51	0.00	48.78	25.19	10.79	0.00	5.18	9.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26.54	51.58	18.19	5.00	39.94	28.80	36.79	41.75	35.25	13.68	7.85	29.38
15.	Maharashtra	243.87	128.54	10.78	0.00	7.20	0.00	28.48	0.00	62.85	0.00	37.65	225.43
16.	Manipur	2.64	8.37	2.36	3.11	1.97	0.00	1.19	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.08	5.63
17.	Meghalaya	1.79	4.20	0.55	0.00	0.32	0.00	1.23	0.00	2.51	0.00	0.22	1.17
18.	Mizoram	0.76	8.52	9.09	10.32	9.44	20.93	19.93	12.73	14.73	0.00	0.20	0.00
19.	Nagaland	1.68	5.32	1.68	0.00	4.47	8.45	1.03	10.87	14.54	0.00	0.00	4.81

20. Odisha	5.01	18.08	10.47	13.22	11.10	6.56	14.04	17.05	16.52	0.00	3.13	4.67
21. Punjab	40.25	0.00	7.02	0.00	14.10	0.00	9.75	10.07	4.88	0.00	0.00	14.57
22. Rajasthan	23.31	42.01	2.06	0.00	22.49	7.92	45.86	28.51	28.06	21.46	1.02	23.71
23. Sikkim	0.37	1.52	0.62	0.85	0.90	0.97	2.44	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.31
24. Tamil Nadu	57.43	64.40	48.00	57.86	119.33	58.45	64.39	78.85	60.39	68.53	0.10	93.30
25. Telangana	41.25	0.00	12.66	39.88	47.21	4.70	25.97	32.49	15.19	0.00	0.00	17.30
26. Tripura	0.00	9.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	8.93	6.15	0.00	0.29	9.90
27. Uttar Pradesh	84.74	46.55	3.92	17.42	64.16	22.66	93.22	71.95	45.00	53.38	1.89	88.52
28. Uttarakhnad	8.33	0.00	2.23	5.08	6.16	5.38	7.45	8.00	5.86	0.00	0.00	5.10
29. West Bengal	51.02	53.73	12.15	0.00	26.19	8.31	62.34	32.96	31.98	35.94	0.16	51.51
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06
31. Chandigarh	1.21	2.82	1.36	0.00	3.16	0.00	1.46	1.99	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41
33. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Delhi	24.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	0.00	0.00	20.93
35. Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79	2.79	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.93
Total	907.93	672.14	342.58	239.72	606.79	289.71	644.68	556.73	565.16	237.04	88.23	771.18

Coastal Police Stations

2100. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coastal police stations presently functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government for strengthening coastal police stations and the amount extended to the coastal police stations during the last four years;

(c) the details of coastal police stations sanctioned but yet to start functioning and the present status of the same, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more coastal police stations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) 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 are operational, and Coastal Police has been equipped with 204 boats, 27 jetties, 284 four-wheelers, 554 two-wheelers, 97 check-posts, 58 out-posts and 30 barracks. The Coastal Police Stations are also equipped with navigation/communication equipment, card readers, equipment enhancing night operation capabilities of boats, computer systems, etc.

Phase-II of the scheme is in progress with effect from 2011. Under the scheme, Rs.129.93 crore has been released to Coastal States/UTs for creation of infrastructure, including coastal police stations. State/UT-wise details of operational Coastal Police Stations are given in the enclosed Statement.

Coastal Security Scheme, Phase-I (2005-2011) and Phase-II (2011-2020) were formulated based on the suggestions/recommendations of Coastal States/UTs. All components of the Scheme and costs were fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Scheme itself. Coastal Security

being an ongoing process, feedback from all stakeholders is obtained from time to time for improving the coastal security mechanism.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Coastal Police Stations		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Yet to start functioning
1.	Gujarat	22	22	-
2.	Maharashtra	19	19	-
3.	Goa	07	07	-
4.	Karnataka	09	09	-
5.	Kerala	18	14	04
6.	Tamil Nadu	42	37	05
7.	Andhra Pradesh	21	21	-
8.	Odisha	18	18	-
9.	West Bengal	14	14	-
10.	Daman and Diu	03	02	01
11.	Puducherry	04	04	-
12.	Lakshadweep	07	07	-
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20	-
Total		204	194	10

Trade of Generic Medicines

2101. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's share in the global trade of generic pharmaceuticals;

(b) the total quantity and value of production of generic pharmaceuticals along with the quantity and value of such products exported and imported during the last three years and the current year, category-wise;

(c) the share of generic and non-generic medicines to the total sales of medicines in the country including in

the Government hospitals; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the use of generic medicines and the outcome of such steps, 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)

As per the information received from Department of Commerce, total global generic market was estimated to be around USD 302 bn in 2017 and India's export of generic pharmaceuticals during the same period is USD 12.90 bn (Drug Formulations & Biologicals).

(b) Information about production of generic pharmaceuticals is not available. However, the export and import figures of Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and allied products for the last 3 years and current year is as under:

India's Pharma Exports \$ Million

Category	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Upto June
Ayush	111.18	123.67	144.36	34.46
Bulk Drugs and Drug Intermediates	3597.28	3383.52	3539.38	932.78
Drug Formulations and Biologicals	12647.84	12666.44	12908.76	3375.43
Herbal Products	252.81	278.02	311.50	84.38
Surgicals	302.90	333.36	371.81	141.44
Grand Total	16912.01	16785.00	17275.80	4568.49

India's Pharma Exports by Quantities in Kgs

Category	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	April-May 2018
Ayush and Herbal Products	95874113	83357976	89844622	169501198
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	351383457	327154301	345313090	60944828
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	375083930	352117517	320290646	50904284
Grand Total	822341500	762629794	755448358	128799310

India's Pharmaceutical imports

Description	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Value \$ Mn	Qty Kgs	Value \$ Mn	Qty Kgs	Value \$ Mn	Qty Kgs
Ayush and Herbal Products	54.13	11668422	53.50	11668422	60.92	13625853
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	3214.17	268437081	2712.88	268437081	2993.26	310002111
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	1334.24	2969745	1444.87	2969745	1840.78	9142244
Surgicals	571.90	735212051	553.47	735212051	585.73	
Grand Total	5174.44	1018287299	4764.71	1018287299	5480.69	332770208

(c) The specific share of generic (branded as well as unbranded) and non-generic medicines to the total sales of medicines in the country including in the Government hospitals is not maintained in the Department. However,

98% of the medicines sold in India are off-patent (patent expired) and therefore generic medicines only.

(d) The Government is taking various steps to promote the use of generic medicines in the country.

Directions were issued to doctors for prescribing low-cost generic drugs to the patients. The details are as follows:

- (i) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare *vide* their Circular dated 08.04.2015 has directed all the specialists/doctors working in CGHS to ensure that generic drugs are prescribed to the maximum extent possible with a view to make medical treatment cost effective and affordable.
- (ii) The Medical Council of India has amended the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 on 08.10.2016 to provide a new para 1.5 : "Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs."
- (iii) Director, CGHS has *vide* Office Memorandum dated 08.09.2017, issued instructions to all CGHS Wellness Centres to ensure that prescription is only by generic name wherever generic drugs are available.

In order to make generic medicines more accessible, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has requested all the States/Union Territories to explore and enforce the proposal of keeping a separate shelf/rack for generic medicines in every pharmacy in the country.

Further, Government is successfully operating a scheme in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) for providing quality, unbranded generic medicines at affordable prices in the country. As on 26.07.2018, 3883 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 34 States/Union Territories of the country.

With these measures, the use of unbranded generics is on the increase in the country and it is now estimated at 7% of the domestic market share.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

2102. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: 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 the helpless farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of tillers the State Governments and Union Government have to pay under the scheme along with the percentage of share of the Union and State Governments;

(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 claim of the affected farmers to avoid any delay in settlement of claim payments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Due to the improved features of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), the Scheme has been received very well and has been opted for by 27 States and Union Territories in one or more seasons since inception. The first year of scheme launch *i.e.* 2016-17 was a good monsoon year, despite which claim ratio was as high as 73%. Further in certain States claim ratios were to the extent of 114% in Andhra Pradesh, 135% in Karnataka, 132% in Kerala and 286% in Tamil Nadu. Overall Rs. 15349.68 crore were paid to 139 lakh farmer applicants in 2016-17 alone.

PMFBY is an actuarial premium based scheme under which farmer has to pay maximum premium of 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi food & oilseed crops and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops and remaining part of the actuarial/bidder premium is shared equally by the Centre and State Government. One of the objectives of the scheme is to facilitate prompt claims settlement. Towards this the scheme guidelines provide that claims must be settled within two months of harvest subject to timely provision of both yield data and share of premium subsidy by the State Government.

Details of coverage including tillers/farmer applicants covered under the scheme and claims estimated/ approved/paid during 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Details of Farmer Applicants Insured, premium collected and claims settled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17 and 2017-18

States	No. of Farmers Insured	Farmers Share in Premium		GOI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	(Amount in lakhs)	
		Premium	Premium							7	8
Kharif 2016											
Andhra Pradesh	16,18,537	18,112	24,439	24,439	24,439	66,990	65,294	64,584	64,370	7,94,642	
Assam	51,749	411	140	140	140	691	502	502	502	23,370	
Bihar	14,85,432	13,062	49,594	49,594	49,594	1,12,250	29,142	29,142	20,192	1,51,080	
Chhattisgarh	13,99,189	12,755	7,217	7,217	7,217	27,189	13,304	13,304	13,304	96,966	
Goa	744	7	0	0	0	7	3	3	3	111	
Gujarat	18,42,386	22,434	97,276	97,276	1,10,828	2,30,538	1,22,928	1,22,928	1,22,904	6,39,228	
Haryana	7,38,856	12,686	4,604	4,604	8,320	25,609	23,491	23,491	23,402	1,53,822	
Himachal Pradesh	1,34,616	466	81	81	81	629	599	599	583	27,415	
Jharkhand	8,28,412	3,783	11,374	11,374	11,374	26,530	2,985	2,460	2,028	39,627	
Karnataka	13,56,875	19,038	34,569	34,569	34,569	88,177	1,21,290	1,15,036	1,13,656	6,71,811	
Kerala	31,531	312	273	273	273	858	1,796	1,796	1,735	21,046	
Madhya Pradesh	40,71,974	45,953	1,24,144	1,24,144	1,24,144	2,94,242	1,83,176	1,83,176	1,83,150	11,02,254	
Maharashtra	1,09,97,398	59,930	1,76,200	1,76,200	1,76,200	4,12,330	2,07,959	2,07,959	2,07,959	27,93,225	
Manipur	8,366	74	143	143	143	359	196	196	127	8,358	
Meghalaya	63	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	-	48	
Odisha	17,66,541	13,783	19,746	19,746	19,746	53,276	42,935	42,935	42,928	1,66,436	
Rajasthan	62,31,514	22,499	90,016	90,016	90,016	2,02,532	1,60,606	1,60,169	1,60,168	24,13,121	
Tamil Nadu	15,873	554	211	211	211	976	549	549	401	1,586	
Telangana	7,08,876	8,962	7,122	7,122	7,122	23,206	16,627	16,395	16,276	2,08,992	
Tripura	1,881	5	0	0	0	5	8	8	8	502	
Uttar Pradesh	37,14,316	26,260	19,388	19,388	19,388	65,037	45,055	45,055	44,986	9,53,773	
Uttarakhand	1,75,243	1,466	545	545	545	2,556	1,669	1,669	1,668	50,500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	30,53,408	13,253	6,358	6,358	25,968	10,411	10,217	8,077	2,91,212
Grand Total	4,02,33,780	2,95,806	6,73,442	6,90,710	16,59,958	10,50,527	10,42,176	10,28,426	1,06,09,125
Rabi 2016-17									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	0	0	1	2	15	15	15	295
Andhra Pradesh	1,53,420	1,786	5,247	5,247	12,281	25,465	25,465	22,044	87,931
Assam	8,516	86	43	43	173	14	14	14	76
Bihar	12,28,838	7,408	10,977	10,977	29,362	5,919	-	-	57,755
Chhattisgarh	1,49,950	894	2,247	2,247	5,388	2,701	2,701	2,686	39,768
Goa	13	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1,32,753	2,505	1,514	1,514	5,532	3,269	3,269	3,269	39,568
Haryana	5,97,172	6,967	1,883	1,883	10,732	5,992	5,992	5,789	63,085
Himachal Pradesh	2,45,309	2,637	1,943	1,943	6,523	3,913	3,913	3,826	85,716
Jharkhand	49,342	181	215	215	611	172	172	150	5,150
Karnataka	13,87,115	6,943	29,936	29,936	66,816	88,493	65,174	49,007	3,82,964
Kerala	45,874	410	1,024	1,024	2,459	2,596	343	332	2,288
Madhya Pradesh	31,09,342	31,223	43,026	43,026	1,17,274	16,148	15,440	14,872	2,13,521
Maharashtra	10,03,817	9,302	26,167	26,167	61,637	23,627	23,627	23,086	1,28,240
Meghalaya	26	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
Odisha	53,695	480	76	76	632	199	199	199	2,054
Puducherry	8,537	26	129	154	310	757	757	757	4,299
Rajasthan	29,18,710	14,505	21,047	21,047	56,598	21,355	17,658	17,135	3,00,936
Sikkim	574	1	0	0	1	11	11	10	225
Tamil Nadu	14,34,554	11,330	55,762	55,762	1,22,854	3,53,533	3,41,182	3,22,460	13,86,943
Telangana	2,64,467	2,389	1,797	1,797	5,984	1,448	1,448	1,442	13,590
Tripura	10,879	24	5	5	35	50	16	3	351
Uttar Pradesh	30,52,960	20,336	10,654	10,654	41,644	10,434	10,434	10,434	2,02,367
Uttarakhand	86,328	489	556	556	1,602	1,078	1,078	1,078	11,205
West Bengal	10,79,871	10,066	17,532	19,066	46,664	31,826	31,304	27,934	2,58,734
Grand Total	1,70,22,386	1,29,989	2,31,783	2,33,343	5,95,115	5,99,016	5,50,212	5,06,542	32,87,061

Outsourcing of Tenders

2103. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to abide by the prequalification criteria in outsourcing category tenders in CPWD Works Manual 2014, when there is a huge loss to Government exchequers on account of the policy;

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

(c) whether there are thousands of contractors in class I categories and thousands in other category who are eligible to construct buildings but are not qualified to maintain them as per policy quoted in CPWD Works Manual 2014;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the number of contractors eligible in the prequalifying criteria for the tenders limit of 10, 20, 30 and 40 crore in outsourcing category till December 2017 along with the reasons for outsourcing by CPWD when there was less than five competitors in the market?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise, in view of reply to Part (a) above.

(e) CPWD maintains record of only those contractors who are registered by CPWD. All the contractors registered with CPWD fulfilling the eligibility criteria mentioned in the tender document for outsourcing work are eligible for participating in the tender.

Loan for OBC Students Through NBCFDC

2104. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) the details of the number of students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) who applied for loan with the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to pursue education during each of the last three years, State-wise particularly in Gujarat and Kamataka and sector-wise;

(b) the details of the students getting loan to pursue education during the above period, State and sector-wise;

(c) the details of the students who applied and got loan to study abroad during the said period, State and sector-wise;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the OBC students are facing lots of difficulties in getting such education loan; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken to redress the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) The applications for sanction of loan are invited by State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) & Public Sector Banks (PSBs) once the Annual Action Plan (AAP) of these Channel Partners are approved and conveyed to them by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) a corporation under the aegis of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Under the Scheme of Educational loan, all professional and technical courses at graduate and higher level approved by appropriate authorities such as All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), University Grants Commission (UGC) etc. are covered. Details of number of students State-wise including Gujarat and Kamataka from whom loan have been disbursed to study in India and abroad during the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) The NBCFDC has been advised to direct State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) to process the cases of the applicants on priority.

Statement

Funds Disbursed by NBCFDC under Education Loan Scheme During last three years

Name of State/ UT	2015-16				2016-17				2017-18			
	In India		Abroad		In India		Abroad		In India		Abroad	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	17.99	11	0.00	0
Telangana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	48.35	33	0.00	0
Chandigarh (UT)	1.00	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	25.00	50	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	22.50	25	0.00	0
Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4.27	4	0.00	0
Goa	25.00	50	0.00	0	5.00	10	5.00	5	40.00	10	0.00	0
Gujarat	170.00	330	10.00	10	150.00	165	0.00	0	115.95	140	0.00	0
Haryana	10.00	23	0.00	0	50.00	105	0.00	0	101.00	29	54.00	4
Himachal Pradesh	336.00	377	10.00	5	61.94	90	10.00	10	42.30	17	0.00	0
Jammu and Kashmir	25.00	50	0.00	0	35.00	40	0.00	0	25.00	50	0.00	0
Jharkhand	20.00	40	10.00	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	50.00	50	10.00	1
Karnataka	78.00	122	46.00	10	393.18	468	460.68	337	213.80	168	68.00	6
Kerala	415.00	1060	200.00	400	825.00	1205	385.00	310	856.21	608	300.00	95
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	50.00	70	0.00	0	20.47	5	0.00	0

(Rs. in lakh)

Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.52	1	0.00	0
Puducherry (UT)	300.00	420	0.00	0	100.00	200	0.00	0	0.00	0
Punjab	20.00	40	5.00	3	30.00	80	20.00	11	10.00	2
Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	13.50	10	0.00	0
Sikkim	5.00	10	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu	50.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0	19.98	26	0.00	0
Tripura	200.00	400	0.00	0	250.00	400	300.00	400	0.00	0
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	70.00	17	0.00	0
Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4.50	1	9.00	0
West Bengal	25.00	50	0.00	0	55.00	80	36.50	18	0.00	0
Total:	1705.00	3124	281.00	433	2005.12	2913	2022.84	1634	451.00	109

*[Translation]***Removal of Communalism**

2105. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to remove communalism, casteism, linguistic violence and regionalism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The responsibility of maintaining law and order and taking action as per the extant provisions of law on offences involving communalism, casteism, linguistic violence and regionalism rest primarily with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

There are adequate provisions of law to deal with the cases of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, language or religion. Advisories have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all State Governments and Union Territories to prevent such violence.

To maintain communal harmony, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories etc. from time to time on important developments having bearing on communal harmony. Also, the Central Government, on the requests of the States/Union Territories, sends Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specially to deal with communal situations.

The Central Government issued revised Communal Harmony Guidelines in 2008, which *inter alia* lay down standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with the situations arising out of communal violence. They also delineate preventive and administrative measures to be taken to maintain communal harmony. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories by this Ministry.

*[English]***Honor Killings**

2106. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of honor killing reported from various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such incidents reported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has directed the States to identify the places which are vulnerable to honor killings and to create special cells with a 24-hour helpline; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the States thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 28 cases in 2014, 251 cases in 2015 and 77 cases in 2016 were reported with motive as Honour Killing (which includes cases registered under murder (section 302 IPC) & culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC) in the country. State/UT-wise data from 2014 to 2016 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the Judgement dated 27.03.2018 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Writ Petition (C) No. 231/2010-Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India & ors, Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its advisory dated 31.05.2018 had advised all States about the preventive, remedial and punitive measures required to be implemented to address the issues related to honour crime. The said advisory is available at <http://mha.gov.in>.

Vide the above-mentioned advisory States/UTs were advised to comply with the directions as mentioned in the judgement, which *inter alia* include:

(a) The State Governments shall create Special Cells in every District comprising of the Superintendent of Police, the District Social Welfare Officer and District Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officer to receive petitions/complaints

of harassment of and threat to couples of inter-caste marriage.

(b) These Special Cells shall create a 24 hour helpline to receive and register such complaints and to provide necessary assistance/advice and protection to the couple.

'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.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered under murder (section 302 IPC) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC) for the motive of honour killing during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016	
		Murder (Section 302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Section 304 IPC)	Murder (Section 302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Section 304 IPC)	Murder (Section 302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Section 304 IPC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	0	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	0	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0	21	4	10	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	2	0	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	1	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	3	2	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	14	0	18	0
15.	Maharashtra	5	0	1	0	8	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	5	0	8	0	8	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	2	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	1	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	1	16	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	131	37	16	6
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State(s)		26	0	189	59	69	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	2	0	2	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT (s)		2	0	3	0	2	0
Total (All India)		28	0	192	59	71	6

Source: Crime in India

Arrears on Loan Subsidy

2107. SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending arrears on loan subsidy under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), State-wise including Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to release the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in release of loan subsidy under the PMAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG & CLSS for MIG) component of

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} provides an interest subsidy of 6.5% to Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG), 4% to Middle Income Group (MIG-I) and 3% to MIG-II, on housing loans availed from the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) subject to their being otherwise eligible under the scheme.

Since the subsidy amount is provided upfront, there is no subsidy arrear at any point.

[Translation]

Alcohol Production

2108. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is the largest producer of alcohol in the world and its production is rising day by day;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to reduce the production of alcohol; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not centrally maintain data on production of alcohol in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

AP Reorganisation Act 2014

2109. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Twelfth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, mandates the Government to settle matters relating to coal, oil and natural gas and power generation, transmission and distribution between the two States;

(b) if so, the reasons for not fixing a time-frame and settlement of the said issues;

(c) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has referred the issue relating to Singareni Collieries under Section 66 of the AP Reorganisation Act to the Union Government for resolution; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in resolving the issue?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Twelfth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 itself provides time schedule for certain items mentioned therein.

(c) and (d) The objection raised by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the apportionment of Singareni Collieries has been referred to Mrs. Sheela Bhide Committee constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh (undivided) for apportionment of assets, liabilities & employees of Institutions listed under Schedule IX to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

National Sports Centres for Divyangs

2110. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up National Sports Centres for Divyangs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such centres proposed to be set up and the locations identified for the purpose, State/ UT-wise including Bihar along with funds allocated in this regard; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government to empower Divyangs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry proposes to establish five Centres for Disability Sports in all the five Zones in the country. Land for setting up the Centre in the Northern, Southern, Central and Eastern zones of the country has been offered by the Governments of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya at Zirakpur, Vishakhapatnam, Gwalior and Shillong respectively. The proposed centres shall be State of the art international level centres of excellence in sports for Divyangs with the objective of providing them the training facilities at par with the latest in the world, thereby enabling them to effectively compete and win medals in various national and international events. An amount of Rs. 2.50 crore has been allocated for this purpose in the Financial Year 2018-19.

(d) The major steps taken by the Government to empower Divyangs include implementation of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for rehabilitation of Divyangjan, Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) for distribution of aids and assistive devices to needy Divyangjan, Cochlear Implant surgeries for children with hearing impairment under the age of 6 years, the enactment and implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, launching of Accessible India Campaign for creating barrier free environment, implementation of National Action Plan for

Skill Development, introduction of scholarship schemes to promote education, setting up of Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) and launching of Unique Disability ID Project with a view to create a national database for PwDs for better policy framing and implementation.

[Translation]

Distribution of Wheat and Rice Under PDS

2111. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) the quantum of rice and wheat distributed to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh through Public Distribution System under BPL, APL and AAY during the last three years;

(b) the details of the quantum of wheat and rice allocated under the regular and adhoc schemes separately;

(c) whether the adhoc quota of rice and wheat have not been released to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh by the Union Government and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government is ready to release the central share for this period and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh implemented the National Food Security Act (NFSA) from February, 2014 and January, 2016 respectively. Under NFSA, the coverage is under two categories- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH), and foodgrains, as per NFSA norms, are being allocated to both the States for the eligible households identified by the States. Before implementation of NFSA, foodgrains were allocated to 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 allocations were also made. The allocation and offtake of foodgrain made to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) and (d) Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have already implemented NFSA as mentioned above and as per NFSA, no ad hoc allocation is provided to NFSA implementing States/UTs.

Statement-I

Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrain for Uttar Pradesh

(In thousand tons)

Year	Foodgrain	BPL	AAY	APL*	Addl. BPL	NFSA	Total
Allocation							
2015-16	Rice	1374.915	1017.046	0.000	420.190	427.682	3239.833
	Wheat	1049.548	492.324	2396.217	279.870	714.631	4932.590
	Total	2424.463	1509.370	2396.217	700.060	1142.313	8172.423
2016-17	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3671.475	3671.475
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5680.832	5680.832
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9352.307	9352.307
2017-18	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3939.462	3939.462
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5786.358	5786.358
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9725.820	9725.820

Year	Foodgrain	BPL	AAY	APL*	Addl. BPL	NFSA	Total
Offtake							
2015-16	Rice	1404.871	1041.027	0.000	344.085	385.377	2831.275
	Wheat	1065.690	507.570	2270.203	240.490	607.678	4451.141
	Total	2470.561	1548.597	2270.203	0.000	993.055	7282.416
2016-17	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3572.518	3572.518
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5597.207	5597.207
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9169.725	9169.725
2017-18	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3887.017	3887.017
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5720.987	5720.987
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9608.004	9608.004

*APL allocation include Additional APL also

Statement-II

Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrain for Maharashtra

(In thousand tons)

Year	Foodgrain	Allocation	Offtake
2015-16	Rice	2021.100	1905.616
	Wheat	2584.092	2418.752
	Total	4605.192	4324.368
2016-17	Rice	2021.100	1850.765
	Wheat	2584.092	2387.28
	Total	4605.192	4238.045
2017-18	Rice	2021.100	1864.673
	Wheat	2584.092	2385.98
	Total	4605.192	4250.653

Agreement with Denmark for Cooperation in Dairy Sector

2112. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Denmark for cooperation in the fields of animal husbandry and dairying;

(b) If so, the main features of the said agreement; and

(c) the manner in which the said agreement is likely to be beneficial for animal husbandry sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This Department had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Denmark on 16.04.2018 for cooperation in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The main features of the MoU include bilateral cooperation in following areas:-

- i. Matters of mutual concern or interest in relation to livestock husbandry, dairy and relates matters;
- ii. Collaboration in livestock Health and husbandry, breeding and dairying
- iii. Management and mechanism to enrich feed & fodder nutritionally and its bulk transportation in deficit areas to realize higher productivity and production in livestock.
- iv. Sanitary issues concerning trade in livestock, animal husbandry and animal products, and
- v. Any other matter of joint interest.

The said MoU has come into effect from the date of its signing *i.e.* 16.04.2018 for a period of five years and may be automatically extended for similar period of five years.

(c) The activities/bilateral cooperation envisaged under the MoU when undertaken would enable this

Department to effectively make use of the technical knowhow and expertise of Denmark in organizing Animal Husbandry on modern scientific lines in order to attain higher productivity among dairy animals and improving quality of milk products for consumers.

[English]

Growth in Demand of Retail Food

2113. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that growth of personal and home care consumption has crossed the demand for retail food categories in the country;

(b) if so the comparative growth value in case of urban and rural areas and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the demand for items of food categories is consistently lower than that of other FMCG; and

(d) if so, the proposal of the Government for revival of food products both in urban and rural markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Madam, no such data is available. However, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is now governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which provides for coverage of about 67% of the total population of the country (75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population) for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. Coverage under the Act is under two categories—households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) to the extent specified by the Central Government and the remaining households as priority households to be identified by the State Governments/Union Territories (UT) Administrations as per criteria evolved by them, within the coverage determined for the State/UT. Households covered under AAY are entitled to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per household per month at Rs. 1/2/3 per kg for coarse grains/wheat/rice respectively, under the Act. The priority households are entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month at the above prices.

The Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs covering about 80.73 crore persons, against intended total coverage of 81.34 crore persons for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Accordingly, 553.28 lakh tons annual foodgrains is being allocated to States/UTs.

Lack of Adequate Infrastructure in Dairies

2114. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of adequate infrastructure in the dairies in the country and there is no proper space for animals, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is common to inject these cattle with Oxytocin, a prescription drug to boost milk production, sometimes two-three times a day, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the newborn male calves are separated from their mothers to prevent them from drinking their mother's milk and are also illegally sent to slaughter houses in many States violating all the existing guidelines in this regard and there is no proper supervision/enforcement agencies to prevent such situation in all the States and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) 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 and its benefit goes to 70 million rural household engaged in dairying including 52.67 million small and marginal farmers. The number of large dairy farms with proper infrastructure is quite low. State wise details of cattle breeding farms as per Basic Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Statistics 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Oxytocin is used to aid parturition in young animals when the female has been in labour for an extended period. Oxytocin is a highly potent and valuable

indispensable life saving drug that is administered advantageously in human as well as veterinary medicine. The Oxytocin has no effect in boosting milk production, however, its improper use leads to milk letdown. Half life of oxytocin is upto 30 minutes.

(c) and (d) Animal Husbandry is the State subject and legislature of States has exclusive power to legislate. Most of the State Governments have enacted legislation for banning/restricting/prohibiting slaughter of animals including young calves. A list of States who have passed such legislation is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statewise details of Cattle breeding farms as per Basic Animal Husbandary and Fishries Statistics 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Cattle Breeding Farms Under	
		AH Department	Other
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	
3.	Assam	2	
4.	Bihar	3	
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	
6.	Goa	1	
7.	Gujarat	4	4
8.	Haryana	3	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	4
11.	Jharkhand	3	
12.	Karnataka	9	1
13.	Kerala	5	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	2
15.	Maharashtra	7	
16.	Manipur	1	
17.	Meghalaya	4	
18.	Mizoram	7	4
19.	Nagaland	10	

1	2	3	4
20.	Odisha	8	
21.	Punjab	1	
22.	Rajasthan	3	
23.	Sikkim		
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	6
25.	Telangana		1
26.	Tripura	2	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9	
28.	Uttarakhand	2	2
29.	West Bengal	5	
30.	Andaman	1	
31.	Lakshadweep		
Total		133	36

Note: Government of India has established 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms. One National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre has been established at Chintaladevi Andhra Pradesh and Other National kamdhenu Breeding Centre (NKBC) is being established at Itarsi Madhya Pradesh.

Statement-II

States/Union Territories having Legislations on Restricting/Prohibiting/Banning Slaughter of Animals including Milch Animals Like Cows

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Name of the Union Territories
	1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Assam	Chandigarh
3.	Bihar	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4.	Goa	Daman and Diu
5.	Gujarat	Puducherry
6.	Haryana	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	
9.	Karnataka	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	
11.	Maharashtra	

1	2	3
12.	Odisha	
13.	Punjab	
14.	Rajasthan	
15.	Sikkim	
16.	Tamil Nadu	
17.	Tripura	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	
19.	West Bengal	
20.	Manipur	
21.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	
22.	Uttarakhand	
23.	Jharkhand	
24.	Chhattisgarh	

Welfare Schemes for Deaf and Dumb Students

2115. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for the deaf and dumb students, both boys and girls in the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the deaf and dumb students to study along with the other welfare measures from class 1 to Under Graduate/Post Graduate or any professional courses; and

(c) the details of the schools available for deaf and dumb students in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing the scheme Scholarships for students with Disabilities" (including deaf and dumb students), which has following components:

1. Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme (Class IX & X)
2. Post-matric Scholarship Scheme (Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma)
3. Scholarship for Top Class Education (Bachelor Degree/Post-graduate Degree/Diploma in notified institutes of excellence)
4. National Overseas Scholarship (Master's Degree/ Ph.D)
5. National Fellowship for PwDs (M.Phil & Ph.D in Indian Universities)
6. Free Coaching (Competitive Exams for Group A & B Posts and Entrance Exams)

In addition, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including deaf and dumb students, aimed at enabling them to maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. A Statement indicating State-wise details of Special Schools for deaf and dumb students both boys and girls under DDRS is enclosed.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Special Schools for Deaf and Dumb students, both boys and girls under DDRS

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Organisation	Full Address
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nehru Yuvajan Seva Sangham	Pichatur, Chittoor Distt., Andhra Pradesh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Helen Keller's School for the Deaf	10/72, Near Sivalingam Beedi Factory, Ballary Road, Cuddapah-516001, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Maharishi Sambamurty Institute of Social Development Studies	D.No. 15-7B-2, Opp: Rotary Blood Bank, Venkataratna, Puram, Kakinada-1

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Organisation	Full Address
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Centre for Disabled Children	Vallappa Cheruvu Road, Narasarao Pet, Guntur Distt. A.P. 522601
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Leema Deaf and Mentally Handicapped Welfare Association	2/1, Kannavarithota, Guntur-522002, Andhra Pradesh
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Sarojini Devi Memorial Society	Post, Karunmanchi, M.Savalyapuram, Distt. Guntur. AP.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Annamma School for the Hearing & Physically Handicapped & Baby Care Centre	Near State Bank of India, Opp. Police Quarters, Ibrahimpattanam-5211456
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Immaculate Heart of Mary Society	Keesara, Gandepalli Post, Krishna District, A.P-521185
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vani Educational Academy	H.No. 6-583, Kakani Nagar, Jaggaiah peta-521175, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kranti Education Society	Vijay Nagar Colony, Velgodu (P), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Voluntary Organisation of Rural Development Society	Pedda Kottala BPO, Nandyal-518502, Andhra Pradesh
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Pragathi Charities	Plot No-62, Wood Complex, Near Railway Gate, Opp, Ayyappaswami Temple, Nellore-524004, Andhra Pradesh
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Spurthy Welfare Society	Maruthi Nagar, 2nd Lane, Kurnool Road, ONGOLE-523002
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali	Near Bharat Nursing Home, Addanki-523201, Andhra Pradesh
15.	Andhra Pradesh	S.K.R. Pupils Welfare Society	Chimakurthi, Addanki (Village & Mandai Prakasam District) Andhra Pradesh
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Pavani Institute for Multiple Handicapped & Spastics	49-34-25, Abidnagar, Akkayyapalem, Visakhapatnam-530016, Andhra Pradesh
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Priyadarsini Service Organisation	39-27-44/7, Madhavadhara, Vuda Layout, Visakhapatnam-530018, A.P.
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Chaitanya Institute for the Learning Disabled	Anjaneyapeta, Kothavalasa-535183, Vizianagaram Distt., Andhra Pradesh
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Society for Education of the Deaf & Blind	2-2-20, Perlavari St., Vizianagaram-535001, Andhra Pradesh
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Parivarthan	2nd Line, Sanivarapupeta, Dondapadu, Eluru-534003, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
21.	Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Life Line Clinical Hospital & Research Centre, Dakhingaon, Kahilipara, Guwahati-781019

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Organisation	Full Address
22.	Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	Village-Kachajuli, PO-Gabharu Tunijan, Distt. Lakimpur, Assam
23.	Bihar	Baba Baidyanath Balika Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	H.O. Ghositola, Munger-811201, Bihar
24.	Bihar	SHUBHAM	Agarwal Bhawan, Jawahar Lal Road, Muzaffarpur-842001, Bihar
25.	Bihar	Baba Garib Nath Viklang Sahjan Sewa Sansthan	Kalambagh Chowk Mahabir Mandir, Muzaffarpur
26.	Chhattisgarh	Lions Charitable Trust	62, Motilal Nehru Nagar, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh
27.	Chhattisgarh	Nishakt Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	Post Pamgarh, Dist. Janjgir, Champa, Chhattisgarh
28.	Chhattisgarh	Gyanodaya Association	Near Central Hospital (in Front of Bangali Club), Bishrampur-497226, Distt. Surguja, Chhattisgarh
29.	Delhi	Chandrabhushan Singh Memorial Mahila, Bal Evam Shravan Viklang Shiksha Evam Punarvas Sansthan	M-124, Rama Krishna Vihar, Plot No. 29, I.P. Extention, Patparganj, Delhi-1100092
30.	Gujarat	Akshar Trust	11, Floor, Kirthi Tower, Next to Kirti Mandir Tilak Road, Vadodara-390001, Gujarat
31.	Haryana	Rotary Welfare Society for the Deaf	Ram Bagh Road, Ambala Cantt., Haryana
32.	Haryana	Educational cum Vocational Association for the Disabled	100 Ft. Road, Shyam Colony, Ballabgarh-121004, Faridabad, Haryana
33.	Haryana	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped	Plot No. 4, Behind F.C.I., Godown Near Jain Mandir, Dabuta Road, N.I.T. Faridabad-121001, Haryana
34.	Haryana	Suryodya Education Society	C/o, Samarpit School, Jaswant Nagar, Qutab Pur, Rewari, 123401, Haryana
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Famous Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Behind Jusumbai Jain Mahavidyalaya, Jhansi Road, Nayapura, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Mook Badhir Sansthan (Deaf Dumb Association)	Scheme No. 71-B, Behind Ranjeet Hanuman, Indore-9, Madhya Pradesh
37.	Maharashtra	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikashan Prasark Mandal	U.N. Tapshale, 'Rekashle Nivas', New Abadi, Udgir-413517, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra
38.	Maharashtra	Samaj Prabodhan Shikshan Mandal Saknoor	Tq. Mukhed, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra
39.	Maharashtra	Manudevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Deochand Nagar, Plot No. 23, Yamunaikunj, Near Sonabai Nagar, Nandurbar-425412, Maharashtra
40.	Maharashtra	Shri Jagdamba Vidya Prasarak Mandai	Anand Nagar, Purna Distt. Parbhani-431511, Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Organisation	Full Address
41.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Apang Vikas Sanstha	Karanja (Iad) Dist, (M.S.) Washim-444105, Maharashtra
42.	Manipur	Social Human Action for Rural Empowerment	New Mata, Churachandpur, Manipur-795128
43.	Manipur	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections	Wehengbam Leikai Khongnang Haogaibi, New Cachar Road, P.O. Imphal-795001, Manipur
44.	Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	Post Box No. 169, Aizwal Post Office, Aizwal, Mizoram-796001
45.	Odisha	Mahabir Training & Research Centre for Rural Development	At./Po, Charampa, District, Bhadrak, Odisha
46.	Odisha	Vijaya	Plot No.417, Saheednagar, Bhubanewswar Distt Khurda, Odisha
47.	Odisha	Sisu Sakha Sangha	At:Barasahi, PO-Pubusahi, Distt. Khurda, Odisha
48.	Odisha	Association for Social Work and Social Research in Odisha	At-Seva Vihar P.O.-Butupali, Distt. Boudh, Odisha-762014
49.	Odisha	Maharaja Krushna chandra Gajapati School for the Blind and Deaf	At/Po, Mohana, Dist, Gajapati-761015, Odisha
50.	Odisha	Kabi Narasingha Matha Blind & Deaf School, Bakilikana	At. Bakilikona, P.O, Dengapadar, Via: Burupada, Distt Ganjam, Odisha
51.	Odisha	Utkal Kalyan Seva Sangh	At. Brundamai, P.O. Badmal Distt, Jharsuguda-768202
52.	Odisha	Voluntary Organisation for Rural Improvement	At./P.O. Telkoi, Distt, Keonjhar, Odisha
53.	Odisha	Saheed Yuba Sangha	Trutiapara, P.O. Bolgarh, Distt. Khurda, Odisha-752066
54.	Odisha	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA)	At:Dampur, PO: Berboi, PS: Delang, Distt. Puri, Odisha-752016
55.	Odisha	Nilachal Seva Prathisthan	Dayavihar (Kanas) Distt. Puri, Odisha-752017
56.	Odisha	Saraswati Charitable Foundation	Gada Bangar (Off Marine Drive) Post Badagaon Distt Puri, Odisha
57.	Puduchery	Shri Patcheappane Society for Education, Research & Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired	No.1, 1st Cross, Duthamby Garden, Reddiyarpalayam, Puduchery-605010
58.	Punjab	Redcross School for the Deaf	C/o. Prayas Spl School, G.T. Road, Maqsudan, Jalandhar, Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Organisation	Full Address
59.	Punjab	Redcross School for the Deaf	C/o. Prayas Spl School, G.T. Road, Maqsudan, Jalandhar, Punjab
60.	Punjab	Society for Welfare of the Handicapped	Kishan Singh Kamboj Hostel C/o Amar Ashram Lower Mall Patiala
61.	Rajasthan	Badhir Bal Kalyan Vikas Samiti	Chatur Clinic, M.G. Hospital Road, Bhilwara-311001, Rajasthan
62.	Rajasthan	Badhit Bal Vikas Kendra	132, Station Road, Kota-324002, Rajasthan
63.	Rajasthan	L K C Sri Jagdamba Andh Vidyalaya Samiti	Hanumangarh Road, Sriganganagar-335001, Rajasthan
64.	Tamil Nadu	The School for Young Deaf Children (Bala Vidyalaya)	14, 1st Cross Street, Shastri Nagar, Chennai-600020, Tamil Nadu
65.	Tamil Nadu	Arivalayam	Kailasapuram, Tiruchirapali-620014, Tamil Nadu
66.	Tamil Nadu	Florence Swainson Higher Secondary School for the Deaf	Palayamkottai, Distt. Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu
67.	Tamil Nadu	Life Aid Centre for the Disabled	No.34, Poonamallee High Road, Manavala Nagar, Tiruvallur Taluk & District, Pin-602002, Tamil Nadu
68.	Tamil Nadu	Vela Institution for Social Action and Development	V.K.S. Pandian Nagar, Trichy Main Road, Valuthareddy, Villupuram-605602, Tamil Nadu
69.	Telangana	Ashray Akruiti	H.No. 8-3-1027/A2 & A 3, Indian Bank, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad
70.	Telangana	Ashray Akruiti	H.No. 8-3-1027/A2 & A 3, Indian Bank, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad
71.	Telangana	Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences	Upkaar Complex Upkaar Junction Secunderabad
72.	Telangana	Gracy Organisation for Development Services	1-51/34, Bank Colony, Boargam (P), Nizamabad-503230, Telangana
73.	Telangana	Durgabai Deshmukh Vocational Training & Rehab. Centre (Andhra Mahila Sabha), Hyderabad	Osmania University Road, Vidya Nagar, Hyderabad-500044, Telangana
74.	Telangana	Helen Kellers' School for Deaf & Mentally Retarded Children	Bank Colony, Ramakrishnapuram, Secunderabad-500056, Andhra Pradesh
75.	Tripura	North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School	P.O. Kailashahar, North Tripura
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya Samiti	Sasnii Gate, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	4/7, Malviya Road, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Organisation	Full Address
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti	VIII. & P.O. Ambari, Distt. Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Krishan Adarsh Vidya Mandir	88, Krishna Bhawan, Khambapur, Po+Distt, Fathepur, Uttar Pradesh
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Pawahari Smriti Parishad	Station Road, Ghazipur-233001, Uttar Pradesh
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Samarpan Sansthan	Moh. Shastri Nagar Colony, Behind Tehsil, Ghazipur City, Distt. Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh-233001
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Adarsh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	Near Nasirudin Hall, Lakhimpur Khiri, Uttar Pradesh
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Chetna	Sector-C, Aliganj, Lucknow-226024, Uttar Pradesh
84.	Uttar Pradesh	St. Francis School for Hearing Impaired	St. Mark Church Campus, Misri Bag, Mallahi Tolla, Chowk P.O., Thakurganj, Lucknow-226003, Uttar Pradesh
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Deaf and Dumb School	Race Course Road, Meerut Cantt., Uttar Pradesh
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Friends of Handicapped-India	245/6, Thapar Nagar, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarvhara Utthan Samiti	Opp. Arya Kanya School, Swami Dayanand Marg, Vasilganj, Mirzapur
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Saraswati Educational Society	Harthala Sonakpur Distt, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Jonson Academic Institute	437, Civil Lines, Unnao Distt., Uttar Pradesh
90.	Uttar Pradesh	The Society of Khrist Jyoti	Koirajpur P.O., Harahua, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
91.	West Bengal	Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya	P.O. Jorthan, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal
92.	West Bengal	North Bengal Handicapped Rehabilitation Society	Nivedita Market, Hospital Road, Siliguri-734401, West Bengal
93.	West Bengal	Ananda Bhawan	Village Jagatpur, P.O. Brindhabanpur, Distt. Howrah-711316, West Bengal
94.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri Welfare Organisation	Club Road, (Opp. P.D. College), P.O. & Distt. Jalpaiguri, PIN-733101, West Bengal
95.	West Bengal	Parents Own Clinic for Deaf Children	16A, D.L. Das Street, Calcutta-700006, West Bengal
96.	West Bengal	Dum Dum Deep Deaf & Dumb School Creche	19H/1, Dum Dum Road P.O., Ghughudanga, P.S. Chitpure Opp Cossipure Club Bus Stop
97.	West Bengal	Moyona Ramakrishnayan Association	Viii+PO-Parmanandapur, Block+PS. Distt. Purba Medinipur, West bengal
98.	West Bengal	Nimtouri Tamluk Unnayan Samity	P.O. Kulberia, P.S. Tamluk, Dist, Purba, Medinipur-721648
99.	West Bengal	Sevayatan Kalyan Kendra	P.O. Sevayatan, P.S. Jhargram, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal

NFSM-Coarse

2116. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria for selection of districts which are included under NFSM-Coarse cereals list;

(b) whether the Government is considering to increase the number of districts under the Mission in Odisha to include Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts due to their large acreage under maize and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pattern of assistance given under the scheme for seed subsidy in case of pulse seed has been increased in keeping with the rising seed cost of pulses and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to enhance subsidy for pulse seeds and for Water use Efficiency tools to encourage use of sprinklers, pumpsets, rainguns, etc. in Left-Wing Extremism affected districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The criteria for selection of districts under Coarse Cereals are the districts covering 70% of the total Coarse Cereals area of the State have only been selected under National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Coarse Cereals.

(b) Since Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts do not fall within 70% of the area of Coarse Cereals in the State, hence do not qualify within the criteria for inclusion under NFSM-Coarse Cereals.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. From the year 2018-19 the pattern of assistance for seed distribution and seed production of pulses under the Mission has been increased from 50% of cost limited to Rs. 2,500/- per quintal to 50% of cost limited to Rs. 5,000/- per quintal for varieties released within last 10 years. Assistance for water use efficiency tools such as sprinkles is @ 50% of cost limited to Rs. 10,000/- per ha, pumpsets is 50% of cost limited to Rs. 10,000/- per unit and rainguns is @50% of cost limited to Rs. 15,000/- per unit in all the districts of the country

covered under NFSM-Pulses including Left-Wing Extremism affected districts.

[Translation]

Ban on Cow Slaughter

2117. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a constitutional bench of the Supreme Court in its judgement passed in October, 2005 had justified the decision of the complete ban on cow slaughter in one State of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States of the country wherein there is a complete ban on cow slaughter along with those where such ban is not in vogue as on date;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact a law to impose a complete ban on cow slaughter across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld The Bombay Animal Preservation (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1994 (Gujarat Act No. 4 of 1994), in which *inter alia* slaughter of bulls and bullocks over the age of 16 years in October 2005 was banned. (SC Case No: Appeal (Civil) 4937-4940 of 1998)

(c) to (e) Under the distribution of legislatives powers between the Union of India and States under Article 246(3) of the Constitution, the preservation of cattle is a matter on which the legislature of the States has exclusive powers to legislate. Therefore, it is up to the States to enact laws on slaughter of cows. All States/Union Territories have legislations on slaughter of cows except five States *viz* Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and one Union Territory that is Lakshadweep. The list of States/Union Territories having legislation on banning or restricting slaughter of cow and its progeny is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

States/Union Territories having Legislations on Restricting/Prohibiting/Banning Slaughter of Animals including Milch Animals Like Cows

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Name of the Union Territories
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Assam	Chandigarh
3.	Bihar	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4.	Goa	Daman and Diu
5.	Gujarat	Puducherry
6.	Haryana	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	
9.	Karnataka	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	
11.	Maharashtra	
12.	Odisha	
13.	Punjab	
14.	Rajasthan	
15.	Sikkim	
16.	Tamil Nadu	
17.	Tripura	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	
19.	West Bengal	
20.	Manipur	
21.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	
22.	Uttarakhand	
23.	Jharkhand	
24.	Chhattisgarh	

[English]**Foodgrains Preservation/Storage**

2118. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to introduce State-of-the-art technology in foodgrains preservation and protection, distribution and supply to the poorest people in rural/remote areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the methods adopted by the Government to minimise wastage of foodgrains, pulses and other food items due to poor storage facilities, lack of technology, rotting and destruction by pests and rats etc.; and

(c) the funds allocated to Karnataka for strengthening and development of the Central godowns for CWC and FCI as well as the godowns of State/private sector for the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. Government is deploying latest scientific technology in foodgrain preservation and distribution of foodgrain through Public Distribution System (PDS).

(i) As a part of modernization of storage facilities mechanized steel silos with bulk handling facilities are ensuring better preservation of foodgrains thereby enhancing its shelf life. Foodgrains stored in silos are transported in bulk, reduce losses due to theft and pilferage. A capacity of 6.25 lakh tonnes silos has been created as on 30.06.2018.

(ii) To bring all operations of FCI godowns online, to check leakage and automate operations at the depot level, "Depot Online" system has been launched, which is operational at 530 depots as on 16.07.2018.

- (iii) As a pilot project, 35 computerized rice analyzers have been installed in 08 procuring regions thereby enhancing transparency in food grain procurement and to minimize human error.
- (iv) With a view to improve efficiency in Public Distribution System and address problem like leakages and bogus ration cards, the National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries' database and ration cards have been completely digitized in all States/Union Territories (UTs).
- (v) Transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in 30 States/UTs.
- (vi) Online allocation has been implemented in 30 States/UTs and supply chain has been computerized in 21 States/UTs.
- (vii) More than 3.33 lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) have been automated so far across the country.

(b) Steps taken by the Government for safe storage to avoid damage are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No funds are allocated by the Union Government to Karnataka for strengthening and development of Central godowns for Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and Food Corporation of India (FCI) as well as the godowns of State/private sector. FCI & CWC carry out regular maintenance work in their godowns using own funds. Funds allocated by FCI and CWC for strengthening and development of godowns in Karnataka are as under:—

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

Year	FCI	CWC
2015-16	1055	1236.86
2016-17	880	732.23
2017-18	756	715.91

Ministry of Agriculture through Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) promotes creation of scientific storage capacity for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs etc. across the country including rural/remote areas to reduce post harvest and handling losses.

Since inception (01.04.2001) of the scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 18601.19 Lakh has been released to Karnataka State for storage infrastructure projects up to 31.03.2018.

Statement

Steps taken to avoid damage of foodgrains in storage are as under:

- (i) Foodgrains are stored in scientifically constructed godowns. Some foodgrains are stored for short periods in CAP storage in peak procurement season.
- (ii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to foodgrains.
- (iii) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets etc. are provided for control of insects & pests in all godowns.
- (iv) Regular periodic inspections of stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff.
- (v) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid storage of foodgrains of older vintage in godowns.
- (vi) Only covered rail wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.
- (vii) Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages.

[Translation]

Pathetic Condition of Prisons

2119. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the condition of most of the prisons in the country is pathetic and the number of prisoners lodged therein is more than the capacity of the prisons;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and utilized for the modernisation of prisons in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for construction of more prisons in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for the modernisation of prisons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise including Chhattisgarh along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, as against the total capacity of 380876

inmates in 1412 jails of the country, 433003 inmates are lodged. State/UT-wise details of the prison capacity and inmates in prisons, as on 31.12.2016, are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Central Government is not implementing any scheme for construction of prisons in the country. 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' 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 the responsibility of respective State Governments. The State Governments are therefore competent for modernization of their prisons as per their need and requirement.

(d) and (e) There is a scheme for E-prison under which funds are provided to States and UTs for digitization of prison records and automation of prison operations. Details of proposals received from the States and UTs, including the Government of Chhattisgarh, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate in Indian Jails as on 31.12.2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Jails	Available Capacity			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	7984	899	8883	6851	416	7267	85.8	46.3	81.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	188	24	212	208	6	214	110.6	25.0	100.9
3.	Assam	31	7903	684	8587	8313	298	8611	105.2	43.6	100.3
4.	Bihar	58	36449	1360	37809	31974	1128	33102	87.7	82.9	87.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	30	9285	528	9813	17649	982	18631	190.1	186.0	189.9
6.	Goa	2	1170	25	1195	418	30	448	35.7	120.0	37.5
7.	Gujarat	27	11419	973	12392	11781	657	12438	103.2	67.5	100.4
8.	Haryana	19	16596	1500	18096	16999	655	17654	102.4	43.7	97.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	1736	144	1880	2119	73	2192	122.1	50.7	116.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	2800	201	3001	2597	91	2688	92.8	45.3	89.6
11.	Jharkhand	29	14680	793	15473	16385	788	17173	111.6	99.4	111.0
12.	Karnataka	102	12663	1096	13759	14268	575	14843	112.7	52.5	107.9
13.	Kerala	54	5773	417	6190	6854	219	7073	118.7	52.5	114.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	123	26027	1650	27677	36340	1309	37649	139.6	79.3	136.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Maharashtra	154	24484	1819	26303	30010	1428	31438	122.6	78.5	119.5
16.	Manipur	5	1037	110	1147	602	22	624	58.1	20.0	54.4
17.	Meghalaya	5	575	55	630	821	12	833	142.8	21.8	132.2
18.	Mizoram	7	1126	185	1311	1076	85	1161	95.6	45.9	88.6
19.	Nagaland	11	1290	160	1450	407	6	413	31.6	3.8	28.5
20.	Odisha	91	16371	1641	18012	14765	538	15303	90.2	32.8	85.0
21.	Punjab	26	20774	1765	22539	21421	1177	22598	103.1	66.7	100.3
22.	Rajasthan	126	18656	1223	19879	19699	664	20363	105.6	54.3	102.4
23.	Sikkim	2	206	40	246	320	4	324	155.3	10.0	131.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	138	20084	2548	22632	14257	616	14873	71.0	24.2	65.7
25.	Telangana	49	6388	677	7065	5834	385	6219	91.3	56.9	88.0
26.	Tripura	13	2051	122	2173	894	35	929	43.6	28.7	42.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	54883	3228	58111	91551	3785	95336	166.8	117.3	164.1
28.	Uttarakhand	11	3255	123	3378	4026	174	4200	123.7	141.5	124.3
29.	West Bengal	59	19523	1423	20946	21247	1722	22969	108.8	121.0	109.7
	Total (States)	1384	345376	25413	370789	399686	17880	417566	115.7	70.4	112.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	409	40	449	174	9	183	42.5	22.5	40.8
31.	Chandigarh	1	1000	120	1120	722	46	768	72.2	38.3	68.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	50	10	60	119	1	120	238.0	10.0	200.0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	120	40	160	56	3	59	46.7	7.5	36.9
34.	Delhi	12	7418	400	7818	13506	552	14058	182.1	138.0	179.8
35.	Lakshadweep	4	64	0	64	6	1	7	9.4	0.0	10.9
36.	Puducherry	4	371	45	416	236	6	242	63.6	13.3	58.2
	Total (UTs)	28	9432	655	10087	14819	618	15437	157.1	94.4	153.0
	Total (All-India)	1412	354808	26068	380876	414505	18498	433003	116.8	71.0	113.7

Source: Prison Statistics India

Statement-II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds requirement projected for Eprisons project
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.15

1	2	3
3.	Assam	7.04
4.	Bihar	9.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.22
6.	Goa	*
7.	Gujarat	*
8.	Haryana	9.77

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.84
11.	Jharkhand	*
12.	Karnataka	7.44
13.	Kerala	26.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.77
15.	Maharashtra	26.78
16.	Manipur	1.15
17.	Meghalaya	1.89
18.	Mizoram	0.06
19.	Nagaland	19.01
20.	Odisha	4.06
21.	Punjab	11.35
22.	Rajasthan	28.9
23.	Sikkim	1.26
24.	Tamil Nadu	19.06
25.	Telangana	26.26
26.	Tripura	2.42
27.	Uttarakhand	3.88
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20.38
29.	West Bengal	28.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	#
31.	Chandigarh	0.74
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*
33.	Daman and Diu	*
34.	Delhi	12.95
35.	Lakshadweep	*
36.	Puducherry	*
Total		316.74

*No proposal submitted by State/UT.

UT has stated that sufficient funds are available with it.

[English]

Benefits of Schemes to Farmers

2120. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's schemes are helping only the rich farmers and the one who really deserve help do not even qualify for loans and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether very few farmers get the right price for their produce and the calculation of MSP needs to be done honestly and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether farmers who after getting the loans waived once, default the next time, and get debarred from all other Government benefits; and

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to bring out any plans to address these issues and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Madam. Government Schemes are intended to help all farmers across the country and roughly 85 per cent of the total operational holdings in the country (about 43 per cent of the gross cropped area) are in the Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) category. As far as the issue of such farmers qualifying for loans is concerned, the Govt. has taken several measures to facilitate their access to institutional credit including *inter alia*:-

(i) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL), which mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture and within the 18 per cent target for agriculture, a sub-target of 8 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, (whichever is higher) has been prescribed for SMFs.

- (ii) As per PSL guidelines, loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional lenders are eligible under priority sector. Besides loans to stressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lender are also eligible for the purpose of priority sector lending by banks.
- (iii) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme enables eligible farmers to draw cash through ATM enabled debit card to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs.
- (iv) To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. The Government also promotes formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in a big way to enable farmers to leverage economies of scale, not only for agricultural inputs but also for enhanced marketing opportunities.
- (v) *Vide* RBI's circular dated 18th June, 2010 the Banks have been advised to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-.
- (vi) Further, with respect to lessee cultivators (tenant farmers), since leases are informal and may not constitute appropriate legal document for purposes of loan from institutional sources, the NITI AAYOG has formulated Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act, 2016 to provide a legal and institutional framework for legalisation of

agricultural land leasing. This is with a view to facilitate financial institutions to advance agricultural loans to lessee cultivators. Following NITI AAYOG's Model Act, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have legalised land leasing.

(b) The Government of India fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs & Prices (CACP). The Commission collects & analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP. While recommending its Price Policy, the CACP considers all costs in a comprehensive manner. The costs include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour. Hence the costs considered are very comprehensive and based on the methodology recommended by Expert Committees from time-to-time.

In the Union Budget for 2018-19, the Government had announced that MSP for all Kharif crops not hitherto covered will be 1.5 times the cost of production. This was followed by Government decision of 4th July, 2018 to increase MSPs for all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.

The MSP declared during 2012-13 to 2018-19 for various crops is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No Madam. Further, to inculcate discipline for timely repayment of short term crop loans Government has also provided for prompt repayment incentive under Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS).

Statement

MSP declared during 2012-13 to 2018-19 for various crops

(Rs per quintal)

Sl.No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kharif Crops									
1.	Paddy	Common	1250	1310	1360	1410	1470	1550	1750
		Grade 'A'	1280	1345	1400	1450	1510	1590	1770

Sl.No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1500	1500	1530	1570	1625	1700	2430
		Maldandi	1520	1520	1550	1590	1650	1725	2450
3.	Bajra		1175	1250	1250	1275	1330	1425	1950
4.	Maize		1175	1310	1310	1325	1365	1425	1700
5.	Ragi		1500	1500	1550	1650	1725	1900	2897
6.	Arhar(Tur)		3850	4300	4350	4625^	5050^^	5450^	5675
7.	Moong		4400	4500	4600	4850^	5225^^	5575^	6975
8.	Urad		4300	4300	4350	4625^	5000^^	5400^	5600
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3600	3700	3750	3800	3860	4020	5150
		Long Staple	3900	4000	4050	4100	4160	4320	5450
10.	Groundnut In shell		3700	4000	4000	4030	4220*	4450^	4890
11.	Sunflower Seed		3700	3700	3750	3800	3950*	4100*	5388
12.	Soyabean	Black	2200	2500	2500	-	-	-	-
		Yellow ##	2240	2560	2560	2600	2775*	3050^	3399
13.	Sesamum		4200	4500	4600	4700	5000^	5300*	6249
14.	Nigerseed		3500	3500	3600	3650	3825*	4050*	5877
Rabi Crops									
15.	Wheat		1350	1400	1450	1525	1625	1735	
16.	Barley		980	1100	1150	1225	1325	1410	
17.	Gram		3000	3100	3175	3500**	4000^	4400@	
18.	Masur (Lentil)		2900	2950	3075	3400**	3950@	4250*	
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		3000	3050	3100	3350	3700*	4000*	
20.	Safflower		2800	3000	3050	3300	3700*	4100*	
21.	Toria		2970	3020	3020	3290	3560	3900*	
Other Crops									
22.	Copra	Milling	5100	5250	5250	5550	5950	6500	7511
	(Calender Year)	Ball	5350	5500	5500	5830	6240	6785	7750
23.	De-Husked coconut		1400	1425	1425	1500	1600	1760	2030
	(Calender year)								
24.	Jute		2200	2300	2400	2700	3200	3500	3700
25.	Sugarcane#		170	210	220	230	230	255	275

Fair and remunerative price.

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

* Including Bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

** Including Bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal .

^ Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.

^^ Including Bonus of Rs. 425 per quintal.

@ including bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal

Technology in Food Processing Sector

2121. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken certain steps to enhance the technologies in food processing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has approved 100% FDI for trading including through e-commerce, of food products manufactured in India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FDI in trading of food products manufactured or produced in India will bring value addition to farm produce, curb fluctuations in prices, raise farmers' income and reduce post-harvest losses; and

(d) whether any MoUs have been signed to boost trading of food products made or produced in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) For overall growth and development of Food Processing Sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been providing capital subsidy under its Central Sector Scheme, "PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA" (PMKSY) to create robust modern infrastructure and logistic network along the entire value/supply chain of Food Processing. A component of the PMKSY is Research and Development in Food Processing Sector under which grant assistance is provided to Universities, IIT's, Central/State Government Institutions, Government Funded Organisations, R&D Laboratories and CSIR recognised R&D Units in Private Sector as for scheme guidelines to benefit food processing industry in terms of product and process development, efficient technologies, improved packaging, value addition etc.

(b) and (c) The Government has permitted 100% FDI through automatic route in manufacturing of food products and 100% FDI under Government approval route for trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products produced and/or manufactured in India to further promote value addition in food processing sector for its holistic development.

(d) The World Food India 2017 event organized

by Ministry of Food Processing Industries has attracted intent of about US Dollar 13.56 billion from domestic and foreign investors. 50 MoUs have been signed with domestic and foreign companies by the Government of India and 131 MoUs have been signed by the States. The major companies which have signed MoUs are from various countries including USA, Germany, UAE, Thailand, Denmark, France and Indian Companies. The States which signed MoUs include Telangana, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

The MoUs signed are meant for setting up food processing projects in different locations in India in the sub-sectors such as fruits and vegetables, packaged foods and confectionaries, retail and e-commerce, Cold Chain, Warehousing and Logistics, Cereals and Oilseed Processing, Dairy, Fisheries, Poultry & Meat and others.

Installation of Lifts

2122. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER :
SHRI ANOOP MISHRA :

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

(a) the details of guidelines issued by the Government for installation of lifts in apartment buildings and other housing facilities;

(b) whether the Government has imposed any mandate and/or penalty on building contractors for installing lifts without minimum power backup and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any guidelines for inhibiting underage children from navigating lifts alone at housing facilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether presence of an operator in the lift to assist with emergency situations is mandatory and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published 10 Indian Standards on Lifts. Details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, the National Building Code of India 2016 (NBC 2016) in its Part 8 Building Services: Section 5 Installation of Lifts, Escalators and Moving Walks: 5A Lifts, mentions about the following information to be included in the notice board which shall be placed conspicuously in the lift car:

'Children under 12 years of age shall not use the lift, unless accompanied by an adult.'

(d) National Building Code of India 2016: Part 8 Building Services: Section 5 Installation of Lifts, Escalators and Moving Walks: 5A Lifts' provides for the following:

- (i) "Automatic push button operation" and "Attendant & dual control operation" as the 2 major controlling systems in the operation of lifts.
- (ii) In special cases [like in Stretcher Lifts of Hospitals, in Goods lifts and in Evacuation Lifts (for buildings above 200 m)], the presence of lift operator/attendant to enable them to take control of the operation of lifts from the automatic mode.

Statement

List of Standards on Lifts published by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

1. IS 14665 (Part 1): 2000 Electric Traction Lifts: Part 1 Outline Dimensions.
2. IS 14665 (Part 2/Sec 1 and 2): 2000 Electric Traction Lifts: Part 2 Code of Practice for Installation Operation and Maintenance, Section 1 Passenger and Goods Lifts, Section 2 Service Lifts.
3. IS 14665 (Part 3/Sec 1 and 2): 2000 Electric Traction Lifts: Part 3 Safety Rules, Section 1 Passenger and Goods Lifts, Section 2 Service Lifts.
4. IS 14665 (Part 4/Sec 1 to 9): 2001 Electric Traction Lifts : Part 4 components, Section 1 Lifts Buffers, Section 2 Lift Guide Rails and Guide Shoes, Section 3 Lift Car frame Car Counterweight and Suspension, Section 4 Lift Safety Gears and Governors, Section 5 Lift Retiring Cam, Section 6 Lift Doors and Locking

Devices and Contacts, Section 7 Lift Machines and Brakes, Section 8 Lift Wire Ropes, Section 9 Controller and Operating Devices for Lifts.

5. IS 14665 (Part 5): 1999 Electric Traction Lifts: Part 5 Inspection Manual.
6. IS 14671: 1999 Code of practice for installation and maintenance of hydraulic lifts.
7. IS 15259: 2002 Installation and Maintenance of Home Lifts-Code of Practice.
8. IS 15330: 2003 Code of Practice for Installation and Maintenance of Lifts for Handicapped Persons.
9. IS 15785: 2007 Code of practice for Installation and maintenance of lift without conventional machine rooms.
10. SP 7: 2016 'National Building Code of India 2016: Part 8 Building Services: Section 5 Installation of Lifts, Escalators and Moving Walks: 5A Lifts'

Innovative Technologies for Housing Projects

2123. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to invite ideas for innovative technologies for mass housing projects that can help build houses faster, cheaper and of better quality with sustainable green materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the selected technologies are likely to be tried and tested to be found suitable to geographical conditions of six different urban areas selected across the country; 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 Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), has been authorized to operate the Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) at national level for certification of innovative building materials, components, products, units, elements of construction and assemblies, systems and sub-systems

giving independent opinion of the fitness of their intended use in the form of Performance Appraisal Certificates (PACs). Under Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) set up within the ambit of the overarching Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)}, the BMTPC is identifying, evaluating and certifying innovative technologies for mass housing projects to build faster, cost effective, quality houses through PACS. The BMTPC has so far identified and evaluated 24 emerging construction systems for mass housing. A list of the same is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has come out with Schedule of Rates (SoRs) for these construction systems for adoption by the masses and the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has already included these innovative construction systems in the recently published National Building Code 2016. A Technology Park has also been set up in the campus of the Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (HPL) at Jangpura, New Delhi to showcase these technologies through prototypes.

(c) and (d) For facilitating adoption of modern, innovative and green building materials and technologies for rapid construction of quality houses, the MoHUA through the BMTPC is constructing Demonstration Housing Projects (DHPs) using these technologies in different parts of the country. The BMTPC has so far constructed demonstration houses at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh and Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Three other projects at Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Bihar Sharif (Bihar) and Hyderabad (Telangana) using innovative technologies are under progress. Various Government Departments and State Governments are adopting these innovative technologies for construction of their mass housing projects.

Nearly 8.69 lakh houses are under construction in various States using emerging technologies. A State-wise list of the same is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

24 New Technology

I. Formwork Systems

(a) Engineered Formwork Systems

1. Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Aluminium, Plastic-Aluminium or Composite formwork

2. Modular Tunnel Form

(b) Stay-in-Place Formwork Systems

3. Sismo Building Technology
4. Insulating Concrete Forms
5. Monolithic Insulated Concrete System
6. Structural Stay-in-place Formwork System (Coffor)
7. Lost-in-place Formwork System-Plaswall Panel system
8. Plasmolite Wall Panels

II. Precast Sandwich Panel Systems

(a) EPS based Systems

9. Advanced Building System-Emmedue
10. Rapid Panels
11. Reinforced EPS Core Panel System
12. QuickBuild 3D Panels
13. Concrewall Panel System

(b) Others

14. Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Panel System
15. Prefabricated Fibre Reinforced Sandwich Panels
16. Rising EPS (Beads) Cement Panels

III. Light Gauge Steel Structural Systems

17. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure (LGSFS)
18. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Infill Concrete Panel Technology

IV. Steel Structural Systems

19. Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System
20. Speedfloor System

V. Precast Concrete Construction Systems

21. SRPL Building System (Waffle-Crete)

22. Precast Large Concrete Panel System

23. Industrialized 3-S System using Precast RCC Columns, Beams & Cellular light weight concrete Precast RCC Slabs

24. Walltec Hollowcore Concrete Panel

Statement-II*New technologies being used/proposed by the States under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Technology	No.of Houses	Status/Agency	Cities/Town
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	RCC Monolithic Technology	452,654	3.0 Lakhs houses grounded and balance 1.52 lakhs work Awarded Being executed by agencies Namely, TPL, L&T, NCC, Shappor ji Paloonji, KMV Projects, Vijay Nirman & SVC, KPC Projects Ltd.	Vizianagaram (11837), Vishakapatnam (57499), East Godavari (26802), West Godavari (44257), Krishna (42961), Guntur (47047), Prakasam (27749), Nellore (58235), Chittoor (20681), YSR Kadapa (19231), Kurnool (36563), Anantapur (50914)
		Total	452654		
2.	Chhattisgarh	Precast Technology RCC Monolithic Technology	3020 4586	Ongoing (Executed by BSBK Private Limited) Ongoing	Raipur(2504), Durg (516) Raipur(1136), Dhamtari(287), Bhilai(444), Bhilai Charoda(252), Durg(486), Bilaspur(1981)
		Total	7606		
3.	Gujarat	Precast Concrete Technology (Wafflecrete)	1264	Completed (executed by KCL-Contracting & Engineering Ltd. & Shaival Reality Pvt. Ltd (JV))	Kalol(336), Bharuch(128), Deesa(560), Palanpur(240)
			4901	Ongoing (executed by KCL-Contracting & Engineering Ltd. & Shaival Reality Pvt. Ltd (JV))	Kalol (2085), Bharuch(384), Deesa(896), Palanpur(1536)
		RCC Monolithic Technology	4934	Completed	Ahmedabad(4518), Borivari(416)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			5504	Ongoing/Partially completed	Ahmedabad (4016), Rajkot(1488)
		Total	16603		
4.	Jharkhand	Precast Concrete Technology	40000	The Proposal is under consideration of the Competent Authority of the State	Ranchi, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Adityapur, Mango, Gugsai
		Total	40000		
5.	Maharashtra	Precast Concrete Technology	18748	Ongoing (executed by M/s B G Shirke)	Khoni(2032), Mhalunge(1268), Shirampur(296), Navi
		Fly-Ash Hollow Blocks	864	Ongoing	Badnera, Benoda, Mhasala, Navsari, Nimbhora, Rahatgoan
		RCC Monolithic Technology	30000	Ongoing	Solapur
		Total	49612		
6.	Odisha	Precast Concrete Technology	2662	Construction is likely to start in month of August 2018	Bhubaneswar
		Total	2662		
7.	Tamil Nadu	Precast Concrete Technology	1072	Ongoing	Erode
		RCC Monolithic Technology	2112	Ongoing	Kilkathirpur, Kanchipuram
		Total	3184		
8.	Telangana	RCC Monolithic Technology	14584	Awarded	Hyderabad(14040), Bhupalapally(544)
		RCC Monolithic Technology/ Precast Concrete Technology	3996	Awarded	Bowrampet II (3996)
		Total	18580		
Total {PMAY(U)}			590901		

New technologies being used/proposed by the States under other schemes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of new technology	No. of houses	Status/Agency	Cities/Town
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	EPS System	192	Completed	Srikakulam-NTR Colony
		Prefab Technology	2336	Completed	Madhurawada (320), Aganampudi (256), Rathicheruvu (128), Kommadi (192), Chinamushidiwada (256), Madhurawada Sy. No. 55 (320) MVP Colony (64), Kommadi (608), Paradesipalem(192)
		Total	2528		
2.	Chhattisgarh	RCC Monolithic Technology	192	Ongoing	Raipur
		Total	192		
3.	Delhi	Precast Concrete Technology (3S Technology)	81913	Ongoing/Completed (executed by M/s B G Shirke)	Delhi
		RCC Monolithic Technology	5904	Completed (executed by M/s Sintex)	
		RCC Monolithic Technology	7620	Completed (executed by M/s Sintex)	
		Total	95437		
4.	Gujarat	Precast Concrete Technology (Wafflecrete)	788	Completed (executed by KCL-Contracting & Engineering Ltd & Shaival Reality PvtLtd (JV))	Aanand(308), Dahod(480)
		RCC Monolithic Technology	34928	Completed	Ahmedabad(33,784), Rajkot(1144)
		Total	35716		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Prefabricated Steel Structure	249	Ongoing (executed by M/s Synergy Thrislington)	Solan(96), Dharamshala(153)
		Total	249		
6.	Jharkhand	Precast Concrete Technology	40000	The Proposal is under consideration of the Competent Authority of the State	Belgria(5136), Golmara(18080), Lipania(7360), Sapt(9424)
		Total	40000		

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Karnataka	Precast Concrete Technology (3S technology)	2385	Ongoing (executed by M/s B G Shirke)	Bangalore
		Total	2385		
8.	Maharashtra	Precast Concrete Technology (3S technology)	44326	Completed (executed by Ms B G Shirke)	Mumbai, Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Navi Mumbai, Karad
			55408	Ongoing (executed by M/s B G Shirke)	
		Total	99734		
9.	Puducherry	RCC Monolithic Technology	1136	Ongoing (being executed by M/s Sintex Indus.)	Lambert Saravanan Nagar, Reddiarpalayam
		Total	1136		
10.	Tamil Nadu	Precast Concrete Technology	960	Completed	Moorthingar Road, Vyasarpadi, Chennai
		Total	960		
Total(Other Schemes)					278337
Grand Total {PMAY(U) and Other Schemes}					8,69,238

Sale of Agricultural Produce Below Production Cost

2124. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to bring agricultural produces like paddy, wheat, potato and onion under the minimum support price mechanism;

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

(c) the reasons for which farmers are constrained to sell their produces at prices lower than their production cost and to commit suicide along with the details of action plan formulated by the Government in this regard to protect the interest of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Government

announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops including paddy and wheat and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

MSPs are not fixed for such perishable crops like potato and onion. However, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of these crops at the request of State/UT Governments. 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.

(c) The prices of agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. The prices of agricultural produce tend to fall immediately after harvest due to increase in market arrival of new crops in a lumpy manner. Government fixes MSPs to protect farmers from distress sale.

Price risks are associated with agricultural markets and lumpiness in arrival in mandis leads to fall in prices below MSP for some crops in some mandis for some period. In order to overcome this, Government is facilitating construction of godowns/warehouses where the farmers can deposit their produce and obtain a warehouse depository receipt and wait for the opportunity for higher price. The Budget for 2018-19 has announced its intent to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). Toward this end an Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of Rs. 2000 crore has been proposed. These GrAMs, electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from regulations of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMCs), will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.

Government has been promoting Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs) and the Budget for 2018-19 has given hundred per cent deduction of income tax to such organisations having annual turnover up to Rs. 100 crore in respect of profits derived from post-harvest value addition in agriculture.

Government is committed to farmer's welfare and towards this objective it has changed its strategy from being production centric to an income centric one. The MSP policy whereby the farmers are assured of a minimum of 50 per cent as margin of profit is another progressive step forward in a series of reforms that the Government has been rolling out for the last 4 years, committed as it is to doubling farmers' income by 2022 and improving the welfare substantively.

Government has taken several steps to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their produce which include procurement through designated procurement agencies including Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses, oilseeds and cotton, implementing e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) and enacting a model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017.

Re-Development of Government Colonies

2125. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing redevelopment plans of Government colonies in New Delhi;

(b) the agencies involved in the redevelopment plan;

(c) whether the percentage of flats earmarked for private players is leasehold or freehold; and

(d) if leasehold, the tenure of the leasehold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Government is undertaking redevelopment of eight Government colonies *i.e.* East Kidwai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Sarojini Nagar through NBCC (I) Limited and Thyagaraj Nagar, Kasturba Nagar, Srinivaspuri and Mohammedpur through Central Public Works Department (CPWD). No flats have been earmarked for private players in any of the eight redevelopment projects.

[Translation]

Integrated Transmission System

2126. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the integrated transmission system of sewerage for Narmada and Bharuch districts of Gujarat is being funded by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take the assistance of any foreign agency to set up sewerage system in Narmada and Bharuch districts of Gujarat; 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) Sewerage and Septage Management is a major component of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

In the State of Gujarat, 31 cities have been selected under the Mission including Bharuch city in Bharuch district. No town from Narmada district is included in the Mission.

Under AMRUT, selection, appraisal, approval and implementation of individual projects is done by the concerned State/Union Territory (UT). The Ministry of

Housing and Urban Affairs approves only the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/UTs and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per Mission guidelines. Under the Mission, funds are allocated State-wise and not city or sector wise.

For Gujarat, the Ministry has approved SAAPs for Rs. 4,884.42 crore for the entire Mission period, which includes projects costing Rs. 2,634.37 crore for sewerage and septage management.

In case of Bharuch city, so far State Government has taken up two projects for sewerage infrastructure which include sewerage network and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at a total cost of Rs. 43.23 crore.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

Foodgrain Stocks

2127. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the foodgrain stocks and the buffer norms in the country, grain-wise;

(b) whether the foodgrain stocks have declined and are likely to decline further due to severe drought in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to ensure adequate stocks in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to import wheat in view of its shortage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) As informed by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, the stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 01.07.2018 was 650.53 lakh tons comprising of 232.52 lakh tons of rice and 418.01 lakh tons of wheat as against the foodgrains stocking norms for Central Pool (Buffer Norms) of 411.20 lakh tons comprising of 135.40 lakh tons of rice and 275.80 lakh tons of wheat for the quarter July to September.

(b) No Madam.

(c) to (e) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

CESS on Sugar

2128. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to impose cess on sugar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the levying cess on sugar has been referred to the Ministry of Law for its opinion on the legality of such a levy; and

(c) if so, the views received from the Ministry 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) A proposal to impose cess on sugar has been sent by Department of Food and Public Distribution to Department of Revenue, which has referred the matter to GST Council for consideration. Based on the decisions taken in the meeting of GST Council held on 04.05.2018, a Group of Ministers has been constituted to examine feasibility of imposition of cess on sugar.

(b) Yes, Madam. The issue of levying cess on sugar has been referred by Department of Revenue to Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice for legal opinion.

(c) The Ministry of Law and Justice is examining the issue.

Outsourcing Non-Core Duties of Police

2129. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to outsource non-core duties of police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move will help the police forces to concentrate on key areas where policing is much needed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Further, Police being a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories to outsource non-core duties of police.

Flagship Programmes

2130. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) the total amount released by the Government to Odisha under its flagship programmes along with the amount actually utilized during the last four years, year/scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons/causes for under-utilization of funds released to Odisha for the flagship programmes/schemes; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

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

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

Statement

Details of Central Assistance released and utilized under the Missions during the last four years are given below:—

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

(Rs. in crore)

Central Assistance released		Utilization Certificate (UC) received	
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	122.35
45.63	53.04	295.48	

Smart Cities Mission

(Rs. in crores)

Name of cities	Central Assistance released			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till 17.07.2018)
Bhubaneswar	190	6		
Raurkela	2	---	188	--
Total	192	6	188	--

Projects worth Rs. 18.06 crore under Smart Cities Mission have been completed and projects costing Rs. 3151 crore are under implementation

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Central Assistance released	Central Assistance Utilised
2014-15	1.43	1.43
2015-16	24.61	24.61
2016-17	79.03	79.03
2017-18	Nil	Nil
2018-19	36.28	Released on 25.07.2018

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

(Rs. in crore)

Financial	Central Assistance	Central Assistance
2014-15	77.08	34.20
2015-16	33.36	0.07
2016-17	111.00	99.02
2017-18	157.44	113.11

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

(Rs in crore)

Financial Year	Central Assistance released	Central Assistance utilised
Unspent balance of SJSRY as on 01.04.2014		
Rs 5.01 crore		
2014-15	18.08	10.47
2015-16	13.22	11.10
2016-17	6.56	14.04
2017-18	17.05	16.52
2018-19	0.00	3.38
Total	54.91	55.51

Manufacturing of Pharmaceuticals

2131. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been promoting the domestic manufacturing of pharmaceuticals; and

(b) 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) and (b) The Government is committed to make India sufficiently self-reliant in end to end indigenous drug manufacturing by reducing the import dependence on drugs and to make Indian Pharma Industry globally competitive. The policies formulated by Government from time to time are made so that the country's dependence on imports are minimized and to give fillip to indigenous manufacturing. In this direction, the Government *vide* its notification dated 28th January, 2016 has withdrawn exemption of customs duty of certain categories of Bulk Drugs/APIs. The Government is also facilitating all kinds of clearances required by the manufacturers to give a boost to domestic manufacturing of bulk drugs. Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared an umbrella scheme namely 'Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry' with the objective to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic pharmaceutical industry so as to enable them to play a lead role in the global market and to ensure accessibility, availability and affordability of quality pharmaceuticals of mass consumption. The umbrella Scheme has the following sub-schemes:—

- (i) Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre;
- (ii) Assistance to Medical Device Industry for Common Facility Centre;
- (iii) Pharmaceuticals Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme (PTUAS);
- (iv) Assistance for Cluster Development; and
- (v) Pharmaceutical Promotion Development Scheme (PPDS)

Category of Disabilities

2132. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of disabilities notified so far under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act;

(b) whether the Government has received a number of representations for inclusion of certain new categories of disabilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on such requests for inclusion of new categories of disabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) recognizes the following as specified disabilities:—

1. Locomotor disability including leprosy cured, cerebral palsy, dwarfism, muscular dystrophy and acid attack victims.
2. Visual impairment (blindness and low vision)
3. Hearing impairment (deaf and hard of hearing)
4. Speech and language disability
5. Intellectual disability including specific learning disabilities, autism spectrum disorder.
6. Mental Illness
7. Disability caused due to -
 - (i) Chronic neurological conditions, such as multiple sclerosis, parkinson's disease
 - (ii) Blood disorder (haemophilia, thalassemia and sickle cell disease)
8. Multiple disabilities including deaf-blindness

(b) and (c) The Government received representations seeking inclusion of Epidermolysis Bullosa, Thrombasthenia, Type I Diabetes, Hemifacial Microsomia, Cancer Patients, Polycystic Kidney Disease etc. as specified disabilities in terms of the RPwD Act, 2016. These representations were considered by a Standing High Powered Inter-Department Committee constituted by the Government in its meeting held on 10.01.2018. The said Committee opined that there is a clear distinction between disability and medical

condition. The RPwD Act, 2016 mainly focuses on disability. Any person suffering from such disease conditions, if in the long term, develops any of the above specified disabilities is already covered within the ambit of the said Act. The High Powered Committee recommended not to include any of these medical conditions as specified disability.

Financial Support for Smart City Projects

2133. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to provide financial support amounting to Rs. 809 Crore to 15 smart-city projects and if so, the details thereof along with the criteria of selection;

(b) whether there exists any priority as to areas (for *e.g.* slum or densely populated areas) which are to be targeted under smart city projects and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the manner in which the Centre will adjudicate upon progress of smart cities development in view of the fact that some cities had progressive development and head start as compared to others;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism at the grass root level to take feedback on the functioning and implementation of smart cities projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government had directed the States to frame guidelines/policies for compensation and lawful acquisition of property under smart city projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS: (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under the CITIIS (City Investments To Innovate Integrate and Sustain) Challenge launched in partnership with French Development Agency (AFD) and European Union, financial support to the tune of EUR 100 million would be provided to upto 15 selected projects across the country.

The criteria for selection of projects are as follows:—

- (a) Excellence in sustainable development

- (b) Participatory approach and partnership
- (c) Innovation and integration
- (d) Relevance and feasibility of the proposed intervention

(b) The areas/themes under which projects are targeted under CITIIS are Sustainable Mobility, Public Open Spaces, Urban E-Governance and Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and Social and Organizational Innovation in Low-Income Settlements.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Smart Cities Mission guidelines provide for a City Level Advisory Forum (CLAF) comprising of District Collector, Member of Parliament (MP), Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA), Mayor, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Smart City Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Local Youth, Technical Experts, Resident Welfare Association (RWA), Tax Payers' Associations, Slum Level Federation, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) etc. to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders.

(e) No, Sir. The implementation of Smart Cities Mission is to be done by the city-level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), in which the Urban Local Body (ULB) and respective State Government have 50:50 equity shareholding.

[Translation]

Funds for MPF Scheme

2134. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds to various State Governments under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF);

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, component and State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether major portion of the said funds remain unutilised by the States/Union Territories; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government to ensure complete utilisation of funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police (erstwhile Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme) during each of the last three years and the current year including Rajasthan and Utilization Certificates (UCs) pending is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Central Government has made consistent efforts by organising Regional Workshops, during High Powered Committee (HPC) meetings and by various communications to encourage States to utilise funds early. Alongwith these, the entire cycle of approval of State Action Plans (SAPs) by High Powered

Committee (HPC) has recently been preponed, the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) reconstituted and Chairman HPC empowered to make modifications to the extent of 25% in the HPC's approved SAP, etc. to ensure complete utilization of funds under the scheme.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police (erstwhile Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme) during each of the last three years and the current year and Utilization Certificates (UCs) pending.

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		UCs pending upto 31.03.2017
		Allocation	Released		Allocation	Released		Allocation	Released		Allocation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.68	32.56	22.68	41.1	29.87	31.62	26.48	12.88				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.64	3.05	3.64	2.69	4.79	3.42	4.25	3.85				
3.	Assam	24.47 + 59.30*	3.29 + 59.30*	24.47	4.68	32.23	5.48	28.57	69.47				
4.	Bihar	25.62	26.57	25.62	19.15	33.73	5.73	29.90	21.20				
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.01	14.24	9.01	1.73	11.87	2.02	10.52	6.37				
6.	Goa	0.95	0.13	0.95	0.18	1.25	0.21	1.11	1.41				
7.	Gujarat	23.72	23.75	23.72	43.22	31.24	33.05	27.69	17.87				
8.	Haryana	10.64	14.74	10.64	19.29	14.01	14.04	12.43	7.30				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.25	0.44	4.88	5.58	4.28	4.09	3.79	4.12				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.00	35.88	37.00	34.54	48.73	48.00	43.19	33.11				
11.	Jharkhand	8.54	22.44	8.54	1.64	11.24	1.91	9.97	4.71				
12.	Karnataka	35.58	39.45	35.58	72.04	46.85	17.12	41.53	68.50				
13.	Kerala	14.94	2.01	14.94	11.09	19.68	16.12	17.44	9.21				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25.14	26.8	25.14	21.86	33.11	30.47	29.34	10.76				
15.	Maharashtra	43.69	50.88	43.69	12.8	57.54	9.78	51.00	40.47				
16.	Manipur	8.85	7.79	8.85	8.37	11.66	1.98	10.34	12.68				
17.	Meghalaya	3.48 + 7.81*	0.47 + 7.81*	3.48	0.67	4.58	2.60	4.07	1.01				
18.	Mizoram	4.43	5.41	4.43	8.12	5.83	6.17	5.16	2.95				
19.	Nagaland	9.96	13.78	9.96	18.05	13.12	13.88	11.63	16.71				

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Odisha	14.47	19.46	14.47	26.22	19.05	19.87	16.89	13.64
21.	Punjab	15.23	20.67	15.23	27.6	20.05	20.07	17.77	25.66
22.	Rajasthan	28.99	34.18	28.99	34.54	38.17	40.38	33.83	1.85
23.	Sikkim	1.64	0.22	1.64	1.96	2.17	2.39	1.92	1.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	32.31	63.9	32.31	89.24	42.54	15.54	37.70	22.21
25.	Tripura	7.28	7.00	7.28	1.4	9.58	1.63	8.49	6.27
26.	Telangana	16.22	16.32	16.22	29.4	21.35	22.60	18.93	26.29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	58.59	69.99	58.59	35.8	77.16	28.20	68.39	3.35
28.	Uttarakhand	3.12	3.74	4.68	8.53	4.11	4.35	3.64	0.27
29.	West Bengal	26.80	35.52	26.80	12.31	35.3	48.94	31.28	6.29
	Total	520.25 + 67.11*	661.79	523.43	593.80	685.09	451.66	607.25	432.09
	Contingency Reserve ^	29.75		29.75		38.45		38.45	
	Mega City ^ Policing	45.00		41.82		45.00		45.00	
	PMU**+BDL pending proposal		0.32		0.22	0.45	0.09	1.40	
	10% for Police Reform							76.90	
	G/Total	662.11	662.11	595.00	594.02	769.00	451.75	769.00	
						(RE 452.10)			

* Release of Funds for South Asian Games. **Programme Management Unit. ^ Release of these funds shown against relevant State.

Note: The figures of allocation and release include funds released to Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for supply of weaponry to the States. Releases have varied vis-à-vis allocations. Where release is less than allocation, the same is on account of non-submission of Utilization Certificates(UCs) and where release exceeds allocation, the same is on account of releases made for Mega City Policing or/ and supplementary releases or/and better performance incentives.

[English]

Relief for Thunderstorms and Lightning

2135. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several people have died due to thunderstorms and lightning in many parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether lightning is not considered as a disaster and the people who died due to lightning and thunderstorms are not eligible for relief; and

(c) if so, whether the Government would consider to include these natural disasters under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Act so that the victims of these natural disasters can be considered for relief and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Thunderstorms and Lightning have not been notified as natural calamities by the Government of India. The Ministry of Home Affairs has reported that it does not Centrally maintain the details of people died due to thunderstorm and lightning. The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government.

The issue of inclusion of any disaster in the list of notified natural disasters has been considered by the successive Finance Commissions set up under the clause (1) of article 280 of the constitution from time-to-time. The 14th Finance Commission, had *inter alia* considered the proposal for inclusion of heat wave. However, the lightning and thunderstorm were not included in the centrally notified list of natural disasters eligible for relief under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). However, considering the need for flexibility in regard to State-specific disasters, the 14th Finance Commission has recommended that expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of State-specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF

within the limit of 10% of the annual fund allocation of the SDRF, subject to fulfillment of certain prescribed conditions and norms.

Education and Rehabilitation of Disabled Children

2136. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the children/persons with disabilities are deprived of better education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the remedial steps taken by the Government to provide education, training, rehabilitation and employment to the physically and mentally challenged persons in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring education of disabled children under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this direction, so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Relief for persons with disabilities is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. Children/persons with disabilities belonging to different categories have different abilities to pursue education. The Right to Education Act 2009 mandates education to all up to the age of 14 years. Further, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates the Government to take steps to ensure that every child with benchmark disability between the age of six to eighteen years get free education in a neighbourhood school, or in a special school, of his choice. The said Act provides for reservation of not less than five percent in all Government and Government aided institution of higher education to persons with benchmark disabilities. The said Act also provides for not less than four percent reservation in Government jobs for persons with benchmark disabilities in terms of section 34(1).

Further, Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme, supports the States & UTs to identify, assess, enroll Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in schools and provide them with appropriate assistive devices and supportive teaching learning materials and resource support. Efforts are also made under the SSA to persuade parents and communities to bring such children to schools, through appropriate training and school-parent interaction.

(c) and (d) As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, Ministry of Human Resource Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to matters relating to education. As per the said rules, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is the nodal department for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for persons with disabilities. However, overall management and monitoring of the sectoral programme in respect of persons with disabilities shall be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Government and UT Administration. Each central Ministry/Department needs to discharge nodal responsibility concerning each sector. Thus, education for persons with disabilities also comes under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[Translation]

FCI Godowns in Rajasthan

2137. DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Rajasthan are not functioning properly;

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

(c) whether any steps have been taken to make these godowns properly functional; and

(d) if so, whether any fund has been provided/ earmarked by the State Government/Central Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) All the 36 owned godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) are functional in Rajasthan and funds are allocated every year by FCI for maintenance of its owned godowns. An amount of Rs. 7.08 cr was allocated by FCI for repairs and maintenance of its owned godowns in Rajasthan during 2017-18.

Lack of Irrigation Facilities

2138. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal farmers of naxalite affected areas and backward tribal regions including Chatra, Latihar and Palamu of Jharkhand are unable to take up farming activities due to the stoppage of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made or proposes to make efforts to provide irrigation facilities specially to the poor farmers of these tribal and naxalite affected areas of Jharkhand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) No Madam. As reported by the State Government of Jharkhand, various Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Scheme are being executed in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts in Jharkhand including Chatra, Latehar and Palamu. In addition, completed Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes are being taken up for Extension, Renovation and Modernization in phased manner.

The details of on-going Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes to provide irrigation facilities being executed in LWE affected districts in Jharkhand is given in the Statement I & II respectively. The details of Extension, Renovation and Modernisation Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation Sector is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Besides, one ongoing irrigation project in the State has been prioritized in consultation with State Government for completion in phases by December 2019 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits

Programme (PMKSY-AIBP). The project is scheduled for completion by Dec., 2019. Out of Balance Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 1373.684 cr as on 01.04.2016, CA of Rs. 450.85 cr. has been released upto March, 2018.

Statement-I

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes being executed in LWE affected districts in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	District/Block	Year of Start
A	AIBP		
1.	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	East & West Singhbhum & Saraikela-Kharsawan	1978
B	Ongoing Major & Medium Projects		
2.	Bhairwa Res. Scheme	Ramgarh, Hazaribagh/Gola	1985
3.	Nakti Res. Scheme	West Singhbhum/Bandgaon	1988
4.	Ramrekha Res. Scheme	Gumla, Simdega/Simdega	1987
5.	Batane Res. Scheme	Garhwa, Palamau	1976
6.	Surangi Res. Scheme	Ranchi/Tamar	1982
7.	Sonua Res. Scheme	West Singhbhum/Sonua	1981
8.	Panchkhero Res. Scheme	Koderma/Markacho, Giridih/Raj Dhanwar	1986
9.	Sukri Res. Scheme	Lohardaga/Kisko	2008
10.	Kesho Res. Scheme	Koderma, Hazaribagh/Markacho	1983
11.	Upershankh Res. Scheme	Gumla	1981
12.	Raisa Res. Scheme	Ranchi/Bundu	2009
13.	Suru Res. Scheme	Saraikela-Kharsawan/Kuchai	1987
14.	Amanat Barrage Project	Palamau/Panki	1983
15.	Konar Irrigation Scheme	Hazaribagh, Giridih, Bokaro/Bishnugarh	1975
16.	North Koel Res. Project	Palamau	1970
17.	Domni Nala Res. Scheme	Garhwa/Kharaundi	2015
18.	Daharbat Res. Sch.	Lohardaga	
19.	Tilaiya Res. Sch.	Koderma/Jainagar	2015
20.	CADWM work of Kanchi Irr.Scheme	Ranchi	2017

Statement-II

Minor Irrigation Schemes being executed in L.W.E. affected districts in Jharkhand

(Unit Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Constructed Checkdams	Weir structures	Renovation of Minor Irrigation Structures
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ranchi	28	1	23
2.	Khoonti	7	1	17

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Lohardaga	13		8
4.	Gumla	33	7	21
5.	Simdega	27		12
6.	West Singhbhum	52		28
7.	Saraikela-Kharsawa	14		18
8.	East Singhbhum	19	3	33
9.	Gadhwa	1		30
10.	Latehar	14		17
11.	Plamu	24		47
12.	Hazaribagh	26		34
13.	Ramgarh	10	3	18
14.	Kodarma	4		14
15.	Bokaro	26		45
16.	Chatra	21		12
17.	Girdeeh	18		45
Total		337	15	422

Statement-III

Completed Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes executed in LWE affected districts in Jharkhand

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District	Sanction fund	Expenditure upto March	Irrigation potential created (ha)	Allocation during 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nandini Jalashay Scheme	Lohardaga	1817.84	1809.91	4848.00	2.90
2.	Latratu Jalashay Scheme	Khoonti	4094.73	4251.38	8550.00	200.00
3.	Chirka Jalashay Scheme (lining of canal)	Gadhwa	1140.60	841.71	1004.00	273.77
4.	Ghagra Jalashay Scheme (lining of canal)	Hazaribagh	1916.86	797.98	1760.00	700.00
5.	Sadavah Irrigation Scheme	Palamu	1235.25	620.67	1165.00	461.95
6.	Butanduba Jalashay Scheme	Palamu	1254.11	532.23	0.00	568.01
7.	Jinjoi Irrigation Scheme	Palamu	4294.55	1066.71	1200.00	2000.00
8.	Murahir Jalashay Scheme	East Singhbhum	1148.75	984.40	728.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Gowai Barrage Scheme	Bokaro	13054.40	4449.00	4636.00	2000.00
10.	Baksa Jalashay Scheme	Chatra	5942.36	3880.36	3000.00	2000.00
11.	Dhansightoli Jalashay Scheme	Gumla	2912.38	2338.83	1295.00	190.10
12.	Katri Jalashay Scheme	Gumla	9177.35	6660.56	3880.00	2000.00
13.	Tapkara Jalashay Scheme	Gumla	1974.10	1347.24	1565.00	110.00
14.	Roro Irrigation Scheme	West Singhbhoom	6670.43	2087.31	5700.00	1500.00
15.	Aaradeeh Weir Scheme	Ranchi	754.23	752.85	470.00	0.00
16.	Resa Irrigation Scheme	Ranchi	659.72	342.87	62.00	300.00
17.	Barahi Irrigation Scheme	Chatra	1543.00	1354.90	245.00	188.00
18.	Anraj Jalashay Scheme	Gadhwa	9530.25	0.00	4632.00	2500.00
19.	Danro Jalashay Scheme	Gadhwa	4028.60	398.17	4654.00	2000.00
20.	Palna Jalashay Scheme	Saraikele-Kharsawa	5758.81	461.00	2260.00	2000.00
21.	Vijay Irrigation Scheme	West Singhbhoom	2982.04	0.00	800.00	500.00
22.	Jenasai Irrigation Scheme	West Singhbhoom	1866.00	0.00	1312.00	350.00
23.	Sonua Irrigation Scheme	West Singhbhoom	1348.18	0.00	1100.00	200.00
24.	Malay Jalashay Scheme	Palamu	18592.00	0.00	8263.00	3500.00
25.	Pandarwa Jalashay Scheme	Gadhwa	1022.00	0.00	665.00	500.00
26.	Phuljhar Irrigation Scheme	Gumla	1118.21	0.00	860.00	0.00
27.	Jaipur Irrigation Scheme	Gumla	279.20	13.95	362.00	120.00
28.	Masariya Jalashay Scheme	Gumla	1618.59	25.30	880.00	200.00
29.	Sona Irrigation Scheme	Saraikele-Kharsawa	1260.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
30.	Rajbandh Irrigation Scheme	East Singhbhoom	358.00	124.11	480.00	177.45
31.	Deshbandh Irrigation Scheme	East Singhbhoom	674.00	157.75	380.00	300.00
32.	Paras Jalashay Scheme	Gumla	2703.83	394.49	1160.00	1500.00
33.	Batre Jalashay Scheme	Palamu	926.92	0.00	650.00	300.00
34.	Chordanda Irrigation Scheme	Palamu	831.00	0.00	330.00	300.00
35.	Bishunpur Irrigation Scheme	Gumla	1936.00	0.00	506.00	0.00
36.	Khatwa Irrigation Scheme	Gumla	1607.00	0.00	400.00	0.00
37.	Chinda Jalashay Scheme	Simdega	2294.00	447.27	654.00	1400.00
38.	Gonda Jalashay Scheme	Hazaribagh	974.09	0.00	320.00	0.00
39.	Ramghat Irrigation Scheme	Latehar	677.28	0.00	640.00	300.00
40.	Naktinala Jalashay Scheme	Latehar	438.41	0.00	400.00	200.00
41.	Phulwaria Jalashay Scheme	Gadhwa	911.62	0.00	600.00	0.00
42.	Birha Irrigation Scheme	Latehar	1168.31	0.00	730.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Buchaopa Jalashay Scheme	Ranchi	1274.71	0.00	230.00	0.00
44.	Torlo Jalashay Scheme	West Singhbhoom	5297.00	0.00	585.00	0.00
45.	Upri Kararvar Irrigation Scheme	Palamu	2962.00	0.00	1520.00	1000.00
Total			134028.71	36140.95	75481.00	30142.18

[English]

Home Delivery of Foodgrains

2139. DR. K. GOPAL:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

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

(a) whether the NFSA has a provision for door step delivery of foodgrain under PDS to the beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof and the present status of its implementation, State-wise particularly in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is true that the Union Government has asked the State Governments to provide home delivery of highly subsidized foodgrains to the PDS beneficiaries to avoid instances of starvation deaths, if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto;

(c) whether it is also true that these were among other reforms the State Governments have been asked to pursue urgently in order to strengthen the Public Distribution System and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure supply of foodgrains under PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Section 12 of the National Food Security Act, 2013 States that the Central and State Government shall endeavour to progressively undertake necessary reforms in the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which include doorstep delivery of foodgrains to the TPDS outlets. Further, Section 24 of the Act mandates the State

Government to take delivery of the foodgrains from the designated depots of the Central Government in the State and organize delivery of the allocated quantities at the doorstep of each fair price shop.

Presently, door-step delivery is being done in most of the States/Union Territories by their respective Civil Supplies Corporation through private transporters or by themselves. In the State of Gujarat, door-step delivery of foodgrains is being done by State Civil Supply Corporation by hiring private contractors through tender system. The State-wise status is given in the enclosed Statement.

Government has also issued instruction to the States/UTs to put in place special dispensation for distribution of foodgrains to beneficiaries who are unable to visit the FPS for reasons such as old age, physical disability, etc. by adopting either Home Delivery of foodgrains through the FPS dealer or Delivery of foodgrains through authorized nominees of such beneficiaries.

(b) to (d) To ensure assured regular supply of subsidized foodgrains to beneficiaries through Public Distribution System, several reform measures have been undertaken since the inception of NFSA. Government is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' with an aim to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of PDS and to address challenges of leakages and diversion of foodgrains, fake/bogus ration cards etc. Key components of the scheme are digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries, automation of supply chain management, online grievance redressal and automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) by use of electronic Point of sale (ePoS) devices.

Government has been regularly issuing advisories/instructions to States/UTs to review their lists of beneficiaries under NFSA, launch special drives to issue ration cards to

the weaker sections of the society and ensure supply of foodgrains through PDS to all eligible beneficiaries.

Statement

State-wise status of Door Step Delivery of foodgrains under NFSA

Sl. No.	Name of State	Door Step Delivery
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Being organized by Civil Supply Corporation through private transporters.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Done by State Govt through Private transporters. In remote areas, it is done through IAF helicopters/air dropping/sorties.
3.	Assam	10% through private transporters selected by Tender, and remaining 90% through Gram Panchayat Samanvay Samiti/Whole Sale Consumer Coop Societies/large area Multipurpose Societies.
4.	Bihar	Being done by Bihar State Food Supply Corporation.
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes, the Chhattisgarh State Civil Supply Corp. does it through hired private transporters.
6.	Goa	By Deptt. of F & CS through contractors upto Taluka. FPS owners lift foodgrains from Taluka.
7.	Delhi	By Civil Supply Corporation
8.	Gujarat	Being done by State Civil Supply Corporation by hiring private contractors through tender system. They lift the foodgrains and deliver at FPS level under instructions from Collector and GSCSC. Signature of VVC member is taken on delivery challan.
9.	Haryana	Being done by CONFED, wholly Govt. controlled and financed federation.

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	State Government reimburses freight charges to FPS holders for lifting foodgrains from wholesale godowns of HP State Civil Supplies Corporation.
11.	Jharkhand	Deptt. F & CS organized door-step delivery through hired private transporters
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	In some areas, State Government is providing foodgrains through a network of Government sale depots held by the salesmen (Govt employees). In other areas, it is done by FPS owners engaged on commission basis.
13.	Karnataka	Door step delivery is being organized by the Department through hired private transporters.
14.	Kerala	Civil Supplies Corporation is organizing door step delivery through private transporters.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Being done by Civil Supplies Corporation and no private agents are involved.
16.	Maharashtra	Transportation of foodgrains from FCI depot to State Government godown and from State Government godown to FPS is done at full Government cost by Government appointed private contractor for each district on tender basis. In 17 districts, the tender process has been completed. However, in 5 MTRA regions, 5 cities and 28 districts, the State Government has introduced direct transportation of foodgrains from FCI godowns to FPSs through tender system.
17.	Manipur	Through private transporters by the State Government Department.

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	The FPS dealers lift the foodgrains and are reimbursed by the State Government.
19.	Meghalaya	Through private agents.
20.	Nagaland	Being done through hired private transporters.
21.	Odisha	Being done by Civil Supplies Corporation through private transporters.
22.	Punjab	Distribution of foodgrains in bulk <i>i.e.</i> 6 monthly entitlement is done directly to the beneficiaries by the Departmental inspectors at village level by associating FPS owners
23.	Sikkim	Delivery upto FPSs with assistance of Government.
24.	Rajasthan	By State F&CS Corporation/Kray/Vikray Sahkari Samiti.
25.	Tamil Nadu	Through Coop. Societies that run the FPSs and make their own arrangement to transport the foodgrains.
26.	Telangana	Being done by Civil Supply Corporation by hiring private transporters.
27.	Tripura	Being done by private transporters hired by Civil Supply Corporation.
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Being done by CSC in some districts and in the remaining by FPS dealers.
29.	Uttarakhand	Being done by State Government through private transporters upto Block level State godowns. Thereafter upto FPS, it is being done by FPS owners who are reimbursed the expenditure incurred.
30.	West Bengal	Being done through private transporters hired by Distributors/wholesellers approved by State Government.

1	2	3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Done by FPS dealers. Cost of transportation being reimbursed to FPS dealers.
32.	Daman and Diu	By private transporters hired by the Food Deptt./Civil Supply Corporation.
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Done by UT Administration.
34.	Lakshadweep	Through Co-operative Societies.
35.	Chandigarh	Does not arise as the UT is under DBT.
36.	Puducherry	Does not arise as the UT is under DBT.

[Translation]

National Food Security Mission

2140. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether Food Security Mission has been implemented in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the works carried out so far in this direction along with the number of farmers benefited so far under the Mission in Jharkhand, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT) (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) IS being implemented in Jharkhand since 2007. Under NFSM, component-wise districts covered are as under:—

Component	Districts covered
Rice	4
Pulses	24
Coarse Cereal	12

Under NFSM, assistance is being provided to the farmers on cluster demonstrations on improved package

of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, seed distribution of HYVs of Rice, Pulses and Coarse Cereal (Maize), seed production of pulses, farm machineries/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient

management/soil ameliorants, cropping system based training of farmers etc. District-wise number of farmers benefitted under the mission in the State of Jharkhand during 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Pulses		Add.Area Coverage under Pulses		Coarse Cereal		Rice	
		2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Ranchi	1386	1020	-	816				
2.	Khunti	952	605	317	530				
3.	Simdega	1615	1309	475	1116				
4.	Lohardaga	503	516	187	264				
5.	E. Singhbhum	910	723	587	443	210	126		
6.	W. Singhbhum	1029	924	-	1098			3250	2203
7.	Saraikella	1233	1616	176	1518			1950	1313
8.	Palamau	1737	1278	866	936	725	511		
9.	Koderma	637	655	104	678				
10.	Giridih	833	689	273	558	518	378		
11.	Dhanbad	570	408	247	0				
12.	Dumka	549	791	91	840	557	378	1417	1430
13.	Deoghar	655	442	272	48	357	161		
14.	Godda	272	517	180	923	357	126		
15.	Sahibganj	311	629	175	768				
16.	Pakur	867	1013	1326	1104	234	231		
17.	Gumla	1105	1063	253	654			3640	2412
18.	Garhwa	1657	1964	779	1386	616	511		
19.	Latehar	1666	1346	304	1110	591	448		
20.	Hazaribagh	268	612	247	672	325	217		
21.	Ramgarh	595	554	312	372				
22.	Chatra	867	714	1144	1014	270	280		
23.	Bokaro	397	306	162	18				
24.	Jamtara	530	462	234	354				
	Total	21144	20156	8711	17220	4760	3367	10257	7358

Statement*Year-wise number of farmers benefited (approximately)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	Total
State: Jharkhand				
1.	NFSM-Rice	10257	7358	17615
2.	NFSM-Pulses	21144	20156	41300
3.	NFSM-Coarse Cereals	4760	3367	8127
4.	NFSM-Add. Area Coverage under Pulses	8711	17220	25931
Total		44872	48101	92973

Funds for Manufacturing of Medical Equipment

2141. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grants disbursed by the Government for manufacturing of medical equipment in the country;

(b) whether all the Public/Private sector companies have shown their interest in this initiative;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the subsidy/incentives provided by the Government for manufacturing the said equipment in the country itself?

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) Government has no such scheme to disburse grant for manufacturing of medical equipment. However, Government has a sub-scheme for providing financial assistance termed as Development of Common Facility Centre for Medical Devices (DCFC-MD) under the umbrella Scheme for Development of Pharmaceuticals Industry. No funds have yet been allocated under the scheme.

(b) and (c) State Government of Gujarat for its Medical Device Park at Sanand, Government of Andhra Pradesh for its Medical Device Park viz. Andhra Pradesh

MedTech Zone (AMTZ) and HLL Medipark Limited, Chennai have requested assistance from the Government.

(d) Department of Commerce, Government of India has approved Rs. 40 crores under its Trade Infrastructure Export Scheme (TIES) to AMTZ for infrastructure development of the Common Facilitation Centre. Only Rs. 4 crores of the approved amount have been released till date.

[English]

Healthcare Facilities to Weaker Sections

2142. SHRI MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken concrete measures for providing the better healthcare facilities to the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to highlight the components of the welfare schemes to the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing better healthcare facilities to all including weaker sections is that of respective State Government. Under National Health Mission (NHM) with its two sub Missions, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for provision of affordable, accessible and quality healthcare to all including weaker sections. Under NHM support is also provided for host of free services relating to maternal & child health, immunization, communicable disease control programmes, prevention and management of non-communicable diseases, strengthening health systems such as physical infrastructure, augmenting health human resource on contractual basis, free ambulances services, Free essential Drugs & Diagnostic, free dialysis services to the poor etc.

Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Social Justice and

Empowerment implements Medical Aid Scheme with the objective to extend aid in the form of grants to the patients belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes suffering from serious ailments requiring surgery of Kidney, Heart, Liver, Cancer and Brain or any other life threatening diseases including organ transplant and spinal surgery, whose annual family income is not more than Rs. 3.0 lakh. The scheme is implemented through designated Hospitals in the country. The information about the scheme under the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation is disseminated through its website and Dr. Ambedkar Chairs established in different Universities in the country.

National Dairy Plan

2143. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Dairy Plan, Phase I (NDP-I) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the major achievements and key outputs of NDP-I;

(c) the details of the achievements made by the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) so far;

(d) whether the Government has launched any scheme with the objective to rehabilitate the Sick Dairy Cooperative Milk Union at the district level and milk federations at the State level;

(e) if so, the financial assistance provided to State Milk Federations during the last three years; and

(f) the aims and objectives of Rashtriya Gokul Mission and the funds allocated by the Government for the Mission during the year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I) in 18 States which accounts for more than 90 per cent of the country's milk production. NDP-I was approved during 2011-12 with a total investment outlay of about Rs. 2242 crore out of which Rs.

2042 crore includes World Bank assistance of Rs. 1584 crore, GoI Share of Rs. 176 crore and End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) share of Rs. 282 crore. In addition, Rs. 200 Cr has been contributed by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) as technical and implementation support to the project. The benefits accruing under NDP-I can be distributed across the country. Under the scheme 530 sub-projects have been approved in 18 States for implementation by 169 State/district level Cooperatives/ Producer Companies/Livestock Development Boards with a total grant of Rs. 1754.14 crore till May 2018. The key out puts of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement. The major achievements under the plan are as under:

- (i) 378.98 million high quality semen doses produced.
- (ii) 26.94 lakh milch animals in 32578 numbers of villages have been covered under the nutrition balancing programme..0
- (iii) 2593 number of Bulk Milk Coolers and 21711 Automated Milk Collection Unit (AMCU) installed.
- (iv) 13.24 lakh additional farmers have been enrolled in 39956 villages under VBMPS.

(c) Under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) an amount of Rs. 1339.66 crore has been disbursed as back ended capital subsidy through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to establish 3,30,334 dairy units upto 30.06.2018.

(d) and (e) This Department had implemented a Central Sector Scheme Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C) with an objective to revitalize the sick dairy cooperative Unions at the district level and Milk Federations at the State level during 1999 to 2014. Under this Scheme rehabilitation plans of 42 Milk Unions in 12 States where approved with total cost of Rs. 289.64 crore (Central share of Rs. 144.81 crore) and Central share of Rs. 138.90 crore was released. Thereafter, the Scheme has been subsumed as one of the component under a new Scheme National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD). Under NPDD Scheme Rs. 363.96 crore has been released during last three years to create and strengthen cooperative infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk product.

(f) "Rashtriya Gokul Mission" has been launched in December 2014 with the aim to development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds in a focused and scientific manner. The outlay for Rashtriya Gokul Mission Scheme in 2018-19 is 301.5 crore. The Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented with the objective of:

- (a) Development and conservation of all indigenous breeds;
- (b) Breed improvement programme for all indigenous cattle breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock;
- (c) Enhancement of milk production and productivity;
- (d) Upgradation of nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds and
- (e) Distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls of all indigenous.

Statement

The key outputs of National Dairy Plan I is as under:

Activity	Key Outputs
Breed Improvement	
Production of High Genetic Merit (HGM) cattle and buffalo bulls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Production of 2,500 HGM bulls
Strengthening of "A" and "B" graded Semen Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Production of 100 million semen doses annually in the terminal year
Pilot Model for Viable Doorstep AI delivery Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3000 MAITs carrying out annual 4 million doorstep AIs by the terminal year
Animal Nutrition	
Ration Balancing Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coverage of 2.7 million milch animals in 40,000 villages
Fodder Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Production of 7,500 tonnes of certified/truthfully labeled fodder seed

Activity	Key Outputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1350 silage making/fodder conservation demonstrations
Village Based Milk Procurement System	
Strengthening and Expanding Milk Procurement System at Village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 23,800 additional villages to be covered ● 1.2 million additional milk producers
Project Management and Learning	
Project Management & Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation System for collection of data, its analysis and interpretation

Escape of Terrorist from Custody

2144. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are several incidents of terrorists escaping from police custody and courts in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether the involvement of police personnel in such escapes has been established;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of terrorists re-arrested so far in these States; and
- (f) the effective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) During the current year, 02 incidents of terrorists escaping from police custody have been reported from Jammu & Kashmir. On 06.02.2018, one POK terrorist escaped from Police custody at SHMS Hospital Srinagar, when the said detainee was being taken for medical checkup from Central Jail Srinagar and on 27.02.2018,

one accused in case FIR No. 76/2017 managed to escape from police custody and got killed in a blast outside Police Station premises soon after his escape.

(c) and (d) Involvement of Police Personnel in these incidents has not been established so far.

(e) The accused, who escaped on 06.02.2018, has not yet been re-arrested.

(f) The State Government has devised Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

Revision of Subsidy in PDS

2145. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the subsidy rate at which foodgrains are supplied through ration shops has not been revised since the food law was rolled out in July, 2013;

(b) whether it is also true that the States which are slow in implementing PDS reforms should complete in a time-bound manner; 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) The difference between the Economic Cost of foodgrains and the subsidized prices under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is borne by the Central Government as food subsidy. With the increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of foodgrains and corresponding increase in the cost of procurement incidentals, the economic cost of foodgrains gets increased, resulting in increase in per unit food subsidy also.

(b) and (c) As PDS reform measures, this Department is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations'. Component-I of the scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary database, online allocation, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Under the scheme, ration cards/beneficiaries

database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs. While transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs, online allocation has been implemented in 30 States/UTs and supply chain management computerized in 21 States/UTs. Component-II of Scheme comprises automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), which involves installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at FPSs for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic recording of sale transactions. As per information received from States/UTs, out of total 5.29 lakh FPSs across the country, more than 3.33 lakh FPSs have been automated so far. Further, to identify and weed out duplicate/ineligible beneficiaries and to enable rightful targeting of food subsidies, all States/UTs have been requested to seed Aadhaar numbers in ration card data base. At present, the Aadhaar seeding is 84.36% at national level. Since, some of the States/UTs could not complete all activities under the scheme within the time lines of plan period, the validity of the scheme has been extended upto 31.03.2019 without any escalation of the project cost.

Crop Loss Due to Pest Infestation

2146. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 30-35% of crop yield in India gets wasted due to pest infestation of crops and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether nematodes, which are parasitic microscopic worms, have emerged as the major threat to crops causing a loss of 60 million tonnes of crops, which is about 10% of the produce in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such a large-scale loss of crop impacts on agricultural biodiversity which is paramount to food security in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the proactive steps initiated by the Government to eradicate the pest infestation that affects large amounts of crop yield?

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

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per the Scientific literature, estimations suggest that on an average, crop losses vary from 10-35% annually due to weeds, pests and diseases across the country (according to various reports/publications). However, losses due to pest and diseases are not static and vary from year to year depending upon the prevailing agro-climatic conditions (temperature, humidity, rainfall) and other predisposing factors such as susceptible crop variety, Agronomic practices etc.

(b) Yes, Madam. Nematodes have emerged as one of the major problems that causes crop losses but estimation of crop losses due to plant parasitic nematodes is relatively difficult because nematode can cause quantitative as well as qualitative crop losses. Besides direct damage, nematode serves as a predisposing factor in the development of disease complexes with soil borne-fungi, bacteria, and viruses.

(c) Yes, Madam. Crop losses caused by plant pests and disease directly or indirectly affect the components of food security include food availability (production, import, and reserves), physical and economic access to food, and food utilisation (e.g., nutritive value, safety).

Plant protection primarily focused on protecting crops from yield losses due to biological and non-biological causes. The problem is more challenging with additional complexity generated resulting in shrinking of natural resources that are available to agriculture: these include water, agricultural land, arable soil, biodiversity, the availability of non-renewable energy, human labour, fertilizers etc.

(d) The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare conducts has launched a Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" by adopting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as cardinal principle and main plank of plant protection strategy in overall crop production and protection programme. Under the ambit of IPM Programme, the Government of India has established 35 Central IPM Centres (CIPMCs) in 29 States and one UT. Regular Surveys are conducted in different crops and necessary advisories are issued when pest infestation reaches above moderate level. These Centers also produce bio-control agents/bio-pesticides and release them in the fields, which manage nematodes. Human

Resource Development by imparting training to Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers by organized 2 days, 5 days training programme and Season Long Training Programme (SLTP) and Farmers Field Schools (FFS) is also conducted to aware about various IPM components like non-chemical approaches like good agricultural practices, nematode suppressive crop sequence, botanicals (neem cake, castor cake, karanj cake etc.), organic amendments with decomposed farm yard manure, bio-fumigation (incorporation of brassica and some non-brassica crops like marigold, sorghum etc.), and biocontrol agent.

Implementation of Ayushman Bharat

2147. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a new pharmaceutical policy to ensure effective implementation of Ayushman Bharat Scheme and to cope with the increasing demand of medicines; and

(b) 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) and (b) No Madam. There is sufficient capacity within the country to cope with the increasing demand of medicines for implementing different schemes of the Government including Ayushman Bharat Scheme.

[Translation]

External Assistance for Agriculture Sector

2148. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought any type of external assistance for the development of agriculture sector in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the assistance sought and received during the said period; and

(c) the details of the foreign funds received and utilized for the development of agriculture in the country during the said period, State and Scheme-wise?

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

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, Statements on authorization and utilization of Loans and Grants received from external sources for Agriculture sector (State-wise, loan-wise) for the last three years and the current year are enclosed.

Statement

Aid, Accounts & Audit Division

Authorisation of Government Loans from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019

INR in crore

Agreement Amount (Net of cancellation)

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-15	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Andhra Pradesh							
GOJP Japan	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,238.10	0.00
IDP-260 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project (Phase 2) (1)	INR	13.12.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00		
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,191.36	0.00
IDP-260A AP Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project (Ph 2) (1)	INR	13.12.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.74	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	46.74	0.00
IFAD IFAD	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	486.43	0.00
2000001749 Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project	INR	07.09.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	486.43	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	486.43	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,724.53	0.00
Assam							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,288.56	0.00
8780-IN Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project	INR	30.10.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,288.56	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,288.56	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,288.56	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-15	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Bihar							
IDA International Development Association	INR		0.00	1,634.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
5696-IN Bihar Kosi Basin Development Project	INR	20.01.2016	0.00	1,634.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	1,634.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	1,634.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Govt.							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,659.01	0.00
8725-IN National Hydrology Project	INR	18.04.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,127.49	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,127.49	0.00
8776-IN National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP)	INR	16.10.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	531.53	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	531.53	0.00
IDA International Development Association	INR		0.00	1,167.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
5524-IN Neeranchal National Watershed Project	INR	14.01.2016	0.00	1,167.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	1,167.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	1,167.34	0.00	1,659.01	0.00
Himachal Pradesh							
IDA International Development Association	INR		0.00	0.00	907.01	0.00	0.00
5838-IN Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project	INR	21.06.2016	0.00	0.00	907.01	0.00	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	907.01	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	907.01	0.00	0.00
Karnataka							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		0.00	202.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
3172-IND Karnataka Integrated & Sustainable Water Resources	INR	07.05.2015	0.00	202.73	0.00	0.00	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-15	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Management Inves.							
Programme Project 1							
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	202.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	202.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,825.20
8829-IN Maharashtra Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture	INR	06.04.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,825.20
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,825.20
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,825.20
Mizoram							
IFAD IFAD	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	227.43	0.00
2000002119 Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming System in NE-Mizoram	INR	25.01.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.43	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	227.43	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	227.43	0.00
Nagaland							
IFAD IFAD	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	259.32	0.00
2000002173 Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming System in NE-Nagaland	INR	25.01.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	259.32	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	259.32	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	259.32	0.00
Odisha							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		0.00	0.00	806.24	0.00	0.00
3265-IND Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agri. & Water Mang. Invest. Prog.-Project 2	INR	07.06.2016	0.00	0.00	806.24	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	806.24	0.00	0.00
GOJP Japan	INR		1,896.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-244 Rengali Irrigation Project, Phase-2	INR	30.03.2015	1,808.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-15	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		1,808.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-244 A Rengali Irrigation Project, Phase-2	INR	30.03.2015	88.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		88.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		1,896.62	0.00	806.24	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan							
GOJP Japan	INR		0.00	0.00	852.02	0.00	0.00
IDP-259 Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (1)	INR	31.03.2017	0.00	0.00	816.01	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	816.01	0.00	0.00
IDP-259 Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (1)	INR	31.03.2017	0.00	0.00	36.01	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	36.01	0.00	0.00
NDB New Development Bank	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	644.28	0.00
17IN01 Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for the Desert Areas	INR	13.02.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	644.28	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	644.28	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	852.02	644.28	0.00
Tamil Nadu							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		0.00	0.00	671.86	0.00	0.00
3394-IND Climate Adaptation in Vennar Subbasin in Cauvery Delta Project	INR	14.07.2016	0.00	0.00	671.86	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	671.86	0.00	0.00
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2,048.00	0.00
8797-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project	INR	26.12.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,048.00	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-15	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2,048.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	671.86	2,048.00	0.00
Uttarakhand							
IDA International Development Association	INR		716.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5369-IN Uttarakhand Decentralised Watershed Development Project Phase-II-GRAMYA II	INR	30.05.2014	716.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		716.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		716.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total			2,613.13	3,005.00	3,237.13	7,851.93	2,825.20

Note: Data for current financial year (2018-2019) upto 26.07.2018. Provisional 2017-2018, 2016-2017

Aid, Accounts & Audit Division

Authorisation of Government Grants from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	INR in crore				
			2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Central Govt.							
UNFAO UN-FAO	INR		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNFAOGG04 Enhancing understanding & implementation of ITPGRFA	INR	17.04.2014	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram							
IFAD IFAD	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.00
2000002123 Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming System in NE-Mizoram	INR	25.01.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.00
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.00
Nagaland							
IFAD IFAD	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
2000002174 Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming System in NE-Nagaland	INR	25.01.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00
Grand Total			0.05	0.00	0.00	6.44	0.00

Note: Data for current financial year (2018-2019) upto 26.07.2018. Provisional 2017-2018, 2016-2017

Aid, Accounts & Audit Division

Utilisation of Government Loans from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019

(INR in crore)

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Andhra Pradesh							
GOJP Japan	INR		97.44	115.89	108.99	40.70	0.00
IDP-174 Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Project	INR	31.03.2006	26.14	21.11	17.63	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resorces Management	INR	31.03.2006	26.14	21.11	17.63	0.00	0.00
IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project	INR	30.03.2007	71.30	94.78	91.36	40.70	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		71.30	94.78	91.36	40.70	0.00
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		36.62	193.23	366.33	212.54	45.08
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resorces Management	INR		0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4857-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Commun. Based Tank Management Project	INR	08.06.2007	27.35	9.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resorces Management	INR		27.35	9.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
7897-IN Water Sector Improvement Project	INR	14.08.2010	9.10	183.59	366.33	212.54	45.08

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
WRMN Water Resorces Management	INR		9.10	183.59	366.33	212.54	45.08
IDA International Development Association	INR		23.13	9.20	23.11	0.00	0.00
4291-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Commun. Based Tank Management Project	INR	08.06.2007	23.13	9.20	23.11	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resorces Management	INR		23.13	9.20	23.11	0.00	0.00
IFAD IFAD	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.44
2000001749 Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project	INR	07.09.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.44
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.44
Total	INR		157.20	318.32	498.43	253.24	65.51
Assam							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		49.27	41.26	52.79	45.01	0.00
2684-IND Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Invest. Prog.	INR	10.05.2011	49.27	41.26	52.79	45.01	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		49.27	41.26	52.79	45.01	0.00
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	8.96
8780-IN Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project	INR	30.10.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	8.96
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	8.96
IDA International Development Association	INR		102.99	115.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
4013-IN Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	INR	14.01.2005	53.54	7.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		53.54	7.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
5062-IN Addl. Financing for Assam Agri. Competitiveness Project	INR	13.04.2012	49.45	107.76	0.00	0.00	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
AGRD Agriculture	INR		49.45	107.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		152.26	156.38	52.79	48.18	8.96
Bihar							
IDA International Development Association	INR		0.00	0.00	33.76	147.26	106.17
5696-IN Bihar Kosi Basin Development Project	INR	20.10.2016	0.00	0.00	33.76	147.26	106.17
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	33.76	147.26	106.17
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	33.76	147.26	106.17
Chhattisgarh							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Govt.							
GOJP Japan	INR		2.94	1.85	2.84	3.31	0.57
IDP-215A Yamuna Action Plan Project (III)	INR	17.02.2011	2.94	1.85	2.84	3.31	0.57
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		2.94	1.85	2.84	3.31	0.57
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		33.53	0.00	0.00	26.72	23.33
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	33.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.16
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		33.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.16
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.03	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	14.03	0.00
8725-IN National Hydrology Project	INR	18.04.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.36	23.49

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
WRMN Water Resouces Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	11.36	23.49
8776 National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP)	INR	16.10.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00
IDA International Development Association	INR		298.65	293.82	298.90	212.67	66.01
4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	INR	24.07.2006	117.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		117.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	8.65	10.53	19.86	28.98	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		8.65	10.53	19.86	28.98	0.00
5074-IN National Dairy Support Project	INR	13.04.2012	172.94	283.29	278.63	182.59	66.01
AGRD Agriculture	INR		172.94	283.29	278.63	182.59	66.01
5524-IN Neeranchal National Watershed Project	INR	14.01.2016	0.00	0.00	0.41	1.10	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.41	1.10	0.00
Total	INR		335.12	295.67	301.73	242.70	89.92
Goa							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phasell	INR	19.01.2006	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh							
GOJP Japan	INR		53.99	53.93	53.74	38.84	3.55
IDP-213 Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Proj	INR	17.02.2011	51.78	51.78	51.51	36.54	2.88
AGRD Agriculture	INR		51.78	51.78	51.51	36.54	2.88
IDP-213a (Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project)	INR	17.02.2011	2.21	2.15	2.23	2.29	0.67
AGRD Agriculture	INR		2.21	2.15	2.23	2.29	0.67
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDA International Development Association	INR		65.25	79.10	54.44	41.41	2.29
4133-IN H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev. Project	INR	19.01.2006	12.52	9.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		12.52	9.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
5159-IN Addl. Financing for Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Dev. Project	INR	20.11.2012	52.73	69.26	48.21	31.28	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		52.73	69.26	48.21	31.28	0.00
5838-IN Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project	INR	21.06.2016	0.00	0.00	6.23	10.13	2.29
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	6.23	10.13	2.29
Total	INR		126.48	133.03	108.18	80.25	5.83
Karnataka							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		0.00	0.00	34.27	45.56	14.60

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
3172-IND Karnataka Integrated & Sustainable Water Resources Mgt Inves. Progm. Project 1	INR	07.05.2015	0.00	0.00	34.27	45.56	14.60
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	34.27	45.56	14.60
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.68	0.00	0.00	36.43	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.43	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	36.43	0.00
IDA International Development Association	INR		6.84	25.19	89.73	171.13	27.45
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.13	46.67	121.64	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.13	46.67	121.64	0.00
5087-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project II	INR	11.02.2013	6.84	25.06	43.06	49.49	27.45
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		6.84	25.06	43.06	49.49	27.45
Total	INR		7.52	25.19	124.00	253.12	42.05
Kerala							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		3.92	0.00	0.00	41.68	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	3.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		3.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.68	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	41.68	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
IDA International Development Association	INR		7.00	8.64	35.36	42.08	0.00
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	7.00	8.64	35.36	42.08	0.00
Total	INR		10.92	8.64	35.36	83.76	0.00
Maharashtra							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		0.62	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
2837-IND Agribusiness Infrastructure Dev. Investment Prog. Proj. 2	INR	18.01.2012	0.62	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.62	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		52.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	6.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		6.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4796-IN Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Pr.	INR	19.08.2005	45.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		45.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8829-IN Maharashtra Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture	INR	06.04.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.43
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.43
IDA International Development Association	INR		81.30	81.06	68.55	88.41	30.27
4809-IN Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	INR	02.11.2010	81.30	81.06	68.55	88.41	30.27
AGRD Agriculture	INR		81.30	81.06	68.55	88.41	30.27
IFAD I F A D	INR		21.18	26.11	22.95	34.14	0.00
0779-IN Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in MH distressed Distt. Programme	INR	30.09.2009	21.18	26.11	22.95	34.14	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		21.18	26.11	22.95	34.14	0.00
Total	INR		155.11	107.43	91.50	122.55	40.70

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Madhya Pradesh							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		358.08	411.50	0.00	1.77	8.05
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4750-IN Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	INR	30.11.2004	355.72	411.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		355.72	411.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	8.05
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	8.05
IDA International Development Association	INR		20.00	24.51	26.70	11.39	0.00
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	20.00	24.51	26.70	11.39	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		20.00	24.51	26.70	11.39	0.00
Total	INR		378.07	436.01	26.70	13.16	8.05
Mizoram							
IFAD I F A D	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33
2000002119 Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming System in NE-Mizoram	INR	25.01.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33
Nagaland							
IFAD I F A D	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13
2000002173 Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming System in NE-Nagaland	INR	25.01.2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13
Total	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Odisha							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		17.08	10.66	86.70	159.27	58.30
2444-IND Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Pro	INR	25.02.2009	17.08	10.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		17.08	10.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
3265-IND Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agri, & Water Mang. Invest. Prog.-Project 2	INR	07.06.2016	0.00	0.00	86.70	159.27	58.30
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	86.70	159.27	58.30
GOJP Japan	INR		0.00	0.00	42.87	78.68	13.30
IDP-244 Rengali Irrigation Project, Phase-2	INR	30.03.2015	0.00	0.00	37.62	69.43	11.58
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	37.62	69.43	11.58
IDP-244 Rengali Irrigation Project, Phase-2	INR	30.03.2015	0.00	0.00	5.26	9.24	1.72
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	5.26	9.24	1.72
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		33.78	4.28	116.45	14.15	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7576-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	INR	27.01.2009	33.11	4.28	116.45	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		33.11	4.28	116.45	0.00	0.00
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.15	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	14.15	0.00
IDA International Development Association	INR		46.53	76.30	45.40	28.66	0.00
4499-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	INR	27.01.2009	44.56	61.10	0.00	0.00	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		44.56	61.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	1.97	15.20	45.40	28.66	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		1.97	15.20	45.40	28.66	0.00
OPEC OPEC	INR		54.50	26.34	18.65	-0.02	0.00
1251-P Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project	INR	12.03.2009	54.50	26.34	18.65	-0.02	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		54.50	26.34	18.65	-0.02	0.00
Total	INR		151.89	117.57	310.07	280.74	71.60
Punjab							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		17.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	17.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		17.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		17.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan							
GOJP Japan	INR		39.95	69.28	0.00	0.00	2.76
IDP-161 Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	INR	31.03.2005	39.95	69.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		39.95	69.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-259 Rajasthan Water Sector Livelehood Improvement Project (I)	INR	31.03.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76
IDA International Development Association	INR		2.82	2.99	21.16	64.77	65.18
5085-IN Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	INR	13.04.2012	2.82	2.99	21.16	64.77	65.18
AGRD Agriculture	INR		2.82	2.99	21.16	64.77	65.18
Total	INR		42.77	72.27	21.16	64.77	67.94

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Tamil Nadu							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		0.00	0.00	48.11	113.11	26.56
3394-IND Climate Adaption in Vennar Subbasin in Cauvery Delta Project	INR	14.07.2016	0.00	0.00	48.11	113.11	26.56
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	48.11	113.11	26.56
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		533.67	139.67	0.00	29.65	34.12
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	INR	19.01.2006	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4846-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration	INR	12.02.2007	530.31	139.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		530.31	139.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.47	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	24.47	0.00
8797-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project	INR	26.12.2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.19	34.12
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	5.19	34.12
IDA International Development Association	INR		16.40	22.21	107.95	108.71	0.00
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	16.40	22.21	107.95	108.71	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		16.40	22.21	107.95	108.71	0.00
IFAD IFAD	INR		6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0662-IN Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Prog.	INR	11.11.2005	6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRD Agriculture	INR		6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		556.65	161.88	156.07	251.47	60.68

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Telangana							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.00	223.17	224.11	189.54	16.27
4857-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Commun. Based Tank Management Project	INR	08.06.2007	0.00	18.77	-7.60	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	18.77	-7.60	0.00	0.00
7897-IN Water Sector Improvement Project	INR	14.08.2010	0.00	204.40	231.71	189.54	16.27
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	204.40	231.71	189.54	16.27
IDA International Development Association	INR		0.00	34.99	56.60	0.00	0.00
4291-IN Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Commun. Based Tank Management Project	INR	08.06.2007	0.00	34.99	56.60	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	34.99	56.60	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		0.00	258.16	280.71	189.54	16.27
Uttar Pradesh							
IDA International Development Association	INR		286.73	314.47	282.03	423.45	56.11
4640-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project	INR	20.07.2009	167.57	132.34	83.20	174.44	0.00
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		167.57	132.34	83.20	174.44	0.00
5258-IN Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project Phase-II	INR	24.10.2013	119.16	182.13	198.83	249.01	56.11
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		119.16	182.13	198.83	249.01	56.11
Total	INR		286.73	314.47	282.03	423.45	56.11
Uttarakhand							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	8.54	0.00
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.54	0.00

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	8.54	0.00
IDA International Development Association	INR		7.20	29.96	74.79	138.20	69.46
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	10.65	5.84	28.62	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	10.65	5.84	28.62	0.00
5369-IN Uttarakhand Decentralised Watershed Development Project Phase-II-GRAMYA II	INR	30.05.2014	7.20	19.31	68.95	109.58	69.46
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		7.20	19.31	68.95	109.58	69.46
Total	INR		7.20	29.96	74.79	146.74	69.46
West Bengal							
IDA International Development Association	INR		0.00	150.63	100.28	195.11	133.00
5014-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	INR	21.12.2011	0.00	150.63	100.28	195.11	133.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		0.00	150.63	100.28	195.11	133.00
Total	INR		0.00	150.63	100.28	195.11	133.00
Grand Total			2,389.29	2,585.59	2,497.55	2,796.01	868.71

Note: Data for current financial year (2018-2019) upto 26.07.2018. Provisional 2017-2018, 2016-2017

Aid, Accounts & Audit Division

Utilisation of Government Grants from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019

(INR in crore)

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Bihar							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46
9147-IND JFPR-Assistance for Improving Small Farmers' Access to Market in Bi & Maha	INR	21.11.2011	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46
AGRD Agriculture	INR		0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46

State/Donor/Loan/Sector	Currency	Agree Dt.	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		2.33	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
TF096841 Bihar Flood Management Implementation Support Project II	INR	31.05.2010	2.33	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRMN Water Resources Management	INR		2.33	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		2.95	1.95	0.00	0.00	1.46
Central Govt.							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	INR		4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TF094442 National Agricultural Innovation Project	INR	26.08.2009	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	INR		4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra							
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		1.79	0.00	0.57	1.55	0.00
9147-IND JFPR-Assistance for Improving Small Farmers' Access to Market in Bi & Maha	INR	21.11.2011	1.79	0.00	0.57	1.55	0.00
AGRDR Agriculture	INR		1.79	0.00	0.57	1.55	0.00
Total	INR		1.79	0.00	0.57	1.55	0.00
Grand Total			9.19	1.95	0.57	1.55	1.46

Note: Data for current financial year (2018-2019) upto 26.07.2018. Provisional 2017-2018, 2016-2017

[English]

Fertilizer Requirement for Kharif Season

2149. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide gap in the availability and requirement of fertilizers to the farmers in the country for the Kharif season;

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

(c) whether farmers are required to pay 20% more for fertilizers at present;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam, the projected requirement, availability & sales of fertilizers [Urea and P&K(DAP, MOP & NPK)] in the country for the Kharif season'18 (from April'18 to June'18) is

*Cumulative requirement and availability of fertilizers
Kharif' 18 (upto June' 18)*

<figures in lakh MT>

Year	Requirement	Availability	Sales
2018-19 (upto June'18)	120.51	149.13	109.46

It can be seen from the tables above that there is no shortage of any fertilizer as availability is more than the sales.

(c) and (d) Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 & Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP. There is no report from States regarding farmers paying 20% more for fertilizers.

(e) Following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure timely supply of Urea and other fertilizers to the farmers across the country:

Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.

On the basis of month-wise & State-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS);
- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.

(iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

(iv) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalised well in advance to ensure timely availability.

Thus, Department of Fertilizers ensures adequate availability of fertilizers to the farmers. However, distribution within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The availability of fertilizers is adequate in the country.

[Translation]

National Horticulture Mission

2150. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM), State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether various States including Chhattisgarh have requested the Union Government for inclusion of more districts under the said schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof separately, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is likely to consider the inclusion of more districts proposed by the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) State-wise details of the total number of districts included under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) are given in the enclosed Statement I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, under MIDH since 2014-15 requests from various States:- 2 from Tamil Nadu, 1 from Bihar, 3 from Chhattisgarh, 2 from Madhya Pradesh, 1 from Rajasthan and 1 from Uttar Pradesh have been received for inclusion of more districts under the MIDH.

Under NFSM Scheme, there is a fix criteria for selection of districts under various crops as under:

Rice/Wheat

- Districts with area > 50,000 ha and yield below State average yield under NFSM-Rice and NFSM-Wheat.
- All districts of North Eastern States (except Assam) with atleast 5000 ha area under Rice have been selected.
- Districts with atleast 15000 ha area under Rice or Wheat in hill States of HP, J&K, and Uttarakhand have been selected.

Coarse Cereals (Maize/Barley)

- The districts covering 70% of the total Coarse Cereals area of the State have been selected.

• Nutri-Cereals

Districts have > 10,000 ha area under Jowar, Bajra and 5000 ha area for Finger Millet (Ragi) and 2000 ha area for Small Millets.

Details of districts included are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) On the issue of inclusion of more districts under MIDH, the view of the department is that while finalizing/identifying districts for inclusion under MIDH, a cluster approach for developing potential horticultural crops for ensuring backward and forwarded linkages was adopted. The selection of the district was decided on the comparative advantage of crops based on agro climatic conditions and potential for developing marketing opportunities. No new districts are being added as this may result in thinning out of already limited resources.

However, there is a provision under MIDH Scheme for setting up of infrastructure units relating to post harvest

management, marketing and other project based activities in non MIDH districts, provided there is a clear linkage of the units with the horticulture produce. Apart from this, activities for development of horticulture in non-MIDH districts can be carried out under other Government Schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc.

Under NFSM Scheme, the inclusion of more districts is considered as per criteria given in part (b) and (c) above.

Statement-I

State-wise Districts covered under MIDH

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Districts*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Two (2)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Eleven (11)
3.	Bihar	Twenty Three (23)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Nineteen (19)
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	One (1)
6.	Delhi	One (1)
7.	Goa	Two (2)
8.	Gujarat	Fifteen (15)
9.	Haryana	Eighteen (18)
10.	Jharkhand	Seventeen (17)
11.	Karnataka	Thirty (30)
12.	Kerala	Fourteen (14)
13.	Lakshadweep	One (1)
14.	Maharashtra	Thirty Three (33)
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Thirty Nine (39)
16.	Odisha	Twenty Four (24)
17.	Punjab	Eighteen (18)
18.	Puducherry	Four (4)
19.	Rajasthan	Twenty Four (24)
20.	Tamil Nadu	Twenty (20)
21.	Telangana	Nine (9)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Forty Five (45)
23.	West Bengal	Fourteen (14)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Districts*
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Twenty One (21)
25.	Assam	Thirty Three (33)
26.	Manipur	Sixteen (16)
27.	Meghalaya	Eleven (11)
28.	Mizoram	Eight (8)
29.	Nagaland	Eleven (11)
30.	Sikkim	Four (4)
31.	Tripura	Tripura (4)
32.	Himachal Pradesh	Twelve (12)
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Twenty Two (22)
34.	Uttarakhand	Thirteen (13)
Total		Five Hundred Thirty Nine (539)

* Subsequent to identification of districts for MIDH implementation, some of the MIDH districts were bifurcated/merged.

Statement-II

State-wise Districts covered under NFSM

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Number of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	26
8.	Haryana	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
11.	Jharkhand	24
12.	Karnataka	30
13.	Kerala	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	

1	2	3
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	11
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	11
20.	Odisha	30
21.	Punjab	22
22.	Rajasthan	33
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	30
25.	Telangana	9
26.	Tripura	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75
28.	Uttarakhand	13
29.	West Bengal	18
Total		638

Statement-II

State-wise details of inclusion of districts under NFSM

Sl. No.	State	State-wise details of inclusion of districts under NFSM
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	After bifurcation of State of Andhra Pradesh, 5 districts are included under rice, all 13 districts are covered under pulses and 6 districts are covered under coarse cereals.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	State included under NFSM for Pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards.
3.	Chhattisgarh	In 2014-15, 12 districts were covered under rice, 18 districts were covered under Pulses and 5 districts were covered under coarse cereals. In 2016-17, 13 districts are covered under rice, 27 districts are covered under pulses and 9 districts were covered under coarse cereals.

1	2	3
4.	Goa	Goa State was not included in 2014-15. Goa is covered under NFSM-Pulses in 2016-17.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	State included under NFSM for pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards. In 2014-15, 9 districts were covered under wheat and now 11 districts are covered under wheat.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	State included under NFSM for pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards. In 2014-15, 5 districts were covered under wheat and now 8 districts are covered under wheat.
7.	Jharkhand	In 2014-15, 17 districts were covered under Pulses and now all 24 districts are covered under NFSM-Pulses.
8.	Kerala	Kerala State included under NFSM-Pulses from 2016-17.
9.	Manipur	State included under NFSM for Pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards.
10.	Meghalaya	State included under NFSM for Pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards.
11.	Mizoram	State included under NFSM for Pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards.
12.	Nagaland	State included under NFSM for Pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards.
13.	Sikkim	State included under NFSM for Pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards.
14.	Telangana	After bifurcation of State of Andhra Pradesh, 4 districts are covered under rice, all 9 districts under Pulses and 6 districts under Coarse cereals.

1	2	3
15.	Tripura	State included under NFSM for Pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards.
16.	Uttarakhand	State included under NFSM for Pulses and Coarse cereals from 2014-15 onwards.

Revival of Industries

2151. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for industrialization in Allahabad and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the schemes regarding revival of the big and small industrial units of Allahabad which have remained closed for some time;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated for the subsistence of workers engaged therein;

(d) if not, whether any scheme is likely to be started; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Department of Heavy Industry do not have any scheme for industrialisation for any specific State or city including city of Allahabad.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Cotton Production

2152. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage cotton production and the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether the Government imports and exports cotton products and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The total cotton production and consumption in the country during the current crop year *i.e.* 2018-19 is not available. However, State-wise estimated production of cotton, as per the Third Advance Estimates for the year 2017-18, is as under:—

State	Production (in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)
Andhra Pradesh	20.38
Gujarat	126.37
Haryana	16.26
Karnataka	12.24
Madhya Pradesh	18.69
Maharashtra	65.46
Odisha	4.02
Punjab	12.83
Rajasthan	18.93
Tamil Nadu	4.88
Telangana	47.54
Others	1.02
All-India	348.62

The total consumption of cotton in the country during 2017-18, as estimated by Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) in its meeting held on 16.6.2018, is 315.50 lakh bales.

(b) The Government has been implementing Cotton Development Programme with a focus on cropping system approach under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in major cotton growing States since 2014-15 to enhance production and productivity. Thrust has been given on transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to farmers. In addition, States can support Cotton Development Programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Further to provide remunerative prices to cotton cultivators in the country, Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Cotton for 2018-19

season at Rs. 5150/- per quintal for medium staple and at Rs. 5450/- per quintal for long staple. This provides margin of 50 per cent over all India paid out cost including family labour.

As a result of various initiatives taken by the Government, India has become a major cotton producer in the world and is also a net cotton surplus country.

(c) The details of imports and exports of cotton products for the year 2017-18 (provisional) are given as under:—

Cotton Products	Imports (in tonnes)	Value of Imports (in million USD)	Exports (in tonnes)	Value of Exports (in million USD)
Cotton	-	472.20	-	5480.22
Fabrics, Made ups etc.				
Cotton Raw (including waste)	469126	979.32	1097492	1887.48
Cotton Yarn	6503	31.88	1097388	3424.92
Ready Made Garment (RMG)	-	350.94	-	8510.67
Cotton including accessories				

Setting Up of Vegetable Clusters

2153. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for setting up of vegetable clusters in various States of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the number of such clusters set up by the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has involved private players in setting up of vegetable clusters in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the other comprehensive measures adopted by the Government during the current year to maintain balance between the demand and supply of vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Mission for Integrated Development Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented for the holistic development of horticulture sector in the country covering fruits, vegetables, roots and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo through various interventions.

Under MIDH, cluster-based approach is adopted for production and linking it with available infrastructure, or to be created, for post harvest management, processing, marketing and export. While selecting the cluster, preference is given to those areas where natural resource base and water resources have been developed. Special emphasis is also given for adoption of area based cluster approach towards developing regionally differentiated crops, which are agro-climatically most suitable for the State/Region. However, the details of clusters including vegetables are not maintained at the Central level.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry. However, under MIDH for the current financial year, States/UTs were requested to make sub-plan for development of crop Clusters of major horticulture crops including vegetables and make provisions in their current years' Action Plan for development of these clusters.

Workshop on Food Vendor's Hygiene and Safety Standards

2154. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to organize more workshops in Thanjavur District, under the auspices of the "Swachh Bharat Pakhwada", by the Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) regarding street vendors hygiene and food safety standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT), Thanjavur Tamil Nadu, an autonomous Institution under administrative control of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, has planned for one day food safety awareness programme for street vendors on 03.08.2018 at Thanjavur as per its schedule of Swachh Bharat Action Plan under the auspices of Swachh Bharat Pakhwada. In addition, IIFPT has also planned one day awareness programme on personnel hygiene and cleanliness drive for the school students at St. Maris School, Thirukanurpatti village, Thanjavur district on 02.08.2018.

Procurement of Foodgrains

2155. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is not procuring the foodgrains from the farmers which is posing a serious problem to the farmers in selling their output and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission in the agriculture sector and if so, the details thereof along with the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies across the country. The procurement policy is open ended. Under this policy, whatever food grains are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period & conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Government agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. Further, pulses of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) are also procured from farmers under Price Support System (PSS), as per its prescribed guidelines at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. However, if producer/

farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

(b) Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', submitted by the Swaminathan Commission, which contained major recommendations of the Commission, the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), which was constituted for preparation of Plan of Action, identified 201 Action Points for NPF, 2007, where necessary action had to be taken. Of the 201 number of action points identified, 192 numbers have already been implemented.

Over-Population in Urban Areas

2156. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of overcrowding/over-population in majority of urban areas in the country including Delhi, Bangalore and Mumbai, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to decongest over-populated urban areas including Delhi, Bangalore and Mumbai and also to address rural migration to urban areas; and

(c) the extent to which the plan to decongest Delhi by developing ring towns has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per the Census 2011, the total urban population increased from 286.11 million to 377.10

million showing an increase of 31.8 %, during the period 2001-2011. The rate of increase of population in 53 major cities during the same period is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The density of population (persons per sq.km) in the cities of Delhi, Bangalore and Mumbai is 19660, 11470 and 15517 respectively. The density of the 53 cities is given in the enclosed Statement-II The reasons for high urban population growth are (i) large scale in-migration to urban areas from rural areas and (ii) natural growth of the urban population.

(b) Urban development is a State subject and the State Governments in their efforts to decongest over-populated urban areas prepare the Metropolitan Region Plans. The examples of such plans are NCR Regional Plan 2021, Draft Mumbai Metropolitan Region Plan 2036, Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Plan 2031 and Hyderabad Metropolitan Region Plan 2031. These plans have advocated decentralization of economic activities from the congested core areas.

(c) The relative share of Delhi in the population of NCR has been steadily increasing during the period 1981-2001. Keeping this in view, NCR Plan 2021, has been prepared to reduce the burden on infrastructure in Delhi. The plan envisages development of Central National Capital Region (CNCR) towns like Ghaziabad-Loni, Noida, Gurgaon-Manesar, Faridabad-Ballabgarh, Bahadurgarh, and Sonapat-Kundli. The Ministry is funding projects for De-congestion of Delhi from the Urban Development Fund (UDF). A list of such projects is given in the enclosed Statement-III

Statement-I

Metropolitan Urban Agglomerations and Cities in India in 2011 and the decadal variations in their population since 1951

Sl. No.	U.A./City (as per 2011 Census)	Population										Decadal Growth (%)				
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1.	Agra U.A.	375665	508680	634622	747318	948063	1,331,339	1,746,467	35.41	24.76	17.76	26.86	40.43	31.18		
2.	Ahmadabad U.A.	877329	1206001	1760950	2557560	3312216	4,525,013	6,352,254	37.46	46.02	45.24	29.51	36.62	40.38		
3.	Allahabad U.A.	332295	430730	513036	650070	844546	1,042,229	1,216,719	29.62	19.11	26.71	29.92	23.41	16.74		
4.	Amritsar U.A.	336114	390055	454805	594844	708835	1,003,917	1,183,705	16.05	16.6	30.79	19.16	41.63	17.91		
5.	Asansol U.A.	156165	256426	318477	502558	763939	1,067,369	1,243,008	64.2	24.2	57.8	52.01	39.72	16.46		
6.	Aurangabad U.A.	66636	97701	165253	316421	592709	892,483	1,189,376	46.62	69.14	91.48	87.32	50.58	33.27		
7.	Bangalore U.A.	786343	1206961	1664208	2921751	4130288	5,701,446	8,499,399	53.49	37.88	75.56	41.36	38.04	49.07		
8.	Bhopal U.A.	102333	222948	384859	671018	1062771	1,458,416	1,883,381	17.87	7262	74.35	58.38	37.23	29.14		
9.	Chennai U.A.	1542333	1944502	3169930	4289347	5421985	6,560,242	8,696,010	26.08	63.02	35.31	26.41	20.99	32.56		
10.	Coimbatore U.A.	287334	448201	736203	920355	1100746	1,461,139	2,151,466	55.99	64.26	25.01	19.6	32.74	47.25		
11.	Chandigarh U.A.	NA	99262	232940	422841	575829	808,515	1,025,682	NA	34.67	81.52	36.18	40.41	26.86		
12.	Delhi U.A.	1437134	2359408	3647023	5729283	8419084	12,877,470	16,314,838	64.17	54.57	57.09	46.95	52.96	26.69		
13.	Dhanbad U.A.	73602	230394	458016	685240	815005	1,065,327	1,195,298	1303	98.8	49.61	18.94	30.71	12.20		
14.	Durg Bhilai nager U.A.	20249	133230	245124	490214	685474	927,864	1,064,077	57.96	83.99	99.99	39.83	35.36	14.68		
15.	Faridabad (M.Corp.)	37393	59039	122817	330864	617717	1,055,938	1,404,653	57.89	108.03	1694	86.7	70.94	33.02		
16.	Greater Mumbai U.A.	3216904	4515495	6591667	9421962	12596243	16,434,386	18,414,288	40.37	45.98	42.94	33.69	30.47	12.05		
17.	Ghaziabad U.A.	43745	70438	137033	287170	511759	968,256	2,358,525	61.02	94.54	109.56	78.21	89.20	143.58		
18.	Gwalior U.A.	241577	300587	406140	555862	717780	865,548	1,101,981	24.43	35.12	36.86	29.13	20.59	27.32		
19.	Hyderabad U.A.	1135758	1254759	1815117	2607770	4344437	5,742,036	7,749,334	10.48	44.66	43.67	66.6	32.17	34.96		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20.	Indore U.A.	310859	394941	560936	829327	1109056	1,516,918	2,167,447	27.05	4203	47.85	33.73	36.78	42.88
21.	Jabalpur U.A.	256998	367014	534845	757303	888916	1,098,000	1,267,564	42.81	45.73	41.59	17.38	23.52	15.44
22.	Jaipur (M. Corp)*	304380	410376	636768	1015160	1518235	2,322,575	3,073,350	3482	5517	59.42	49.56	52.98	32.33
23.	Jamshedpur U.A.	218162	328044	440426	680054	829171	1,104,713	1,337,131	50.37	34.26	54.41	21.93	33.23	21.04
24.	Jodhpur U.A.	180717	224760	317612	506345	666279	860,818	1,137,815	24.37	41.31	59.42	31.59	29.20	32.18
25.	Kanpur U.A.	705383	971062	1275242	1639064	2029889	2,715,555	2,920,067	37.66	31.32	28.53	23.84	33.78	7.53
26.	Kochi U.A.	211729	333882	554298	824926	1140605	1,355,972	2,117,990	57.69	66.02	48.82	38.27	18.88	56.20
27.	Kolkata U.A.	4669559	5983669	7420300	9194018	11021918	13,205,697	14,112,536	28.14	24.01	23.9	19.88	19.81	6.87
28.	Kota MC	65107	120345	212991	358241	537371	703,150	1,001,365	84.84	76.98	68.20	50.00	30.85	42.41
29.	Kozhikode U.A.	178187	299610	458016	546058	801190	880,247	2,030,519	68.14	52.87	19.22	46.72	109.87	130.68
30.	Kannur U.A.	82471	169335	135967	417185	463962	498,207	1,642,892	105.33	80.29	206.83	11.21	107.38	229.76
31.	Kallam U.A.	66126	123291	166079	258552	362572	380,091	1,110,005	86.45	34.70	55.68	40.23	104.83	192.04
32.	Lucknow U.A.	496861	655673	813982	1007604	1669204	2,245,509	2,901,474	31.96	24.14	23.79	65.66	34.53	29.21
33.	Ludhiana (M. Corp.)	153795	244032	401176	607052	1042740	1,398,467	1,613,878	58.67	64.39	51.32	7177	34.11	15.40
34.	Madurai U.A.	370791	490882	708445	906945	1085914	1,203,095	1,462,420	32.39	44.32	28.02	19.73	10.79	21.55
35.	Meerut U.A.	245179	294853	383106	542998	849799	1,161,716	1,424,908	20.26	29.93	41.74	56.5	36.7	2266
36.	Maappuram U.A.	10357	12276	47736	93745	142204	170,409	1,698,645	18.53	88.86	96.38	51.69	19.83	896.80
37.	Nagpur U.A.	449099	643659	866076	1219461	1684006	2,129,500	2,497,777	43.32	34.56	40.8	36.45	27.97	17.29
38.	Nashik U.A.	156888	215576	271681	443003	725341	1,152,326	1,562,769	37.41	26.03	63.06	63.73	58.87	35.62
39.	Patna U.A.	326163	414811	551210	918903	1099647	1,697,976	2,046,652	27.18	32.88	66.71	19.67	54.41	20.53
40.	Pune U.A.	608634	790798	1135034	1722186	2493987	3,760,636	5,049,968	29.93	43.53	51.73	44.82	50.79	34.28
41.	Rajkot U.A.	132069	194145	300612	445076	654490	1,003,015	1,390,933	47	54.84	48.06	47.05	53.25	38.68
42.	Ranchl U.A.	106849	140253	266545	502771	614795	863,495	1,126,741	31.26	9005	88.63	22.28	40.45	30.49
43.	Raipur U.A.	89804	139792	205986	338245	462694	700,113	1,122,555	55.66	47.35	64.21	36.79	51.31	60.34

44. Surat U.A.	237394	317519	493001	923865	1518950	2,811,614	4,585,367	33.75	55.27	87.4	6441	85.1	63.09
45. Srinagar U.A.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	988,210	1,273,312	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.85
46. Thrissur U.A.	75342	73038	102198	239614	275053	330,122	1,854,783	96.94	39.92	34.46	14.79	20.02	461.85
47. Thiruvananthapuram U.A.	191343	297819	435473	520125	826225	889,63.5	1,687,406	55.65	46.22	19.44	58.85	107.67	89.67
48. Tirchirappalli U.A.	294233	338881	464624	609548	711862	866,354	1,021,717	15.17	37.11	31.19	16.79	2170	17.93
49. Vadodara U.A.	211407	309716	473197	782403	1126824	1,491,045	1,817,191	46.5	52.78	65.34	44.02	32.32	21.87
50. Varanasi U.A.	369799	505952	535175	797152	1030853	1,203,961	1,435,113	36.82	25.54	25.5	29.32	15.79	19.20
51. Vijayawada U.A.	186394	269536	395084	613722	845756	1,039,518	1,491,202	44.61	46.58	55.34	37.81	22.91	43.45
52. Visakhapatnam U.A.	108042	211190	363467	603630	1057118	1,345,938	1,730,320	95.47	72.1	66.08	75.13	27.32	28.56
53. Vasi Virar City MC	19640	28238	44909	52398	83734	174,396	1,221,233	43.78	59.04	16.68	59.80	208.27	600.26
Total (1-53)	23158670	32046785	45630417	66619137	89619796	121,057,926	160,725,506	38.38	42.07	44.12	36.42	35.23	32.77
Urban Pop of India**	61986496	78343288	108255756	156419768	215771612	286,119,689	377,105,760	26.39	38.18	44.49	37.94	32.60	31.80

*Figures for 1951 to 1991 pertain to Jaipur U.A. as given in "Census of India, 1991 (Part II- A (II)- Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901"

**Excludes the figures of Jammu & Kashmir from 1901-1991, where census was not conducted in 1991. Also excludes the figures of Assam of 1981 where Census was not held in 1981

Source 1. Census of India, 1991 (Part II-A (II) - Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901"

2. Census of India, 2011

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Town/City	State/UTs	Population Density
1	2	3	4
1.	Pune	Maharashtra	40093
2.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	35173
3.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	26553
4.	Kolkata	West Bengal	24306
5.	Delhi	Delhi	19660
6.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	19589
7.	Hyderabad	Telangana	19543
8.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	16679
9.	Patna	Bihar	15640
10.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	15517
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	14598
12.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13438
13.	Surat	Gujarat	13304
14.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13152
15.	Ahmadabad	Gujarat	11895
16.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	11569
17.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	11470
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	11401
19.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	10377
20.	Ludhiana	Punjab	10158
21.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	9950
22.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	9197
23.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	9184
24.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	8485
25.	Rajkot	Gujarat	8405
26.	Amritsar	Punjab	8326

1	2	3	4
27.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	8077
28.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	7494
29.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	7092
30.	Faridabad	Haryana	6932
31.	Jamshedpur (NAC)	Jharkhand	6790
32.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	6598
33.	Vadodara	Gujarat	6485
34.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	6315
35.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	6290
36.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	6285
37.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	6130
38.	Kollam	Kerala	6091
39.	Kochi	Kerala	6077
40.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	6071
41.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	5768
42.	Nashik	Maharashtra	5735
43.	Kannur (M)	Kerala	5152
44.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	5069
45.	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	Chhattisgarh	4564
46.	Asansol	West Bengal	4503
47.	Kozhikode	Kerala	4419
48.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	4238
49.	Vasai-Virar City (M. Corp)	Maharashtra	3827
50.	GVMC	Andhra Pradesh	3365
51.	Thrissur	Kerala	3115
52.	Kota	Rajasthan	1901
53.	Malappuram (M)	Kerala	1742

Computed from Census of India, 2011.

Statement-III

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	Approved UDF Funding
1.	Integrated Transit Corridor Development Plan along Mathura Road, Bhairon Marg, Mahatma Gandhi Marg and connecting Mathura Road to Mahatma Gandhi Marg <i>via</i> Underground Tunnel below Pragati	928.17	739.19

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	Approved UDF Funding
	Maidan. The Project includes underground tunnel, underpass, clover leaves, FOBs, Loops, ramps footpaths, road work including road signage, street light works, ventilation of tunnel, drainage, rain water harvesting and allied works.		
2.	Construction of flyover passes between Northern Mahipalpur by pass road and Airport Road near Hanuman Mandir, New Delhi.	188.00	150.40
3.	Construction of Flyover-cum-ROB on UER-I at Narela.	437.21	349.77
4.	Construction of skywalk and FOB at the Junction of Sikandra Road, Mathura Road, Tilak Marg and Bhadur Shah Marg at 'W' Point near Hans Bhawan	54.34	43.47
5.	Road corridor improvement of Ring Road from ISBT Kashmiri Gate to Shalimgarh Bypass including construction of up-ramp for U turn to join with existing elevated loop at ISBT Kashmiri Gate, widening of road by shifting entry/exit subway near Nigam Bodh Ghat (Project cost Rs. 18.68 crore, Approved UDF funding Rs. 14.94 crore	18.68	14.94
6.	Construction of Grade Separator at Rani Jhansi Road (Project Cost Rs. 200.00 crore. Approved UDF funding Rs. 85.00 crore).	200.00	85.00

Orphan Drugs

2157. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has recommended exemption of 'orphan drugs' and unbranded generic drugs from price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has considered the views of the NITI Aayog, if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is ensuring that such a decision would not have an adverse impact on the society, particularly with regard to orphan drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has suggested certain amendments to the Drugs (Prices

Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO-2013). During stakeholder consultations on the same, NITI Aayog has recommended that orphan drugs and unbranded generic drugs should be included in the ambit of para 32 of DPCO-2013 which gives exemption to certain categories of drugs from price control. The final view on the same is taken after consulting all the stakeholders and on the merits of the proposals with overall public interest in view which is an ongoing process.

Availability of Price Controlled Drugs

2158. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the availability of drugs brought under price control during the last six years;

(b) if so, the details and findings of such study;

(c) whether the Government has any data on the sale of medicines brought under price control; and

(d) if so, the details for the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA):

(a) and (b) No, Madam. As an ongoing process, the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) effectively monitors the production and availability of medicines mainly through the Drugs Control Administration of State Governments. Whenever shortage is reported by the State Drug Controllers or when the matter comes to the notice of NPPA, remedial steps are taken for ensuring availability of

drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places of shortage.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per the All Indian Origin Chemists & Distributors Limited (AIOCD Ltd.) (Pharma Trac Data) Report, the annual turnover of Scheduled formulations for the year ending 31.3.2018 is Rs. 19,767 crore.

The Annual Turnover for the last five years is as follows:

(Amount in crore)

Drugs	Year ending 31.3.2014	Year ending 31.3.2014	Year ending 31.3.2014	Year ending 31.3.2014	Year ending 31.3.2014
Scheduled	16,507	18,068	20,320	19,864	19,767
Non-Scheduled	63,477	72,501	82,294	93,064	99,618
Total	79,983	90,570	1,02,614	1,12,929	1,19,386

The Annual Turnover data reveals that the sale of medicines brought under price control is increasing over the last 5 years.

[Translation]

Bhavantar Yojana

2159. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives together with the State Governments or has formulated a scheme on the lines of Bhavantar Yojana of Madhya Pradesh to mitigate the inconvenience of the farmers facing long queues in terms of wheat procurement;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan formulated by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) No such scheme on the lines of Bhavantar Yojana has been formulated/under implementation in the Government in terms of wheat procurement. However, Government has taken several steps *viz.*, encourage State Governments to undertake decentralized procurement of foodgrains, increase

the procurement centres and procurement of wheat etc. to reduce difficulties and mitigate the inconvenience of the farmers facing long queues in terms of wheat procurement.

[English]

Maintenance of DDA Flats

2160. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to take up maintenance and repairing work of outer walls, windows-chhajjas (cover), rain water pipes, water pipelines and staircases of DDA Flats, Pocket-7, as have been done recently in DDA Flats, Pocket-3 and Pocket-4, Sector-12, Dwarka, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said work would be initiated since the conditions of outer walls, windows, pipes and staircases of DDA flats in Pocket-7 are very poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the said housing pocket-7 sector-12 Dwarka has been completed in the year 2002 and the allotment of flats has been carried out up to 2007. The liability of DDA is upto 3 years from the date of allotment. DDA has further informed that there is no proposal to take up maintenance work in Pocket-7, Sector-12, Dwarka.

Easing Visa Related Services

2161. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any mechanism to allow foreign tourists and travellers to avail of paperless and cashless visa-related services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the mechanism is a centralized, transparent online platform;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of number of tourists who have availed these services till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The Govt. of India has introduced e-Visa and e-FRRO services for foreign tourists and travellers. These services are completely online, centralized and transparent. e-FRRO facilities are available in the offices of 12 (twelve) Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs) (*i.e.* Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bengalure, Calicut, Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai and Trivandrum). It is a web based application aimed to build centralized online platform for foreigners for availing visa and immigration related services in India and to provide faceless, cashless and paperless services to foreigners. Using this application, foreigners can apply online on the portal and obtain the service(s) through e-mail/post without appearing in person at the FRRO offices. e-Visa scheme is presently available for the national of 165 countries. Through this scheme the Government has provided paperless and cashless services through its online portal www.indianvisaonline.gov.in/e-visa where the applicants pay the processing fee online after which e-visa is processed and Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) is issued to the applicant. The foreigners may show the soft copy/print out of ETA to airlines and immigration officials for travelling to India.

Under e-FRRO Scheme, more than 56000 services have been granted by 12 FRROs since April, 2018 and more than 49,43000 e-Visa applications have been

processed since inception (*i.e.* Nov, 2014) of e-Visa Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Sown Area

2162. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the total sown areas as on July this year stands at 333.76 lakh hectares as compared to 388.89 lakh hectares at the same time last year;
- (b) if so, the comparative details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (c) the details of kharif crops which have seen less sowing in the country during the current monsoon season; and
- (d) whether the Government is making any action plan to deal with the shortage in production occurring due to less sowing 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) As per latest reports received from State Governments the area coverage under Kharif crops during the current season (as on 27.07.2018) has been 737.96 lakh hectares as compared to 797.69 lakh hectares of area coverage during the corresponding period of last year. The sowing of Kharif crops picks up with the advancement of monsoon and adequate rainfall for the sowing of specific crops. The sowing period of Kharif crops in the country is up to month of August. The State-wise comparative position of area coverage under Kharif crops during the current year (as on 27.07.2018) *vis-à-vis* corresponding period of last year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Details of Kharif crops where sowing progress as on 27.07.2018 is less as compared to last year are given in the table below:—

Crop	Area Coverage		Absolute Difference
	during Kharif season		
	2018-19	2017-18	
Rice	197.63	225.60	-27.97
Pulses	103.35	113.24	-9.89
Coarse Cereals	136.23	148.33	-12.10
Oilseeds	140.74	142.39	-1.65
Cotton	102.51	111.38	-8.87
Jute & Mesta	6.98	7.04	-0.06

(d) It is too early to assess the production of Kharif crops for the current season. However, in order to mitigate the impact of weather related challenges, Indian Council for Agricultural Research Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (ICAR-CRIDA) has developed the District Agriculture Contingency Plan (DACP) for 623 districts containing suitable technology interventions and circulated to all State Agriculture Departments. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has also issued advisory to the States to implement contingency plan as per their local need.

Statement

Area Coverage under Kharif Crops during the current year i.e. 2018-19 (As on 27.07.2018) as compared to corresponding period of last year

Sl. No.	State	Area Coverage		Absolute Change
		This Year	Last Year	
		3	4	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.01	14.38	1.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.87	2.05	-0.18
3.	Assam	9.26	12.12	-2.86
4.	Bihar	16.69	30.83	-14.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.46	34.81	-1.35
6.	Goa	0.21	0.22	-0.01
7.	Gujarat	47.30	61.65	-14.35

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	25.57	25.26	0.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.91	3.86	0.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.11	3.28	-0.16
11.	Jharkhand	6.10	9.81	-3.72
12.	Karnataka	40.97	40.12	0.85
13.	Kerala	0.52	0.57	-0.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	112.49	105.15	7.34
15.	Maharashtra	119.52	128.06	-8.53
16.	Manipur	0.32	1.69	-1.37
17.	Meghalaya	1.10	1.17	-0.08
18.	Mizoram	0.35	0.20	0.15
19.	Nagaland	1.91	2.01	-0.10
20.	Odisha	22.11	27.40	-5.29
21.	Punjab	34.67	34.80	-0.13
22.	Rajasthan	98.98	108.14	-9.17
23.	Sikkim	0.16	0.15	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.46	6.00	1.46
25.	Telangana	30.26	29.36	0.89
26.	Tripura	11.51	12.97	-1.46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	72.16	80.61	-8.45
28.	Uttarakhand	4.39	4.35	0.04
29.	West Bengal	13.00	14.07	-1.06
30.	Others	2.59	2.59	0.00
All-India		737.96	797.69	-59.73

National Livestock Mission

2163. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to release the outstanding amount of Rs. 5.74 crore for Rajasthan under the National Livestock Mission; sub Mission; Feed and Fodder Development Project;

(b) if so, the time by which the said amount is likely to be released by the Government; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) A total amount of Rs. 5.60 crore was considered as total project cost under Feed & Fodder Development Project during 2017-18 out of which Rs. 3.36 crore was Central Share. This amount of Rs. 3.36 crore has already been released by this department for Rajasthan State under Feed & Fodder Development Project of National Livestock Mission.

(c) Not applicable.

[English]

Funds for Drinking Water

2164. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds has been allocated for providing drinking water and laying sewer pipes in Nashik, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the work done through the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Water Supply and Sewerage & Septage Management are the major components of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). However, funds are not allocated city/sector wise. Under AMRUT, selection, appraisal, approval and implementation of individual projects is done by the concerned State/UT. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs approves only the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/Union Territories (UTs) and releases Central Assistance as per Mission guidelines.

For the State of Maharashtra, the Ministry has approved SAAPs worth Rs. 7,759.32 crore for the entire Mission period, which includes Water Supply projects costing Rs. 3,769.70 crore and Sewerage projects costing Rs. 3,715.62 crore.

In Nashik, State Government has taken up one project in Sewerage sector at a cost of Rs. 82.25 crore for which contract has been awarded.

[Translation]

Linkage of Aadhaar to PDS

2165. DR. BANSNILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made the Aadhaar Card compulsory for procurement of foodgrains from Public Distribution System and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether foodgrains/ration is being distributed without Aadhaar Card also in various States of the country at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(d) whether the Government has stipulated any time-frame to provide foodgrains/ration without Aadhaar Card and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh?

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

Besides, this Department has issued clear 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 or cash transfer of food subsidy 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.

Beneficiaries under NFSA including those in Chhattisgarh, who do not possess Aadhaar are required to make application as per provisions of above Notification latest by 30.9.2018, for Aadhaar enrolment by giving their name, address, mobile number with Ration Card number and other details with their fair price shop owners or through the web portal provided for the purpose by State/UT.

Opening of New PMBJAKs

2166. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras functioning in Madhya Pradesh, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open new Jan Aushadhi Kendras under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the number of such kendras proposed to be opened, location-wise; and

(d) the efforts made to set up the said Kendras at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As on 24.07.2018, 91 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' are functional in Madhya Pradesh. Location-wise details of these 91 PMBJP Kendras

are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes Madam. As on 24.07.2018, 3875 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 34 States/Union Territories of the country. Government endeavors to cover all States, Union Territories, Districts, Tehsils, Blocks and Gram Panchayats of the country by opening more PMBJP Kendras across the country.

(c) As per the approval of Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for continuation of PMBJP Scheme for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20, 1000 PMBJP Kendras have been projected to be opened in each year across the country.

(d) To achieve the objective of opening PMBJP Kendras across the country, following actions have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with 13 State Governments/State Government Bodies for opening PMBJP Kendras in Government Hospitals or other Government building premises across the country.
- (ii) Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have also been signed with 20 Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)/Trusts/Other Organizations for opening PMBJP Kendras in different parts of the country.
- (iii) Application fee for opening PMBJP Kendras waived off so that more people can apply under the scheme.
- (iv) Applications were invited in various newspapers for opening PMBJP Kendras in the country.
- (v) Online applications are invited for opening PMBJP Kendras at the website of Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) (the implementing agency of PMBJP).
- (vi) Application form is also available at the website of BPPI for submitting application offline at the address of BPPI.

Statement*Location-wise details of 91 PMBJP Kendras functional in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District	Address
1.	Alirajpur	Shop No/Plot No-8, Jawahar Marg, Jobat, Alirajpur-457990
2.	Balaghat	Shop. No.1, Patel Complex, Novelty House Road, Balaghat-481001
3.	Mandsaur	Kachriya Road, Pipaliya Mandi, Mandsaur-458664
4.		Shop No./Plot No. 01, Hospital Chouraha, Bus Stand Road, Garoth, Mandsour-458880
5.		Shop No./Plot No:0, Main Road Shamgarh, Mandsaur
6.		Shop No./Plot No: Ward No.-14, Kheda Road, Sitamau, Mandsour
7.		Shop No./Plot No: Nai Abadi, Tarnod Road, Suwasara, Mandsour
8.		Shop No./Plot No: 03, Hospital Road, Sitamau, Mandsaur
9.	Ashok Nagar	Shop No./Plot No: H N365, Ward No 12, Vidisa Road, Ashok Nagar-473331
10.		Shop No./Plot No., Ward No.4, Near Govt. Hospital, Essagard-473335
11.	Bhopal	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Shop No. 2, Gurudev Ravindra Nath Tagore Parisar, 2-C, Saket Nagar, Bhopal, M.P.-462024
12.		DK 2/412/23, Danish Kunj, Kolar Road, Tehsil-Huzur-462042
13.		Shop No. 6, Tarun Bazar, Tulsi Nagar, Bhopal-462003
14.		Shop No./Plot No. 15, Siddhi Complex, Vineet Kunj, Sec A, Kolar Road Huzur, District-Bhopal-462042
15.		Shop.No-5, Allahabad Road, Near Tamer Petrol Pump, Tehsil: Huzur, 486003
16.		Shop No/Plot No. Shop No.1, Plot No. 315/2A, Saket Nagar, Tehsil-Huzur, District-Bhopal
17.		Shop No./Plot No: 42/16, Shop No.1, H.No.1, Roop Nagar By Pass Road, Karond, Huzur, Bhopal
18.		Shop No./Plot No: AIIMS Main Hospital Building Lower Ground Floor, Block No.12, Saket Nagar, Phanda, Huzur, Bhopal
19.	Chhatarpur	Beside Lucky Tractor, Near Bus Stand, Jhansi Road, 471001
20.		Shop No./Plot No.: Shop of Kapil Pratap Singh, Ward No. 07 Infront of Hotel Ramada, Airport Road Khajuraho, Khajuraho, Tehsil: Rajnagar, District: Chhatarpur, Pincode: 471606
21.		Daksh Institute of Pharmaceuticals
22.	Chhindwara	Shop No./Plot No: 00 I/F District Hospital, Gate No 02, Shop No.05, Chhindwara-480001
23.		Shop No./Plot No. 20, First Floor, Tilak Market Seoni Road, Tehsil- Chhindwara-480001
24.	Damoh	Shop No./Plot No.1, Govt. Hospital Compound, Tendukheda-470880
25.		Shop No./Plot No.01, Ward-15, Thana Road, Tehsil-Patharia-470666
26.		Shop.No.-38, Guru Golwalkar Market, Infront of Govt. Hospital, Manas Bhavan-470661
27.		Shop No./Plot No. Ward No. 11 Lok Swasthya Kendra, Tendukheda, Damoh
28.		Shop No./Plot No. 01 Government Hospital Compound, Ghantaghar Road, Damoh

Sl. No.	District	Address
29.	Datia	Shop No./Plot No. Anand Talkies Road, Khateeko ka Pathla, Rakesh Belding, Datia-475661.
30.	Dewas	Shop No.-13, Rajaram Nagar, Mendki Road, Tehsil-Dewas-455001
31.	Dhar	Shop No./Plot No. Sadar Bazar, Bidwal, Badnawar, Dhar-454665
32.	Dindori	Shop No/Plot No. Ward No.-02, Shahpura, Dindori
33.	Guna	Shop No. F-116/A, Sector-4, Sisodiya Colony, Guna-473001
34.	Gwalior	In front of Dr. Anju Bahel Near Nirankari Bakeri, Janak Ganj, Udai ji ki Payga, Lashker-474001
35.		Dholy Buaa Ka Pull Lalchandra ka Hanuman Akhada Near of Nek Tent- House, Lohagargh Laskar - 474001
36.		Shop No./Plot No. Peeli Kothi No.4, Rasulabad Char Shahar Ka Naka, Gwalior
37.		Shop No./Plot No: Om Plaza, Shop No-02, Laxmiganj Road, Lashkar, Gwalior
38.		130, Mayur Nagar, Thatipur, Gwalior
39.	Hoshanga-bad	Meenakshi Chowk, Hosangabad 461001
40.	Indore	Shop No/Plot No.11, Jagjivan Ram Nagar, Indore, Tehsil: Indore, District-Indore, Pincod-452001
41.		Shop.No.-10, Mahawar Nagar, Annapurna Road, Tehshil-Indore
42.		Shop.No.-309/1MG Road, Mahalharganj, Indore-452001
43.		Shop No./Plot No.7, Sadar Bazar, Manpur, Tehsil-Mhow, District-Indore, Pincod:453661
44.		Shop No./Plot No: Shop No.03, Mr-11 Road, In front of Hotel T.G.B., Bypass, Indore
45.		Shop No./Plot No.03, Sch No.44, 399 Khatiwala Tank, Indore-452001
46.		Shop No./Plot No. Kavya Medicare, 68, Bajrang Nagar, MR-9, Indore-452001
47.		Shop No./Plot No-203, Usha Nagar Main, Ranjeet Hanuman Road, Indore
48.	Jabalpur	Jan Aushadhi Store, Shop No 2, Manish Apartment, 27, North Civil Lines, Jabalpur, M.P.-482001
49.		Gangour Sadan, Daya Nagar, Yadav Colony, Jabalpur-482002
50.		Shop No. 01, Opp. Shri Janki Raman Mandir, Pandey Chowk, Dixit Road, Niwarganj Mahatma Gandhi Ward, Jabalpur-482002
51.		Shop No./Plot No.-00, Sukha, Panagar, Jabalpur, MP-482002
52.		Shop No./Plot No.29, JDA Market Scheme, 2-B Nehru Nagar Medical College, Nagpur Road, Jabalpur
53.		Shop No./Plot No. Shop No Y-11, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Vijay Nagar, Jabalpur
54.	Jhabua	Shop No./Plot No. 5, Mulakdas Complex, Hanuman Aast Mandir Trust Nr Mg, Thandla, Jhabua-457777
55.		Shop No./Plot No: Rajgarh Road, Panchal Complex, Para, Tehsil-Jhabua, District-Jhabua
56.	Khandwa	Jan Aushadhi Store, Near Shree Ganesh Mandir Padawa, Khandawa, M.P.-450001

Sl. No.	District	Address
57.	Khargone	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, 158, Maharishi Complex, Maheshwar Road Barwaha-451115
58.	Neemuch	Shop No. 33, Shastri Nagar, Near Vimal Clinic, Neemuch-458441
59.	Panna	Shop No./Plot No.2, Ward No.20, Kishorgunj, Panna-488001, MP
60.	Raisen	Shop No.-2, Plot No.-1469, Khidiya Mohalla, Ward No-02, Station Road, Mandideep, Goharganj-462046
61.	Rajgarh	Shop No. NH-69, Main Road, Ayodhya Nagri, Biaora-465674
62.		Ward No.15, In Front of New Bus Stand, Tehsil: Rajgarh-465687
63.		Shop No./Plot No. 22, In front of Old Hospital, Sarangpur, District- Rajgarh-465697
64.	Ratlam	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, 12, Shastri Nagar, Main Road, Ratlam, MP-457001
65.		Ward No.-29, Gandhi Colony, Choupati Road, Jaora, District: Ratlam-457226
66.		Shop No./Plot No. 201, Nehru Marg, Sailana, Ratlam
67.		Shop No./Plot No. Bus Stand, Shivgarh, Sailana, Ratlam
68.	Rewa	Ward No. 11, College Road, Chakghat, Rewa, MP-486226
69.	Sagar	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, In Front of District Hospital, Tili Ward, Sagar, M.P.-470002
70.		Shop No.283, Near Gurudwara Bhagwanganj Ward-470002
71.		Shop No./Plot No. Ward No.03, Near By C J Branch Rahatgarh, Sagar
72.	Satna	Shop No./Plot No.-365, 1Ca, Gali No-16, Rajendra Nagar, Raghurajnagar-485112
73.		Ram Market Birla Road, Satna 485001
74.		Shop No./Plot No.-16, Shiv Complex, Hospital Chowk, Birsinghpur, Satna-485001
75.	Sehore	Shop No./Plot No.13, Nidan Shopping Mall, Opposite Soni Mandir, Sanjay Talkies Road, Sehore
76.	Seoni	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Shop No. 31, R.K.S Complex Bahubali Chowk, Distt-Seoni, MP-480661
77.		Shop No./Plot No. Nr Govt. Hospital, Shop No. 03, Kurai-480661
78.	Shahdol	Shop No./Plot No. Kotma Road, Nehru Park, Raja Complex Burhar, Shahdol
79.	Shajapur	Shop.No.-18, Infront of Ammar Complex, Nai Sadak, Shajapur-465001
80.		Shop No./Plot No.11, Old Bus Stand DAK Bunglow Road, Susner, District-Agar-465447.
81.	Sheopur	Shop No./Plot No.203, In front of Ajak Thana, Pali Road, Sheopur-476337
82.		Shop No./Plot No. Shop No.1, Company Darwaja, Baroda, District- Sheopur
83.	Sidhi	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Plot No. 8, Palika Awasiya Shopping Complex, Collectrate Road Sidhi, Tehsil-Gopadbanas, District-Sidhi, MP-486661
84.	Singrauli	Shop/Plot No.25, NTPC Vindhyanchal, NH3-486885
85.		Shop No.3, Near Nagar Nigam Office, At Post+District-Singrauli, Pin:486889
86.	Tikamgarh	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Hospital Chowraha Jhansi Road, Tikamgarh-472001
87.	Ujjain	Shop No./Plot No.15/76, Kalpana Mandir, Hospital Road, Bus Stand, Tarana, Ujjain

Sl. No.	District	Address
88.		Shop No./Plot No.3, Hospital Road, Tarana
89.		Shop No./Plot No.4 Mahatama Gandhi Marg, Shukrawariya Bazar, Tehsil-Khachrod, District-Ujjain-456224
90.	Vidisha	Shop No., Main Road, Durga Nagar, Tehsil: Vidisha-464001
91.		Shop No./Plot No.00, Hospital Road, Vidisha-464001

[English]

Sugar Production

2167. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken various initiatives during the last five months to help loss-making sugar mills, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the sugar production is estimated to touch a record 32 million tonnes in the 2017-18 marketing year against 20.3 million tonnes output in the previous year; and

(c) whether the year's production is much higher than the annual domestic demand of 25 million tonnes 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) In order to improve the liquidity position of the sugar mills to enable them to clear the cane dues of the farmers, the Central Government has taken following initiatives during the last five months:

- (i) Notified the Scheme for "Assistance to sugar mills" under which financial assistance @Rs. 5.50/quintal of cane crushed will be provided to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 1540 crore;
- (ii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of Rs. 1175 crore towards maintenance of Buffer stock;
- (iii) Decided to provide soft loans of Rs. 4,440 through banks to the mills for setting up new

distilleries and installation of incineration boilers to augment and enhance ethanol production capacity for which Government will bear interest subvention of Rs. 1332 crore;

- (iv) Notified the sugar price (Control) Order, 2018 and there under fixed the minimum selling price of sugar at Rs. 29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar.

(b) Yes Madam. The Sugar production during current sugar season (Oct, 17-Sep,-18) is estimated to be about 322 lakh MT as against 202.27 lakh MT during pervious sugar season.

(c) As indicated in reply to part (b) of the question above, the sugar production during current sugar season is estimated at about 322 lakh MT as against estimated domestic demand of about 250 lakh MT.

[Translation]

Trafficking of Children

2168. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether children are being trafficked/smuggled from various parts of the country to be sold to bangle-making factories situated in Jaipur, Ajmer and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to set such children free from these factories by conducting a survey of children and adults engaged in bangle-making factories across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No such data on selling of trafficked children to

bangle making factories is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The primary responsibility of preventing human trafficking and forced labour etc. lies with the respective State Governments.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has, from time to time, issued various advisories to States and UTs on prevention of human trafficking, which prescribe various measures that may be adopted by the States and other agencies for rescuing trafficked child labourers and the action which may be taken against the traffickers/employers etc. Last such advisory was issued on 12.8.2013. These advisories are available on MHA's website www.mha.gov.in.

As per Section 2 (14) (ix) of Juvenile Justice Act 2015, a child who has been trafficked is considered to be a Child in Need and Care of Protection (CNCP). This act is administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, who is also implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services Scheme (CPS) for the improvement in well being of children in difficult circumstances. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administration for, *inter alia*, undertaking situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances and for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs).

The Ministry of Labour & Employment has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force *w.e.f* 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act, *inter alia*, provides for complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years and also prohibits employment of adolescents (14-18 years) in hazardous occupations and processes.

[English]

Streamlining Visa and Immigration Process

2169. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to streamline the twin processes of immigration and visa for Indian citizens and foreigners respectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government has implemented Immigration Visa, Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) Project to streamline the twin processes of Immigration and Visa for Indians as well as Foreigners. Various online modules like e-Visa application, Advance passenger Information (API), e-FRRO, C-Form for hoteliers/hospitals/guest houses etc., S-Form for educational institutions, Unique Case Files for Indians and Foreigners, Visa on Arrival for Japanese nationals etc have been implemented/operationalized to streamline this process.

Terrorists Killed in J&K

2170. SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of terrorists killed in Jammu and Kashmir has increased recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of civilians killed in Jammu and Kashmir has also increased in the current year;

(d) if so, whether the Government plans to minimize the civilian deaths in future; and

(e) if so, the measures being taken to minimise the death of civilians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The number of terrorists killed and civilian killed in terrorist violence incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during last three years and current year (upto 22.07.2018) is as under:-

Year	No. of terrorists killed	Civilian killed
2015	108	17
2016	150	15
2017	213	40
2018 (upto 22nd july)	110	18

(d) and (e) The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In order to prevent activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical intelligence grid. Besides, Police and civil authorities of Jammu and Kashmir have been advising people through various media to stay away from encounter sites. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

Impact of Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme

2171. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that with the Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) the Government has unearthed fake PDS beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) With the objective to improve the efficiency of the public distribution system and to address various challenges such as leakages and diversion of foodgrains, elimination of fake and bogus ration cards etc., Government is implementing the Scheme on "End-to-End" Computerization of PDS Operations" in association with the States/UTs. The Scheme provides for both DBT (in kind) and DBT (Cash Transfers). While DBT (in kind) involves issuance of foodgrains to eligible beneficiary after his/her successful authentication at the Fair Price Shop using point of sale devices/mobile terminals, DBT (Cash Transfers) transfers the subsidy amount into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries who then have the choice to buy foodgrains from the open market.

In order to identify and weed out duplicate/ineligible beneficiaries from TPDS, and to enable rightful targeting of food subsidies-States/UTs have been asked to seed the available Aadhaar numbers of eligible beneficiaries in their ration cards/beneficiaries database. The Scheme

of End-to-End computerization is being implemented to identify and weed out the fake/duplicate/bogus ration cards through digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management including online allocation of foodgrains, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms in all States/UTs.

Duplicacy in Manufacturing of Surgical Equipment

2172. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding duplicacy in manufacturing of surgical equipment and selling them at higher price;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of such companies specially in Delhi/NCR, along with the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) No, Madam.

(d) Doesn't arise.

[Translation]

Building Projects

2173. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various housing projects are going on in Delhi-NCR, out of which many builders' projects are running far behind schedule;

(b) if so, whether customers are not getting possession of their housing units as a result thereof;

(c) whether by taking cognizance of the above facts, any guidelines have been issued/are being issued by the Government to the builders to ensure timely handing over of possession of housing units to the customers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of builders' projects registered under RERA in Delhi/NCR, builder and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain information about the various housing projects of any State/Union Territory. As per provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), the 'appropriate Government' *i.e.* States/Union Territories (UTs) are to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and develop the real estate sector in the concerned States/UTs.

The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to publish and maintain a website of records for public viewing of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given.

Section 18 of RERA provides for refund of payment along with interest and also compensation in case the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment to the allottee on agreed time.

[English]

Drug Pricing Policy

2174. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy regarding pricing of new drugs and their supply in the country and if so the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any fresh measures to expedite the pricing of new drugs to ensure adequate supply of drugs in the market; 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) New Drugs are regulated under Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Permission for grant of new drugs licenses is given by Central Drugs

Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). However, in case of an existing manufacturer wanting to launch a new drug which is a variation of a drug scheduled under Drugs (Prices Control) Order-2013, the pricing of such a new drug is decided by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). Out of 855 applications received by NPPA, notifications fixing the retail prices of 770 applications for new drugs have been issued till 30th June, 2018.

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of DPCO, all drug manufacturers are under obligation to issue a price list to Distributors, State Drug Controllers and the Government. An initiative was taken by the Government for online filing of the mandatory information for creation of an Integrated Pharmaceutical Database Management System (IPDMS). As per Government decision, the new drug applications of only those manufacturers/marketers were put on hold who had either not submitted the complete information for IPDMS or had *prima facie* launched new drugs without prior price approvals. Some pending cases have been because of non-submission of necessary data by that industry. New drug have become a practice by pharma companies with prime objective of going out of price control.

The Government continuously monitors to ensure that there are sufficient numbers of the manufacturers in the market for various formulations and there is sufficient flow of medicines in the market. The Government also monitors that such manufacturers continue the production of concerned scheduled formulations. After delinking the necessity of compliance with IPDMS, new applications are being disposed off expeditiously.

[Translation]

Hostels for OBC Students

2175. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has completed the construction work of the hostel for post matric OBC students in Agar Malwa district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) 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) and (b) Yes, proposal for construction of 02 hostels for 200 inmates (01 hostel each for OBC boys and girls accommodating 100 inmates in each hostel) at Agar Malwa District was received in 2015-16 and funds were released to the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. Now, the construction work of the hostels has been completed.

[English]

Funds for Rehabilitation Due to Flood and Erosion

2176. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated and utilised for rehabilitation due to flood and erosion in the North East States including Assam during each of the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has any data regarding loss of lives and properties due to flood and erosion during the last three years in Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government would consider the request/demand for declaration of flood and erosion of Assam as national calamity in the light of the fact that it creates disaster every year in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The rehabilitation of people due to flood and erosion in the North East States is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources. This Ministry does not centrally maintain details of fund allocated and utilized for rehabilitation, since it comes under the purview of State concerned.

However, the Central Government supports the Plan Scheme Flood Management Programme (FMP), which is implemented by the State Water Resources Departments. It provide Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, anti-erosion, restoration of damaged

flood management works, anti sea erosion and control to reduce the adverse impact of floods and erosion control works in the country including the State of Assam. Under FMP, a total of 259 projects in eight North Eastern States were approved in XI and XII Plan and Central Assistance of Rs. 1560 crore has been released till date.

(b) and (c) The details of the losses due to floods & erosion reported by the State Government of Assam during the last three years and current year are given as under:—

Year	No. of human live lost	No. of livestock lost	No. of houses/ huts damaged	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)
2015-16	66	2,488	61,434	2.86
2016-17	115	3,191	66,887	2.82
2017-18	160	2763	111070	2.80
2018-19	34	24	5037	0.13

(d) and (e) With regard to declaring a calamity including floods & erosion as a 'National Calamity, it is informed that the existing guidelines of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), do not contemplate declaring a disaster as a 'National Calamity'. However, in the event of calamity of a 'severe nature', financial assistance towards the notified natural calamities including flood is met from the SDRF which is further supplemented from NDRF in accordance with the established procedure.

Hunger Death

2177. SHRI DEVAJIBHAI G. FATEPARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent reports of alleged starvation deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has sought any report/ response from the States in this regard especially from Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the State thereto; and

(e) the steps taken to check recurrence of such cases?

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) In so far as Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India is concerned, no State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incident of death due to hunger/starvation. There have been media reports of starvation deaths in some States. However, on enquiry, the State Governments informed that the allegations of deaths due to starvation have not been substantiated. State Government of Gujarat has also informed that there have been no deaths due to starvation in the State.

The Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in terms of National Food Security Act, 2013 and Other Welfare Schemes (OWSs).

National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population, thus covering about two-third of the population of the country for receiving foodgrains @ of Rs. 3, 2 & 1 per Kg for rice, wheat & coarse grains respectively under TPDS.

This Department has issued 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 for subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of food subsidy 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.

Streamlining and upgradation of TPDS is a continuous process. Department of Food & Public Distribution is implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerisation of TPDS Operations' on cost sharing basis with the States/UTs. The Scheme consists of activities namely,

digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerisation of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms and installation of ePoS devices at Fair Price Shops.

CBI Enquiry into Pathankot Attack

2178. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered a CBI inquiry on the Pathankot Terror Attack in 2016;

(b) if so, the status of the inquiry and arrests made so far;

(c) whether the Government has found any role of an insider at the Pathankot Base, who could have provided support and information that was key to carrying out the attack;

(d) whether the Government has concluded the findings in the case; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Madam. Investigation of the Pathankot Air base terror attack case has been entrusted to the National Investigation Agency (NIA).

(b) to (e) After investigation, the NIA has filed Charge-Sheet against four absconding accused persons. No arrest has so far been made. During investigation, no role of an insider at the Pathankot base has been found.

Representation of States in HLC

2179. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether release of the assistance from NDRF for combating any disaster is decided by the High Level Committee (HLC);

(b) whether there is no representative of the States in HLC and the States do not get any opportunity to present their case effectively resulting in certain important and desired aspects remaining undiscussed/unattended and the States do not get the desired funds;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to permit the States to present their case in the HLC meetings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) No Madam. The High Level Committee (HLC) consists of Union Home Minister (Chairman) and its members are Finance Minister, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister and Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog.

It is mentioned that based on the memorandum submitted by the concerned State Government, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visit the State for on the spot assessment of the damages and have extensive discussion with Officers of State Government at various levels.

Based on the spot assessment & discussion with State Government, IMCT report is considered by Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) and final assistance is approval by HLC in conformity with the norms of schemes.

[Translation]

Horticulture Development in Bundelkhand

2180. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any special scheme for horticulture development in Bundelkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering on any scheme to set up new horticulture centre in Bundelkhand; and

(d) if so, the time by which this centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b): Mission

for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented for the holistic development of horticulture sector in the country covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo through various interventions. All States/UTs (including Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh) are covered under MIDH.

Under MIDH, for promotion of horticulture throughout the country, financial & technical assistance is provided to States/UTs for following major interventions/activities:

- Setting up of nurseries, tissue culture units for production of quality seed and planting material.
- Area expansion *i.e.* Establishment of new orchards and gardens for fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
- Rejuvenation of unproductive, old, and senile orchards.
- Projected cultivation, *i.e.* poly-house, green-house, etc, to improve the productivity & grow off season high value vegetables and flowers.
- Organic farming and certification.
- Creation of water resources structure and watershed management.
- Bee-keeping for pollination.
- Horticulture Mechanization.
- Creation of post Harvest Management and Marketing infrastructure.

Apart from the above, activities for development of horticulture can be carried out under other Government Schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

[English]

Drought Tolerant Crops

2181. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Water Technology Centre of Indian Agriculture Research Institute undertook various projects for understanding the tolerance mechanisms of crops in drought and thermal stress environments;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total costs of the projects;

(c) whether the findings of the study have led to the production of drought tolerant varieties of various crops in the country especially in the State of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Water Technology Centre, IARI, New Delhi undertook the World Bank sponsored project launched by ICAR viz., National Agricultural Technology Project-Team of Excellence on "Centre for Abiotic Stresses: Crop Improvement and Management" (1998-2003) for understanding the tolerance mechanisms of crops to drought and heat tolerance. Approximate budget for five years was around Rs. 1.00 crore.

(c) The objectives of the project undertaken by WTC, IARI were to decipher the physiological mechanisms and identify donors for drought and heat tolerance, and to train scientists in the area of abiotic stress tolerance. The findings of the project published in the form of various peer reviewed research papers (Statement) are summarised below which have given the basis for improvement for drought tolerance:-

- A mapping population of wheat cultivars WL711 x C306 was developed for the first time. Physiological basis and molecular mechanisms of hybrid necrosis in wheat and methods to overcome hybrid necrosis in wheat were developed and published

for use by other scientists. WL711 x C306 derived Recombinant Inbred Lines (RILs) mapping population was used for mapping two novel Quantitative Trait Loci (QTL) viz., (i) Yield under drought: *qGYWD.3B.1* and *qGYWD.3B.2* and (ii) Yield stability: *qDSIGY.4A.1* and *qDSI.4B.1*

- Two training programmes were conducted to train the ICAR and SAU Scientists in the area of abiotic stress tolerance viz., "Recent Advances in Abiotic Stress Resistance in Crop Plants", 10-30 September, 2003; and "Physiological and Molecular Basis of Abiotic Stress Resistance in Crop Plants", 15-30 Dec 2002).

(d) The four RILs [INGR11037 to INGR11040] were registered as genetic stocks for heat tolerance with NBPGR, New Delhi for sharing with the breeders involved in varietal improvement programme of wheat.

Statement

List of publications in peer reviewed journals emanated from the research carried out in the project:

1. R Khanna-Chopra, M Dalal, GP Kumar, M Laloraya. 1998. Biochemical and biophysical research communications 248: 712-715;
2. M Dalal, R Khanna-Chopra. 1999. Biochemical and biophysical research communications 262: 109-112;
3. M Dalal, KVS Lakshmi, R Khanna-Chopra, S Bharti. 1999. Plant cell, tissue and organ culture 59: 151;
4. M Dalal, R Khanna-Chopra. 2001. Physiologia Plantarum 111: 297-304; G Sharma, KV Prabhu, R Khanna-Chopra 2004. Current Science, 500-503.
5. C Viswanathan, R Khanna-Chopra. 2001. Journal of agronomy and crop science 186: 1-7;
6. R Khanna-Chopra, C Viswanathan. 1998. Euphytica 106: 169-180;

7. V Chinnusamy, R Khanna-Chopra. 2003. *Journal of agronomy and crop science* 189: 242-249;
8. B Srivalli, G Sharma, R Khanna-Chopra. 2003. *Physiologia Plantarum* 119: 503-512;
9. DS Selote, R Khanna-Chopra. 2004. *Physiologia Plantarum* 121: 462-471;
10. R Khanna-Chopra, DS Selote 2007. *Environmental and Experimental Botany* 60: 276-283;
11. DS Selote, R Khanna-Chopra. 2006. *Physiologia Plantarum* 127: 494-506;
12. S Chauhan, RS Khandelwal, KV Prabhu, SK Sinha, R Khanna-Chopra. 2008. *Journal of agronomy and crop science* 191: 88-94;
13. S Chauhan, S Srivalli, AR Nautiyal, R Khanna-Chopra. 2009. *Photosynthetica* 47: 536-547.
14. Kadam S, Singh K, Shukla S, Goel S, Vikram P, Pawar V, Gaikwad K, Khanna-Chopra R, Singh N. 2012. *Funct Integr Genomics* 12: 447-64; Shukla S, Singh K, Patil RV, Kadam S, Bharti S, Prasad P, Singh NK, Khanna-Chopra. 2015. *Euphytica* 203: 449-467; K Singh, R Khanna-Chopra. 2010. *J Plant Biol* 37: 1-9

[Translation]

Schemes for Farmers Welfare

2182. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes being run by the Government for the welfare of the farmers at present;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and spent under the said scheme during the last three years State-wise, including Haryana;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any accountability regarding transparent implementation of the said schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The details of schemes being run by the Government for the welfare of farmers is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of funds allocated and spent under the said schemes during last three years including Haryana is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) 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 etc., regular reviews are done. Besides, reviews are also undertaken through weekly video conferences. 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.

Statement-I

The Farmers Welfare Schemes Implemented in the Country by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is as under:

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

Pursuant to the resolution adopted on 29.05.2007 by the National Development Council (NDC), to reorient the current agricultural development strategies to meet the needs of the farmers and for fresh efforts by the Central and State Governments to rejuvenate the agricultural sector so as to achieve 4% annual growth during the 11th Five Year Plan, a new State Plan Scheme of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for agriculture and allied sectors, namely, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched during 2007-08 with an envisaged outlay of Rs. 25,000 crore for the Plan Period. States have flexibility to choose projects for infrastructure development and production enhancement, under the Scheme for achieving the desired growth in these sectors. Based on feedback received from States, experiences garnered during

implementation in XI Plan and inputs provided by Stakeholders; Operational Guidelines of RKVY have been revised for implementation from 2014-15 to not only enhance efficiency and efficacy of the programme but also its inclusiveness during XII Plan Period.

The Government of India has approved (as on 1st November 2017) for continuation of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State Plans)-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for three years *i.e.* 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a financial allocation of Rs. 15,722 crores with broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. Under RKVY-RAFTAAR, major focus is on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.

2. National Food Security Mission-Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

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

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

In order to encourage oilseed growers various incentives like production and distribution of seeds, supply of mini kits, plant protection equipments/chemicals, micronutrients, supply of improved farm implements, irrigation devices, block/IPM demonstrations, training of farmers, etc. are being provided under MM-I. In order to promote oil palm cultivation assistance is provided under MM-II for

planting materials, maintenance cost, irrigation devices, establishment of seed gardens, inputs for inter-cropping, support for oil palm processing unit in North East/Hilly States and left wing areas, farmers training, etc.

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

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

Integrated Farming System (IFS):

- IFS focuses on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, inter-cropping, mixed cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, Livestock, fishery, apiculture etc. To enable farmers not only in maximizing the farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extremes weather events. IFS practices rely upon the concept of conservation agriculture to ensure minimum soil disturbance by adopting minimum tillage, use of crop residues on soil surface and adoption of spatial and temporal crop sequencing/crop rotations to derive optimal benefits from inputs and at the same time, minimize adverse environmental impacts.
- Depending on the type and extent of natural resources/assets/commodities already developed or supported, location-specific crops, fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers, feed & fodder, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, mushroom, medicinal & aromatic plantation and related

income generating activities are being supported. Complementary activities like construction of ponds, land treatment, wells, supply of pumps, micro irrigation/other water saving devices, seed and sapling support etc can be effectively converged to promote value addition through a sustainable farming system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

To promote organic farming on a large scale Central

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been approved for implementation during 12th Plan *w.e.f.* 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. Mission subsumes National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Agro-forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB) and Central Institute of Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland. While

Government of India contributes 60% of total outlay for development programmes in all the States except the States in North East and Himalayas, 40% share is contributed by State Governments. In case of North Eastern States and Himalayan States, GOI contribution is 90%. Similarly, for programmes of National Horticulture Board, Coconut Development Board, Central Institute for Horticulture, Nagaland and the National Level Agencies, GOI contribution is 100%. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH.

13. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM):

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

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

Linkage to agri market reforms:-

Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)

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

- Projects promoted by private entrepreneurs other than State Agencies are however eligible to avail assistance under the sub-scheme, irrespective of the reforms undertaken by the State Government/UTs in their respective APMC Acts.

Marketing Research Information Network (MRIN):

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

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

Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF):

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

Agri-Business Development (ABD) Venture Capital Assistance (VCA):

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

National Agricultural Market (e-NAM):

This Scheme is reform linked and State has to carry 3 mandatory reforms (i) e-trading (ii) single license valid across State and (iii) single point levy of market fee.

14. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

PMFBY provides comprehensive crop insurance from pre-sowing to post harvest losses against non-preventable natural risks. Extremely low maximum premium rate payable by farmers of 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi Crop and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops. The balance of actuarial/bidder premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. One premium rate across the country. Not only has cap on premium been removed which had earlier led to reduction in sum insured but sum insured has been made equal to the Scale of Finance thereby

providing maximum risk coverage to the farmers. In case majority of insured crops of a notified area are prevented from sowing/planting due to adverse weather conditions, that will be eligible for indemnity claims upto maximum of 25% of the sum-insured. To provide more realistic assessment of losses, the unit area of insurance has been reduced from Tehsil/district level to village/village panchayat level for major crops. However losses due to localised perils (Hailstorm, landslide & inundation) and Post-Harvest losses due to specified perils, (Cyclone/Cyclonic rain & Unseasonal rains) shall be assessed at the affected insured field of the individual insured farmer.

For timely settlement of claims, premium subsidy by State and Central Governments to be provided upfront; time lines have been stipulated at every stage with final settlement to be done within two months from harvest. Further, to expedite yield data CCEs are to be captured/conveyed online through smartphones/ CCE Agri App. On account payment upto 25% of likely claims will be provided, if the expected yield during the season is likely to be less than 50% of normal yield due to any natural calamity. National crop insurance portal has been launched to enable integration among all stakeholders for smooth flow of both information and services with the ultimate aim of direct benefit transfer of claims settlement in to Aadhar seeded accounts of affected farmers. Though the portal is an in-house effort at the moment, much ground has already been covered from digitisation of notification, premium calculator, web-based forms, e-payment gateways, e-KYC etc. New remote sensing technology is also being experimented with to achieve more accurate yield loss assessment for purposes of accurate claim settlement. Sustained awareness campaigns by Centre, States and insurance companies for coverage of non-loanee farmers.

15. Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material

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

Statement-II

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)		National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) {Earlier (ISOPOM)}		Rainfed Area Development (RAD)		Soil Health Management (SHM)		Soil Health Card (SHC)		Prampargat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.*	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.55	50.12	52.63	39.57	14.00	19.50	4.61	2.89	7.06	4.58	18.54	11.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.93	13.93	3.61	2.18	3.00	3.00	0.13	0.00	0.30	0.17	1.22	0.51
3.	Assam	89.25	67.84	16.24	8.87	2.00	0.00	1.98	1.02	2.53	1.42	14.13	5.76
4.	Bihar	88.80	55.79	2.39	1.70	3.00	2.50	3.58	1.52	6.74	4.88	14.00	10.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.73	37.50	7.69	3.19	11.00	5.50	3.23	2.25	3.83	2.81	8.05	6.04
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.07
7.	Gujarat	19.35	9.22	16.48	6.47	10.00	5.00	6.57	0.00	8.36	6.03	4.28	1.78
8.	Haryana	20.80	11.39	10.24	8.31	5.00	1.57	2.45	0.00	4.01	2.88	0.86	0.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.12	8.55		0.00	7.00	7.00	0.37	0.91	0.71	0.47	7.07	3.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.46	6.48	1.58	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.53	0.25	1.41	0.77	1.80	0.75
11.	Jharkhand	29.77	29.46	4.39	0.00	5.00	6.02	0.73	0.17	0.73	0.54	4.28	3.21
12.	Karnataka	86.37	52.11	21.57	13.36	10.00	5.00	7.53	2.93	8.94	6.50	23.34	19.45
13.	Kerala	1.52	0.77	0.21	0.02	3.00	1.50	0.87	0.40	0.83	0.61	5.10	3.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	209.61	134.11	43.39	26.15	22.00	11.00	10.33	0.00	12.28	8.88	37.69	28.27
15.	Maharashtra	125.02	111.64	19.99	19.83	30.00	25.00	11.83	3.20	12.85	9.32	39.92	25.99
16.	Manipur	13.02	13.02	1.33	0.67	3.50	3.50	0.12	0.00	0.31	0.18	1.93	1.07
17.	Meghalaya	6.78	6.23	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.50	0.18	0.00	0.36	0.21	2.89	1.45
18.	Mizoram	3.55	2.03	12.71	5.07	3.00	3.00	0.07	0.00	0.24	0.14	2.18	0.89

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19. Nagaland	21.59	11.75	2.41	1.20	4.00	6.00	0.22	0.41	0.40	0.22	0.41	0.22	1.54	1.54
20. Odisha	79.45	67.70	7.85	5.58	13.00	15.27	3.16	1.97	3.71	1.97	3.71	2.70	13.71	10.28
21. Punjab	27.32	14.05	0.50	0.00	4.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	4.24	0.00	4.24	3.05	2.14	1.61
22. Rajasthan	185.89	106.54	49.12	34.91	8.00	0.00	12.40	7.71	12.13	7.71	12.13	8.76	32.34	23.74
23. Sikkim	5.97	3.24	0.60	0.30	3.00	1.04	0.05	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.12	9.64	4.09
24. Tamil Nadu	36.30	35.87	8.88	8.06	25.00	31.83	3.47	3.06	6.52	3.06	6.52	4.70	4.80	4.00
25. Telangana	50.39	38.79	9.81	9.68	10.00	12.60	3.48	1.68	5.44	1.68	5.44	3.53	12.85	10.71
26. Tripura	20.14	18.94	4.03	2.62	3.50	3.50	0.17	0.28	0.40	0.28	0.40	0.23	3.21	1.34
27. Uttar Pradesh	167.59	120.16	18.88	13.19	18.00	11.82	11.24	8.38	23.87	8.38	23.87	17.16	24.63	20.52
28. Uttarakhand	10.59	6.67	0.90	0.70	7.00	7.00	0.48	0.20	1.19	0.48	1.19	0.65	35.33	19.63
29. West Bengal	38.05	33.13	13.00	9.85	3.00	6.00	3.47	4.78	6.67	4.78	6.67	4.80	5.14	2.14
Total	1489.91	1067.03	330.45	221.47	235.00	196.65	96.00	44.15	136.42	44.15	136.42	96.44	332.78	224.65

* The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the States. However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of States and demand of States during implementation.

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) {under NMAET}		Information Technology NEGP-A phase-II		Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization under NMAET (SMAM)		Submission on Seeds and Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP)		Horticulture Mission for North East Himalayan States (HMNE&HS)		National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.41	11.41	1.55	1.55	7.59	7.28	6.35	9.69			71.50	55.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.16	5.78	1.05	0.79	1.88	1.88	2.00	0.63	35.50	35.50		
3.	Assam	10.13	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.92	0.00	13.00	15.00	30.50	20.00		

(Rs. in crore)

4. Bihar	33.82	27.72	4.29	2.14	6.92	0.00	6.87	7.12	28.50	4.00		
5. Chhattisgarh	10.10	10.10	1.60	0.80	4.00	4.00	5.11	3.26	80.00	77.55		
6. Goa	0.19	0.19	0.28	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.30		
7. Gujarat	24.80	25.42	2.42	1.21	7.55	7.55	1.95	0.79	78.71	47.82		
8. Haryana	5.44	5.44	1.34	0.67	2.12	0.00	0.97	0.13	71.50	50.75		
9. Himachal Pradesh	8.66	8.66	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.75	3.04	2.71	31.50	24.49		
10. Jammu and Kashmir	13.57	5.30	1.45	0.72	0.99	0.95	5.47	5.74	61.78	52.00		
11. Jharkhand	13.27	13.27	0.00	0.00	2.81	2.54	0.37	0.00	45.00	25.79		
12. Karnataka	20.09	20.09	0.00	0.00	9.20	0.00	7.84	7.39	81.50	67.69		
13. Kerala	11.28	6.57	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.00	0.22	0.25	40.50	25.00		
14. Madhya Pradesh	35.46	35.46	0.00	0.00	26.02	26.02	15.55	9.34	51.00	40.50		
15. Maharashtra	24.81	24.81	0.00	0.00	15.96	15.96	7.81	1.29	102.50	96.25		
16. Manipur	8.36	8.36	0.67	0.33	2.91	2.91	1.20	0.04	37.50	35.75		
17. Meghalaya	1.30	1.30	0.57	0.28	3.63	0.00	1.20	0.98	28.00	18.00		
18. Mizoram	3.87	3.87	0.44	0.22	2.03	2.03	1.20	0.00	34.50	34.50		
19. Nagaland	10.69	10.69	0.84	0.84	2.85	2.85	1.20	1.31	34.50	17.25		
20. Odisha	24.26	24.26	2.72	1.36	5.77	5.67	2.73	0.00	57.50	54.45		
21. Punjab	12.14	7.15	1.48	0.74	1.87	0.00	3.50	3.28	46.00	30.35		
22. Rajasthan	15.48	15.48	2.43	2.43	12.41	0.00	11.25	5.43	55.00	45.00		
23. Sikkim	4.10	2.14	0.38	0.19	1.30	0.65	0.40	0.00	34.50	33.25		
24. Tamil Nadu	30.81	25.07	3.41	1.71	21.39	21.39	6.37	9.97	61.50	58.73		
25. Telangana	7.44	7.44	0.98	0.74	5.49	4.76	5.45	9.73	40.50	35.25		
26. Tripura	1.38	1.38	0.56	0.28	2.57	2.44	1.80	0.00	37.50	32.75		
27. Uttar Pradesh	60.82	59.43	6.79	3.39	17.10	16.51	19.27	12.55	40.00	22.00		
28. Uttarakhand	8.46	5.58	1.02	0.51	0.80	0.78	3.30	3.97	22.50	22.50		
29. West Bengal	25.12	25.12	2.78	1.39	6.20	5.65	0.58	0.00	28.50	28.00		
Total	447.42	404.33	39.03	22.43	180.98	132.57	136.00	110.60	388.28	325.99	982.71	767.18

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in crore)									
		National Agroforestry Bamboo Mission (NABM)		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		Per Drop More Crop [Micro Irrigation]		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-(Other intervention)			
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.*	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	197.79	192.66	131.75	177.68	28.79	28.79	28.79	28.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.50	3.50	31.55	31.55	0.50	0.00	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
3.	Assam	0.70	0.70	128.07	94.10	1.00	0.50	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	164.86	111.20	20.00	10.00	18.60	18.60	18.60	18.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.15	5.13	150.11	145.07	7.50	7.50	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	43.40	21.70	0.15	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
7.	Gujarat	4.76	4.76	182.09	174.55	146.75	204.10	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	143.10	141.54	34.50	16.94	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.17	1.17	28.30	28.30	1.50	0.75	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	74.72	37.36	5.00	0.00	4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	87.68	78.32	15.00	0.00	14.97	14.97	14.97	14.97
12.	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	359.94	346.93	111.75	111.75	101.37	101.37	101.37	101.37
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	91.86	90.48	5.00	0.86	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.30	10.29	264.57	264.09	82.75	134.33	27.41	27.41	27.41	27.41
15.	Maharashtra	2.46	1.75	438.11	438.00	176.75	88.38	18.88	18.88	18.88	18.88
16.	Manipur	6.96	6.96	20.46	20.46	2.72	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	16.52	8.26	0.50	0.00	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
18.	Mizoram	8.30	8.30	16.61	19.39	4.50	2.25	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
19.	Nagaland	8.73	8.73	25.25	25.25	0.00	0.00	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
20.	Odisha	4.98	4.98	299.67	292.36	12.00	8.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35

21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	215.94	107.97	10.00	0.00	43.00	43.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.68	0.68	342.47	325.97	104.75	52.37	90.47	90.47
23.	Sikkim	2.57	2.46	24.35	4.07	4.26	4.26	0.60	0.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.35	0.35	259.94	259.74	72.75	72.75	57.03	57.03
25.	Telangana	0.50	0.50	142.30	135.91	92.75	95.15	16.17	16.17
26.	Tripura	1.24	1.24	21.54	21.54	2.00	0.00	1.55	1.55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1.27	1.27	358.16	177.41	15.00	7.50	30.01	30.01
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	40.03	36.20	7.00	3.50	6.10	6.10
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	285.26	284.56	5.00	0.00	4.80	4.80
	Total	67.61	66.77	4454.65	3914.94	1073.13	1000.28	552.89	552.89

* The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the States. However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of States and demand of States during implementation.

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2016-17

(Rs. in crore)
As on 01.05.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)		National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP		Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development)		Soil Health Management (SHM) (Erstwhile National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility)		Soil Health Card (SHC)		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc*	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.04	47.62	52.43	30.83	15.00	18.00	7.50	6.52	13.94	13.94	13.09	7.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.05	5.15	6.05	5.30	4.00	4.00	0.31	0.51	0.50	0.37	0.86	0.81
3.	Assam	108.32	39.28	18.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.64	0.00	6.19	3.65	9.97	0.00
4.	Bihar	111.46	35.62	1.51	0.00	3.00	0.00	6.18	0.00	12.89	0.00	9.88	6.64

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. Chhattisgarh	75.89	53.39	10.48	4.00	4.00	2.40	6.20	6.20	6.85	3.43	5.68	3.15		
6. Goa	0.38	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00		
7. Gujarat	50.01	21.36	40.04	23.34	5.00	5.46	14.38	0.00	10.57	5.29	3.02	2.39		
8. Haryana	23.24	10.40	7.87	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.69	2.58	4.40	0.00	0.60	0.46		
9. Himachal Pradesh	16.00	15.83	0.00	0.00	7.00	6.83	0.98	1.81	0.59	0.29	4.99	0.00		
10. Jammu and Kashmir	14.26	7.13	1.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.21	0.00	3.26	0.00	1.27	0.88		
11. Jharkhand	39.72	9.41	3.81	1.27	10.00	7.00	1.58	3.37	1.28	0.64	3.02	2.03		
12. Karnataka	151.60	99.29	21.11	15.83	8.00	4.00	13.59	9.27	20.60	10.30	16.47	8.15		
13. Kerala	1.55	0.00	0.14	0.00	2.50	0.00	3.13	0.00	1.32	0.00	3.60	0.00		
14. Madhya Pradesh	337.58	185.08	98.05	25.78	10.00	0.00	16.02	38.77	27.47	13.74	26.59	17.88		
15. Maharashtra	198.01	139.96	59.34	36.52	30.00	26.63	25.73	17.21	24.30	19.11	28.16	29.58		
16. Manipur	14.79	7.40	1.52	0.91	6.00	4.25	0.38	0.00	0.63	0.00	1.36	0.00		
17. Meghalaya	6.31	3.15	0.49	0.00	2.00	1.50	1.30	0.42	0.43	0.00	2.04	2.96		
18. Mizoram	2.26	1.13	14.48	10.86	5.00	6.53	0.13	0.44	0.36	0.06	1.54	1.39		
19. Nagaland	21.80	10.90	5.74	5.40	7.00	9.00	1.20	0.00	0.74	0.18	1.09	0.00		
20. Odisha	73.32	34.67	9.75	8.42	14.00	18.35	7.78	0.00	6.09	3.04	9.67	6.50		
21. Punjab	19.69	9.85	0.63	0.00	3.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	9.58	0.00	1.51	0.00		
22. Rajasthan	219.14	103.44	60.20	24.76	5.00	0.00	19.65	0.00	22.17	11.08	22.82	14.91		
23. Sikkim	10.41	3.84	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	4.29	0.00	0.25	0.00	6.80	0.00		
24. Tamil Nadu	54.42	44.52	9.01	7.83	24.00	33.50	6.01	0.60	12.90	6.45	3.38	2.07		
25. Telangana	41.89	8.29	10.97	0.00	12.00	9.60	8.07	4.41	9.37	4.68	9.07	4.49		
26. Tripura	10.48	6.08	1.16	0.62	6.00	5.20	0.36	2.89	0.79	0.59	2.27	3.09		
27. Uttar Pradesh	197.53	92.93	16.60	4.15	15.00	16.43	22.68	0.00	48.84	24.42	17.38	12.71		
28. Uttarakhand	21.54	9.74	0.70	0.51	5.00	8.00	1.03	0.00	2.36	1.45	24.93	20.19		
29. West Bengal	57.78	56.02	13.37	5.00	7.00	10.51	7.93	0.00	14.60	10.95	3.63	3.94		
Total	1979.47	1061.77	465.21	211.34	220.00	200.19	192.90	95.00	263.46	133.67	234.80	152.19		

* The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the States. However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of States and demand of States during implementation.

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in crore)													
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms) (SMAE)		National E-Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase- II		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)		Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)		National Horticulture Mission(NHM)/ Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH)		National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.15	13.15	1.24	1.24	48.99	48.99	8.50	9.40	64.03	64.02	0.00	0.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.35	11.35	0.81	0.81	1.90	1.33	0.25	0.00	32.30	0.00	1.39	1.39		
3.	Assam	5.83	5.83	0.00	0.00	1.40	1.08	12.85	12.64	28.00	22.00	1.56	0.00		
4.	Bihar	29.24	29.24	3.65	0.00	14.00	14.00	7.58	7.05	26.31	17.96	0.00	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.14	17.14	1.28	0.64	10.00	10.00	3.43	5.94	69.23	61.47	1.43	1.43		
6.	Goa	1.14	1.14	0.23	0.00			0.04	0.00	2.52	1.65	0.00	0.00		
7.	Gujarat	21.93	21.93	1.99	0.00	6.00	6.00	2.40	0.12	71.39	65.45	1.53	1.53		
8.	Haryana	3.34	3.34	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.04	61.84	59.55	0.00	0.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.07	8.07	0.00	0.00	4.95	4.95	5.05	4.19	32.00	24.25	0.48	0.24		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.79	6.79	1.15	0.58	3.64	3.64	8.53	7.40	46.00	96.09	0.16	0.00		
11.	Jharkhand	16.53	16.53	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.25	0.08		40.18	30.13	0.00	0.00		
12.	Karnataka	8.41	8.41	0.00	0.00	46.47	44.41	6.40	6.56	72.97	69.50	1.79	1.34		
13.	Kerala	11.81	11.81	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.35	46.42	15.00	0.09	0.00		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29.70	29.70	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	20.30	45.35	35.62	1.20	1.16		
15.	Maharashtra	27.66	27.66	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	8.95	6.73	88.97	50.44	0.18	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	3.69	3.69	0.53	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.70	0.54	32.00	10.00	2.72	1.94
17.	Meghalaya	3.74	3.74	0.43	0.22	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.68	25.50	18.75	0.28	0.00
18.	Mizoram	4.23	4.23	0.33	0.33	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	31.50	31.50	4.17	4.17
19.	Nagaland	10.75	10.75	0.63	0.32	3.73	3.33	2.25		31.50	15.00	3.89	2.44
20.	Odisha	28.42	28.42	2.25	1.13	37.28	35.78	0.80	0.93	49.91	43.68	1.86	1.03
21.	Punjab	9.00	9.00	1.20	0.00	52.09	52.09	3.36	0.61	39.86	30.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	29.25	29.25	1.98	0.99	8.50	4.25	8.36	3.89	50.89	43.13	0.19	0.00
23.	Sikkim	1.32	1.32	0.29	0.00	2.40	1.44	0.00		30.50	25.25	0.25	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	21.09	21.09	2.97	2.97	30.30	30.30	9.12	8.40	55.03	47.14	0.30	0.23
25.	Telangana	3.77	3.77	0.77	0.58	5.97	5.97	7.60	9.99	32.90	20.96	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	1.27	1.27	0.44	0.44	2.00	2.00	0.20		33.00	23.50	0.21	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45.87	45.87	5.87	0.00	39.77	37.98	19.35	7.99	37.27	31.96	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	8.45	6.34	0.79	0.79	3.50	2.56	6.28	2.82	31.00	47.50	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	27.05	27.05	2.39	1.19	4.00	4.00	0.75		24.91	8.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	409.99	407.87	32.29	12.21	370.79	355.25	143.74	116.82	1233.28	1009.49	23.67	16.89

NABM:- During 2016-17 & 2017-2018, fund released only for maintenance of Bamboo plantation raised earlier.

*Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department
of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2016-17*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		Per Drop More Crop- PMKSY- Micro Irrigation		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana- Other Interventions		Sub Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF) *	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	228.35	222.59	220.00	265.70	43.00	43.00	6.30	3.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.82	11.92	0.75	0.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	279.75	210.45	1.50	0.00	43.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	258.22	90.61	25.00	0.00	36.00	21.60	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.30	193.04	20.00	24.00	28.00	20.80	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	20.69	10.35	0.50	0.30	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	315.27	155.31	220.00	250.00	40.00	24.00	9.00	4.50
8.	Haryana	152.40	126.85	40.00	24.00	5.00	3.00	3.50	1.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	52.76	52.76	2.25	0.50	16.00	8.00	2.30	1.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	88.90	38.49	7.00	0.00	9.00	5.40	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	155.27	72.72	20.00	12.00	31.00	18.70	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	247.04	242.31	130.00	169.00	60.00	60.00	6.50	3.25
13.	Kerala	157.71	92.76	7.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	454.89	293.49	140.00	84.00	62.00	37.10	8.40	4.20
15.	Maharashtra	396.29	250.91	250.00	247.50	97.00	58.30	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	29.77	12.83	3.75	0.00	6.00	3.60	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	20.19	10.63	0.75	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	25.95	20.58	6.50	3.90	4.00	4.20	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	36.94	34.94	0.50	0.00	9.00	4.50	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	342.59	334.91	18.00	10.80	29.00	29.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	260.50	95.81	10.00	1.20	4.00	0.00	4.00	2.00
22.	Rajasthan	262.28	261.98	120.00	72.00	95.00	57.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	14.71	14.40	6.50	3.90	3.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	147.39	204.87	95.00	110.00	47.00	33.50	5.00	2.50
25.	Telangana	427.85	256.99	115.00	165.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	34.41	34.41	2.50	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	321.98	201.89	20.00	12.00	49.00	29.20	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	46.87	46.57	10.00	10.00	13.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	352.47	280.78	6.50	3.90	32.00	16.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	5355.56	3876.15	1499.00	1469.70	827.00	520.90	45.00	22.50

Note: Scheme is operational in 21 States only

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs. in crore)
As on 01.05.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)		National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Area Development Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP		Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development)		Soil Health Management (SHM)		Soil Health Card (SHC)		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.*	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119.50	101.54	41.99	19.66	17.00	20.00	5.16	12.22	12.14	12.26	23.23	6.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.12	6.56	5.60	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.28	0.21	0.50	0.95
3.	Assam	152.79	130.06	25.09	11.07	2.00	0.69	3.39	1.38	3.76	0.00	5.79	18.04
4.	Bihar	101.67	28.68	6.07	5.04	2.50	1.13	8.08	0.00	11.78	0.00	10.02	2.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	93.26	69.85	13.25	7.58	6.00	6.00	1.17	1.24	8.45	8.88	3.81	4.80
6.	Goa	0.58	0.00	0.05	0.04			0.69	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.07	0.00
7.	Gujarat	37.91	5.00	29.30	10.00	10.00	8.00	4.52	3.39	16.82	19.90	1.75	0.00
8.	Haryana	15.68	7.96	5.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.20	4.50	7.10	10.65	0.35	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.21	12.23			6.00	7.30	0.75	0.56	1.35	1.36	9.32	11.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.74	9.05	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.23	0.00	0.74	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	59.64	25.72	6.48	5.48	7.00	5.60	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	8.18	3.21
12.	Karnataka	146.07	96.55	17.91	11.88	10.00	7.50	5.76	4.32	14.99	11.36	9.56	12.25
13.	Kerala	1.22	0.13	0.09	0.00	1.50	0.78	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	23.50	13.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	377.28	103.80	60.25	5.00	4.00	2.00	6.09	0.00	20.83	26.69	36.86	28.85

15. Maharashtra	161.28	152.10	48.10	27.18	25.00	17.50	0.90	0.00	21.12	10.67	30.32	6.98
16. Manipur	15.04	4.68	1.04	0.00	5.50	1.38	0.90	0.68	0.28	0.00	0.79	0.49
17. Meghalaya	8.38	5.23	1.49	0.75	2.00	1.95	0.32	0.00	0.53	0.40	1.18	0.00
18. Mizoram	2.31	2.30	13.45	5.30	6.50	9.50	0.05	0.00	0.16	0.12	0.90	2.12
19. Nagaland	20.29	17.75	6.11	4.15	8.00	11.00	2.56	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.63	1.29
20. Odisha	79.88	54.91	14.49	10.29	12.00	13.48	0.00	2.98	6.02	4.51	5.62	6.11
21. Punjab	14.88	5.42	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.93	2.47	7.52	0.00	9.44	4.28
22. Rajasthan	190.76	85.29	60.97	21.06	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.78	0.00	30.17	8.46
23. Sikkim	5.95	0.00	0.25	0.00	3.00	1.00	2.72	0.00	0.18	0.14	3.95	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu	51.28	37.02	11.27	9.87	34.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	11.47	8.69	1.97	1.95
25. Telangana	51.11	19.34	11.92	0.00	9.00	9.00	9.32	8.02	9.31	7.05	21.97	8.35
26. Tripura	19.03	17.15	1.43	0.99	4.00	5.32	0.36	0.00	0.44	0.33	1.32	1.65
27. Uttar Pradesh	173.99	83.10	15.60	7.00	20.00	20.00	3.00	0.00	44.68	22.56	12.02	9.35
28. Uttarakhand	17.70	3.83	0.54	0.28	5.00	6.45	0.00	0.25	1.83	0.93	16.73	27.81
29. West Bengal	116.43	107.86	30.63	18.91	7.00	9.92	1.56	0.00	11.70	5.91	2.11	3.74
Total	2080.98	1193.12	430.56	182.52	215.00	205.99	77.42	42.18	243.61	152.63	272.79	184.33

* The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the States. However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of States and demand of States during implementation.

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in crore)															
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms) (SMAE)		National E-Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase-II		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)		Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSM)		Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)		National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM)					
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.47	19.47	1.85	1.85	132.95	132.92	13.10	13.95	84.03	76.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.83	12.83	1.27	1.27	6.00	5.50	0.25	1.12	32.30	0.00	0.75	0.76	0.00	0.00		
3.	Assam	13.31	13.31	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	15.20	33.29	28.00	22.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
4.	Bihar	38.02	38.02	2.97	2.97	10.00	0.00	14.50	24.15	26.31	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.93	14.93	0.78	0.78	30.00	30.00	4.90	21.73	89.23	89.23	0.57	0.48	0.00	0.00		
6.	Goa	1.58	1.58	0.00	0.00			0.05		2.52	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
7.	Gujarat	26.90	26.90	0.00	0.00	7.00	6.48	3.00	2.06	91.39	88.74	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00		
8.	Haryana	11.66	11.66	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.68	1.73	79.84	73.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.62	9.62	0.00	0.00	11.71	11.70	5.00	3.92	32.00	38.14	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.07	7.07	0.74	0.00	3.50	1.80	7.00	9.33	46.00	116.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
11.	Jharkhand	26.01	26.01	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.58		40.18	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
12.	Karnataka	13.90	13.90	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	6.00	12.03	72.97	68.50	1.26	0.95	0.00	0.00		
13.	Kerala	11.49	11.49	0.00	0.00	9.79	9.79	0.69	0.26	46.42	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	34.41	34.41	0.00	0.00	50.00	43.11	12.00	68.23	45.35	30.00	0.89	0.44	0.00	0.00		
15.	Maharashtra	45.25	45.25	0.00	0.00	34.13	34.13	10.00	38.97	108.97	86.73	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00		
16.	Manipur	10.14	10.14	0.00	0.00	5.00	2.85	0.25		32.00	24.00	2.17	2.17	0.00	0.00		

17. Meghalaya	6.34	6.34	0.31	1.00	0.50	0.50	2.02	25.50	15.36	0.00	0.00
18. Mizoram	7.91	7.91	0.50	5.00	4.81	0.50	0.00	41.50	41.50	3.11	2.84
19. Nagaland	13.55	13.55	0.45	16.00	16.00	2.30	2.17	41.50	36.34	2.83	2.17
20. Odisha	33.47	33.47	1.61	71.40	66.27	0.95	0.52	49.91	46.87	1.44	0.72
21. Punjab	17.96	17.96	0.00	48.50	48.50	3.35	0.10	39.86	15.00	0.00	0.00
22. Rajasthan	32.92	32.92	1.58	23.06	23.06	7.65	15.72	70.89	58.00	0.02	0.00
23. Sikkim	3.81	3.81	0.00	2.50	1.38	0.00		30.50	30.50	0.00	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu	39.82	39.82	2.13	51.36	51.34	10.70	20.90	75.03	61.27	0.06	0.00
25. Telangana	15.04	15.04	0.55	10.00	10.00	9.04	26.84	32.90	32.18	0.00	0.00
26. Tripura	5.29	5.29	0.97	25.52	25.52	1.00	0.33	33.00	10.00	0.09	0.00
27. Uttar Pradesh	63.84	63.84	8.01	57.93	43.97	13.87	60.45	37.27	35.87	0.00	0.00
28. Uttarakhand	8.55	8.55	0.56	30.95	30.95	4.00	10.68	31.00	30.37	0.00	0.00
29. West Bengal	42.45	42.45	1.71	10.00	10.00	0.60		24.91	10.00	0.00	0.00
Total	587.54	587.54	26.00	784.30	741.58	147.66	370.50	1391.28	1212.71	14.63	10.53

NABM:- During 2016-17 & 2017-18, funds released only for maintenance of Bamboo plantation carried out during 2014-15 & 2015-16.

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		More Crop-Micro Irrigation (PMKSY)		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchal Yojana (Erstwhile National Mission on Micro Irrigation (PMKSY) Other Interventions)		Sub-Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF)		(Rs. in crore)
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208.61	208.20	425.00	425.00	60.00	92.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.51	10.63	1.00	0.00	5.00	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	279.71	241.07	5.00	3.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	175.69	69.31	16.00	0.00	25.00	12.50	6.00	3.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	161.08	157.65	25.00	25.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	2.50
6.	Goa	17.77	8.89	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	212.98	194.70	275.00	275.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	2.70
8.	Haryana	118.16	87.53	15.00	6.81	5.00	7.20	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.94	22.94	7.00	2.00	23.00	17.25	1.05	0.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.52	24.76	2.00	0.00	10.00	3.00	3.00	0.61
11.	Jharkhand	124.67	0.60	30.00	15.00	37.00	10.00	8.00	4.00
12.	Karnataka	241.73	235.11	300.00	300.00	85.00	85.00	9.00	4.50
13.	Kerala	128.44	51.50	7.00	0.00	15.00	25.00	5.00	2.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	226.23	217.53	250.00	150.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	411.35	398.62	380.00	315.00	95.00	47.50	8.00	4.00
16.	Manipur	16.88	13.75	5.00	3.00	6.00	4.50	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	20.31	10.41	5.00	0.00	6.00	3.30	2.00	1.00
18.	Mizoram	10.40	10.38	8.00	4.80	10.00	7.50	1.50	0.50
19.	Nagaland	57.34	57.35	3.00	1.80	10.00	10.00	2.00	0.91
20.	Odisha	278.99	174.42	15.00	0.00	36.00	48.00	8.00	4.00
21.	Punjab	280.52	131.42	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	232.64	234.97	70.00	10.00	98.00	97.50	12.00	6.00
23.	Sikkim	5.97	2.99	10.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	224.14	224.38	285.00	237.55	50.00	132.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	127.68	63.85	276.00	207.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	39.55	32.76	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.75	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	435.68	268.72	50.00	30.00	50.00	25.00	12.00	6.00
28.	Uttarakhand	84.13	79.66	12.00	7.20	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	298.60	293.36	10.00	6.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	4513.22	3527.44	2498.00	2024.16	897.00	793.40	82.55	42.27

[English]

Funds for Exporting Agro Products

2183. SHRI CHHOTE LAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is the world's second largest producer of rice, wheat, fish, fruits and vegetables and the largest producer of milk;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government has taken advantage of this favourable scenario in the Food Processing Sector; and

(c) whether the Government has been infusing the necessary capital to export the aforesaid agro-products or depending on private partnerships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government is seized of the level of agricultural production in the country and taking all out measures to promote food processing and value addition activities with the major objectives to increase processing level of agricultural produces, reduce harvest and post-harvest losses, increase employment opportunities and raise income level of farmers. For overall growth and development of food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been providing capital subsidy under its Central Sector Scheme, "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)" to create robust modern infrastructure and logistic network along the entire value/supply chain of food processing. Besides, capital subsidy is also provided for setting up of food processing units and/or expansion thereof. Under the scheme components of PMKSY viz. (i) Mega Food Park; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters; (iv) Creation of Forward and Backward Linkages; (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions, capital subsidy ranging from 35% to 75% of the eligible project cost subject to a maximum subsidy ranging from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 50 crore (under most of the scheme) in the form of grants-in-aid

are provided. Farmers, Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Co-operatives Societies, Self Help Groups, Private Companies and Central/State PSUs are eligible to avail grant to set up food processing projects.

To attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the food processing sector, Government has permitted 100% FDI through automatic route in manufacturing of food products. Also, 100% FDI in food retail, including through e-commerce, under Government approval route has been permitted for retail trading of food products produced and/or manufactured in India.

Besides, to further give leverage to investment in the sector, a special food processing fund of Rs. 2,000/- crore has been created with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for availability of hassle-free and affordable bank credit to set up different food processing projects. Also, Loans to food & agro-based processing units and Cold Chain have been classified under agriculture activities for Priority Sector Lending as per the revised RBI.

(c) Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MOC&I) launched the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in the year 2017. The objective of this scheme is to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures. The Central and State Agencies etc. are eligible for financial support under this scheme. The Financial Assistance under Agriculture and Processed Food Export Promotion Scheme of Agriculture and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) is the Medium Term Expenditure Framework for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme is available to private exporters for export development of Agricultural and Processed food products. Financial Assistance is provided for Development of Export Infrastructure, Quality Development and Market Development.

GM Crops

2184. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that India's Genetically Modified (GM) crop area is the 5th largest in the world;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce other genetically modified crops apart from Bt-cotton; 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) As per report of International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications, 2018, India ranks 5th in global cultivation of GM crops. Bt. cotton is the only GM crop approved for commercial cultivation in the Country. The State wise area under Bt. cotton cultivation during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The approval of any new genetically modified crop is given on a case to case basis after thorough scientific evaluation of health and environment safety as per applicable guidelines made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules, 1989.

Statement

State-wise area under Bt. cotton cultivation during last three years:

State	(Area in lakh hectare)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	6.50	4.59	6.41
Telangana	16.61	13.80	18.84
Madhya Pradesh	4.86	5.39	4.82
Gujarat	26.23	20.25	22.49
Maharashtra	34.40	32.35	37.86
Karnataka	4.87	3.03	4.50
Tamil Nadu	0.99	1.08	1.80
Punjab	3.33	2.43	2.86
Haryana	5.27	3.64	6.21
Rajasthan	3.56	2.87	4.96
Total Area	106.62	89.43	110.75

Source: Directorate of Cotton Development, Nagpur

Compensation to Fishermen

2185. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to grant compensation to the fishermen of Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds which have been sanctioned and allocated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per the details received from the Department of Fisheries, Union Territory of Lakshadweep (UTL), there is a proposal to grant compensation to the 'Ockhi' effected fishermen of Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Under this, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crore (Rupees One crore twenty five lakhs only) was allocated and sanctioned by the UTL Administration and released to District Panchayat.

[Translation]

Day-NULM

2186. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM);

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries of the said scheme in Jharkhand at present;

(c) whether the number of beneficiaries of the said scheme in Jharkhand is less than the national average of beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the same; and

(e) the other initiatives/steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has launched National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in September 2013 to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful selfemployment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

The Mission also aims at building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor. Further, the Mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also aims at addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc. The Mission has been renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and extended to all statutory towns in the country in February 2016.

(b) Since 1st April 2014 till 25th July 2018, 91,868 persons have been provided skill training, 3,192 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group microenterprises, 7,201 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 3,744 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund and 358 SHGs have been disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme under DAY-NULM in Jharkhand. Further, 27,779 Street Vendors have been identified under "Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) component and 27 shelters are operational under Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component in Jharkhand.

(c) The beneficiaries under DAY-NULM are the urban poor below poverty line identified by the State/UTs. The criteria may vary from State to State. The State may also broaden the coverage to include disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, Women etc. subject to maximum 25% of urban poor population.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is regularly monitoring implementation of the Mission in all the States/UTs including Jharkhand through meetings, video conferences and correspondences.

Crops Destroyed by Stray Animals

2187. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of causing damage to crops by stray animals in various parts of the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with value and volume of crops destroyed during the last three years;

(c) whether any census has been conducted on stray animals in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct shelters/homes for stray animals in each district in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The wild and stray cattle/animals cause damages to the crops in the country.

(b) The Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare does not conduct assessment for the value of destruction to the field crops by stray cattle.

(c) The details of the Stray Cattle, State-wise as per Livestock Census 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(d) Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breed Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission along with various major components and activities. Assistance is provided to the States for setting up of Gokul Grams as per the norms of the scheme which include development and conservation of indigenous breeds including 40% unproductive animals under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

The States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have taken steps for stray cattles.

In the State of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Gopalan Evam Pashudhan Samvardhan Board is functional in the Department of Animal Husbandry under which 604 Gaushalas are being operated by different NGO's in different districts in the State. Approximately 1.50 Lac cattle (mainly stray cattle) are kept in these Gaushalas. Board is providing financial support in respect of rearing and fodder for these cattle.

The State of Rajasthan has already announced a provision of Rs. 50 lakh for each district for shelters/home for male stray cattle.

Uttar Pradesh has taken steps to take care of stray cattles in Gasushalas and Gosadan. Haryana State has reported that 450 Gaushalas/Nandishalas/Shelter homes keeping 341906 number of animals is under implementation. Besides, has two Gau Abhyaranyas under construction, one in District of Panipat and other in District of Hisar.

Statement

Livestock Census 2012 of Stray Cattles

Sl. No.	State	Stray Cattle		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	3624	71	3695
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	28539	13979	42518
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77	0	77
4.	Assam	20746	2167	22913
5.	Bihar	249733	12616	262349
6.	Chandigarh	535	1443	1978
7.	Chhattisgarh	125249	12873	138122
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	317	712	1029
9.	Daman and Diu	376	169	545
10.	Goa	5882	1301	7183
11.	Gujarat	237963	54499	292462
12.	Haryana	84554	32655	117209
13.	Himachal Pradesh	30736	1424	32160
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4451	3914	8365
15.	Jharkhand	20010	6032	26042
16.	Karnataka	41986	22772	64758
17.	Kerala	3963	718	4681
18.	Lakshadweep	280	0	280
19.	Madhya Pradesh	379846	58064	437910
20.	Maharashtra	99074	55413	154487
21.	Manipur	42	0	42

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Meghalaya	2410	0	2410
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	10461	1702	12163
26.	Odisha	1120137	18914	1139051
27.	Puducherry	9	86	95
28.	Punjab	81728	19263	100991
29.	Rajasthan	840674	105376	946050
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	38897	28359	67256
32.	Tripura	3743	403	4146
33.	Uttar Pradesh	495846	513590	1009436
34.	Uttarakhand	9953	3551	13504
35.	West Bengal	364654	9206	373860
Total		4306495	981272	5287767

* Andhra Pradesh including Telengana

[English]

Consumer Courts

2188. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is assuring every consumer the right to quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and prices of goods and services for materials/goods sold in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to establish more consumer courts across the country to settle consumer cases and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of existing consumer courts across the country, State-wise; and

(d) whether these courts are overloaded now with enormous cases and if so, the details thereof along with the number of pending cases in the consumer courts, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Consumer Protection Act 1986, seeks *inter alia*, to promote and protect the rights of the consumers and the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices. As per the provisions of the Act, there is a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism in place to adjudicate the grievances of the consumers and provide redress in case of unfair trade practices, defective products, deficiency in goods and services etc. There are 622 functional District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, 35 State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and one National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission to settle the disputes of the consumers. The details of the existing consumer courts across the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The number of cases filed/disposed off/pending in the consumer courts is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Information Regarding Functional (State Commissions/
District Forums)*

(Updated on 05.07.2018)

Sl. No.	States	Whether SC Functional or Non-functional	No. of District Fora	Functional District Fora
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	17	17
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	1	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	18	18
4.	Assam	Yes	23	21
5.	Bihar	Yes	38	33
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	27	18
8.	Daman and Diu*	Yes	2	2
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli*	Yes	1	1
10.	Delhi	Yes	11	10
11.	Goa	Yes	2	2
12.	Gujarat	Yes	38	38
13.	Haryana	Yes	21	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	12	11
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	2
16.	Jharkhand	Yes	24	24
17.	Karnataka	Yes	31	31
18.	Kerala	Yes	14	14
19.	Lakshadweep	Yes	1	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	51	31
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	40	40
22.	Manipur	Yes	9	4
23.	Meghalaya	Yes	11	7
24.	Mizoram	Yes	8	8
25.	Nagaland	Yes	11	11
26.	Odisha	Yes	31	31
27.	Puducherry	Yes	1	1
28.	Punjab	Yes	20	20
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	37	37
30.	Sikkim	Yes	4	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	31	31
32.	Telangana	Yes	12	12
33.	Tripura	Yes	4	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	79	79
35.	Uttarakhand	Yes	13	12
36.	West Bengal	Yes	23	23
Total			670	622

* The State Commissions of Daman & Diu and Dadar & Nagar Haveli function together.

Statement-II*Cases Filed/Disposed of/Pending in the National Commission and State Commissions*

(Updated on 05.07.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending
1	2	3	4	5
National Commission		122042	103520	18522
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33170	32231	939
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	111	106	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	95	9
4.	Assam	3113	2599	514
5.	Bihar	19551	17423	2128
6.	Chandigarh	21138	20412	726
7.	Chhattisgarh	13318	12857	461
8.	Daman and Diu and DNH*	25	20	5
9.	Delhi	49190	41803	7387
10.	Goa	3193	2995	198
11.	Gujarat	57238	52005	5233
12.	Haryana	51851	49174	2677
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9957	9666	291
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9038	7549	1489
15.	Jharkhand	6383	5631	752
16.	Karnataka	58523	48638	9885
17.	Kerala	31084	28059	3025
18.	Lakshadweep	18	16	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	53916	43857	10059
20.	Maharashtra	76712	61508	15204
21.	Manipur	170	164	6
22.	Meghalaya	300	285	15
23.	Mizoram	234	216	18

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Nagaland	165	136	29
25.	Odisha	25868	18940	6928
26.	Puducherry	1123	1081	42
27.	Punjab	38568	37660	908
28.	Rajasthan	67072	62609	4463
29.	Sikkim	57	54	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	28957	24953	4004
31.	Telangana	3355	1492	1863
32.	Tripura	1813	1787	26
33.	Uttar Pradesh	84894	59710	25184
34.	Uttarakhand	6232	5261	971
35.	West Bengal	32422	27314	5108
Total		910905	781826	129079

*The cases pertaining to Daman & Diu and D & N Haveli have been indicated together.

Caste Based Census

2189. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted caste based census in the year 2011 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has suggested to the Union Government and passed an unanimous resolution in 2016 seeking to make the census data public and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the details regarding the said census have not been released so far, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for non-disclosure of the same to the public so far;

(d) whether the Government has formed an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog for classification and categorization of OBCs;

(e) whether eleven States have already compiled database of OBCs and based on that, they are extending reservations to these communities at local level; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to take up

census for OBCs nation-wide and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) in 2014 appealed to the Government for taking appropriate policy decisions pertaining to OBC data.

(c) to (e) The SECC data excluding the caste data have been finalized and published by MoRD and HUPA in 2016. The raw caste data have been provided to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, who is to form the Expert Group for classification and categorization of data.

(f) Census questionnaire for 2021 will be finalized in consultation with various stakeholders.

Sedition Law

2190. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:
SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for complete ban on sedition law in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the sections of the Indian Penal Code pertaining to sedition;

(d) whether the Law Commission after evaluating section 124A of IPC in 1971 in its 42nd report recommended stringent action against the perpetrators who are involved in questioning the unity of the nation, judicial system and Parliament of the country; and

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation afresh after inviting suggestions from the Law Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Amendment of criminal law is a continuous process

and the Government is aware that it has to be in sync with social changes. On the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Law & Justice requested the Law Commission of India in the year 2013 to undertake a review of the criminal justice system and give a comprehensive report in the matter so that, suitable amendments can be considered in the IPC, CrPC and the Evidence Act. Regarding section 124A of the IPC (Sedition), MHA took up the matter on 09.05.2012 with Ministry of Law & Justice to request the Law Commission of India to study the usage of the provisions of section 124A and hold consultations and suggest amendment, if so required, to the said provision, so that the Government can take necessary steps. The report of the Law Commission is awaited.

Landing Centre on Bay of Bengal for Relief Operation

2191. SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to build deep sea landing centres and helipads in the Bay of Bengal to facilitate search and relief operations during cyclones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate infrastructure facilities for effective search operations to find missing persons during cyclones; and

(d) the total amount allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) At present Government has no plan to build deep sea landing centres and helipads in the Bay of Bengal to facilitate search and relief operations during cyclones. However, Air Stations and Air Enclaves are available at various places on East Coast to facilitate air operation for search and rescue operations.

(c) Indian Navy, Indian Air Force and Indian Coast Guard are fully equipped and capable to carry out effective

search and rescue operations to find missing persons during cyclones.

Presently, 03 Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres (MRCCs) and 10 Maritime Rescue Sub Centres (MRSCs) have been established by Indian Coast Guard (ICG). MRCCs coordinate promulgation of Distress and Safety Messages through International Safety Net (ISN) and NAVTEX.

ICG has 136 ships and 63 aircraft which are deployed to undertake search and rescue activities to provide immediate succor to fishermen and mariners at sea. ICG also effectively utilized Coastal Surveillance Network System which includes radar chain and communication network to promulgate safety messages to fishermen and mariner operating close to coasts.

(d) No specific fund has been allocated in this regard.

[Translation]

Cyber Security

2192. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Working Group on cyber security has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made therein along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal regarding setting up of an autonomous body on cyber security;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to check hacking and cyber crimes?

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

(a) and (b) At present there is no Joint Working Group on Cyber Security.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

(e)

(i) Section 43, 43A, 66, 66B, 66C, 66D, 66E,

66F, 67, 67A, 67B, 70, 72, 72A and 74 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 deal with hacking and cyber crimes.

(ii) Government approved a 'Framework for enhancing security in cyberspace' for cyber security in the Indian cyberspace, with the National Security Council Secretariat as nodal agency.

(iii) National Technical Research Organisation has been designated as the nodal agency for taking all measures for protection of national critical infrastructure and to handle cyber security incidents in critical sectors.

(iv) Further, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for incident response including analysis, forecast and alerts on cyber security breaches.

(v) Advisories have been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to States/UTs for taking steps for prevention of cybercrime, which are available on the website of MHA (www.mha.gov.in).

(vi) Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children' Scheme with the objective of handling issues of cyber crime against women and children.

(vii) Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Phone Fraud and has issued advisories dated 13.01.2018 & dated 12.02.2018 to States/UTs for taking steps to check phone frauds.

Housing for All

2193. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any scheme to provide houses to all Jhuggi dwellers living near railway lines in different railway zones of the country before removing them from such areas under the scheme of Housing for All by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government of India through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U))-Housing for All Mission on June 25, 2015 to assist States/Union Territories (UTs) in providing all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households. The PMAY(U) Scheme guidelines advocate that Central Government land owning agencies should also undertake "in-situ" slum redevelopment in their lands occupied by slums by using it as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers.

Pursuant to the issuance of the scheme guidelines, the MoHUA has written to all State Governments and Central Government land owning Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Railways to explore the possibilities of rehabilitation of slums on their land and seek Central Assistance under the PMAY(U).

Fund for Agricultural Machinery

2194. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has released/proposes to release additional funds apart from the present allocation for agricultural machinery to the farmers in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has released Rs. 36.58 crore and Rs. 148.60 crore under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for promotion of agricultural mechanization activities and under a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural

Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for in-situ management of crop residue activities during 2018-19 to Government of Uttar Pradesh respectively.

Drought Affected Areas

2195. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

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

(a) whether the continued State of drought in several areas has led to starvation, suicide by the farmers, economic backwardness and other painful situations;

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

(c) the works undertaken by the Governments to provide relief in these areas in the wake of the said situations; and

(d) the details of the progress made by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) The State Governments are primarily responsible for providing necessary relief in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements efforts of State Governments with financial assistance. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Governments in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from State Governments in accordance with established procedure, keeping in view items and norms in vogue for assistance. The State Governments have not reported cases of starvation or suicide by farmers due to drought, while submitting the Memorandum. Further, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, which compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI), has also not provided any data

on suicides committed by farmers and agricultural labourers due to starvation.

Agriculture is a State subject. Agrarian distress can be addressed by enabling the farmers to increase their income. The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government has been reorienting the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness, in addition to pure production centeredness approach. The Department has, therefore, been implementing various Schemes to meet this objective viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Interest Subvention Scheme etc.

[English]

Safe Drinking Water to Urban Households

2196. SHRI D. K. SURESH:
SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that majority of the households in urban areas have no access to safe drinking water and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to assess the number of households that have no access to safe drinking water in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of programmes implemented by the Government to provide safe drinking water to all the households in the country in urban areas;

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the said programmes in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the allocation to ensure that all the urban households get access to safe drinking water and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 Mission cities across the country with major focus on water supply.

Under AMRUT, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have submitted Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIPs) after assessment of the existing gap in the coverage of water supply to the State and based on that States have prepared State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) to bridge the gap. The gap in coverage of water supply at the beginning of the Mission was assessed to be 139 lakh households.

The Ministry has approved all the SAAPs for Rs. 77,640 crore, including projects costing Rs. 39,011 crore in water supply sector as submitted by all the States/ Union Territories (UTs) for the entire Mission period under AMRUT.

Under the Mission, selection, appraisal, approval and implementation of individual projects is done by the concerned States/Union Territories (UTs). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only approves the SAAPs submitted by the States/UTs and releases the Central Assistance (CA) as per Mission guidelines.

(d) Against the total SAAPs of Rs. 77,640 crore, the Government has allocated Rs. 35,990 crore as Central Assistance (CA) to the States/UTs. The balance amount will be borne by the States/UTs.

The CA is released to States/UTs in three instalments of 20:40:40. First instalment is released immediately on approval of SAAP. Second/Third instalments are released on receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for 75% or more of CA released along with the corresponding State share.

During the last three financial years, a sum of Rs. 7,873.92 crore has been released for implementation of projects against which UCs for Rs. 3,911.86 crore has been received. The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and released under AMRUT during the last three financial years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) There is no proposal to increase the overall allocation for water supply under AMRUT.

Statement

*Funds allocated and released under AMRUT
during last 3 years*

All amounts in Rs. crore

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Approved SAAP	Committed Central Assistance	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.82	1.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh#	2890.17	1056.62	528.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	126.22	15.77
4.	Assam	657.14	591.42	73.23
5.	Bihar	2469.77	1164.80	232.96
6.	Chandigarh	95.07	54.09	10.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	2192.76	1009.74	201.95
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	10.82	10.82	1.40
9.	Daman and Diu	18.03	18.03	2.06
10.	Delhi	802.31	802.31	160.46
11.	Goa	209.18	104.58	20.91
12.	Gujarat	4884.42	2069.96	414.00
13.	Haryana	2565.74	764.51	152.90
14.	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	274.07	54.81
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	593.05	533.72	265.15
16.	Jharkhand	1245.74	566.17	113.23
17.	Karnataka#	4952.87	2318.79	597.87
18.	Kerala	2359.38	1161.20	232.24
19.	Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	0.73
20.	Madhya Pradesh#	6200.67	2592.86	518.58
21.	Maharashtra	7759.32	3534.08	706.81
22.	Manipur#	180.31	162.28	32.46

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	80.14	72.12	8.91
24.	Mizoram	140.25	126.22	25.24
25.	Nagaland	120.22	108.19	13.49
26.	Odisha#	1598.96	796.97	394.15
27.	Puducherry	64.91	64.91	12.98
28.	Punjab	2766.62	1204.47	143.93
29.	Rajasthan	3223.94	1541.95	308.39
30.	Sikkim	40.06	36.06	7.21
31.	Tamil Nadu#	11194.78	4756.58	951.31
32.	Telangana	1666.26	832.60	166.52
33.	Tripura	148.25	133.43	26.68
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11421.67	4922.46	984.49
35.	Uttarakhand	593.02	533.72	106.75
36.	West Bengal	4035.00	1929.32	385.87
Total		77640.02	35989.70	7873.92

#- These States/UT have taken up projects in excess of the size of approved SAAPs. In such cases, the entire additional cost will be incurred by the concerned State/UT.

Allocation to Agriculture Sector

2197. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds out of total budget in percentage allocated to the agriculture sector during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase budgetary allocation to fulfil the promise to double the income of farmers by 2022 and also to promote the agriculture sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The quantum of funds out of total budget in percentage allocated to the agriculture sector during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Government is committed to doubling farmers income by 2022. In accordance with the strategy,

Government will provide all necessary support including budget required.

Statement

Quantum of funds allocated to Agriculture Sector during the last three years and the current year.

(Rs. in crore)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19*
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Grant 1, 2 & 3)	21828.59	25700.00	51026.00	57600.00
% Share of Total Grant <i>w.r.t.</i> Total Central Plan	3.77	3.64	2.38	2.36
Government of India's Total Budget Outlays	578381.67	706248.40	2146734.78	2442213.30

Department wise break-up

Department	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19*
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (Grant 1)	16646.45	20400.00	41855.00	46700.00
% Share of Deptt. <i>w.r.t.</i> Total Central Plan	2.88	2.89	1.95	1.91
Department of Agriculture Research and Education (Grant 2)	3691.00	3700.00	6800.00	7800.00
% Share of Deptt. <i>w.r.t.</i> Total Central Plan	0.64	0.52	0.32	0.32
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (Grant 3)	1491.14	1600.00	2371.00	3100.00
% Share of Deptt. <i>w.r.t.</i> Total Central Plan	0.25	0.23	0.11	0.13
Government of India's Total Budget Outlays	578381.67	706248.40	2146734.78	2442213.30

*There is no separate allocation for Plan & Non-Plan from 2017-18

[Translation]

Compensation to Farmers Under PMFBY

2198. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of providing compensation to the farmers even in case of 33% loss to their crops;

(b) if so, the details of more than 60% loss caused to the crops during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has not paid compensation to the farmers as per the prescribed norms, despite depositing premium by them under the Pradhan

Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana;

(d) if so, the details of the compensation paid and still due to the farmers during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

(e) whether a farmer deposits premium by treating its farm as unit and if so, the reasons for non-payment of compensation to the farmers for their crop loss on the basis of unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India has revised the items and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) *vide* letter No. 32-7/2014-NDM-I on 8th April, 2015 increasing the

assistance being given to farmers for crop damage by 50% and making it applicable to a lower threshold of 33% crop damage. 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 by notified natural calamities to all types agriculture and horticulture cropped areas. State-wise details of crop loss area, on which assistance has been approved by the High Level Committee to the States seeking financial assistance from NDRF during 2016-17 and 2017-18 in respect of drought, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Crop insurance/PMFBY is a financial tool to insure the crop losses on payment of admissible premium to the insurance company. Only those farmers, who insure their crops and have paid premium for any of the notified crop in the area notified by the concerned State Government, are insured under the scheme. Admissible claims are worked out and paid strictly as per the provisions of the respective schemes.

Keeping in view the welfare of farmers and to provide financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crops as a result of non-preventable natural risks, 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 as a flagship scheme of the Government. Various new and improved provisions including timelines for settlement of claims to enhance the benefits for farmers have been made in the scheme. However, calculation and settlement of claims is dependent on the receipt of yield data based on requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and share of State Government in premium subsidy.

Further, the scheme is tremendously technology driven to facilitate end to end solutions. Provision has been made for use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smartphones, Mobile app and Drones for quick estimation of crop losses. In addition, all stakeholders have been integrated on a common crop insurance portal to ensure seamless flow of information and services. The Government is pursuing the States and other stakeholders to adopt the technology features, so that timely claim settlement

is ensured. In view of these measures, time taken to settle claims has generally been reduced to an average of within two months after receipt of yield data from State Governments. 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.

Season-wise and State-wise details of estimated claims, approved claims and settled claims under PMFBY are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Scheme is being implemented on 'Area Approach' basis for wide-spread natural calamities like flood, drought etc. But for localised risk like hailstorm, landslide and inundation, individual farm level calculation of claims is being made. Similarly, for post-harvest losses, losses are paid on individual farm level upto a maximum period of two weeks from harvesting for those crops which are allowed to be in cut and spread condition in the field after harvesting against specific perils of cyclone and cyclonic rains and unseasonal rains.

Statement-I

Compensation to farmers under PMFBY

Sl. No.	State	Nature of Calamity	Crop Area Damaged (in ha.)	
			2016-17	2017-18
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	---	109835
2.	Karnataka	Drought	3635721.74 (Kharif) 1371769.29 (Rabi)	---
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	1273732.24	131531
4.	Rajasthan	Drought	2002727	1706791
5.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	---	605803
6.	Kerala	Drought	51894.09	---
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	---	1864339.97
8.	Tamil Nadu	Drought	2037032.29	---

Statement-II

Details of Farmer Applicants Insured, premium collected and claims settled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17 and 2017-18

Kharif 2016

States	No. of Farmers Insured	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	Amount in Lakhs
									No. of farmers Benefitted against Approved Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1,618,537	18,112	24,439	24,439	66,990	65,294	64,584	64,370	794,642
Assam	51,749	411	140	140	691	502	502	502	23,370
Bihar	1,485,432	13,062	49,594	49,594	112,250	29,142	29,142	20,192	151,080
Chhattisgarh	1,399,189	12,755	7,217	7,217	27,189	13,304	13,304	13,304	96,966
Goa	744	7	0	0	7	3	3	3	111
Gujarat	1,842,386	22,434	97,276	110,828	230,538	122,928	122,928	122,904	639,228
Haryana	738,856	12,686	4,604	8,320	25,609	23,491	23,491	23,402	153,822
Himachal Pradesh	134,616	466	81	81	629	599	599	583	27,415
Jharkhand	828,412	3,783	11,374	11,374	26,530	2,985	2,460	2,028	39,627
Karnataka	1,356,875	19,038	34,569	34,569	88,177	121,290	115,036	113,656	671,811
Kerala	31,531	312	273	273	858	1,796	1,796	1,735	21,046
Madhya Pradesh	4,071,974	45,953	124,144	124,144	294,242	183,176	183,176	183,150	1,102,254
Maharashtra	10,997,398	59,930	176,200	176,200	412,330	207,959	207,959	207,959	2,793,225
Manipur	8,366	74	143	143	359	196	196	127	8,358
Meghalaya	63	1	1	1	3	3	3	-	48
Odisha	1,766,541	13,783	19,746	19,746	53,276	42,935	42,935	42,928	166,436
Rajasthan	6,231,514	22,499	90,016	90,016	202,532	160,606	160,169	160,169	2,413,121
Tamil Nadu	15,873	554	211	211	976	549	549	401	1,586
Telangana	708,876	8,962	7,122	7,122	23,206	16,627	16,395	16,276	208,992
Tripura	1,881	5	0	0	5	8	8	8	502
Uttar Pradesh	3,714,316	26,260	19,388	19,388	65,037	45,055	45,055	44,986	953,773
Uttarakhand	175,243	1,466	545	545	2,556	1,669	1,669	1,668	50,500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	3,053,408	13,253	6,358	6,358	25,968	10,411	10,217	8,077	291,212
Grand Total	40,233,780	295,806	673,442	690,710	1,659,958	1,050,527	1,042,176	1,028,426	10,609,125

Rabi 2016-17

Amount in Lakhs

States	No. of Farmers Insured	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	No. of farmers Benefitted against Approved Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	0	0	1	2	15	15	15	295
Andhra Pradesh	153,420	1,786	5,247	5,247	12,281	25,465	25,465	22,044	87,931
Assam	8,516	86	43	43	173	14	14	14	76
Bihar	1,228,838	7,408	10,977	10,977	29,362	5,919	-	-	57,755
Chhattisgarh	149,950	894	2,247	2,247	5,388	2,701	2,701	2,686	39,768
Goa	13	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	132,753	2,505	1,514	1,514	5,532	3,269	3,269	3,269	39,568
Haryana	597,172	6,967	1,883	1,883	10,732	5,992	5,992	5,789	63,085
Himachal Pradesh	245,309	2,637	1,943	1,943	6,523	3,913	3,913	3,826	85,716
Jharkhand	49,342	181	215	215	611	172	172	150	5,150
Karnataka	1,387,115	6,943	29,936	29,936	66,816	88,493	65,174	49,007	382,964
Kerala	45,874	410	1,024	1,024	2,459	2,596	343	332	2,288
Madhya Pradesh	3,109,342	31,223	43,026	43,026	117,274	16,148	15,440	14,872	213,521
Maharashtra	1,003,817	9,302	26,167	26,167	61,637	23,627	23,627	23,086	128,240
Meghalaya	26	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
Odisha	53,695	480	76	76	632	199	199	199	2,054
Puducherry	8,537	26	129	154	310	757	757	757	4,299
Rajasthan	2,918,710	14,505	21,047	21,047	56,598	21,355	17,658	17,135	300,936
Sikkim	574	1	0	0	1	11	11	10	225
Tamil Nadu	1,434,554	11,330	55,762	55,762	122,854	353,533	341,182	322,460	1,386,943
Telangana	264,467	2,389	1,797	1,797	5,984	1,448	1,448	1,442	13,590
Tripura	10,879	24	5	5	35	50	16	3	351
Uttar Pradesh	3,052,960	20,336	10,654	10,654	41,644	10,434	10,434	10,434	202,367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttarakhand	86,328	489	556	556	1,602	1,078	1,078	1,078	11,205
West Bengal	1,079,871	10,066	17,532	19,066	46,664	31,826	31,304	27,934	258,734
Grand Total	17,022,386	129,989	231,783	233,343	595,115	599,016	550,212	506,542	3,287,061

Kharif 2017

Amount in lakhs

States	No. of Farmers Insured	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	No. of farmers Benefitted against Approved Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1,577,685	22,643	46,585	46,585	115,814	53,029	47,906	28,029	541,086
Assam	51,550	459	312	312	1,084	380	27	26	1,324
Bihar	1,160,193	10,554	28,306	28,306	67,166	41,152	5,000	-	28,000
Chhattisgarh	1,303,754	13,070	9,162	9,162	31,394	130,124	130,124	130,110	566,747
Goa	537	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	22
Gujarat	1,485,472	36,763	139,271	139,271	315,304	104,002	103,384	19,523	228,962
Haryana	631,879	12,395	6,046	11,168	29,609	49,318	36,207	26,304	128,682
Himachal Pradesh	125,468	285	32	32	349	312	312	312	23,573
Jammu and Kashmir	85,582	499	842	842	2,183	603	568	533	11,119
Jharkhand	1,149,786	2,654	8,731	8,731	20,116	5,356	1,356	-	54,780
Karnataka	1,576,090	23,885	81,835	81,835	187,555	58,119	43,233	31,942	425,024
Kerala	28,259	376	434	434	1,245	900	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3,584,684	54,104	165,080	165,080	384,264	467,425	397,029	390,967	1,235,029
Maharashtra	8,723,307	43,311	170,806	170,806	384,924	272,651	264,429	257,802	4,377,604
Meghalaya	2,945	199	39	39	276	30	-	-	-
Odisha	1,836,408	14,615	34,734	34,734	84,083	165,784	60,894	60,894	410,348
Rajasthan	5,336,820	23,248	75,083	75,083	173,414	156,990	126,275	107,554	2,073,980
Sikkim	793	5	0	0	5	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	156,596	2,339	2,044	2,044	6,428	5,886	1,500	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Telangana	857,215	18,139	23,368	23,368	64,875	48,677	8,500	-	-
Tripura	2,320	12	2	2	16	0	0	0	32
Uttar Pradesh	2,493,486	18,450	25,867	25,867	70,185	22,331	22,330	22,206	377,526
Uttarakhand	101,743	982	1,152	1,152	3,286	2,527	2,527	2,527	44,068
West Bengal	2,350,335	11,154	7,519	7,519	26,193	21,737	2,099	1,221	43,242
Grand Total	34,622,907	310,148	827,252	832,373	1,969,773	1,607,336	1,253,700	1,079,950	10,571,148

Rabi 2017-18

Amount in lakhs

States	No. of Farmers Insured	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	No. of farmers Benefitted against Approved Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	364	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	221,336	3,794	7,007	7,007	17,809	2,000	-	-	-
Assam	5,241	72	37	37	145	-	-	-	-
Bihar	1,074,290	7,244	13,735	13,735	34,714	430	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	167,833	1,134	3,086	3,086	7,307	4,365	125	125	774
Goa	1	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	268,998	2,989	3,823	3,823	10,635	-	-	-	-
Haryana	692,530	8,210	3,416	3,416	15,041	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	252,637	2,762	2,322	2,322	7,406	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	64,720	354	758	758	1,870	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	47,652	210	695	695	1,599	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	25,421	484	2,338	2,338	5,160	-	-	-	-
Kerala	17,877	267	544	544	1,355	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3,306,246	34,700	51,089	51,089	136,878	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1,330,443	9,135	25,761	25,761	60,657	802	802	744	7,095
Manipur	9,109	75	60	60	194	-	-	-	-
Odisha	62,626	605	647	647	1,899	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	676,721	5,225	9,583	9,583	24,391	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikkim	598	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1,128,118	9,502	55,741	55,741	120,985	-	-	-	-
Telangana	220,426	1,330	1,299	1,299	3,928	-	-	-	-
Tripura	9,354	47	6	6	58	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2,796,698	19,800	24,058	24,058	67,916	8,313	5,313	5,214	61,433
Uttarakhand	82,684	791	1,298	1,298	3,387	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	1,654,261	15,059	14,320	14,320	43,698	5,050	-	-	-
Grand Total	14,116,184	123,791	221,623	221,623	567,037	20,959	6,239	6,083	69,302

Note : Yield data is awaited by insurance companies from most of the States for calculation of claims.

[English]

Water Crisis in Cities

Immigration Counters at Delhi Airport

2199. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently ordered the closure of exclusive immigration counters at Delhi Airport;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to extend this scheme to other International Airports;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and Airport-wise particularly in Punjab;

(e) whether the new scheme is causing hardships to premium class passengers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and corrective steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (f) There is no proposal to close the exclusive immigration counters provided at Delhi Airport. Separate immigration counters for Business/First class passengers are available at Delhi and Mumbai airports. In order to facilitate passengers and fast track the immigration process, Govt. of India is increasing the number of departure/arrival counters and man-power at major airports on need basis.

2200. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cities in the country have witnessed severe water crisis in the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make strict regulation for water conversation in the country 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) Urban Water Supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to maintain water supply. The Government of India, through Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), supplements the efforts of the States/Union Territories (UTs) in providing drinking water in urban areas.

Under AMRUT Mission, individual projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the concerned State Government. The Government of India only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per the Mission guidelines. SAAPs for the entire Mission period have been approved for all the States/UTs for Rs. 77,640 crore, including the Central Assistance of Rs. 35,990 crore. Out

of the total SAAPs of Rs. 77,640 crore, Rs. 39,011 crore have been provided for water supply.

(c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued Model Building Bye Laws, 2016, which have incorporated the provisions of Rainwater Harvesting. The Ministry has also issued Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI), 2014 which promotes rain water harvesting and ground water recharge and also provides for preservation/conservation of natural drainage system and retaining water bodies. The reform agenda under AMRUT Mission also encourages the States/UTs to formulate a policy and action plan for having rain water harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plot size of 300 square meters and above.

[*Translation*]

National Electric Mobility Mission Plan

2201. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the National Electric Mobility Mission plan from the year 2014;

(b) the number of environment friendly and hybrid vehicles manufactured since the inception of the said Mission;

(c) whether under the said Mission the Government proposes to pay special attention to those cities where pollution has reached dangerous level; and

(d) the manner in which the Mission has contributed towards meeting the electricity needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) With a view to provide impetus to domestic manufacturing of hybrid & electric vehicles (collectively termed as xEVs), the Government of India approved the National Mission on Electric Mobility in 2011 and subsequently National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 was unveiled in 2013. This Mission Plan has been designed mainly considering the Fuel Security and Environmental Pollution in the country.

As a part of this Mission Plan, the Government notified FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] initially for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015 till 31st March 2017, which has further been extended till 30th September 2018. The scheme is one of the green initiatives of the Government, which is aimed at reducing dependency on fossil fuels.

Taking into account high level of environmental pollution and fossil fuel usage in road transport in high density urban centres, the Phase-1 of the scheme is restricted to the following areas:

- a. Cities under "Smart Cities" initiatives
- b. Major Metro Agglomerations-Delhi NCR, Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad.
- c. All State Capitals and other Urban Agglomerations/Cities with 1 Million+ population (as per 2011 Census)
- d. Cities of the North Eastern States

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

Since the scheme, at present, is not applicable for pan-India in totality, the Department captures the data of vehicles which are supported under Demand Creation focus area of the scheme, whereby demand incentive is extended for purchase of Electric & Hybrid vehicles in these covered areas. Under the scheme, a total of 2,18,625 xEVs have claimed support through demand incentives, amounting to Rs. 253 crore (Approx), thereby resulting into an estimated fuel savings of 3,03,16,917 litre and CO2 reduction of 7,58,47,082 Kg. Further, 102 models of xEVs of 26 OEMs are registered for availing incentive under this scheme so far.

There is no mention about the electricity needs of the country in the scheme. However, Ministry of Power has informed that the Electric Vehicles and Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles need to draw electricity from the grid for charging of their batteries used for powering them. The country

has sufficient capacity at present to meet the current requirement.

[English]

Welfare of Children Residing in Jails

2202. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policies formulated by the Government for the education and care of children below six years staying inside the prison with their mothers;

(b) whether children staying with their mothers in jails are denied basic facility and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is seriously contemplating to shift these children to open jails and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any social security scheme applicable to children housed in prison with their mothers and children of prisoners outside the prison;

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

(f) whether some States have formulated specific schemes to deal with these challenges; and

(g) if so, whether the Government will encourage other States to formulate specific schemes to deal with challenges faced by children residing in Jails with their mothers?

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

(a) to (g) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' is a

State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Prison Administration is therefore the responsibility of State Governments. The State Governments are competent to take appropriate decisions for the welfare and education of children staying with their mothers in prisons, including the decision to shift such prison inmates with children to open jails and formulation of appropriate social security schemes etc.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to the State Governments and Union Territories from time to time, *inter alia*, sharing the guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on facilities for the children of women prisoners; recommendations of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners and sharing the best practices adopted all over India in the matter of female prisoners and welfare of their children.

Besides the advisories issued from time to time, the Ministry of Home Affairs had also prepared a Model Prison Manual 2016 and has circulated it to all States and Union Territories. The Model Manual provides detailed guidance to States to adopt the best practices provided in the Manual. The Manual has dedicated chapters on 'Welfare of Prisoners', 'After-care and rehabilitation' and 'Women Prisoners' etc.

[Translation]

Domestic Violence

2203. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of domestic violence reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has implemented any programme or issued any guidelines with a view to create awareness among women to prevent domestic violence;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made any authority or person accountable for the proper implementation of these guidelines; 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 latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement. The latest data pertains to the year 2016.

(b) to (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.

The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory on 4th September, 2009 to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein all the States/UTs have been advised to explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against women and also that all police stations may be directed to display the name and other details of protection officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005. This Advisory is also available on <http://mha.gov.in>.

All the State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases reported under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	2
4.	Bihar	112	161	171
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	3

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	2	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	2	0
8.	Haryana	4	11	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	15	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	1	0
13.	Kerala	140	132	111
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	91	90
15.	Maharashtra	4	8	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	2	2
22.	Rajasthan	17	14	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	0
25.	Telangana	1	6	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	4	23
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	1	2	5
Total State(s)		419	455	436
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	7	4	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		7	6	1
Total (All India)		426	461	437

Source: Crime in India

Crime Against Children

2204. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents/complaints of child trafficking, missing children, child thefts etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases registered, racket/gang busted, accused arrested, convicted, children traced, untraced, conviction rate achieved and the steps taken to trace all the missing children separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Haryana, Gujarat and NCT of Delhi;

(c) whether organised outfits are involved in such incidents, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal for 'Track Child' or to establish an institution/agency to trace and rescue the missing children and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to prevent and check such incidents in future along with the steps taken for resettlement and education of the rescued children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT wise details of total children trafficked, children rescued, children missing (including missing children from previous years), children traced, children Kidnapped and abducted, children recovered/rescued are given in the enclosed Statement I to IV. The details of rackets/gangs busted and organized outfits and separately conviction rate for child trafficking

are not maintained by NCRB.

The latest data pertains to the year 2016.

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

However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories from time to time on preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking. These Advisories are available on www.mha.gov.in.

Further, Ministry of Women and Child Development in order to provide outreach services to the missing children or needy children, is operating Child Helpline No. 1098, which is operational 24/7. Apart from this, Railway Childlines at major railway platforms are also being operated to provide assistance to any needy child. In addition to this, Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national tracking system for missing and vulnerable children *i.e.* Track Child portal and it has been implemented across the country. The URL of Track Child is www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also launched Khoya-Paya on 2nd June, 2015 which is an enabling platform, where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts without losing much time. Found children can also be reported. Khoya-Paya has been integrated as a module under the citizen corner in TrackChild.

In addition, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been prepared for tracing of missing children, and has been circulated to all the States and UTs for further dissemination to all other stake holders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. This SOP lays down the uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of a missing child all over the country.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Number of Victims Trafficked (Below 18 yrs of age) during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
States										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	13	13	22	52	74	0	44	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	36	42	2	9	11	0	2	2
3.	Assam	28	75	103	32	97	129	34	96	130
4.	Bihar	173	47	220	192	38	230	183	13	196
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	58	93	51	50	101	60	78	138
6.	Goa	8	11	19	0	2	2	0	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1	25	26	91	244	335	137	348	485
8.	Haryana	16	10	26	46	17	63	5	8	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	7	0	7	2	2	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	20	100	120	71	127	198	18	72	90
12.	Karnataka	36	29	65	103	75	178	113	219	332
13.	Kerala	0	1	1	56	10	66	18	65	83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35	75	110	10	45	55	62	35	97
15.	Maharashtra	452	81	533	94	201	295	78	94	172
16.	Manipur	4	12	16	3	0	3	2	7	9
17.	Meghalaya	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
19.	Nagaland	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	114	713	827	56	87	143	98	108*	206
21.	Punjab	1	2	3	103	0	103	47	1	48
22.	Rajasthan	1169	182	1351	1804	583	2387	1823	696	2519
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	44	62	68	75	143	122	195	317
25.	Telangana	0	1	1	139	161	300	0	7	7
26.	Tripura	0	1	1	4	1	5	2	4	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26	1	27	11	3	14	748	74	822
28.	Uttarakhand	8	11	19	1	13	14	1	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	West Bengal	95	1357	1452	239	1553	1792	426	2687	3113
	Total State(s)	2247	2893	5140	3209	3446	6655	3979	4863	8842
Union Territories:										
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	15	1	16	22	5	27	0	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	645	117	762	369	96	465	144	46	190
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	50	15	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT(s)	710	135	845	391	102	493	144	48	192
	Total (All India)	2957	3028	5985	3600	3548	7148	4123	4911	9034

Note: (i) Data is provisional

(ii) * 7 Transgender Victims Trafficked from Andhra Pradesh is included

(iii) # 1 Transgender Victims Trafficked from Maharashtra is included

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT police

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Number of Victims Rescued (below 18 years) during 2014 to 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	28	28	22	90	112	0	44	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	16	19	2	2	4	0	0	0
3.	Assam	12	34	46	25	76	101	9	28	37
4.	Bihar	173	47	220	192	38	230	183	13	196
5.	Chhattisgarh	33	53	86	49	48	97	60	76	136
6.	Goa	198	271	469	456	643	1099	0	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1	22	23	91	244	335	132	303	435
8.	Haryana	15	10	25	35	17	52	5	8	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	6	14	5	19	2	2	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	16	75	91	66	85	151	4	27	31
12.	Karnataka	105	33	138	103	75	178	113	219	332
13.	Kerala	0	1	1	59	10	69	147	192	339
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	184	234	481	1110	1591	975	1678	2653
15.	Maharashtra	452	132	584	93	212	305	78	94	172
16.	Manipur	6	12	18	3	0	3	2	7	9
17.	Meghalaya	0	7	7	0	1	1	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
19.	Nagaland	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	106	501	607	54	64	118	96	96	192
21.	Punjab	1	2	3	103	0	103	33	1	34
22.	Rajasthan	3735	123	3858	4566	341	4907	5281	345	5626
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	23	37	60	83	119	202	215	433	648
25.	Telangana	0	1	1	139	208	347	0	7	7
26.	Tripura	0	1	1	4	1	5	2	4	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	376	1	377	11	3	14	772	80	852
28.	Uttarakhand	8	11	19	1	11	12	1	2	3
29.	West Bengal	71	1117	1188	174	1172	1346	397	1819	2216
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	15	1	16	22	5	27	0	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	645	117	762	369	96	465	144	46	190
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	50	15	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		6099	2857	8956	7219	4679	11898	8651	5532	14183

Note: Data for the year 2014 & 2015 is provisional

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT police

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2014 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including missing children from previous year)			Traced in 2014 (including missing children from previous year)			Untraced (including previous year)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1254	789	2043	1944	1498	3442	1439	1010	2449	505	418	923
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	14	43	29	14	43	22	13	35	7	1	8
3.	Assam	881	507	1388	890	512	1402	479	242	721	411	267	678
4.	Bihar	766	773	1539	1205	1144	2349	416	474	890	789	601	1390
5.	Chhattisgarh	1066	713	1779	1367	923	2290	1112	682	1794	255	226	481
6.	Goa	39	24	63	51	41	92	36	24	60	15	14	29
7.	Gujarat	826	549	1375	1189	783	1972	781	503	1284	408	236	644
8.	Haryana	653	646	1299	1452	1829	3281	390	431	821	1062	1177	2239
9.	Himachal Pradesh	136	69	205	182	276	458	134	245	379	48	27	75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	315	323	638	753	707	1460	246	262	508	507	410	917
11.	Jharkhand	191	193	384	329	397	726	173	221	394	156	174	330
12.	Karnataka	2035	1999	4034	2344	2424	4768	1523	1459	2982	821	883	1704
13.	Kerala	601	478	1079	709	586	1295	466	439	905	243	133	376
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	2689	6689	6383	3916	10299	3622	2108	5730	2761	1718	4479
15.	Maharashtra	6844	4457	11301	11501	8182	19683	7941	5816	13757	3560	2159	5719
16.	Manipur	22	14	36	22	14	36	21	13	34	1	1	2
17.	Meghalaya	81	53	134	81	53	134	75	47	122	6	6	12
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0

19. Nagaland	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	0	3	1	0	3	1	1
20. Odisha	736	354	1090	2328	860	3188	271	136	407	2057	701	2758	2758	2758
21. Punjab	180	393	573	409	746	1155	197	346	543	212	381	593	593	593
22. Rajasthan	1368	964	2332	1935	1612	3547	1497	1101	2598	438	464	902	902	902
23. Sikkim	47	47	94	49	47	96	45	43	88	4	4	8	8	8
24. Tamil Nadu	2197	1176	3373	2750	1680	4430	2202	1138	3340	548	472	1020	1020	1020
25. Telangana	1547	891	2438	1900	1128	3028	1074	607	1681	826	496	1322	1322	1322
26. Tripura	326	120	446	327	123	450	325	121	446	2	2	4	4	4
27. Uttar Pradesh	854	1235	2089	1593	2340	3933	856	1409	2265	737	899	1636	1636	1636
28. Uttarakhnad	118	118	236	118	118	236	72	72	144	46	46	92	92	92
29. West Bengal	10192	4179	14371	15449	6475	21924	10218	4575	14793	5231	1837	7068	7068	7068
Total State(s)	37309	23768	61077	57294	38429	95723	35638	23537	59175	21656	13754	35410	35410	35410
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	11	28	21	13	34	16	10	26	5	1	6	6	6
31. Chandigarh	112	52	164	178	163	341	92	45	137	86	114	200	200	200
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	5	24	19	5	24	11	2	13	8	3	11	11	11
33. Daman and Diu	7	2	9	7	2	9	3	1	4	4	1	5	5	5
34. Delhi UT	4113	3400	7513	6441	5882	12323	3354	2995	6349	3087	2689	5776	5776	5776
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	37	22	59	37	22	59	37	20	57	0	2	2	2	2
Total UT(s)	4305	3492	7797	6703	6087	12790	3513	3073	6586	3190	2810	6000	6000	6000
Total (All India)	41614	27260	68874	63997	44516	108513	39151	26610	65761	24846	16564	41410	41410	41410

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2015 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including missing children from previous year)			Traced in 2015 (including missing children from previous year)			Untraced (including previous year)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1406	879	2285	1911	1367	3278	1261	848	2109	650	457	1107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	76	26	102	78	27	105	60	22	82	18	3	21
3.	Assam	904	594	1498	1315	854	2169	698	439	1137	617	413	1030
4.	Bihar	1148	909	2057	1939	1584	3523	1344	1100	2444	595	441	1036
5.	Chhattisgarh	1424	678	2102	1762	924	2686	1233	588	1821	529	327	856
6.	Goa	18	23	41	33	40	73	21	21	42	12	14	26
7.	Gujarat	601	491	1092	1009	771	1780	611	477	1088	398	243	641
8.	Haryana	894	842	1736	1554	1654	3208	740	661	1401	814	930	1744
9.	Himachal Pradesh	163	86	249	207	115	322	142	70	212	65	43	108
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	216	198	414	723	643	1366	380	210	590	343	398	741
11.	Jharkhand	180	187	367	357	363	720	102	89	191	255	272	527
12.	Karnataka	1018	1659	2677	1839	2655	4494	777	1436	2213	1062	977	2039
13.	Kerala	807	772	1579	1050	919	1969	820	771	1591	230	135	365
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5590	2329	7919	8502	4266	12768	5917	3286	9203	2585	917	3502
15.	Maharashtra	2543	1907	4450	6103	4273	10376	2808	1974	4782	3295	2079	5374
16.	Manipur	22	12	34	44	26	70	19	11	30	25	15	40
17.	Meghalaya	89	78	167	95	84	179	63	56	119	32	27	59
18.	Mizoram	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0

19. Nagaland	10	23	33	10	24	34	8	20	28	2	4	6
20. Odisha	1265	542	1807	3322	1266	4588	470	228	698	2852	1005	3857
21. Punjab	374	185	559	586	585	1171	301	177	478	285	383	668
22. Rajasthan	1544	963	2507	1982	1474	3456	723	510	1233	1259	873	2132
23. Sikkim	64	55	119	64	55	119	47	27	74	17	28	45
24. Tamil Nadu	2907	1373	4280	3455	1915	5370	2846	1355	4201	609	444	1053
25. Telangana	1808	1179	2987	2634	1700	4334	1990	1323	3313	644	312	956
26. Tripura	130	41	171	136	43	179	124	27	151	12	16	28
27. Uttar Pradesh	1257	1463	2720	1994	2394	4388	930	1192	2122	1064	1143	2207
28. Uttarakhnad	250	281	531	365	384	749	157	168	325	208	208	416
29. West Bengal	5365	2311	7676	10596	4211	14807	4296	1965	6261	6300	2098	8398
Total State(s)	32073	20089	52162	53665	34619	88284	28888	19054	47942	24777	14205	38982
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	41	14	55	37	12	49	4	1	5
31. Chandigarh	142	75	217	228	193	421	124	63	187	104	125	229
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	8	3	11	2	3	5	6	0	6
33. Daman and Diu	8	17	25	12	18	30	4	16	20	8	2	10
34. Delhi UT	4292	3636	7928	7758	6164	13922	3204	2978	6182	4554	2923	7477
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	44	20	64	44	23	67	42	22	64	2	1	3
Total Ut(s)	4522	3759	8281	8091	6415	14506	3413	3094	6507	4678	3052	7730
Total (All India)	36595	23848	60443	61756	41034	102790	32301	22148	54449	29455	17257	46712

19. Nagaland	47	24	71	49	28	77	39	24	63	10	4	14
20. Odisha	1363	538	1901	4215	1576	5791	379	210	589	3836	1366	5202
21. Punjab	414	183	597	699	591	1290	346	164	510	353	427	780
22. Rajasthan	1338	642	1980	2597	1606	4203	2093	1123	3216	504	483	987
23. Sikkim	77	32	109	93	57	150	76	34	110	17	23	40
24. Tamil Nadu	3162	1470	4632	3771	2030	5801	3202	1458	4660	569	572	1141
25. Telangana	2277	1402	3679	2921	1779	4700	2340	1257	3597	581	522	1103
26. Tripura	132	37	169	144	53	197	125	46	171	19	7	26
27. Uttar Pradesh	1465	1438	2903	2529	2640	5169	846	1015	1861	1683	1625	3308
28. Uttarakhnad	224	211	435	432	427	859	312	277	589	120	150	270
29. West Bengal	5986	2349	8335	12286	4595	16881	3848	1540	5388	8438	3055	11493
Total State(s)	36877	19277	56154	61526	34789	96315	32179	17624	49803	29347	17165	46512
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	40	13	53	37	11	48	3	2	5
31. Chandigarh	127	74	201	231	204	435	91	61	152	140	143	283
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	2	6	0	6
33. Daman and Diu	10	19	29	18	21	39	8	19	27	10	2	12
34. Delhi UT	3982	2939	6921	8536	6125	14661	3235	2628	5863	5301	3497	8798
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	35	18	53	37	21	58	30	19	49	7	2	9
Total UT(s)	4190	3063	7253	8868	6386	15254	3401	2740	6141	5467	3646	9113
Total (All India)	41067	22340	63407	70394	41175	111569	35580	20364	55944	34814	20811	55625

Statement-IV*Kidnapping & Abduction of Children (Below 18 Yrs) during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016	
		Kidnapped & Abducted	Recovered/ Rescued	Kidnapped & Abducted	Recovered/ Rescued	Kidnapped & Abducted	Recovered/ Rescued
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	602	240	526	333	477	210
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	81	46	140	29	58	44
3.	Assam	152	0	383	188	1451	0
4.	Bihar	1585	1074	1231	805	3257	1555
5.	Chhattisgarh	1884	1381	1890	1429	2054	1503
6.	Goa	145	127	108	115	102	89
7.	Gujarat	2135	1439	1626	1669	2310	2381
8.	Haryana	851	602	1281	1075	1300	1213
9.	Himachal Pradesh	218	169	249	143	252	243
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	139	77	247	194	168	193
11.	Jharkhand	94	66	113	130	288	135
12.	Karnataka	1187	815	1664	1512	2267	1863
13.	Kerala	132	120	171	114	163	183
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6393	2772	5306	3241	6114	6059
15.	Maharashtra	2709	1882	7150	5751	8260	5785
16.	Manipur	70	32	58	12	67	287
17.	Meghalaya	43	43	48	45	77	45
18.	Mizoram	2	1	11	8	6	2
19.	Nagaland	7	1	41	38	53	45
20.	Odisha	802	565	995	840	1147	1045
21.	Punjab	913	431	959	758	1026	840
22.	Rajasthan	1830	1302	1711	1381	1920	2160
23.	Sikkim	19	4	4	5	11	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	395	456	403	514	374	511
25.	Telangana	637	365	629	280	759	889
26.	Tripura	88	50	96	80	104	127
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5876	5938	5933	5213	9678	8732
28.	Uttarakhand	275	129	472	58	436	64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	West Bengal	2361	1673	1967	803	3661	1523
	Total State(s)	31625	21800	35412	26763	47840	37726
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	15	30	37	26	26
31.	Chandigarh	134	239	184	163	159	162
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	14	25	10	8
33.	Daman and Diu	6	2	25	22	28	26
34.	Delhi UT	6758	5414	7322	5641	6254	5345
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	9	3	6	0	11	8
	Total UT(s)	6930	5673	7581	5888	6488	5575
	Total (All India)	38555	27473	42993	32651	54328	43301

Source: Crime in India

[English]

Action against Pharma Companies

2205. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the Pharma companies selling medicines at prices higher than the price capped by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action has been taken/notices issued by the NPPA in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to

(e) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) monitors the prices of both scheduled and non-scheduled formulations on regular basis to check overcharging by pharmaceutical companies. Whenever companies are found to be overcharging the consumer in sale of medicine, NPPA issues notices to the companies.

Since inception of NPPA till May 2018, 1794 demand notices (including *suo-moto* deposits) have been issued to pharmaceutical companies for their having overcharged patients on the sale of formulations at prices above the ceiling price notified by NPPA. Demand Notices have been issued for total amount of Rs. 6058.07 crore. Amount to the tune of Rs. 829.88 crore has been recovered from the companies to the Government in overcharging cases. The detailed list of overcharging cases where demand notices have been issued is available on NPPA website www.nppaindia.nic.in.

Drug Abuse Among Street Children

2206. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a third of the street kids use drugs in Delhi according to the AIIMS National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC);

(b) if so, the number of street children using drugs during the last one year in the form of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, cannabis, heroin, opium, etc. in Delhi;

(c) the number of children who died due to the use of these substance/drugs in the country during the last two years, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to put an end to substance/drug abuse among children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Government of NCT Delhi's survey on mapping and estimation of street children who use drugs in Delhi was financed by this Ministry. The survey was conducted by AIIMS during the year 2015 and as per findings of the report, it was estimated that 22.1% of all street children of NCT of Delhi have used some substance excluding tobacco in the last one year. The estimate number of children who have used various substances in last one year are tobacco-21770, alcohol-9450, inhalants-7910, cannabis-5600, heroin-840, opium-420, pharmaceutical opioids-210 sedatives-210 street children and injecting drug use-210.

(c) National Crime Records Bureau have informed that a total of 53 and 34 unnatural accidental deaths were reported due to drug overdose (including Medicinal/ Narcotics & Psychotropic Drugs) by the children (below 18 years) during 2015 and 2016* respectively. State/UT-wise details during 2015-2016* is given in the enclosed Statement. [*Data for the year 2016 is provisional].

(d) The Ministry has issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories on 11.8.2016 for taking coordinated action to address the problem of drug abuse which, *inter alia*, includes prevention of substance abuse among children in the country such as:-

- (i) Conducting Sensitization and Preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year.
- (ii) Establishing separate and specialized deaddiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent children, especially in Government Hospitals/Medical colleges.

(iii) Providing treatment facilities for those in the Juvenile Justice Systems including Juvenile Homes and Children Homes.

(iv) Providing appropriate facilities for children including street children.

(v) Creating awareness generation through Youth organizations like Nehru Yuva Kendra, National Service Scheme (NSS) and through print, electronic and social media.

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

In addition, the Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" which provides financial assistance to eligible Non Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institution, Urban Local Bodies. etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts (IRCAs) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including child users.

Ministry of Women and Child Development have informed that they have recently enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which has come into effect from 15.01.2016. As per Section 2 (14) (ix) of Juvenile Justice Act who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking is included as a child in need of care and protection.

Under Section 77 whoever gives, or causes to be given, to any child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or tobacco products or psychotropic substance, except on the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees. Under Section 78 whoever uses a child, for vending, peddling, carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, shall be liable for rigorous

imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine up to one lakh rupees Under Section 93 (1) Where it appears to the Committee or the Board that any child kept in a special home or an observation home or a Children's Home or in an institution in pursuance of the provisions of this Act. is a mentally ill person or addicted to alcohol or other drugs which lead to behavioural changes in a person, the Committee or the Board, may order removal of such child to a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home in accordance with the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1987 or the rules made thereunder. Section 93 (2) In case the child had been removed to a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home under sub-section (1), the Committee or the Board may, on the basis of the advice given in the certificate of discharge of the psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home, order to remove such child to an Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts or similar centres maintained by the State Government for mentally ill persons (including the persons addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance) and such removal shall be only for the period required for the inpatient treatment of such child.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of accidental deaths due to Drug Overdose (below 18 years of age) during 2015-2016 (year 2016 data is provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	8	4
8.	Haryana	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	4	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016
13.	Kerala	3	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	6
15.	Maharashtra	12	2
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	1
21.	Punjab	13	5
22.	Rajasthan	2	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	0
25.	Telangana	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	10
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0
Total (States)		52	34
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
Total (UTs)		1	0
Total (All India)		53	34

[Translation]

Sales Counter of Generic Drugs

2207. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up sales counters of generic drugs to increase their availability so as to check the high cost of treatment; and

(b) if so, the number of such sales counters set up till March, 2018 and the details of the average annual value of the drugs sold?

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. In order to achieve the objective of making quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all through specific outlets, 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) was launched by the Government in the year 2008. These specific outlets are called 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras'.

In order to make generic medicines more accessible, the Department has also requested all the States/Union Territories to explore and enforce the proposal of keeping a separate shelf/rack for generic medicines in every pharmacy in the country.

(b) As on 31.03.2018, 3299 PMBJP Kendras were functional in 33 States/Union Territories of the country. Upto 2017-18, the average annual sale of medicines under PMBJP is Rs. 20.80 crores.

[English]

Modernisation of State Police

2208. DR SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have submitted Utilisation Certificates for the funds released for 2015, 2016 and 2017 under the Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF) Scheme as per the General Financial Rules which is required for release of further funds;

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

(c) whether concurrent audit of MPF Scheme by the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been conducted for the past three years to curb corruption/misuse of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) received for the funds released for 2015, 2016 and 2017 under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police (erstwhile Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, Audit of Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police for the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 has been completed for all the States by the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement

Details of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) received for the funds released for 2015, 2016 and 2017 alongwith UCs pending under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police (erstwhile Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme)

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		UCs pending
		Released	UCs Received	Released	UCs Received	Released	UCs Received	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.56	32.56	41.1	28.22	31.62	UCs due <i>w.e.f.</i> 1.04.2019	12.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.05	2.70	2.69	0.49	3.42		3.85
3.	Assam	3.29	55.94	4.68	3.28	5.48		69.47
		+ 59.30 *						
4.	Bihar	26.57	18.02	19.15	9.77	5.73		21.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.24	11.30	1.73	1.21	2.02		6.37
6.	Goa	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.21		1.41
7.	Gujarat	23.75	23.75	43.22	25.35	33.05		17.87
8.	Haryana	14.74	14.53	19.29	12.20	14.04		7.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.44	0.44	5.58	1.90	4.09		4.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.88	33.08	34.54	4.98	48.00		33.11
11.	Jharkhand	22.44	18.88	1.64	1.15	1.91		4.71
12.	Karnataka	39.45	38.20	72.04	4.79	17.12		68.50
13.	Kerala	2.01	2.01	11.09	6.58	16.12		9.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26.8	26.80	21.86	11.14	30.47		10.76
15.	Maharashtra	50.88	40.10	12.8	5.88	9.78		40.47
16.	Manipur	7.79	6.62	8.37	1.19	1.98		12.68
17.	Meghalaya	0.47	7.76	0.67	0.47	2.60		1.01
		+ 7.81 *						
18.	Mizoram	5.41	5.41	8.12	5.17	6.17		2.95
19.	Nagaland	13.78	13.78	18.05	1.34	13.88		16.71
20.	Odisha	19.46	19.17	26.22	12.87	19.87		13.64
21.	Punjab	20.67	20.66	27.6	1.95	20.07		25.66
22.	Rajasthan	34.18	34.18	34.54	32.69	40.38		1.85
23.	Sikkim	0.22	0.22	1.96	0.22	2.39		1.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	63.9	63.54	89.24	87.39	15.54		22.21
25.	Tripura	7.00	5.81	1.4	0.98	1.63		6.27
26.	Telangana	16.32	16.32	29.4	3.11	22.60		26.29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	69.99	69.99	35.8	32.45	28.20		3.35
28.	Uttarakhand	3.74	3.74	8.53	8.26	4.35		0.27
29.	West Bengal	35.52	33.86	12.31	9.52	48.94		6.29
	Total	661.79	619.50	593.80	314.68	451.66		432.09
	Contingency Reserve ^							
	Mega City Policing^							
	PMU**	0.32		0.22		0.09		
	G/Total	662.11		594.02		451.75		

* Release of Funds for South Asian Games. **Programme Management Unit. ^ Release of these funds shown against relevant State.

[Translation]

Factors Restricting Domestic Demand

2209. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether negative attitude towards domestic value addition in Government procurement policies, strict terms of contract, continuous import, use of old machinery, providing no incentive to replace them, zero import duty under 'Project Import' and delay in project implementation are the main reasons for restricting the domestic demand; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to improve the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) National Capital Goods Policy, 2016 has identified that issues like lack of positive bias towards domestic value addition in public procurement policies, difficult contract conditions, persistent import and use of second-hand machinery with no incentive for replacement, zero duty import under 'Project Imports' and delays in project implementation are having an adverse effect on the domestic demand of capital goods.

(b) In February, 2017 Ministry of Finance has revised General Financial Rules to encourage procurement by domestic manufacturers by introducing elements like government e-market place, life cycle cost, reverse auction and purchase preference to locally manufactured goods.

On 15th June, 2017, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued a detailed Order on Public Procurement to enhance the positive impact of Public Procurement on 'Make in India' initiative through measures like requirement of Purchase preference to local suppliers, minimum local content, requirement for specification in advance, increase in minimum local content and manufacturing under licence, technology collaboration agreement with phased indigenization.

As a follow up to this order, Department of Heavy Industry has issued order for localization requirement for some items of Capital Goods & Automotive Sector for Public Procurement.

Ministry of Defence had revised their Procurement Procedure with effect from 01.04.2016 which have provisions to facilitate participation of domestic manufacturers in defence procurement.

[English]

Release of Shortfall Allocation of Rice

2210. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government for release of shortfall allocation of rice to the State;

(b) whether the Union Government is aware about shortfall allocation of 99,960 MT rice to the State of Odisha from November, 2015 to February, 2017; and

(c) whether the Union Government is taking necessary steps to recoup the said shortfall allocation of rice to the State of 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) Yes, Madam. The Government of Odisha has requested for release of shortfall allocation of 99,960 MT of rice from November, 2015 to February, 2017. In order to recoup this shortfall, a revision in the allocation of rice, with an equivalent reduction in the allocation of wheat, within the total foodgrains allocated to the State has been done for the said period, as a onetime measure.

[English]

Investment in Food Processing Sector

2211. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several big industrial houses have invested in food processing industries during the last several years;

(b) if so, the quantum of investment made by these industrial houses during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the food products for which the food processing industries were set up along with the quantum of food processed therein during the said period; and

(d) the percentile profit earned on the amount invested in this sector during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (d) The total number of companies which have been registered in India with business activity as manufacturing of food products and beverages up to 2009-10 to 2017-18 along with their authorised capital as on 31.03.2018, paid-up capital before tax for the three years 2014-15 to 2016-17 as furnished by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year-wise Registration of Food Processing Companies and their Total Paid up Share Capital & Profit before Tax for the period 2015-2017 as on 31.03.2018

Year of Registration	No. of Companies Registered	Total Authorized Capital (in lakh)	No. of Companies who have done their Annual filings			Total Paid Up Share Capital (Rs. in lakh)			Total Profit Before Tax (PBT) (Rs. in lakh)		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Upto 2009-2010	29,357	1,04,26,778	11,060	10,541	8,442	36,10,682	42,90,678	1,34,62,456	26,13,212	33,04,522	78,08,002
2010-11	2,200	4,37,427	1,043	943	674	2,18,369	2,62,127	1,64,007	43,992	61,410	-665
2011-12	2,296	3,94,946	1,137	1,017	729	83,000	1,34,275	1,11,785	-23,729	-31,156	1,705
2012-13	2,531	3,57,620	1,264	1,129	834	1,54,005	1,93,185	1,27,738	-6,215	-1,004	6,031
2013-14	2,840	3,31,268	1,451	1,325	991	98,836	1,65,063	1,49,664	-5,797	-17,129	-9,458
2014-15	1,743	2,26,661	821	853	587	19,176	88,543	1,13,313	-1,518	-3,680	37,229
2015-16	2,268	1,34,839	-	901	777	-	24,811	49,524	-	-3,027	-315
2016-17	2,471	2,14,778	-	-	687	-	-	19,409	-	-	-2,097
Total	45,706	1,25,24,317	16,776	16,709	13,721	41,84,068	51,58,683	1,41,97,895	26,19,946	33,09,936	78,40,432

Source: Corporate Data Management, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Note: Figures in Negative show losses

**Inter-Governmental Group of Expert
on Consumer Protection**

2212. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is the UN body looking after consumer issues;

(b) if so, whether the inter-Governmental group of experts on consumer protection was set up by the Union Government under the revised UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection;

(c) if so, the number of meetings of inter-Governmental group of experts on consumer protection held so far and the outcome of these meetings;

(d) whether India has participated in the two-day session which was held in Geneva on consumer protection in financial services, capacity building and technical assistance on consumer protection law, dispute resolution and redress recently, if so, the details thereof and the issues discussed therein along with the outcome thereof; and

(e) the manner in which this will be beneficial for 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) UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) is a permanent intergovernmental body established by the United Nations General Assembly. It helps countries among other things, to protect consumers from abuse.

(b) The Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGE) on Consumer Protection Law and Policy was set up under the revised United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection.

(c) Three meetings of Inter-governmental Group of Experts on consumer protection have been held so far. The IGE monitors the implementation of UN Guidelines by Member States, provides technical assistance, undertakes voluntary peer reviews and periodically update the (UNGCP) United Nations Guidelines on Consumer Protection. The meetings attended by India helped the international community to take note of the steps taken by India for the welfare of vulnerable group of consumers, consumer protection in e commerce, financial literacy and capacity building of civil society organizations.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The meetings help in understanding the international best practices on various aspects of consumer protection such as, alternate dispute resolution of consumer complaints, cross border consumer issues, regional cooperation and consumer product safety.

Selling of Life Saving Drugs at Higher Price

2213. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding drug manufacturers who are still selling life saving drugs at higher price,

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise specially in Delhi/NCR, UP and Bihar;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the drug manufacturers who are selling life saving drugs at higher price; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) monitors the prices of both scheduled and non-scheduled formulations on regular basis to check overcharging by

pharmaceutical companies. Whenever companies are found to be overcharging the consumer in sale of medicine including life-saving drugs, NPPA issues notices to the companies.

Since inception of NPPA till May 2018, 1794 demand notices (including *suo-moto* deposits) have been issued to pharmaceutical companies for their having overcharged patients on the sale of formulations including life-saving drugs at prices above the ceiling price notified by NPPA. Demand Notices have been issued for total amount of Rs. 6058.07 crore. Amount to the tune of Rs. 829.88 crore has been recovered from the companies to the Government in overcharging cases. The detailed list of overcharging cases where demand notices have been issued is available on NPPA website www.nppaindia.nic.in.

Satellite Towns

2214. SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create satellite towns around the major cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of existing satellite towns and the proposed new towns in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce special schemes and provide funds for setting up of such satellite towns in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) No Madam. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has no proposal to create satellite towns around the major cities in the country including in the State of Karnataka.

Price of Patented Drugs

2215. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Group has been

assigned with the task of regulating the prices of patented drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the use of a per capita income associated reference pricing method has been suggested for regulating the prices of patented drugs; and

(d) if so, the facts and the justification thereof along with the benefits likely to be accrued through introduction of the aforesaid schemes?

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) An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted on 7th November, 2013, under the Chairmanship of the then Joint Secretary (Department of Pharmaceuticals), along with Joint Secretaries representing D/o Industrial Policy & Promotion, M/o Health & Family Welfare and Member Secretary, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority as Members to suggest ways and means to fix the prices of patented drugs in the country.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above, does not arise.

Fertility of Soil

2216. SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the fertility of soil across the country and provided soil health card to all the farmers;

(b) if so, the norms adopted for the purpose and the extent of soil nutrients and micro, nutrients deficiency noticed in the soil, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes and projects under implementation to check the declining fertility of agricultural land and improve the fertility of soil for increasing agricultural production in the country including Maharashtra and the

success achieved thereunder during the current year;

(d) the details of the financial assistance provided to farmers under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSh&F) to improve the soil health and fertility during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the soil-testing centres set-up across the country so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, a dedicated Scheme on "Soil Health Card" has been launched to take care of Soil Health for the first time in a uniform manner to evaluate the soil fertility across the country by the GOI in cooperation with State Governments. Soil Health Card contains the status of soils with respect to 12 parameters, namely-N, P, K (Macro-nutrients), S (Secondary-nutrients), Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, B (Micro-nutrients) and pH, EC, OC (Physical Parameters). It also provides crop wise fertiliser recommendations. Soil Health Card helps farmers to improve productivity by maintaining soil health. SHC also promotes the judicious use of the fertilisers thus reducing the cost of cultivation.

In all, 10.73 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed during Cycle-I (2015-17) whereas 4.71 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed to the farmers across the country during Cycle-II (2017-19).

(b) A GPS based unified criteria for Collection of Soil Samples at a grid of 2.5 ha in irrigated and 10 ha in rainfed areas are being adopted throughout the country as per suggestion of ICAR. To evaluate the extent of nutrient deficiencies in the soils, Soil Fertility Assessment and Nutrient Mapping is being done by the NRSC, Hyderabad, using soil health card data. Besides, based on soil test results available, nutrient maps are also being generated by the NIC which can be drilled down to the block/village and

farmer level. Moreover, the ICAR through Indian Institute of Soil Science and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) on Soil Test Crop Response (STCR), Micro- and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements (MSNP) in soils and Plants, Long Term Fertilizer Experiments (LTFE) and Network Project on Soil Biodiversity-Biofertilizers are providing technological backstopping to various schemes related to soil fertility and fertilizer use in the country including Maharashtra. The ICAR imparts training, organises Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) to educate farmers on soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (FYM, compost, biofertilizers etc.) of plant nutrients to improve soil fertility.

(c) A new Scheme, "Soil Health Card" for every farmer at an interval of 2 years has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 19th February, 2015 with an aim to assist State Government and Union Territory to provide Soil Health Cards for all farm holdings across the country.

Soil Health Card provides information to the farmers on fertility status of their soils to enable them to apply Soil Health card based recommended dosages of fertilizers including micro-nutrients, bio-fertilizers, manures as well as soil ameliorants so as to check the declining fertility of agriculture land and improve the fertility of soils to increase productivity across the country including Maharashtra besides enhancing farmers income.

(d) Government is implementing Soil Health Management and Soil Health Card Scheme to improve soil health and fertility. Under these schemes financial assistance are provided to State Governments and not farmers directly. State-wise fund released for the last three years and current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement I & II respectively.

(e) A Statement-III showing State-wise number of Soil Testing Centres is given is enclosed.

Statement-I*State-wise Fund Released under Soil Health Management*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16 Releas'ed	2016-17 Released	2017-18 Released	2018-19 Released	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	289.05	652.21	1221.80	1393.06	3556.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	51.14	17.05	0.00	68.19
3.	Assam	102.33	0.00	138.38	0.00	240.71
4.	Bihar	151.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	225.00	619.95	124.25	0.00	969.20
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	338.76	0.00	338.76
8.	Haryana	0.00	258.07	450.00	0.00	708.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.60	180.71	56.30	0.00	327.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.31
11.	Jharkhand	16.88	337.13	0.00	0.00	354.00
12.	Karnataka	292.50	927.16	432.36	711.89	2363.90
13.	Kerala	40.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	3877.14	0.00	0.00	3877.14
15.	Maharashtra	319.50	1721.07	0.00	0.00	2040.57
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	67.50	0.00	67.50
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	41.57	0.00	0.00	41.57
18.	Mizoram	0.00	44.35	0.00	0.00	44.35
19.	Nagaland	40.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.50
20.	Odisha	196.88	0.00	298.12	114.75	609.75
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	246.76	11.25	258.01
22.	Rajasthan	771.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	771.30
23.	Sikkim	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	305.76	60.00	0.00	250.13	615.89
25.	Telangana	167.50	441.00	802.05	0.00	1410.55
26.	Tripura	28.40	288.74	0.00	0.00	317.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	838.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	838.13
28.	Uttarakhand	19.75	0.00	24.75	48.46	92.96
29.	West Bengal	478.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	478.13
30.	Puducherry	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
31.	FACT Kochi	24.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.02
Total		4438.89	9550.22	4218.07	2529.54	20736.72

Statement-II*State-wise fund released under Soil Health Card Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16 Releas'ed	2016-17 Released	2017-18 Released	2018-19 Released	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	457.75	1394.47	1225.67	672.98	3750.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.18	37.37	20.79	49.40	124.74
3.	Assam	142.07	365.03	0.00	0.00	507.10
4.	Bihar	488.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	488.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	281.03	342.72	888.12	350.05	1861.91
6.	Goa	12.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.42
7.	Gujarat	603.46	528.69	1990.36	0.00	3122.51
8.	Haryana	288.22	0.00	1065.05	800.23	2153.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47.34	29.42	136.34	113.09	326.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.16	0.00	0.00	246.54	323.70
11.	Jharkhand	53.97	64.18	0.00	0.00	118.15
12.	Karnataka	650.25	1029.80	1135.63	835.33	3651.01
13.	Kerala	60.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	888.05	1373.54	2669.47	2097.56	7028.62
15.	Maharashtra	932.30	1910.73	1066.77	1560.21	5470.01
16.	Manipur	17.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.58
17.	Meghalaya	20.60	0.00	40.26	30.48	91.34
18.	Mizoram	13.79	6.15	12.25	17.48	49.67
19.	Nagaland	22.46	17.55	0.00	40.03	80.04
20.	Odisha	269.89	304.48	451.33	341.96	1367.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	304.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	304.98
22.	Rajasthan	875.79	1108.29	0.00	2109.67	4093.75
23.	Sikkim	11.81	0.00	13.51	66.35	91.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	469.51	644.92	868.91	964.64	2947.98
25.	Telengana	352.92	468.25	705.39	0.00	1526.56
26.	Tripura	22.71	59.21	33.48	26.42	141.82
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1716.42	2442.05	2256.36	2319.31	8734.13
28.	Uttarakhand	65.19	144.70	92.54	163.85	466.27
29.	West Bengal	480.12	1094.96	591.01	637.18	2803.27
30.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	13.64	0.00	13.64
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.78	5.78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.26	6.26
Total		9644.07	13366.49	15276.87	13454.78	51742.20

Statement-III*State-wise number of Soil Testing Labs*

Sl. No.	State	Number of STLs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97
2.	Karnataka	71
3.	Kerala	28
4.	Tamil Nadu	50
5.	Puducherry	2
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
7.	Telangana	3
8.	Gujarat	141
9.	Madhya Pradesh	338
10.	Maharashtra	206
11.	Rajasthan	114
12.	Chhattisgarh	33
13.	Goa	4
14.	Haryana	41
15.	Punjab	71

Sl. No.	State	Number of STLs
16.	Uttarakhand	16
17.	Uttar Pradesh	291
18.	Himachal Pradesh	21
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	24
20.	Delhi	1
21.	Bihar	45
22.	Jharkhand	8
23.	Odisha	33
24.	West Bengal	36
25.	Assam	15
26.	Tripura	10
27.	Manipur	8
28.	Meghalaya	6
29.	Nagaland	4
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
31.	Sikkim	6
32.	Mizoram	6
Total		1738

Demand for Fertilizers in Gujarat

2217. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has supplied enough fertilizers to Gujarat as compared to the requirement/ demand in the State in the year 2017-18; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The supply of fertilizers in Gujarat during 2017-18 was adequate. The requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers during 2017-18 are indicated in the table below:

<Figures in LMT>

Gujarat	Projected requirement	Availability	Sales
2017-18	31.40	37.32	36.19

It can be seen from the table above that availability of fertilizers in Gujarat was more than the projected demand and sales. It is pertinent to mention that Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with States/UTs assesses the requirement of all subsidized fertilizers before the start of each Season. Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at the State level and the distribution within the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government.

[Translation]

Investment Under PMAY

2218. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made so far and the number of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) in the country particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has accorded sanction for additional investment for construction of affordable

houses for the urban poor under the PMAY during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of urban poor people likely to be benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has approved the construction of these houses under the three components of Urban Housing Mission and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the other steps taken by the Government to provide affordable houses in a timebound manner to all the urban poor of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) So far, 53,79,147 houses including 5,62,662 houses in Maharashtra, involving a total Central Assistance of Rs. 81,952.32 crore have been accepted from across the country under the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) {PMAY[U]} Mission. Out of the total houses sanctioned under the PMAY(U) Mission, 8,15,011 houses in the country including 90,206 houses in Maharashtra, have been completed.

(b) to (d) In the current financial year, Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) under PMAY(U) Mission has considered and approved project proposals received from State/UTs under three components *i.e.* ISSR, AHP & BLC and projects envisaging construction of 8,79,470 houses involving Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 12,085.90 crore. In addition, interest subsidy to the tune of Rs. 1,449.22 crore in 64,165 housing loans have been credited into home loan account of the beneficiaries under the CLSS component of the Mission.

Details of Central Assistance approved and houses sanctioned under all the verticals (including CLSS) of the PMAY (U) Mission during the current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) PMAY(U) Mission Scheme guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs to appraise and approve projects based on the demand assessed by it. States/UTs are thus required to approach the Central Government only for release of Central Assistance. States/UTs have been requested to ensure that the construction of houses

sanctioned under the projects are completed in time. In order to ease administrative and regulatory bottlenecks and to facilitate growth of housing sector, a set of mandatory

conditions have also been included in the PMAY (Urban) Scheme guidelines. States/UTs have committed to fulfill the mandatory conditions.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Central Assistance approved and houses sanctioned under various components during current year under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Central Assistance approved (Rs. cr.)	Houses Sanctioned under various components of PMAY(U) (Nos)				
			In situ Slum Redevelopment	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Beneficiary Led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme	Total no of Houses Sanctioned in Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	865.61	-	25,462	31,050	831	57,343
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	22.98	-	-	1,520	9	1,529
5.	Bihar	240.84	-	-	15,924	96	16,020
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.54	-	-	-	24	24
7.	Chhattisgarh	870.22	-	24,665	32,511	589	57,765
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6.12	-	-	-	263	263
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	4.44	-	-	203	63	266
10.	Delhi (UT)	21.65	-	-	-	977	977
11.	Goa	1.01	-	-	-	47	47
12.	Gujarat	1,321.46	300	45,217	9,779	21,013	76,309
13.	Haryana	174.80	-	8,430	1,143	1,472	11,045
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.73	-	-	-	36	36
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.83	-	-	-	95	95
16.	Jharkhand	210.29	1,728	7,263	5,535	48	14,574
17.	Karnataka	50.47	-	-	-	2,351	2,351

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Kerala	24.83	-	-	-	1,369	1,369
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,235.05	-	2,225	75,116	3,310	80,651
21.	Maharashtra	4,591.40	2,18,928	1,04,158	26,856	18,537	3,68,479
22.	Manipur	0.57	-	-	-	25	25
23.	Meghalaya	0.11	-	-	-	9	9
24.	Mizoram	2.66	-	-	-	137	137
25.	Nagaland	161.55	-	-	10,770	-	10,770
26.	Odisha	76.73	-	-	4,849	238	5,087
27.	Puducherry (UT)	24.44	-	-	1,580	34	1,614
28.	Punjab	84.64	-	394	3,957	939	5,290
29.	Rajasthan	747.86	-	1,192	45,288	2,798	49,278
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	877.82	-	13,075	42,457	2,157	57,689
32.	Telangana	36.12	-	-	-	1,678	1,678
33.	Tripura	0.21	-	-	-	9	9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,411.46	-	12,369	76,929	3,284	92,582
35.	Uttarakhand	46.21	-	1,108	885	782	2,775
36.	West Bengal	420.49	-	64	26,540	945	27,549
Grand Total		13,535.12*	2,20,956	2,45,622	4,12,892	64,165	9,43,635

* Includes CLSS interest subsidy of Rs. 1449.22 cr.

[English]

Aadhaar Enabled Fertilizer Distribution System

2219. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether State Governments have expressed concern over problems in the Aadhaar-enabled Fertilizer Distribution System (AFDS) particularly during the peak period of farming operations, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the new system of fertilizer sales has been introduced recently to prevent diversion of the soil nutrients to the black market by verifying genuine farmers through the biometric system;

(c) if so, the extent to which it has prevented diversion of the soil nutrients to the black market;

(d) whether the State Governments had requested the Union Government for early positioning of the required quantum of fertilizers and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether it is a fact that Kharif season accounts for about 56 per cent of the total food-grains production in an agricultural year;

(f) if so, whether the Government has assessed the quantum of fertilizers required for the Kharif season; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):

(a) Yes, Madam. Few State Governments have highlighted issues arising during the sale of Fertilizers in the peak season under DBT System. The Department has issued guidelines to all States/UTs to address the challenges arising on account of peak season demand. The Agriculture Departments in all States/Union Territories have been advised to identify retail points where farmers' visits are likely to peak and to operationalize multiple sale counters with multiple PoS devices so that the large rush at such points can be dealt with in a smooth manner without causing any inconvenience to the farmers and retailers. The copy of the Do letter to State Agriculture Secretaries/Commissioners is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, the Department is closely monitoring the smooth implementation of DBT through regular Video Conferencing with State Agriculture Departments on a weekly basis.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has implemented Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme for fertilizer subsidy across all States/UTs during 2017-18 in a phased manner. Under the fertilizer DBT System, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. Sale of all subsidised

fertilizers to farmers/buyers is made through Point of Sale (POS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card etc.

A study conducted by NITI Aayog through M/s Microsavein of the pilot districts has revealed that diversion of fertilizers has reduced. However, the extent of diversion due to non-agriculture activities has not been studied. Further, Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 & Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP besides stopping diversion and black marketing of fertilizers. State Governments are empowered to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955. There is no report of shortage of fertilizers from any State Government.

(d) The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.

On the basis of Month-wise & State-wise projection given by DAC&FW. Department of Fertilizers allocates fertilizers to States in excess of actual requirement for ensuring adequate availability. Prepositioning before the peak seasons is also encouraged.

(e) As per the information obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, the year-wise details of production of Foodgrains during Kharif and Rabi seasons is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) The Government of India has assessed the quantum of fertilizers required for Kharif 2018, the State-wise statement of same is given in the enclosed Statement-III.



Dharma Pal, IAS

Additional Secretary

(Tel: 23386800)

Statement-I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS
NEW DELHI-110001

D.O. No. Dir (FA)/DBT-NIC/2017-Pt

Dated, the 20th April, 2018

Dear Agriculture Secretary/Commissioner,

I am glad to inform you that Pan-India rollout of Phase-I of DBT in fertilizers was completed on 1st March, 2017. May I convey my sincere thanks for the wholehearted support and cooperation extended by your State in ensuring the smooth implementation of DBT in the fertilizer sector. State-wise completion schedule of DBT is enclosed for your record at **Annexure-I**. We are currently in the stabilization phase and the system overall has been performing reasonably well in all States. To ensure the smooth functioning of the DBT System in your State, may I request to monitor closely the following parameters:

- I. **Peak Season Sales:** Peak agricultural seasons such as Kharif and Rabi are when the farmers' access to fertilizer retail points in large numbers is observed. The Kharif agricultural season will commence shortly in most States. To address the peak season sales, options to install multiple Pos devices at single retail points have been provided. The Agriculture Departments in all States have already been advised to identify retail points where farmers' visits/pressure are likely to peak and instruct/ direct fertilizer companies to operationalize multiple sales counters with multiple POS devices so that large rush at such points can be dealt with in a smooth manner without causing any inconvenience to the farmers'/and retailers' alike.
- II. **Connectivity issues:** As you might be aware, connectivity challenges in most States are being tackled by resorting to following strategy:
 - (i) Each State has been asked to conduct a network survey to identify the service provider with the best network coverage in the area/at retail point. This step will help resolving connectivity issues in most places to the extent of nearly 85-90%.
 - (ii) In the remaining cases, States were asked to do the following:
 - (a) Use roof top antenna provided with the device.
 - (b) Ask service provider to re-orient the field antenna in a manner that will improve the signal strength at the retail point.
 - (iii) By following steps (i) and (ii) above, all States have been able to resolve connectivity challenges at most locations. In the remaining **exceptional cases**, States/LFS have been asked to resort to multiple connectivity options such as wifi, PSTN, LAN etc. In some hard areas in some States such as Orissa and J&K installation of V-SAT terminals at some retail outlets has also resorted to.

There is a possibility that connectivity at some points still remains weak. May I request that all such points be identified and inadequacies addressed by resorting to the above strategy to further improve the connectivity coverage at such locations. In extreme cases, change of retail location to another area with better network coverage, can also be considered.

III. Grievance redressal:

- **Help Desk:** A dedicated 15-member Multi-lingual Help Desk has been set up to provide quick response to the queries of wide range of stakeholders across the country. The helpdesk operates from 9.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on all working days including Saturdays. The toll free number of the helpdesk is 1800115501. Further, Whatsapp is being used extensively for quick response to grievances of various stake holders.
- **Vendor support system:** Separate toll free lines have been provided by POS vendors viz., M/S Visiontek, M/s Analogics and M/s Oasys to address the issues of defective PoS devices. Details are, at Annexure-III. Dedicated manpower/vendor support system has been provided by the PoS vendors across all States to address the hardware issues of PoS devices.
- **DBT PMU:** DBT PMU at headquarters and State DBT are ensuring quick resolution of hardware/software problems and are available round the clock for monitoring the situation and resolve the issues on priority. The details are at **Annexure-II and III.**

IV. Authentication issues: DBT entails sale of all subsidised fertilizers to farmers/buyers through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at such retailer shop. The farmer or buyer's identity is authenticated either through biometric, Aadhar based Unique Identification Number or Voter ID Card or Kisan Credit Card. The checklist for farmers for purchase of fertilizers through PoS devices is at **Annexure-IV.**

V. Sale of Fertilizers in smaller quantities: The PoS device also provides for sale of fertilizers for various quantities viz. 50 Kg., 25 Kg, 1.0 Kg. This would take care of the requirement of the farmers should they require other than standard 45 kg. bags.

3. Further, may I request that State Agriculture Departments review and monitor the status of DBT with District Collectors, State & District Agriculture Officers and make necessary arrangements for handling any unforeseen operational challenges on a day to day basis. May I also request that prior to the start of the 2018 Kharif season, a review meeting at your level to assess the State's preparedness to handle fertilizer distribution in the Kharif season will be an additional boost. Meanwhile, the Department of Fertilizers is making all possible efforts for the smooth operation of DBT system.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
(**Dharam Pal**)

Principal Secretaries (Agriculture) of all States/UTS

Copy to:

Chief Secretaries of all States/UTS.

Annexure-I

Phase-wise Rollout of DBT

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT's	DBT rollout
1.	NCT of Delhi	1st September, 2017
2.	Mizoram, Daman and Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Manipur, Nagaland, Goa, Puducherry,	1st October, 2017

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT's	DBT rollout
3.	Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Tripur.	1st November, 2017
4.	Andhar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	1st December, 2017
5.	Kerala, Bihar, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Telangana and Tamil Nadu	1st January, 2018
6.	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, WB, Odisha and Himachal Pradesh	1st February, 2018
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1st March, 2018

Annexure-II*DBT PMU Team at HQ*

Sl. No.	Name	Desination	Email-ID	Contact No.
1.	Rahul Singh	Project Manager	rahul.singh.dbt@gmail.com	9953316158
2.	Kaushik Chatterjee	DBT Technology Consultant	kaushik.dbt@gmail.com	9903605458
3.	Chandrakanth Kabade	DBT IEC Consultant	Kabade.dbt@gmail.com	8830116050
4.	Jyothish J	iFMS Technology Consultant	vyotishdof@gmail.com	9711756986
5.	Swadha Jain	iFMS Technology Consultant	swadha.jain2301@gmail.com	9810290630

Annexure-III*DBT State Coordinators*

Sl. No.	States	LFS	State Coordinator Name	State Coordinator Email ID	State Coordinator Mobile No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	NFL	Gautam Kumar	gautamk.dbt@gmail.com	7011538539
2.	Madhya Pradesh	NFL	Vivekanand Gautam	vgautam.dbt@gmail.com	7781930346
3.	Maharashtra	RCF	Daljeet Singh	daljeet.dht@gmail.com	9158982989
4.	Kerala	FACT	Sathishkumar	sathish.dbt@gmail.com	7010549749
5.	Karnataka	MCFL	Bharat Kumar Mishra	bharat.dbt@gmail.com	9713009193
6.	Haryana	KRIBHCO	Tarasha Dewan	tarasha.dbt@gmail.com	8847211324
7.	Telangana	NFCL	Mayank Budhiraja	ma_ankb.dbt@gmail.com	9023057779
8.	Rajasthan	CFCL	Bhanu Pratap singh	bhanusingh.dbt@gmail.com	8696888824
9.	Chattrishgarh	NFL	Kunal Goel	kunal.dbt@gmail.com	8076520041
10.	Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO	Harsh Kanchan	harsh.dbt@gmail.com	7500948888
11.	Tamil Nadu	SPIC	Arunraj	arunraj.dbt@gmail.com	9943536143
12.	West Bengal	NFCL	Debasish Dutta	debasish.dbt@gmail.com	9830563511
13.	North East	BVFCL	Hemanta Sharma	hemanta.dbt@gmail.com	8638882317

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Odisha	NFCL	Rajesh Mishra	rajesh.dbtod@gmail.com	8447493063
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	NFL	Akhil Vaid	akhil.dbt@gmail.com	9805091029
16.	Punjab	NFL	Divya Kapoor	diva.dbt(;1b@gmail.com	8360543015
17.	Uttarakhand	IFFCO	Anuruddha Kumar	aniruddha.dbt@gmail.com	8882248950
18.	Jharkhand	IFFCO	Chandan Kumar Singh	chandan.dbt@gmail.com	9179999276
19.	Andhra Pradesh	NFCL	Sunil Kumar Jha	jhasunil.dbt@gmail.com	8886602245
20.	Gujarat	GNVFC	Rakesh Suryavanshi	rakeshsurya.dbt@gmail.com	9827295963
21.	Delhi and UT	NFL	Bharat Bansal	bharat1.dbt@gmail.com	9891749409
22.	Puducherry	SPIC	Sanjeev Kumar	sanjeev1.dbt@gmail.com	7903931943
23.	Himachal Pradesh	NFL	Shaswat Singh	shaswat.dbt@gmail.com	9425144611
	Goa	ZACL	Shaswat Singh	shaswat.dbt@gmail.com	9425144611

Annexure-IV

Checklist for Farmers while purchasing Fertilizers through PoS devices:

- ❖ Ensure farmers carry won Aadhaar ID Card for purchase of fertilizers.
- ❖ In case, you do not have Aadhaar Number, carry the Aadhaar enrolment slip+Voter ID Card or Kisaan Credit Card.
- ❖ Purchase fertilizers through finger print authentication on POS device. Ensure correct Aadhaar Number is entered and in case of any authentication failure, try authenticating again with

another finger.

- ❖ Ensure finger is placed properly on fingerprint scanner.
- ❖ Ensure fingers are clean and without dust or dirt.
- ❖ Ensure finger is not too dry and wet.
- ❖ Ensure fingerprint scanner is clean, without any dust.
- ❖ Always take Customer Copy of sale receipt generate on fertilizer purchase on PoS.
- ❖ Pay the exact amount mentioned in the sale receipt.

Statement-II
All India Estimates of Area of Foodgrains during 2017-18

Crop	Season	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Rice	Khharif	39.23	38.36	39.34	39.60	39.47	40.81	37.62	38.05	40.14	38.91	39.45	39.83	39.66	39.85	39.52
	Rabi	3.36	3.54	4.32	4.21	4.44	4.73	4.30	4.81	3.87	3.84	4.69	4.28	3.84	4.15	4.39
	Total	42.59	41.91	43.66	43.81	43.91	45.54	41.92	42.86	44.01	42.75	44.14	44.11	43.50	43.99	43.92
Wheat	Rabi	26.59	26.38	26.48	27.99	28.04	27.75	28.46	29.07	29.86	30.00	30.47	31.47	30.42	30.79	29.72
	Khharif	4.46	4.10	3.76	3.74	3.50	2.89	3.24	3.07	2.62	2.43	2.28	2.27	2.14	2.06	1.89
	Rabi	4.87	4.99	4.90	4.73	4.26	4.64	4.55	4.31	3.63	3.79	3.52	3.89	3.94	3.57	3.07
Total	9.33	9.09	8.67	8.47	7.76	7.53	7.79	7.38	6.25	6.21	5.79	6.16	6.08	5.62	4.95	
Bajra	Khharif	10.61	9.23	9.58	9.51	9.57	8.75	8.90	9.61	8.78	7.30	7.81	7.32	7.13	7.46	7.40
	Khharif	6.59	6.59	6.76	6.96	7.12	6.89	7.06	7.28	7.38	7.21	7.31	7.56	7.18	7.84	7.66
	Rabi	0.75	0.84	0.83	0.93	1.00	1.28	1.20	1.27	1.40	1.46	1.76	1.62	1.63	1.79	1.55
Total	7.34	7.43	7.59	7.89	8.12	8.17	8.26	8.55	8.78	8.67	9.07	9.19	8.81	9.63	9.22	
Ragi	Khharif	1.67	1.55	1.53	1.18	1.39	1.38	1.27	1.29	1.18	1.13	1.19	1.21	1.14	1.02	1.20
	Khharif	1.19	1.10	1.06	1.01	1.04	0.91	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.68	0.59	0.65	0.62	0.53
	Rabi	0.66	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.71	0.64	0.70	0.67	0.71	0.59	0.66	0.68
Coarse Cereals	Khharif	24.52	22.58	22.70	22.39	22.62	20.83	21.31	22.05	20.75	18.82	19.27	18.95	18.23	18.99	18.68
	Rabi	6.28	6.45	6.36	6.31	5.87	6.62	6.37	6.29	5.67	5.94	5.95	6.22	6.15	6.01	5.30
	Total	30.80	29.03	29.06	28.71	28.48	27.45	27.68	28.34	26.42	24.76	25.22	25.17	24.39	25.01	23.98
Cereals	Khharif	63.75	60.94	62.04	62.00	62.09	61.64	58.92	60.10	60.89	57.73	58.72	58.78	57.89	58.84	58.20
	Rabi	36.24	36.37	37.17	38.52	38.35	39.10	39.13	40.17	39.40	39.78	41.11	41.97	40.42	40.95	39.42
	Total	99.99	97.32	99.21	100.52	100.43	100.74	98.05	100.27	100.29	97.52	99.83	100.75	98.31	99.79	97.62
Tur (Arhar)	Khharif	3.52	3.52	3.58	3.56	3.73	3.38	3.47	4.37	4.01	3.89	3.90	3.85	3.96	5.34	4.46
	Rabi	7.05	6.71	6.93	7.49	7.54	7.89	8.17	9.19	8.30	8.52	9.93	8.25	8.40	9.63	10.57
	Khharif	2.79	2.48	2.32	2.28	2.36	2.02	2.23	2.51	2.36	2.44	2.35	2.49	2.72	3.48	4.18
Urad	Rabi	0.64	0.69	0.65	0.78	0.83	0.65	0.72	0.74	0.86	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.90	1.00	0.85
	Total	3.42	3.17	2.97	3.07	3.19	2.67	2.96	3.25	3.22	3.13	3.06	3.25	3.62	4.48	5.03

Crop	Season	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Moong	Khharif	2.84	2.75	2.48	2.55	3.05	2.24	2.46	2.85	2.61	1.97	2.34	2.03	2.76	3.37	3.25
	Rabi	0.71	0.59	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.60	0.61	0.66	0.78	0.74	1.04	0.99	1.07	0.96	0.82
	Total	3.55	3.34	3.11	3.19	3.73	2.84	3.07	3.51	3.39	2.72	3.38	3.02	3.83	4.33	4.07
Lentil	Rabi	1.40	1.47	1.51	1.47	1.31	1.38	1.48	1.60	1.56	1.42	1.34	1.47	1.28	1.46	1.49
	Other Kharrif	2.54	2.56	2.30	2.28	2.36	2.18	2.42	2.60	2.21	1.64	1.74	1.63	1.87	2.18	1.87
Pulses	Rabi	1.97	1.97	1.99	2.10	1.77	1.74	1.70	1.88	1.75	1.90	1.85	2.09	1.95	2.04	1.86
	Kharrif	11.68	11.32	10.68	10.68	11.49	9.81	10.58	12.32	11.19	9.95	10.33	9.99	11.31	14.36	13.77
Pulses	Rabi	11.76	11.43	11.69	12.49	12.12	12.26	12.68	14.06	13.25	13.28	14.88	13.56	13.60	15.08	15.60
	Total	23.44	22.75	22.37	23.17	23.61	22.07	23.26	26.38	24.44	23.23	25.21	23.55	24.91	29.45	29.36
Foodgrains	Kharrif	75.44	72.26	72.72	72.67	73.58	71.45	69.51	72.42	72.08	67.69	69.05	68.77	69.21	73.20	71.97
	Rabi	47.99	47.80	48.86	51.02	50.47	51.37	51.81	54.23	52.65	53.06	55.99	55.53	54.01	56.03	55.01
Total		123.43	120.06	121.58	123.69	124.05	122.81	121.31	126.65	124.73	120.75	125.04	124.30	123.22	129.23	126.98

*As per 3rd Advance Estimates.

Statement-III**Assessed Requirement of Fertilisers for Kharrif 2018**

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	UREA					MOP					COMP-LEX		SSP
	Reserve allocation	Total allocation	Total allocation	DAP	MOP	COMP-LEX	SSP	COMP-LEX	SSP	COMP-LEX	SSP		
Andhra Pradesh	800.00	100.00	900.00	200.00	150.00	550.00	120.00						
Telangana	850.00	50.00	900.00	200.00	150.00	550.00	80.00						
Karnataka	850.00		850.00	387.00	250.00	700.00	50.00						
Kerala	75.00		75.00	13.00	75.00	101.50	2.30						
Tamil Nadu	300.00	50.00	350.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	36.00						
Puducherry	4.30		4.30	0.65	1.50	3.00	1.50						
Andaman and Nicobar	0.50		0.50	0.70	0.20	0.45	0.00						

Gujarat	1100.00	50.00	1150.00	300.00	75.00	265.00	70.00
Madhya Pradesh	950.00	50.00	1000.00	600.00	75.00	130.00	450.00
Chhatisgarh	450.00	75.00	525.00	250.00	70.00	70.00	155.00
Maharashtra	1500.00	50.00	1550.00	450.00	300.00	1100.00	600.00
Rajasthan	750.00		750.00	315.00	20.00	23.00	300.00
Goa	1.63		1.63	1.41	0.60	1.39	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.35		0.35	0.13	0.01	0.16	0.00
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.91		0.91	0.84	0.02	0.00	0.00
Haryana	800.00	100.00	900.00	300.00	50.00	15.00	90.00
Punjab	1250.00	100.00	1350.00	350.00	60.00	18.00	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	2700.00	150.00	2850.00	800.00	200.00	400.00	250.00
Uttaranchal	135.00		135.00	13.00	3.00	19.00	5.10
Himachal Pradesh	34.00		34.00	0.00	0.80	12.60	0.60
Jammu and Kashmir	55.00	5.00	60.00	30.00	6.00	0.00	5.75
Delhi	3.50		3.50	2.00	0.50	0.60	0.00
Bihar	900.00	50.00	950.00	200.00	80.00	150.00	75.00
Jharkhand	170.00	30.00	200.00	75.00	10.00	25.00	10.00
Odisha	450.00		450.00	160.00	110.00	200.00	20.00
West Bengal	550.00	50.00	600.00	125.00	125.00	437.00	180.00
Assam	160.00		160.00	25.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
Tripura	21.00		21.00	3.00	8.50	1.50	26.00
Manipur	20.00		20.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	7.00
Meghalaya			0.00				
Nagaland			0.00				
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57		0.57	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30
Mizoram	8.40		8.40	5.20	4.00	0.00	0.72
Sikkim			0.00				
All India	14890.16	910.00	15800.16	4917.93	2025.33	4973.20	2625.27

[Translation]

Fair and Remunerative Price of Sugarcane

2220. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a meaningful discussion was held between the Prime Minister and sugarcane producers from major sugarcane producing States like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Punjab on many issues including increase in the Fair and Remunerative Price; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 29.06.2018, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India met and interacted with a group of over 140 sugarcane farmers from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Punjab. The Prime Minister announced that the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane for the sugar season 2018-19 will be announced and the FRP will also be higher than the FRP for season 2017-18. The Prime Minister also apprised the farmers about the various decisions taken to liquidate the arrears of sugarcane farmers.

The Government has recently announced FRP for 2018-19 sugar season at Rs. 275/ qtl at 10% recovery, which is 2.45% higher than the FRP for current sugar season 2017-18. Also, as a result of various measures taken by Government recently, the cane price arrears on SAP basis for the country, which were peaked at Rs. 23,232 cr in the last week of May, 2018, have come down to Rs. 16,600 cr; on FRP basis it has come down to Rs 8153 cr from peak value of Rs 14538 cr.

Survey of Differently Abled

2221. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to initiate any

drive throughout the country to conduct survey of disabled persons with the help of local Governments and local voluntary organizations;

(b) whether the Government is likely to launch any scheme to ensure that the services meant for the disabled persons reach them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) No such survey is under consideration in the Ministry. However, Department implements Unique Disability Identity(UDID) Card Project, a web-based software project, which aims to create a National database for persons with disabilities, issue UDID Card and certificate of disability for persons with disabilities with the help of State Authorities. The Project envisages identification and certification of persons with disabilities through campaign mode also and State Governments/UTs are the main implementing partners.

The UDID Card Project also envisages linking of Government schemes meant for persons with disabilities to facilitate extending of benefits envisaged under such schemes.

[English]

Non-Availability of Quality Seeds for Production of Vannamei Prawns

2222. DR RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the non-availability of quality seeds for production of Vannamei Prawns is leading towards a large number of incidents of 'white spot disease' in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that spurious seeds are creating problem for Vannamei Prawn farmers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, 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) No, Madam. There are no reports to indicate that incidents of White Spot Disease in the country including Andhra Pradesh are due to non-availability of quality seed for *L.vannamei* shrimp farming.

(b) and (c) Use of shrimp seed obtained from spurious sources may be one of the reasons for disease incidents in *L.vannamei* farms adversely affecting production. However, the seed production and culture of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) *L.vannamei* in the country including Andhra Pradesh is regulated through the Guidelines notified under the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act and Rules. Accordingly, the officials of Coastal Aquaculture Authority and State Fisheries Departments are monitoring the hatcheries and farms and taking appropriate action against the violating hatcheries and farms. The Government is encouraging production of SPF *L.vannamei* seed through registered hatcheries imported SPF Broodstock and also setting up of SPF shrimp Broodstock Multiplication Centres (BMCs) in the country for ensuring availability of good quality seed for *L.vannamei* farms.

Consumer Movement

2223. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has started consumer movement to protect the interests of the consumers and speedy redressal of their grievances in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of consumers benefited from this movement across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise

(c) whether the Government has set up Consumer Welfare Fund to strengthen the consumer movement in the country, if so, the details thereof along with achievements made from setting up of such fund so far;

(d) the details of the funds provided to States/UTs for strengthening the consumer movement along with its utilisation during the said period, State/UTwise; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of the consumers across 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 had set in motion a veritable consumer movement in the country. Consumers have been able to redress their grievances/complaints against any defect in goods purchased or deficiencies in any services availed including any unfair/restrictive trade practices adopted, through specialized quasi-judicial agencies, commonly known as 'consumer Fora', that have been established at the District level (District Forum), State level (State Commission) and National level (National Commission). These Consumer Fora have been mandated by the law to render simple, inexpensive and speedy adjudication of consumer complaints. The cases filed and disposed of by the Consumer Fora in the last three years 2015, 2016, 2017 and current year, as on CONFONET are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Consumer Welfare Fund was created in 1992 with the objective of providing financial assistance to promote and protect the welfare of the consumers, create consumer awareness and strengthen consumer movement in the country. Financial Assistance is provided to Voluntary Consumer Organisations/Institutions for undertaking consumer advocacy/awareness, State Govt./UTs for setting up State Consumer Welfare Fund. The details of funds provided to States/UTs for strengthening the consumer movement during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) To protect the interests of the consumers, the Govt. has launched the "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign through electronic and print media for consumer awareness and joint awareness campaigns on consumer rights and responsibilities in key sectors-Health, Food, Financial Services and other Departments for greater consumer awareness. The Government set up a National Consumer Helpline and provides financial support to the State

Governments to set up State Consumer Helplines. To cater to the needs of consumers regional languages, six Zonal Consumer Helplines have also been set up at Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Jaipur, Guwahati and Patna.

Statement-I*National Commission*

Filed	Disposed
2015	
5941	7676
2016	
7733	6070
2017	
10806	5890
2018	
5082	3550

State Commissions

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
2015			
1.	Bihar	475	1
2.	Jharkhand	205	206
3.	Odisha	783	143
4.	West Bengal	2058	1606
5.	Assam	77	7
6.	Chandigarh	730	640
7.	Andaman Nicobar	6	4
8.	Delhi	2049	954
9.	Haryana	1417	459
10.	Himachal Pradesh	339	479
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	6
12.	Punjab	1678	2864
13.	Rajasthan	1749	1269
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3177	3110
15.	Uttaranchal	311	297
16.	Andhra Pradesh	575	353
17.	Kerala	1223	605
18.	Karnataka		

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
19.	Tamil Nadu	1021	426
20.	Gujarat	1489	1123
21.	Maharashtra	2704	959
22.	Madhya Pradesh	2180	1041
23.	Chhattisgarh	744	923
24.	Sikkim	13	7
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	4
26.	Nagaland	5	7
27.	Mizoram	4	1
28.	Manipur	4	28
29.	Tripura	37	48
30.	Meghalaya	4	8
31.	Goa	133	168
32.	Lakshadweep	1	0
33.	Puducherry	43	21
34.	Circuit Bench Aurangabad	574	704
35.	Circuit Bench Nagpur	882	1290
36.	Circuit Bench Madurai	231	287
37.	Circuit Bench Jodhpur	499	197
38.	Circuit Bench Udaipur	208	104
39.	Circuit Bench Bikaner	194	23
40.	Circuit Bench Kota	132	9
41.	Telangana	561	43
42.	Circuit Bench Amravati	99	0
43.	Srinagar Bench	179	0
44.	Circuit Bench Pune	0	0
45.	Circuit Bench Nashik	0	0
46.	Circuit Bench Asansol	0	0
47.	Circuit Bench Siliguri	0	0
	Total	28950	20424
2016			
1.	Bihar	453	11
2.	Jharkhand	252	76

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
3.	Odisha	778	126
4.	West Bengal	2119	1804
5.	Assam	103	16
6.	Chandigarh	1382	1111
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2
8.	Delhi	2531	1705
9.	Haryana	1876	1184
10.	Himachal Pradesh	473	414
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	108	8
12.	Punjab	1474	2353
13.	Rajasthan	1814	2437
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3176	2870
15.	Uttaranchal	301	346
16.	Andhra Pradesh	672	420
17.	Kerala	1092	815
18.	Karnataka	103	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	728	1
20.	Gujarat	994	709
21.	Maharashtra	4747	743
22.	Madhya Pradesh	2463	1104
23.	Chhattisgarh	903	1038
24.	Sikkim	5	2
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	13
26.	Nagaland	3	4
27.	Mizoram	6	0
28.	Manipur	28	11
29.	Tripura	58	33
30.	Meghalaya	1	3
31.	Goa	176	88
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0
33.	Puducherry	42	41
34.	Circuit Bench Aurangabad	682	137
35.	Circuit Bench Nagpur	460	1141

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
36.	Circuit Bench Madurai	151	0
37.	Circuit Bench Jodhpur	289	201
38.	Circuit Bench Udaipur	202	141
39.	Circuit Bench Bikaner	246	132
40.	Circuit Bench Kota	240	119
41.	Telangana	628	286
42.	Circuit Bench Amravati	308	5
43.	Srinagar Bench	78	0
44.	Circuit Bench Pune	0	0
45.	Circuit Bench Nashik	0	0
46.	Circuit Bench Asansol	0	0
47.	Circuit Bench Siliguri	0	0
Total		32166	21650
2017			
1.	Bihar	288	93
2.	Jharkhand	353	56
3.	Odisha	960	243
4.	West Bengal	2641	2162
5.	Assam	119	14
6.	Chandigarh	1236	1191
7.	Andaman Nicobar	4	6
8.	Delhi	2965	2173
9.	Haryana	2620	1422
10.	Himachal Pradesh	414	274
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	29
12.	Punjab	2072	2483
13.	Rajasthan	1678	2116
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3096	3764
15.	Uttaranchal	212	294
16.	Andhra Pradesh	405	464
17.	Kerala	1185	421
18.	Karnataka		
19.	Tamil Nadu	511	332
20.	Gujarat	1045	1189

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
21.	Maharashtra	3480	927
22.	Madhya Pradesh	2519	576
23.	Chhattisgarh	1096	1133
24.	Sikkim	4	4
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1
26.	Nagaland		
27.	Mizoram	8	0
28.	Manipur	11	14
29.	Tripura	68	77
30.	Meghalaya	5	2
31.	Goa	240	165
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0
33.	Puducherry	41	31
34.	Circuit Bench Aurangabad	1049	97
35.	Circuit Bench Nagpur	742	965
36.	Circuit Bench Madurai	248	36
37.	Circuit Bench Jodhpur	235	535
38.	Circuit Bench Udaipur	277	414
39.	Circuit Bench Bikaner	1024	892
40.	Circuit Bench Kota	228	153
41.	Telangana	885	1022
42.	Circuit Bench Amravati	224	0
43.	Srinagar Bench	113	0
44.	Circuit Bench Pune	11	0
45.	Circuit Bench Nashik	4	0
46.	Circuit Bench Asansol	0	0
47.	Circuit Bench Siliguri	0	0
	Total	34367	25770
2018			
1.	Bihar	79	12
2.	Jharkhand	205	27
3.	Odisha	446	31
4.	West Bengal	1357	1597

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
5.	Assam	56	9
6.	Chandigarh	531	603
7.	Andaman Nicobar	1	2
8.	Delhi	1355	883
9.	Haryana	1471	612
10.	Himachal Pradesh	254	193
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	2
12.	Punjab	1078	1163
13.	Rajasthan	696	1014
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1765	1236
15.	Uttaranchal	137	130
16.	Andhra Pradesh	71	130
17.	Kerala	577	236
18.	Karnataka	6	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	272	110
20.	Gujarat	805	697
21.	Maharashtra	1254	623
22.	Madhya Pradesh	222	614
23.	Chhattisgarh	712	761
24.	Sikkim	2	1
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0
26.	Nagaland	2	1
27.	Mizoram	6	0
28.	Manipur	8	3
29.	Tripura	31	34
30.	Meghalaya	2	0
31.	Goa	111	86
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0
33.	Puducherry	15	26
34.	Circuit Bench Aurangabad	332	57
35.	Circuit Bench Nagpur	394	381
36.	Circuit Bench Madurai	101	16
37.	Circuit Bench Jodhpur	107	199
38.	Circuit Bench Udaipur	75	148

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
39.	Circuit Bench Bikaner	96	1037
40.	Circuit Bench Kota	68	80
41.	Telangana	382	381
42.	Circuit Bench Amravati	102	0
43.	Srinagar Bench	229	0
44.	Circuit Bench Pune	0	0
45.	Circuit Bench Nashik	0	0
46.	Circuit Bench Asansol	2	0
47.	Circuit Bench Siliguri	10	0
Total		15445	13135

District Forums

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
2015			
1.	Bihar	1680	80
2.	Jharkhand	313	51
3.	Odisha	3862	1681
4.	West Bengal	5066	4048
5.	Assam	376	107
6.	Chandigarh	1626	1508
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	38
8.	Delhi	6908	3580
9.	Haryana	7135	5469
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1563	1677
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	86	0
12.	Punjab	10984	7109
13.	Rajasthan	18162	13106
14.	Uttar Pradesh	17071	8437
15.	Uttaranchal	1157	556
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1741	2590
17.	Kerala	6304	5057
18.	Karnataka	7868	7144
19.	Tamil Nadu	2762	2241
20.	Gujarat	7997	6166

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
21.	Maharashtra	15461	14460
22.	Madhya Pradesh	10355	6587
23.	Chhattisgarh	2887	1681
24.	Sikkim	19	18
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	27
26.	Nagaland	11	0
27.	Mizoram	74	62
28.	Manipur	24	13
29.	Tripura	152	137
30.	Meghalaya	56	15
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
32.	Goa	196	205
33.	Lakshadweep	8	0
34.	Puducherry	70	86
35.	Telangana	2066	1647
Total		134090	95583

2016

1.	Bihar	1672	424
2.	Jharkhand	619	91
3.	Odisha	3241	1919
4.	West Bengal	5348	4967
5.	Assam	454	181
6.	Chandigarh	2158	1916
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	28
8.	Delhi	6231	3668
9.	Haryana	7918	8275
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1534	1888
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	273	0
12.	Punjab	8082	10050
13.	Rajasthan	17770	15381
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16852	9908
15.	Uttaranchal	1358	838
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1912	2098
17.	Kerala	6257	5473

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
18.	Karnataka	7818	9905
19.	Tamil Nadu	2692	2221
20.	Gujarat	7928	5014
21.	Maharashtra	16331	14179
22.	Madhya Pradesh	9232	9554
23.	Chhattisgarh	3440	2632
24.	Sikkim	23	4
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	50
26.	Nagaland	27	7
27.	Mizoram	43	37
28.	Manipur	32	22
29.	Tripura	152	185
30.	Meghalaya	58	23
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	5
32.	Goa	182	200
33.	Lakshadweep	9	5
34.	Puducherry	52	72
35.	Telangana	1903	1312
Total		131665	112532

2017

1.	Bihar	1415	424
2.	Jharkhand	1180	289
3.	Odisha	3275	2214
4.	West Bengal	5439	5427
5.	Assam	456	344
6.	Chandigarh	1844	2053
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	28
8.	Delhi	5261	3665
9.	Haryana	7467	8330
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1461	1581
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	421	100
12.	Punjab	7910	6644
13.	Rajasthan	14887	14161
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16489	9210
15.	Uttarakhand	1046	772

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1750	2202
17.	Kerala	5317	4975
18.	Karnataka	8055	9478
19.	Tamil Nadu	2720	2170
20.	Gujarat	7686	6424
21.	Maharashtra	12266	13596
22.	Madhya Pradesh	9240	7125
23.	Chhattisgarh	3217	2411
24.	Sikkim	17	8
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	19
26.	Nagaland	10	0
27.	Mizoram	47	21
28.	Manipur	24	16
29.	Tripura	182	178
30.	Meghalaya	51	26
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	4
32.	Goa	190	444
33.	Lakshadweep	4	3
34.	Puducherry	59	57
35.	Telangana	1727	1506
Total		121166	105905

2018

1.	Bihar	741	499
2.	Jharkhand	607	286
3.	Odisha	1574	1050
4.	West Bengal	2966	2723
5.	Assam	198	123
6.	Chandigarh	768	845
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	12
8.	Delhi	2346	2460
9.	Haryana	3827	3700
10.	Himachal Pradesh	731	940
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	216	153
12.	Punjab	4510	3427
13.	Rajasthan	6282	6414
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8692	5174

Sl. No.	State	Filed	Disposed
15.	Uttaranchal	611	539
16.	Andhra Pradesh	916	1044
17.	Kerala	2517	2707
18.	Karnataka	4844	4109
19.	Tamil Nadu	1477	1722
20.	Gujarat	4218	3627
21.	Maharashtra	7725	5542
22.	Madhya Pradesh	3583	808
23.	Chhattisgarh	2007	2157
24.	Sikkim	13	7
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0
26.	Nagaland	6	0
27.	Mizoram	25	1
28.	Manipur	10	8
29.	Tripura	55	85
30.	Meghalaya	25	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
32.	Goa	94	106
33.	Lakshadweep	0	1
34.	Pudicherry	32	42
35.	Telangana	1070	838
Total		62703	51167

Statement-II*Grants released to State Governments under
Consumer Welfare Fund*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Released
Financial Year 2015-16		
1.	Haryana	Rs. 486.00 lakh
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 100.00 lakh
3.	Nagaland	Rs. 100.00 lakh
Total		Rs. 686.00 lakh
Financial Year 2016-17		
1.	Jharkhand	Rs. 400.00 lakh
2.	Nagaland	Rs. 239.00 lakh
Total		Rs. 639.00 lakh

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Released
Financial Year 2017-18		
1	Jharkhand	Rs. 313.47 lakh
2.	Nagaland	Rs. 60.00 lakh
3.	Telangana	Rs. 479.00 lakh
Total		Rs. 852.47 lakh

Current Financial Year 2018-19: Nil

New Consumer Protection ACT

2224. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate a fresh Consumer Protection Act in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas/sectors proposed to be covered thereunder; and

(c) whether the Government is considering to bring misleading advertisements under the proposed act 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 Government has introduced the new Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in the Lok Sabha on 05.01.2018 to replace the old Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Bill seeks to provide for establishment of an executive agency to be called the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) which will deal with unfair trade practices, ensure that no person takes part in the publication of advertisement which is false or misleading and seeks to protect the rights of the consumers as a class. The bill also provides for mediation and has provisions relating to simplification of the adjudication process in the consumer fora.

[Translation]

Interest Free Loans

2225. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide interest free loans to the farmers up to a certain limit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The interest rates on advances including loans for agriculture and allied activities have been progressively deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *w.e.f.* 18th October, 1994. Banks are therefore, free to determine the lending rates on advances as per their Board approved policy subject to RBI (Interest Rate on Advances) Directions 2016 (DBR. Dir. No.85/13.03.00/ 2015-16 dated March 3, 2016 and updated as on March 29, 2016). In terms of these directions all rupee loans sanctioned, and credit limits renewed after July 1, 2010 shall be priced with reference to the Base Rate. Further, all rupee loans sanctioned *w.e.f.* April 1, 2016 are required to be priced with reference to the Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR). However, there are certain exempted categories of loans including those where subvention is provided by Government of India (GoI).

However, with a view to encourage crop production and productivity and also ensuring availability of short term crop loans at a reduced interest rate the GoI has been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) under which short term crop loans are provided to farmers at subvented interest rate. In 2017-18, under the Scheme, the Government provided interest subvention @ 2% per annum on short term crop loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh for a period of one year and further provided a Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) @ 3% per annum to farmers. Thus, against the normal lending rate of 9%, the short term crop loans were made available to such prompt payee farmers at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum. In 2018-19, the Scheme is continuing on interim basis on the same terms and conditions.

Further, in addition to interest subvention provided by GoI under ISS, some State Governments also provide interest subsidy make available short term crop loans to farmers at zero rate of interest.

[English]

Small Farm Equipment

2226. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to make the small farm equipment and machineries available to small and marginal farmers, at reasonable prices, year-wise since 2014;

(b) the details of funds allocated to promote mechanization in agriculture since 2014, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the Indian farmers are facing problems due to poor quality of power tillers imported from China;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to counter this issue; and

(e) whether the Government has defined norms for testing the durability and checking the quality of power tillers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) For promotion of agricultural mechanization in the country, a Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) scheme is being implemented through State Governments *w.e.f.* 2014-15 with the following objectives.

(i) Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;

(ii) Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual

- ownership;
- (iii) Creating hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipments;
- (iv) Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities;
- (v) Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

Under SMAM subsidy to the tune of 25 to 50% for procurement of agricultural machinery is being provided.

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare does not control the prices of agricultural machinery and equipments. However, State Governments are negotiating the price with Agricultural machinery manufactures before them to empanel so as to get a reasonable price to farmers. The Government has also launched a software on DBT for providing online subsidy on Agricultural Machinery wherein the manufacturers has to declare the prices of their products which can be visible to buyer and accordingly the farmer can make his own choice of purchase.

The details of funds released under SMAM and under a new Central Sector Scheme which is introduced during 2018-19 on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' scheme to promote mechanization in agriculture, State and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Under SMAM and other schemes of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare assistance subsidy is provided for procurement of Power Tiller to the farmers. To assess the quality of Power Tillers before these are supplied to farmers under subsidy programme, for empanelment of manufacturer and suppliers of Power Tillers, testing and confirmation of Minimum Performance Standards (MPS) as per IS : 9935 of all models of Power Tillers is pre-requisite. To make the testing norms of Power Tillers more stringent, torture test, material test, testing in different soil conditions, elimination of repeat & supplementary test have been introduced. Besides testing, all the State Governments and Power Tiller Manufacturers have been advised to ensure to observe the measures as per the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise, Year-wise Funds released under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

(Rs. in crores)

State	Released 2014-15	Released 2015-16	Released 2016-17	Released 2017-18	Released 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	10.54	7.28	48.99	132.92	75.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.49	1.88	1.33	5.5	3.55
Assam	5.62	0	1.08	10	0
Bihar	9.01	0	14	0	25.00
Chhattisgarh	5.19	4	10	30	20.00
Gujarat	7.94	7.55	6	6.48	8.69
Haryana	2.55	0	0	45	45.00
Himachal Pradesh	1.02	0.75	4.95	11.7	10.97
Jammu and Kashmir	1.18	0.95	3.64	1.8	10.22
Jharkhand	3.58	2.54	2.25	1	3.00
Karnataka	9.62	0	44.41	75	59.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	2.37	0	1	9.79	10.37
Madhya Pradesh	13.92	26.02	20	43.11	50.39
Maharashtra	20.34	15.96	15	34.13	45.50
Manipur	1.1	2.91	0	2.85	2.00
Meghalaya	1.25	0	0.9	0.5	1.11
Mizoram	0.5	2.03	2	4.81	3.75
Nagaland	0.62	2.85	3.33	16	15.00
Odisha	7.09	5.67	35.78	66.27	52.50
Punjab	2.09	0	52.09	48.5	0
Rajasthan	15.8	0	4.25	23.06	10.00
Sikkim	0.19	0.65	1.44	1.38	2.00
Tamil Nadu	8.44	21.39	30.3	51.34	75.00
Telangana	6.93	4.76	5.97	10	6.00
Tripura	0.39	2.44	2	25.52	2.00
Uttar Pradesh	21.21	16.51	37.98	43.97	36.58
Uttarakhand	0.91	0.78	2.56	30.95	37.50
West Bengal	5.98	5.65	4	10	11.25

State-wise, year-wise funds released under New Central Sector Scheme which is introduced during 2018-19 on 'promotion of agricultural mechanization for in-situ management of crop residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi'
(Rs. in crore)

State	Released during 2018-19
Haryana	137.84
Punjab	269.38
Uttar Pradesh	148.60

Statement-II

(I) Measures to be taken by State Government:—

- (a) While empanelling the supplier of the Power Tillers from the list provided by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare it must be ensured that at the District level the Dealer/Sub-Dealer is available with all the stock of the spare parts, service station, and sufficient manpower for the service, mobile service van

and training arrangements. If no such facility is available at in the particular District with Dealer, the manufacturer should not be allowed to sell the Power Tiller in that District.

- (b) The manufacturer must have the full-fledged infrastructure facilities to impart the long duration training programme at least at Zone level so as to cater the need of entire State, such as Training hall of capacity 20 trainees , all literature in local language, charts, trained instructors, cut models, safety charts, tools, etc.
- (c) No manufacturer should be empanelled unless and until fulfills the (a) and (b) above criteria.
- (d) State Govt. may conduct intensive awareness for popularizing the schemes on Mechanization.
- (e) Proper awareness campaign on advantage about proper storage of Power Tiller needs to be taken up.
- (f) Needs to take adequate and intensive specific training programmes and awareness campaign

on operation, repair, Safety, maintenance of Power Tillers in Government Training Institutes.

- (g) It must be ensured that the country of origin is mentioned on the labeling plate of Power Tiller. No manufacturer should be empanelled unless and until fulfills this criteria.
- (h) It must be ensured that “**Not for road use**” as per CMVR guidelines must be displayed on the Power Tiller. No manufacturer should be empanelled unless and until fulfills this criteria.
- (i) Subsidy should be provided to only those beneficiary who submits the certificate about completion of pre-delivery training of 3 days duration at dealer on all the controls, safety precautions, proper operation, day to day maintenance, proper storage etc of power tiller.
- (j) A regular time to time field survey must be carried out by State Government on the condition of Power Tillers and the report in this regard must be submitted to DAC&FW.
- (k) An online grievance mechanism along with its redressal mechanism in time bound matter must be developed by State Govt.

(ii) Measures to be taken by power tiller manufacturer/ importer:—

- (a) At the district level the Dealer/Sub-Dealer must have all the stock of the spare parts, service station, and sufficient manpower for the service, mobile service van and training arrangements.
- (b) At sub-dealer level all the stock of the spare parts, service station, and sufficient manpower for the service must be available.
- (c) The manufacturer must have the full-fledged infrastructure facilities to impart the long duration training programme at least at Zone level so as to cater the need of entire state, such as Training hall of capacity 20 trainees, all literature in local language, charts, trained instructors, cut models, safety charts, tools, etc. The Training duration must be of at least 2 weeks imparting the aspects on minor repair, maintenance, operation, various attachments etc.. A certificate in this

regard must be provided to the trainee. A proper record in this regards must be maintained by dealer which can be verified by State agriculture Department time to time.

- (d) It must be ensured that the country of origin is mentioned on the labeling plate of Power Tiller.
- (e) It must be ensured that “**Not for road use**” as per CMVR guidelines must be displayed on the Power Tiller.
- (f) Before delivery of power tiller, a training of at least three days duration on all the controls, safety precautions, proper operation, day to day maintenance, and proper storage must be given at dealer level. A certificate in this regard must be provided to the trainee. A proper record in this regards must be maintained by dealer which can be verified by State agriculture Department time to time.

Programme to and Distress Sale of Farmers

2227. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched or planning to launch any programme/scheme that aims to end/ minimise distress sales by farmers of agro-produce including tomato, onion and potato;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of agro produce procured by the Government during the last three years to reduce the impact of distress sale; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the other alternative measures of the Government to end the distress sales?

TEH MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, in pursuance of the recent Budget announcements, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is formulating a new Scheme to launch “Operation Greens” for tomato, onion and potato crops to promote Farmer Producers Organization

(FPOs), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management with an allocation of Rs. 500 crore. Presently, the ministry is doing inter-ministerial consultations for finalizing the scheme.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticultural commodities, which are generally perishable in nature and are not covered under Price Support Scheme (PSS). The basic objective of MIS is to protect the growers of these Commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below the economic levels and cost of production. The condition is that there should be either at least a 10 per cent increase in production or 10 per cent decrease in the ruling market prices over the previous normal year. The Scheme is implemented on the specific request of the State Government/UTs. Government which is ready to bear 50 percent of the loss (25 per cent in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. The Extent of total amount of loss to be shared on a 50:50 basis between

the Central Government and the State Govt./UT, is restricted to 25 per cent of the total procurement value which includes cost of the commodity procured plus permitted overhead expenses. Under the Scheme, in accordance with MIS guidelines, a pre-determined quantity at the fixed Market Intervention Price (MIP) proposed by the State Govt./UT, is procured by agency designated by the State Govt./UT, for a fixed period or till the prices are stabilized above the MIP, whichever is earlier. The area of operation is restricted to the concerned state only. The sanctions accorded under MIS from 2016-2017 to 2018-2019 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs is implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), to tackle inflationary trends of important agri-horticultural commodities like onion, potato and pulses to protect the interests of consumers. Through Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), around 32000 MT of onion during 2015-16 to 2017-2018 has been procured. NAFED was directed to procure 25000 MT of onion during 2018-19, till date NAFED has procured around 10000 MT of onion.

Statement

Details of Sanction accorded under MIS from 2016-17 to 2018-19

Year	Period	Commodity	State	Market Intervention Price (MIP) (Rs. Per MTs.)	Sanctioned Qty (in MTs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2016-17	01.09.2016 to 30.09.2016	Grapes	Mizoram	42,000	3,800
2016-17	01.11.2016 to 30.11.2016	Onion	Karnataka	6240	1,00,000
2016-17	01.12.2016 to 30.12.2016	Onion	Telangana	7070	5,000
2016-17	07.12.2016 to 14.02.2017	Areca-nut-Chali	Karnataka	2,51,000	28,000
2016-17	07.12.2016 to 14.02.2017	Areca-nut-Red	Karnataka	2,70,000	12,000
2016-17	14.12.2016 to 12.01.2017	Oil Palm FFB	Tamil Nadu	7650	1,000
2016-17	17.02.2017 to 18.03.2017	Ginger	Arunachal Pradesh	8570	12,675
2017-18	08.04.2017 to 07.05.2017	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	4,870	1,00,000
2017-18	02.05.2017 to 31.05.2017	Red Chilli	Telangana	50,000	33,700
2017-18	02.05.2017 to 31.05.2017	Red Chilli	Andhra Pradesh	50,000	88,300
2017-18	04.06.2017 to 03.07.2017	Potato	Nagaland	6,000	6,600
2017-18	17.06.2017 to 16.07.2017	Turmeric	Andhra Pradesh	55,720	12,100

1	2	3	4	5	6
2017-18	13.06.2017 to 12.07.2017	Garlic	Rajasthan	28,600	10,000
2017-18	09.06.2017 to 08.07.2017	Onion	Madhya Pradesh	5,867	3,25,500
2017-18	09.06.2017 to 08.07.2017	Onion	Madhya Pradesh	5,867	3,25,500
2017-18	27.06.2017 to 26.07.2017	Onion	Rajasthan	3,650	20,000
2017-18	02.03.2018 to 31.03.2018	Potato	Uttar Pradesh	5,490	2,00,000
2018-19	13.04.2018 to 20.06.2018	Garlic	Rajasthan	32,570	1,54,000
2018-19	13.04.2018 to 12.05.2018	Onion	Rajasthan	6,180	2,60,000

Agricultural Irrigation Projects

2228. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has allocated Rs. 2600 crore for Agricultural Irrigation Projects in its budget for 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details of the States which are likely to be covered under the project and the details of the criteria adopted by the Government for shortlisting these States; and

(c) the details of the duration of the period in which the said Rs. 2600 crore is to be spent on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Government has allocated Rs. 2600 crore for the year 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) component. This budget is meant for:-

- i. Debt servicing on the loan availed from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under Long term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) to fund prioritized projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).
- ii. Financial Assistance to States/UTs under the scheme Surface Minor Irrigation and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR).

During the year 2016-17, ninety-nine on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-Accelerated

Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 with balance estimated cost of Rs. 77595 crore along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works.

State-wise details of prioritized projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of 99 Prioritized Projects

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Balance cost as on 01.04.2016 (Rs. in crore)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1818	263
2.	Assam	3	832	125
3.	Bihar	2	459	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	715	48
5.	Goa	1	44	14.5
6.	Gujarat	1	8107	1792
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	356	61.4
8.	Jharkhand	1	3426	236.8
9.	Karnataka	5	3185	252.8
10.	Kerala	2	220	38.1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14	11732	872.6
12.	Maharashtra	26	19950	850.8

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Manipur	2	602	37
14.	Odisha	8	4628	327.7
15.	Punjab	2	363	92
16.	Rajasthan	2	1564	315.6
17.	Telangana	11	7666	585.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4	11929	1653
Total		99	77595	7603

Smart Cities Mission

2229. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government's ambitious Smart Cities Mission is floundering and even the funds released to the States/UTs under the Mission have not been properly utilized;

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

(c) whether the cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission has been asked to prepare a list of best practices/smart practices adopted by them;

(d) if so, the names of cities/States which have formulated the same along with the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up any mechanism for the effective and better monitoring of the progress of Smart Cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the timelines fixed by the Government for the completion of the works in the selected Smart Cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 100 cities have been selected across the country for development as Smart Cities. These cities have been selected over a period of three years starting from the first round in January 2016 and ending with the fourth round in June 2018. The progress of development of a city depends on the date of its selection. After selection of a city, activities like incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle

(SPV), appointment of Project Management Consultants (PMCs), preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), preparation of Request for Proposals (RFPs) have to be completed before the projects can be grounded. These activities take around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart City.

The 100 selected cities have proposed a total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,018 crores in their Smart City Proposals. As reported by cities, 1,111 projects worth Rs. 35,176.95 crores have been completed or are under implementation and tendering has started for 436 projects worth Rs. 20,542.01 crores. An amount of Rs. 11,340 crores has been released by the Central Government to the States/UTs so far under the Smart Cities Mission.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, Cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission share best practices/smart practices adopted by them with other cities during conferences/workshops/review meetings held from time to time.

In June 2017, the Ministry published "India's Smart Cities: Success Stories from Mission cities" based on substantially completed projects and upcoming innovative projects in cities. A total of 22 projects were included in this document, some of which are Public Bike Sharing from Bhopal, Adaptive Traffic Signal Control System and Bhubaneswar One from Bhubaneswar, Smart Road and Smart Solution from Coimbatore, Smart Road Davanagere, Global Positioning System (GPS)-based Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring Systems for Solid Waste Management from Indore, Garbage-collection and management and M-Governance 311 from Jabalpur, Individual projects for Urban Slums from Kakinada etc. The document can be accessed on Smartnet at <https://smartnet.niua.org/content/16316245-5e7b-4d10-ab50-cfbfcf1065b1>.

In July 2018, the Ministry brought out a "Compendium of Award-Winning Projects" with details of all the 17 projects which were awarded under India Smart City Awards Contest 2018. These Projects include Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) Care, Placemaking, Lighthouse project and Public Bike Sharing project from Pune; Integrated Transit Management System, Water Supply SCADA, Safe and Secure Amdavad from Ahmedabad; Transforming

Schools from New Delhi Municipal Corporation; Smart Campus from Visakhapatnam; Smart Schools, Waste to Energy Plant from Jabalpur; B-Nest Incubation Centre, Integrated Command and Control Centre and Public Bike Sharing from Bhopal; Conservation of Rajasthan School of Arts from Jaipur; Public Bike Sharing from Coimbatore; Intelligent Transit Management system from Surat.

(e) The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities at various levels through Video Conferences, webinars, review meetings, Workshops etc. to assess the progress and address any issues being faced in implementation of the projects. At the National level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) Chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established. There is a provision under Smart Cities Mission Guidelines to establish a Smart City Advisory Forum at the city level to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders and includes the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, Local Youths, Technical Experts etc. Besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

(f) The duration of Mission is five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). The Mission may be continued thereafter in the light of an evaluation to be done by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and incorporating the learnings into the Mission.

PCPIR Project

2230. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate land area under the 'Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions' (PCPIR) project undertaken by the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(b) the roles of the Central and State Governments for the implementation of this project;

(c) the profits likely to be earned from this project in terms of investment and employment; and

(d) the progress made and implementation status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (ROA INDERTJIT SINGH): (a) As per the policy resolution on Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIR), a PCPIR is a specifically delineated investment region with an area of around 250 square kilometres. The actual notified area in respect of the four PCPIRs namely Dahej (Gujarat), Vishakhapatnam-Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh), Paradeep (Odisha) and Cuddalore and Nagapattinam (Tamil Nadu) is as follows:

PCPIRs	Total Area (Square Kilometers)
Dahej, Gujarat	453.00
Vishakhapatnam-Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	640.00
Paradeep, Odisha	284.15
Cuddalore and Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu	256.83

(b) The role of Central Government includes granting approval for establishment of PCPIR, ensuring the availability of external physical infrastructure linkages to the PCPIR and supporting the State Governments concerned in promoting domestic and global investment in the PCPIR. The State Government has to play the lead role in setting up of the PCPIR. This includes preparation of the proposal and seeking approval for establishment of PCPIR, providing requisite infrastructure like power connectivity, water requirement, road connectivity, sewerage & effluent treatment linkages and constitution of a Management Board for development and management of the PCPIR.

(c) As per Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), the projected investment on full realization of PCPIRs is Rs. 7.63 lakh crore and employment generation is expected for around 33.96 lakh persons (direct and indirect).

(d) The progress made and implementation status is as follow:-

1. **Dahej PCPIR:** The development plan sanctioned and Environment and Coastal

Region Zone Clearance granted by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change for Dahej PCPIR on 14.09.2017. The actual investment (made/committed) in Gujarat PCPIR is Rs. 85,928 crore and actual employment for 1.32 lakh persons generated. The anchor tenant project *i.e.* ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPAL)'s cracker stands commissioned in March 2017.

2. **Andhra Pradesh PCPIR:** Draft Master Plan completed and published and draft Environmental Impact Assessment Study stands completed. The actual investment (made/committed) in Andhra Pradesh PCPIR with Rs. 43,744 crore and actual employment for 1.11 lakh persons generated.
3. **Paradeep PCPIR:** The draft Master Plan of Paradeep PCPIR prepared and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) initiated. The actual investment (made/committed) in Paradeep PCPIR is Rs. 45,000 crore and actual employment for 38,000 persons generated. The anchor project *i.e.* Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)'s refinery stands commissioned in February 2016.
4. **Tamil Nadu PCPIR:** Upon completion of the Districts level Notification process, the final Notification of the Tamil Nadu PCPIR issued by Government of Tamil Nadu on 20.6.2017 notifying the delineated PCPIR area in the Cuddalore and Nagapattinam Districts as a Local Planning Area, under Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971. The actual investment (made/committed) in Tamil Nadu PCPIR is Rs. 8100 crore and actual employment for 13,950 persons generated.

Bamboo Production

2231. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the strategy of the Government to enhance bamboo production in the country, after deleting bamboo from the definition of tree under the Indian Forest Act;

(b) whether the Government has identified areas for potential bamboo plantation in waste lands of the country;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to assist the farmers to grow Bamboo in public/private lands to augment the income of the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The main strategy of the Government to enhance bamboo production in the country after deleting bamboo from definition of tree under Section 2 (7) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 has been the launch of the restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) this year. The main objectives of NBM include increasing the area under bamboo plantation in Non forest Government and private (farmers) lands. The complete value chain will be addressed starting from production, productivity enhancement, good agronomic practices, preservation, processing, product development, and marketing in an integrated manner adopting a cluster approach, thereby linking producers (farmers) to markets.

(b) The States implementing NBM propose such areas for plantation in their Annual Action Plans placed before the Executive Committee of NBM.

(c) and (d) NBM assists setting up of nurseries by both Government & private sector. There is provision also for assisting bamboo plantations on non-forest Government, Panchayat, Community lands including waste lands as well as block and boundary plantations on farmers fields to supplement farm income.

Pasighat Smart City

2232. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aim of development of smart city in Pasighat has been achieved and if so, the details of work carried out under Pasighat Smart City;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized so far for pasighat smart city;

(c) the status of the efforts made by the Government for capacity building of Urban Local Bodies in Pasighat for undertaking of the Smart Cities Mission;

(d) whether the agency 'Special Purpose Vehicle' has been constituted for Pasighat, after its selection in the third round; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Based on the all-India City Challenge under Smart Cities Mission, the Pasighat city of the State of Arunachal Pradesh was selected to be developed as Smart City in Round 3 in January 2017.

The city has been allocated Rs. 500 cr of funding from Central Government during the Mission period and a matching contribution from the State Government. Rs. 20.00 crores have been released for development of Pasighat Smart City. 79 projects worth Rs. 1485.95 crores have been identified for implementation, which are currently at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.

After selection of a city, activities like incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), appointment of Project Management Consultants (PMCs), preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), preparation of Request for Proposals (RFPs) have to be completed before the projects can be grounded. These activities take around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart City.

(c) The State Government has initiated capacity-building of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Pasighat. Meetings and Workshops are being regularly organised with all the stakeholders in Pasighat under the Smart Cities Mission. The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/ Smart Cities at various levels through Video Conferences, webinars, review meetings, Workshops etc. to assess the progress and address any issues being faced by the cities.

(d) and (e) A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely "Pasighat Smart City Development Corporation Limited (PSCDCL)" has been incorporated under the Companies'

Act 2013 on 22 December 2017. Deputy Commissioner, East Siang District is the Chairman of the SPV.

[*Translation*]

Houses for Low/Middle Income Group

2233. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed/likely to be constructed under various schemes particularly for the low and middle income groups during the twelfth five year plan period;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized for the implementation of the schemes; and

(c) the details of units/houses allocated under various schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) For housing in respect of low and middle income groups in urban areas of the country, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has implemented interest subvention Schemes *viz.* Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) during the twelfth five year plan period (2012-2017). State-wise number of houses sanctioned/constructed under these Schemes for the low and middle income groups and funds allocated/utilized for the same during the twelfth five-year plan period are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements of eligible households including slum dwellers in the urban areas. The Scheme comprises four verticals including Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) of beneficiaries. State-wise details of houses sanctioned/allocated under the various verticals of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned and funds allocated/utilised during Twelve Five Year Plan (2012-17) under various Interest subvention schemes for low and middle income group by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Details for all Urban Poor		Details for LIG and MIG	
		Houses Sanctioned and constructed (Nos)	Funds allocated/ utilised (Rs. in crore)	Houses Sanctioned and constructed (Nos)	Funds allocated/ utilised (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,326	10.84	8,261	9.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	17	0.23	13	0.18
5.	Bihar	67	1.12	41	0.69
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	5	0.10	5	0.10
7.	Chhattisgarh	676	7.20	241	3.28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	25	0.54	4	0.08
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	1	0.02	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	200	2.72	112	2.04
11.	Goa	10	0.20	10	0.20
12.	Gujarat	9,349	178.74	3,552	73.28
13.	Haryana	237	4.55	187	3.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0.23	9	0.17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	0.19	9	0.14
16.	Jharkhand	39	0.60	31	0.51
17.	Karnataka	3,586	14.60	3,323	10.50
18.	Kerala	1,339	7.42	1,234	5.83
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,459	23.06	531	8.70
21.	Maharashtra	5,759	112.23	4,008	78.42
22.	Manipur	23	0.38	20	0.32
23.	Meghalaya	16	0.24	13	0.20
24.	Mizoram	28	0.26	19	0.18
25.	Nagaland	1	0.02	1	0.02
26.	Odisha	104	0.64	53	0.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry (UT)	14	0.27	11	0.21
28.	Punjab	140	2.67	86	1.67
29.	Rajasthan	1,675	14.26	1,072	8.81
30.	Sikkim	1	0.02	1	0.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,314	19.82	928	15.02
32.	Telangana	346	6.78	270	5.37
33.	Tripura	4	0.08	4	0.08
34.	Uttar Pradesh	777	13.61	496	9.40
35.	Uttarakhand	51	0.77	27	0.40
36.	West Bengal	321	5.96	198	3.94
Grand Total		35,939	430	24,770	243.67

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned under various components of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	609
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,42,856
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,093
4.	Assam	70,980
5.	Bihar	1,60,976
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	86
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,76,752
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3,344
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	758
10.	Delhi (UT)	3,707
11.	Goa	217
12.	Gujarat	3,28,447
13.	Haryana	2,27,640
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8,338
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,649

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	1,69,530
17.	Karnataka	3,85,768
18.	Kerala	88,717
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,48,230
21.	Maharashtra	5,62,662
22.	Manipur	26,488
23.	Meghalaya	792
24.	Mizoram	29,850
25.	Nagaland	24,335
26.	Odisha	90,529
27.	Puducherry (UT)	9,445
28.	Punjab	49,560
29.	Rajasthan	1,57,747
30.	Sikkim	518
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,93,411
32.	Telangana	1,93,333
33.	Tripura	78,894
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,67,179
35.	Uttarakhand	21,991
36.	West Bengal	2,34,716
Grand Total		53,79,147

*[English]***Erosion of Land**

2234. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 23 crore has been earmarked for protection of erosion of farmers land in the country and if so, the progress achieved since last two years in this regard; and

(b) the budget likely to be made available for the purpose in 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, (Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare) is not implementing any programme/scheme for protection of erosion of farmers land in the country. However, Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) is implementing Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) under which ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting etc. are being promoted across the country. Under this scheme, during last 2 years, an amount of Rs. 3163.53 crore has been released as Central Share to the States. During current year (2018-19), an amount of Rs. 2122.71 crore has been provided under WDC-PMKSY for taking up various watershed development interventions in the country.

Modernization of Rake Points

2235. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-availability of required infrastructure at existing rake points and provision of new rake point and two points rakes, supply of fertilizers and its distribution is affected a lot and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Government of Odisha is forced to assist Dealer with handling charges amounting to 5.00 crores annually for ensuring smooth distribution of different fertilizers and their sale at right price to farmers;

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways and Central Government has taken some steps for modernization of existing rake points, notification of new rake points and provision of two points rakes at proposed places; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken necessary steps for supply of balance allocation of Urea along with other fertilizers during peak season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam. There is no report from any State regarding non-availability of fertilizers due to infrastructural issues. The supply and distribution of fertilizers has not been hampered on account of lack of required infrastructure and provision for two-point rakes.

(b) Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with States/UTs assesses the requirement of all subsidized fertilizers before the start of each Season. Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at the State level. Further, fertilizers are transported across the country from ports/plants through rail/roads and the freight charges are borne by Government of India. With the existing arrangements availability of fertilizers has been adequate in the country including Odisha. Further, there is no report regarding Odisha is forced to assist Dealer with handling charges amounting to 5.00 crores annually for ensuring smooth distribution of different fertilizers and their sale at right price to farmers.

(c) Infrastructure at any rake point is provided as per quantum of traffic handled at that terminal. Improvement of existing rake points, notification of new rake points and provision of two points rake is a need based ongoing continuous process of Indian Railways. In the last two years, 20 works of rake points improvement have been sanctioned. In addition, a new liberalized mini rake and two points loading policy for covered rakes has been introduced in 2016-17.

(d) Following steps are being taken by the Government to monitor and to ensure adequate and timely availability of Urea along with other fertilizers to the farmers:—

1. The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
2. On the basis of month-wise & state-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:-
 - (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 Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
 - (b) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
 - (c) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
 - (d) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through import.

Illegal Cotton Seed Business

2236. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI S. R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) whether a high-level expert panel set up by the Government has found that nearly 15 per cent area under cotton was planted with illegally produced and unapproved Herbicide Tolerant (HT) seeds in the 2017 kharif crop season, if so, the details thereof including the total estimated area which were planted with illegal and unapproved herbicide tolerant seeds in the country;

(b) whether there is huge unregulated market for Genetically Modified Cotton (GM) seeds, which is potentially harmful to the environment as it entails use of herbicides which are otherwise restricted, if so, the details thereof including the estimated losses due to illegal cotton seed business in the 2017 Kharif crop season;

(c) whether the Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee (FISEC) panel collected 13,361 leaf and seed samples and found 15% prevalence of unapproved HT cotton in major States like Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra and Gujarat, and about 5% in Punjab, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether farmers are using unapproved genetically modified HT cotton seeds to save on labour costs, if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb such type of malpractices and provide good quality cotton seeds to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes Madam, the high level expert panel *i.e.* Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee (FISEC) has been constituted under Department of Biotechnology (DBT) to investigate the veracity of spread of unapproved HT cotton in the country. Based on the investigation, FISEC, reported that nearly 15% area (which comes around 16.60 Lakh Hectare of total cultivated area of cotton during 2017) under cotton cultivation was planted with illegally produced and unapproved HT seeds.

(b) Few incidences of illegal marketing of Genetically Modified seeds (HT Cotton) were reported in the States of

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Telengana and Maharashtra. However, no reports on losses due to HT Cotton have been reported by State Governments.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee (FISEC) panel collected 13,361 leaf and seed samples and found 15% prevalence of unapproved HT cotton in major States like Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and about 5% in Punjab.

Farmers were using unapproved HT cotton seeds to save labour costs as it is less labour intensive and hence cost beneficial, but as it is unapproved, therefore DAC&FW has issued advisory to all cotton growing States to control and curb the sale and cultivation of unapproved HT cotton vis-à-vis its seed production, processing and storage. Accordingly, major cotton growing State Governments have taken necessary measures.

Metro Rail Policy

2237. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved new Metro rail projects in the country under New Metro Rail Policy and if so, the details thereof, State/location-wise including Kerala;

(b) whether any allocation or project has been announced as expansion project of Kochi metro rail service and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the New Metro Rail Policy mandates certain components of the projects on public-private partnership and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any objection or concerns regarding the public-private partnership has been raised by any State Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Madam.

(c) As per Metro Rail Policy 2017, State Governments desirous of availing Central financing assistance for metro rail systems in a city should mandatorily explore the possibility of having a Private Participation and

Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement, either for complete provisioning of metro rail or for some unbundled components, wherever feasible.

(d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not received any objection regarding the above mentioned provision of publicprivate partnership in Metro Rail Policy 2017 from any State Government.

Rules for Veterinarians Practice

2238. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether Veterinary Council of India (VCI) rules allow Veterinarians to practice in the jurisdiction of any State without obtaining necessary VCI clearance or registration from the State Veterinary Council concerned in practicing State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such practices by these veterinarians are not deemed to be illegal or unauthorized, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether VCI rules have any penal provisions for such violations, if so, the stipulations thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that some veterinary doctors registered with the State Veterinary Council of another State and not legally authorized to practice in the NCR of Delhi, have been practicing in various organizations including animal NGOs from 2010 concurrently and illegally despite applicable rules;

(e) if so, the details of the instances of such kind that came into VCI's notice on various complaints received, details of violators identified/reported and action taken by the Government in this regard since 2010 till date; and

(f) whether VCI stipulations on the qualifications Para vets employed by veterinarians/NGOs must meet to

practice in NGOs/voluntary/Government Organizations etc., if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Any person who wants to do veterinary practice in India shall have to be registered and his or her name needs to be included in the Indian Veterinary Practitioner Register maintained as per Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 Similarly, any person who wants to practice in any State needs have to be registered in the State Veterinary Council and his name shall be included in the Veterinary Practitioner register maintained by the State Veterinary Council. The provisions in the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 are at Section 29 that provides for:

“Subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in this Act, every person whose name is for the time being borne on the Indian veterinary practitioners register shall be entitled according to his qualifications to practice as a veterinary practitioner and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments and other appliances or any fees to which he may be entitled“

Further, Section 30 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 provides for Rights of persons who are enrolled on Indian Veterinary Practitioners registers and says that “No person other than a registered veterinary practitioner, shall (a) hold office as veterinary physician or surgeon or any other like office (by whatever name called) in Government or in any institution maintained by a local or other authority; and (b) practise veterinary medicine in any State “provided that the State Government may, by order, permit a person holding a diploma or certificate of veterinary supervisor, stockman or stock assistant (by whatever name called) issued by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry (by whatever name called) of any State or any veterinary institution in India, to render under the supervision and direction of a registered veterinary practitioner, minor veterinary services”.

The registered veterinary practitioner whose name has been entered in the Indian Veterinary Practitioner’s register is entitled to sign or authenticate a veterinary health certificate or any other certificate required by any law to

be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified veterinary practitioner and also entitled to give evidence at any inquest or in any court of law as an expert under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, on any matter relating to veterinary medicine.”

Section 46 of the IVC Act provides that “A person shall be entitled, on payment of the prescribed fee not exceeding twenty five rupees, to have his name entered on the State Veterinary Register if he resides in the State and if he holds a recognised Veterinary qualification.”

Further, Section 52 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 provides for “Where a registered veterinary practitioner of one State is practising veterinary medicine in another State, he may, on payment of prescribed fee which shall not exceed the renewal fee for registration in such other State, make an application in the prescribed form to the Council for the transfer of his name from the State veterinary register of the State where he is registered to the State veterinary register of the State in which he is practising veterinary medicine and on receipt of any such application, the Council shall, notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, direct that the name of such person be removed from the first-mentioned State veterinary register and entered in the State veterinary register of the second-mentioned State and the State Veterinary Council’s concerned shall comply with such direction:

Provided that such a person shall be required to produce a certificate to the effect all dues in respect of his registration in the former State have been paid.

Provided further that where any such application for transfer is made by a veterinary practitioner against whom any disciplinary proceeding is pending or where for any other reason it appears to the Council that the application for transfer has not been made bona fide and the transfer should not be made, the Council may, after giving the veterinary practitioner a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in this behalf, reject the application.”

(c) Section 55 of the IVC Act provides that if any person whose name is not for the time being entered in a register falsely represents that it is so entered or uses in connection with the name or title any words or letters

reasonably calculated to suggest that his name is so entered, he shall be punishable on first conviction with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both.

Further, Section 57 of the IVC Act, 1984 also provides that (1) After the expiry of one year from the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 45, no person, other than a registered veterinary practitioner or a person permitted by the State Government under the proviso to clause (b) of section 30 shall practise veterinary medicine or render minor veterinary services, as the case may be, in that State and (2) If any person contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be punishable on first conviction with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding five thousand rupees or with both."

(d) and (e) As per information received from the Delhi Government Nine veterinary doctors registered with other State Veterinary Councils were found practicing in National Capital Territory of Delhi during raids or checking of Disciplinary Committee of Delhi Veterinary Council. They were penalized under section 57(2) of Indian Veterinary Council Act 1984 and fined One Thousand rupees each. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name	Date when penalized
1.	Dr. Prabhakaran	17.04.2013
2.	Dr. Suneel Kumar Singh	23.12.2016
3.	Dr. Nitin Chawala	10.01.2017
4.	Dr. Dheerender Kumar	11.01.2017
5.	Dr. Shahkool Khan	11.05.2017
6.	Dr. Bharat Bhushan Vats	15.05.2017
7.	Dr. Ashish Kumar	17.05.2017
8.	Dr. Dinesh	17.05.2017
9.	Dr. Shabana Qayum	14.03.2018

(f) As per provision of Section 30(b) matters related to regulation of para-veterinary qualification and Minor

Veterinary Services comes under the purview of State Government.

Pharma Parks

2239. SHRI P. C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a pharma park in Karnataka with an aim to boost the pharmaceutical sector in the country and if so the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Government of Karnataka has made any assurance to provide land for the Pharma Park;

(c) if so, the details regarding required land in acres and the time limit by which the land is likely to be acquired;

(d) whether the Government would permit 100% FDI in pharma sector; and

(e) 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) No, Madam.

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

(d) and (e) FDI upto 100% in pharmaceutical sector is permissible through automatic route for Greenfield investment and upto 74% for brownfield sector. Beyond 74%, FDI in pharmaceutical sector for Brownfield investment is permissible through Government approval route.

Reservation for SCs

2240. PROF. A.S.R. NAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitution guarantees proportionate representation in respect of Scheduled Castes (SCs) on which there is no maximum ceiling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Constitution of India provides proportionate representation to Scheduled Castes in House of People, Legislative Assemblies of the States, Panchayats and Municipalities. Reservation in admission to educational institutions and services under the State is also available to Scheduled Castes under the Constitution. The Supreme Court has held that reservation in educational institutions and services under the State for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes should not ordinarily exceed 50%.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Food Processing Industries

2241. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setup/expansion of food processing industries during the last two years in the country, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the expansion of food processing industries in the country along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) With a view to promoting food processing

industries in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has sanctioned 42 Mega Food Parks, 234 Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, 17 Agro Processing Clusters, 32 Backward and Forward Linkages and 83 food processing units under various schemes of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). The Statement indicating the State-wise details of the food processing industries sanctioned in the country including Rajasthan during last two years and current year is enclosed.

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

Statement

State-wise number of food processing industries sanctioned by Ministry under various schemes during last two years and current year (as on 26.07.2018)

Sl. No.	State	No. of food processing industries sanctioned				
		Mega Food Parks	Cold Chain	Agro Processing Clusters	Food Processing Units	Backward & Forward Linkages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	5	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar	0	1	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	1	9	1	4	2
8.	Haryana	1	3	2	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	0	3	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	4	0	5	3
13.	Kerala	0	2	0	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	1	3	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	26	6	10	10
16.	Manipur	0	1	1	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	2	0	3	0
20.	Odisha	0	1	0	1	2
21.	Punjab	0	7	1	4	3
22.	Rajasthan	0	6	1	5	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	6	0	19	5
25.	Telangana	1	3	0	0	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	12	2	14	1
28.	Uttarakhand	0	7	1	5	1
29.	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
Total		9	106	17	83	32

Manual Scavengers

2242. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
 PROF. K. V. THOMAS
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the inhuman practice of manual scavenging is still continuing in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey or has received any report in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether there is a four-fold increase in the number of manual scavengers in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is likely to take any effective measures to uplift the manual scavengers and to eradicate this inhuman practice and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) Yes, the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the inhuman practice of manual scavenging is still continuing in the country. "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" mandates survey of manual scavengers, if any municipality or panchayat has reason to believe that some persons are engaged in manual scavenging within its jurisdiction. The above Act has come into effect from 06.12.2013. 13 States have identified 13,657 manual scavengers upto 30.06.2018. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, a National Survey of manual scavengers has been undertaken in 170 districts of 18 States to identify all those persons who were cleaning the insanitary latrines prior to their conversion into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission. The survey also identifies those who are continuing to work as manual scavengers in some places. The process of survey has been completed in 155 of the 170 identified districts. In some States like Karnataka and West Bengal, the survey could not be undertaken as scheduled. On the

basis of this survey 14,678 manual scavengers have been identified upto 23.7.2018.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has not received any such report.

(e) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, 'Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers' (SRMS) under which identified manual scavengers and their dependents are provided the following rehabilitation benefits:

(i) Onetime cash assistance of Rs. 40000/-.

(ii) Loans upto Rs. 15.00 lacs at concessional rate of interest.

(iii) Credit linked back end capital subsidy upto Rs. 3,25,000/-.

(iv) Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend of Rs. 3000/- per month.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing a Scheme titled "Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards". Children of manual scavengers are also eligible for this scholarship.

Statement

State/UT-wise of number of Identified Manual Scavengers as on 30.06.2018.

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Number of Manual Scavengers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78
2.	Assam	154
3.	Bihar	137
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Karnataka	732
6.	Madhya Pradesh	36
7.	Odisha	237
8.	Punjab	91
9.	Rajasthan	338
10.	Tamil Nadu	363

1	2	3
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11247
12.	Uttarakhand	137
13.	West Bengal	104
Total		13657

[English]

Ban on Fishing

2243. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed trolling ban in the coastal States of the country;

(b) if so, the purpose behind the ban; and

(c) whether the purpose behind the ban is achieved by the Government, if so, the steps taken by the Government to assist the fishermen during the trolling ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMER'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF), under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has not imposed trolling ban in the coastal States. The DADF, which is mandated for management and regulation of fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) has imposed 61 days uniform ban on fishing by all fishing vessels in the EEZ beyond 12 nautical miles of territorial waters for conservation and effective management of fishery resources and also for sea safety reasons. An amount of Rs. 3000/- per fisher per annum (to be shared equally between Centre and each of the General States) is provided under the 'Saving-cum-Relief' component of the 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' under the Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries.

[Translation]

Murder of Political Leaders

2244. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance

of the murder of several political leaders in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents which occurred during the last few years and the current year;

(c) the number of reports received from the Members of Bihar in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau has reported that no information relating to murder of political leaders in Bihar is available with them.

(d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, including investigation, registration and prosecution of crimes, conviction of the 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.

[English]

New MSP

2245. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the new Minimum Support Price (MSP) in all the States from the day of its announcement;

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

(c) if not, the details of the States where it is still to be implemented; and

(d) the details of the status of implementation of the new MSP specially in Delhi/NCR and Uttar Pradesh and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Government fixes MSPs of 22 mandated kharif and rabi crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. Government has taken several steps in this regard which include creating awareness among the farmers of the MSP operation through use of print, audio and visual media, dedicated television channels, Kisan Call Centre and SMS to farmers, implementing e-National Agriculture Market and framing model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017, promoting Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) and stepping up the levels of procurement for pulses and oilseeds through the Price Support Scheme (PSS).

(c) and (d) Government implements PSS for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at MSP declared by the Government. This scheme is implemented at the request of the State Government concerned which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and other State duties. The basic objectives of PSS are to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of the consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price with low cost of intermediation.

Further the different commodities like cereals and coarsegrains are procured by State Governments including Delhi/NCR and Uttar Pradesh in consultation with Central Government as per their requirement for distribution under National Food Security Act (NFSA).

Lottery Business

2246. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States successfully running the lottery in the country for the last three years;

(b) the amount of taxes imposed and collected by

the Government as well as the States on lottery during the said period;

(c) the number of Notifications issued by the Government for the same during the last eight years; and

(d) the number of cases pending with the High Courts and Supreme Court against the Central and State Governments for the last five years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Interest Subvention to Farmers

2247. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide 75% of the amount of interest subvention at the beginning of the financial year to the farmers of Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to provide 75% of interest subvention as interest free revolving fund to Cooperative Banks in Rajasthan to avoid financial loss to the Cooperative Banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The Government of India (GoI) has been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) since 2006-07. In 2017-18 under the Scheme, the Government provided interest subvention @ 2% per annum on short term crop loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakh for a period of one year and further provided a Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) @ 3% per annum to farmers. Thus, against the normal lending rate of 9%, the short term crop loans were made available to such prompt payee farmers at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum. In 2018-19, the Scheme is continuing on interim basis on the same terms and conditions.

Further, in addition to interest subvention provided by Gol under ISS, some State Governments including Rajasthan also provide interest subsidy to Cooperative Structure in the State to enable these institutions to lend short term crop loans to farmers at zero rate of interest.

Under the present scheme of things short term crop loans are advanced by banks to farmers at subvented interest rate of 7% per annum. Thus, as far as the farmers are concerned, they are benefitted with the entire interest subvention of 2% at the time of availing the crop loan itself. However, in case of PRI, the banks credit the amount of 3% interest subvention to the farmer's crop loan account only in case of repayment as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks. As such, presently there is no proposal under consideration with the Government to provide 75% of the amount of interest subvention at the beginning of the financial year to the farmers of Rajasthan.

Further there is no proposal under consideration to provide 75% of interest subvention as interest free revolving fund to Cooperative Banks in Rajasthan and the present arrangement for settlement of audited claims on the basis of reimbursement will continue. .

Solid Waste Management

2248. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has directed to expedite solid waste management projects in 97 towns along the Ganges spread over five States and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has asked Chief Secretaries of the Ganga-basin States to achieve 100 per cent solid waste management by December, 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is exploring ways for re-using the waste material generated in these towns, for example use of plastic waste for road construction or making compost and fertilizers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has launched Local Area Plan (LAP) and Town Plan Schemes (TPS) for 25 cities in the country 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) Yes, Madam. Chief Secretaries of Ganga-basin States have been requested to submit Action Plan to provide adequate arrangements in the drains, stretching at least one kilometer from river confluence for trapping the Solid Waste entry in to Ganga and its regular cleaning. Points for inclusion in the Action Plans of the States include, (i) preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Solid Waste Management (SWM), with timelines, covering all aspects, (ii) regular cleaning of Ganga Ghats, (iii) identifying and clearing of the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) dumps along Ganga and its tributaries, (iv) banning of polythene and ensuring Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in all the habitations along river Ganga and its tributaries, and (v) undertaking public awareness activities to sensitize citizens against dumping of Solid Waste into Ganga and its tributaries.

(c) Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) calls for proper scientific management from generation to final disposal, involving the processing and treatment of waste to convert and recover from it financially valuable outputs. Government has issued guidelines to all States and Union Territories (UTs) for establishment of projects for optimum utilization of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as per the Solid Waste (Management & Municipal Handling) Rules 2016 and the Municipal Solid Waste Management Manual, according to which, composting, vermicomposting, anaerobic digestion or bio-methanation may be used for treatment of bio-digestible waste. After reprocessing and recycling of the dry waste, the balance combustible portion will be treated by using incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, pelletization and other thermal processes, with electricity as its output.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched the Local Areas Plan (LAP) and Town Plan Schemes (TPS) for 25 cities under which Government will give Rs. 2 crore as central assistance to every city for formulation of LAP and TPS on pilot basis. The 25 cities are Greater Visakhapatnam, Guwahati, Vadodara, Indore, Chennai, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Warangal, Pune, Varanasi,

Jaipur, Amritsar, Patna, Faridabad, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Raipur, Panaji, Shimla, New Kolkata, Srinagar, Dehradun, Aizawl, Gangtok and Imphal.

[Translation]

Agricultural Reforms

2249. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for agricultural reforms in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of States which have been agreed with the Union Government so far, for agricultural reforms; and

(c) the time by which the said reforms are likely to be implemented for the welfare of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Agriculture being as a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers welfare by making farming viable. The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government has been reorienting the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness which goes beyond achieving merely the targeted production. The income approach focuses on achieving high productivity, reduced cost of cultivation and remunerative price on the produce, with a view to earn higher profits from farming. Various initiatives by way of schemes and policy reforms have been rolled out in consonance with this approach. Further, these initiatives are supported by a big jump in the much needed budgetary allocations for the

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

- Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) to complete long pending 99 irrigation projects and create 7.6 million ha of irrigation by December 2019-Rs.40,000 crore (2016-17 and 2017-18). The total investment is expected to be Rs. 80,000 crore (approx)
- Micro Irrigation Fund for water use efficiency-Rs. 5,000 crore (2017-18)
- Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund-Rs10,881 crore (2017-18)
- Fisheries and Aqua Culture Infrastructure Development Fund-Rs. 7,522.48 crore (2018-19)
- Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund-Rs. 2,450 crore (2018-19) Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund-Rs. 2,000 crore (2018-19).

Further, the Government is implementing a number of reforms in agriculture sector for the benefit of farmers such as:

(i) Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) which is an innovative market process to revolutionize agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'. The Department has achieved the target of integration of 585 mandis with e-NAM by March 2018. Additional 200 mandies to be integrated by 2018-19 under e-NAM.

(ii) Existing 22,000 rural haats to be developed and upgraded into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). These GrAMs, electronically linked to e-NAM portal and exempted from regulations of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.

(iii) The Model Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 released in April, 2017 for adoption by State/UTs to promote alternative competitive marketing channels for better pricing for farmers.

(iv) The Model Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018 released in May, 2018, for adoption by State/UTs to encourage private investment in developing efficient marketing infrastructure and value chain.

(v) To address the issues in the area of land leasing, NITI Aayog has developed The Model Land Lease Act, 2016 for adoption by States. The Model Act offers an appropriate template for the States and UTs to draft their own piece of legislations, in consonance with the local requirements and adopt an enabling Act.

In addition, the Department has been implementing various schemes for betterment of agriculture sector *viz*; Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, schemes relating to tree plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also implemented.

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

Setting Up of Cold Storage Chains

2250. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for setting up of cold storage chains; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which includes, *Inter alia*, assistance for setting up of post-harvest infrastructure including cold storage/cold chain.

Under MIDH, credit-linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of the project cost in general areas (and 50% in case of hilly and schedule areas) is available for setting up of post-harvest infrastructure, including cold storage/cold chain. The component is demand/entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc through commercial ventures.

Further, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities. Under this scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 35% for general area (50% in case of hilly and schedule areas) subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.00 crore per project for setting up of integrated cold chain projects.

[English]

Data of Houses

2251. SHRI VINOD LAKHMASHI CHAVDA:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding

the houses built by the Government and sold during the last five years; 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) The Government through Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) assists State/Union

Territory (UT) Governments through its various Schemes for building houses for allotment to the eligible beneficiaries. State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, constructed and occupied by the beneficiaries during the last five years (2013-2018) under various schemes viz. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT wise details of houses sanctioned, constructed and occupied during last five years (2013-18) under various schemes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Completed (Nos)	Houses Occupied* (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	609	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,84,100	42,163	62,409
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,093	336	260
4.	Assam	69,451	1,935	2,856
5.	Bihar	1,44,956	19,910	27,905
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	62	5,022	9,942
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,18,687	16,488	18,221
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3,081	518	518
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	492	68	68
10.	Delhi (UT)	2,730	19,310	4,346
11.	Goa	170	110	110
12.	Gujarat	2,52,138	1,08,244	1,27,461
13.	Haryana	2,16,595	4,688	4,919
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8,002	999	697
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,185	4,133	5,672
16.	Jharkhand	1,54,956	36,805	36,296
17.	Karnataka	3,79,253	55,486	55,632
18.	Kerala	86,316	10,478	10,612
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,62,458	62,951	68,877
21.	Maharashtra	1,94,183	1,01,870	1,17,440
22.	Manipur	26,463	1,733	1,753

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	783	697	303
24.	Mizoram	29,571	1,985	1,003
25.	Nagaland	13,565	3,644	4,282
26.	Odisha	80,355	10,956	10,315
27.	Puducherry (UT)	7,831	1,025	974
28.	Punjab	44,270	5,996	5,341
29.	Rajasthan	94,167	43,649	42,818
30.	Sikkim	518	211	152
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,33,945	87,745	77,735
32.	Telangana	1,90,457	9,360	28,252
33.	Tripura	78,885	8,098	8,098
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,72,013	42,482	44,417
35.	Uttarakhand	19,216	4,412	4,451
36.	West Bengal	2,07,167	81,034	82,029
Grand Total		43,97,723	7,94,541	8,66,164

* Includes unoccupied houses which were constructed during preceding years.

Artificial Intelligence

2252. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools for crime prevention and control and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of various AI tools being used by Police in the country for crime detection and control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and b) "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and prevention, detection, investigation of crime is the responsibility of States. Many of the tools such as speech recognition, face recognition, CCTV feeds etc. use Artificial Intelligence, and law enforcement agencies utilize such tools and technology as per their operational needs. Further, use of latest tools and technology by law enforcement agencies to fight crimes is an ongoing process.

Import of Banned GM Seeds

2253. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of tonnes of banned Genetically Modified (GM) seeds are being imported into the country for cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also formulated any mechanism to monitor and restrict the import of banned GM seeds into 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) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Import of Genetically Modified Seeds is governed under the provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986, Environment Protection Rules 1989 and amendments made there under.

[Translation]

Upliftment of SC and OBC Women

2254. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any action plan for the upliftment and development of women belonging to SC and OBC;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Government for the upliftment and development of SC and OBC women during 2014 to 2017, State and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India implements several schemes for upliftment and development of women belonging to Scheduled Castes(SC) and Other Backward Classes(OBC) which, *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls under which hostels are constructed for SC girls;
- (ii) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls under which hostels are constructed for OBC girls.
- (iii) Schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation and the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation which provide loans for eligible SC and OBC women beneficiaries respectively to set up entrepreneurial projects.
- (iv) National Safai Karmcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) also provide loans for eligible Women Safai Karmchari (including rag pickers)/Manual Scavengers and their dependent daughters (most of them are SC and OBC) for small and petty trade/business and sundry income generation activities.
- (v) NSKFDC has organized 7 months "Commercial Motor Driving Training Programme with Self Defense and Soft Skills" for 400 women beneficiaries from basties of Madangir, Lal Kuan,

Sangam Vihar, Rohini, Dwarka and Mangolpuri of Delhi, on pilot basis. NSKFDC under its Skill Development Training Programmes has added a new avenue by introducing a course of "Commercial Motor Driving Training With Self Defence Skills For Women".

- (vi) Scholarships are given to SC and OBC student beneficiaries which are availed by eligible SC and OBC girls/women beneficiaries also. However, no separate allocation is made for girls/women under the scheme.

The details of funds released year-wise, State-wise in respect of Schemes at (i), (ii) and (iii) above are given in the enclosed Statement I to IV.

Statement-I

Details of funds released under the 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRC) Girls Hostels' during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
States/UTs			
Assam	0.00	84.80	0.00
Bihar	81.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	170.40	232.29	244.17
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	292.36	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	352.34
Maharashtra	416.45	163.40	90.00
Manipur	444.97	144.31	271.56
Odisha	0.00	80.00	653.73
Punjab	106.38	89.57	571.78
Rajasthan	181.46	1350.00	2.50
Sikkim	0.00	700	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	100.00	157.50
West Bengal	472.00	1332.27	666.42
Total	1872.66	4569.00	3010.00

Statement-II

Details of funds released for OBC Girls Hostel under the Scheme of 'Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls' during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	405.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	299.02
3.	Madhya Pradesh	67.50	675.00	369.92
4.	Tamil Nadu	141.05	141.05	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	186.96	0.00
6.	West Bengal	0.00	392.00	0.00
7.	Manipur	0.00	157.50	157.50
8.	Tripura	0.00	157.50	0.00
9.	Sikkim	137.00	315.00	315.00
Central Universities/Institutes				
10.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, UP	135.00	0.00	121.50
11.	Tejpur University, Assam	150.75	0.00	0.00
12.	Central University Jammu, J&K	67.50	0.00	0.00
13.	IIT (Banaras Hindu University)	135.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Nagaland University	107.64	0.00	0.00
15.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	32.33	0.00	0.00
16.	Central University of Karnataka	0.00	135.00	0.00
17.	CIPET Bhubaneswar	0.00	67.50	0.00
18.	NIT Manipur	0.00	135.00	0.00
19.	CIPET Jaipur	0.00	5.00	2.50
20.	Central University of Kerala	0.00	0.00	135.00
21.	Pondicherry University	0.00	0.00	63.00
22.	Banaras Hindu University	0.00	0.00	63.00
Total		973.77	2367.51	1931.44

Statement-III

Details of funds released to Scheduled Castes Women beneficiaries by National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)-during 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1435.42	2979.55
2.	Bihar	2674.10	767.79	1278.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3.	Chhattisgarh	284.82	24.46	604.90
4.	Goa	0.47	0.26	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1103.69	540.37	1258.19
6.	Haryana	40.28	801.87	107.93
7.	Himachal Pradesh	67.08	65.43	55.63
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.83	104.45	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	170.80	4.46
10.	Karnataka	2965.37	1801.48	2357.55
11.	Kerala	915.45	2759.49	1000.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2.25	22.41
13.	Maharashtra	2976.86	461.95	29.40
14.	Odisha	0.00	4.56	8.07
15.	Punjab	1.76	1.14	1041.34
16.	Rajasthan	61 6.41	570.00	789.73
17.	Tamil Nadu	7.77	3.63	4241.14
18.	Telangana	0.00	1081.43	1730.60
19.	Uttar Pradesh	883.35	5005.02	78.42
20.	Uttarakhand	24.94	257.09	1.40
21.	West Bengal	2051.53	2681.14	3820.66
North Eastern States				
22.	Assam	198.00	22.77	75.94
23.	Manipur	19.80	100.00	100.00
24.	Sikkim	45.49	50.91	35.16
25.	Tripura	499.63	412.07	1572.89
Union Territories				
26.	Chandigarh	9.52	18.00	23.65
27.	Delhi	0.00	72.00	34.61
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	45.00
Total		15400.15	19215.78	23296.88

Statement-IV

Details of funds released to other Backward Classes Women beneficiaries by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)-under all Schemes during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Assam	900.00	500.00	400.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	1.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	25.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	80.00	210.00	11 7.00
5.	Haryana	75.00	573.00	175.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	39.00	305.00	28.08
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	130.00	115.00	110.00
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	40.00	2.50
9.	Karnataka	1353.68	1724.50	1904.70
10.	Kerala	4135.00	2227.00	2987.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	78.18
12.	Maharashtra	100.00	370.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	600.00	500.00	400.00
14.	Puducherry	0.00	280.00	150.00
15.	Punjab	60.00	1 50.00	545.00
16.	Sikkim	0.00	55.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	4361.00	5962.00	9081.00
18.	Tripura	230.00	450.00	211.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	300.00	500.00	715.00
20.	West Bengal	128.40	68.00	91.00
	Total	12492.08	14055.50	16995.46

[English]

FAME India Scheme

2255. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI R. P. MARUTHARAJAA:
DR. UDIT RAJ:

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

(a) whether Phase-1 of the FAME India Scheme has been able to achieve its objective completely;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred and targets achieved under Phase-1 segment and Statewise including Bihar;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the salient features of phase-2 of the FAME

India Scheme and the time-line for launching the scheme; and

(e) whether the Government has drawn roadmap for providing reliable electricity access through dedicated charging stations for electric vehicles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) In order to promote manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a Scheme namely FAME India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India] for the initial period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015 (Phase-1), which has further been extended till 30th September 2018. The Scheme is intended to support the hybrid/electric vehicle market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-subsistence.

The Scheme has four focus areas *i.e.* Technology Development, Demand Creation, Pilot Project and Charging Infrastructure.

Market creation through demand incentives is aimed at incentivizing all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2-Wheelers, 3-Wheelers Auto, Passenger 4-Wheeler Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The demand incentive is available to buyers (end users/consumers) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. Till date, about 218759 Electric/hybrid Vehicles(xEVs), including in Bihar, have been given direct support by way of demand incentives, amounting to Rs. 253.48 cr.(approx.), since the inception of scheme on 1st April, 2015. This has resulted in approximate fuel saving of 30316917 liters, and CO² reduction 75847082 kg. Further, 102 models of xEVs of 26 OEMs are registered for availing incentive under this scheme so far.

Also, specific projects under Pilot Projects, R&D/ Technology Development and Public Charging Infrastructure components are approved by the Project Implementation & Sanctioning Committee (PISC), under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry), for extending grant under the different focus areas of the scheme.

Further, to give a fresh thrust to e-mobility in public transport, Department had announced the launch of public and shared mobility based on electric powertrain, through a system of Expression of Interest (EOI) offering demand incentive in combination of electric buses, electric four wheeler passenger cars and electric three wheelers to million plus city and special category states. Through this Eoi, incentives/grants are being extended for 455 electric buses to 9 selected cities.

The details of the budgetary allocation & utilization (including that of Bihar) for Phase-1 of FAME India Scheme is summarized here under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Allocation	Fund Utilization
1.	2015-16	Rs. 75 crores	Rs. 75 crores
2.	2016-17	Rs. 144 crores	Rs. 144 crores
3.	2017-18	Rs. 165 crores	Rs. 165 crores
4.	2018-19 (Till 30.06.2018)	Rs. 260 crores	Rs. 23 crores (Approx)

(d) and (e) As per the Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme, the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase-I of this scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015. The phase I of the scheme has, however, been extended till 30th September 2018. The FAME-II Scheme has, so far, not been finalized.

Under the FAME Scheme, the Government has approved & sanctioned some projects related to establishment of charging stations as given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Operating Agency
1.	Public Fast Charging Infrastructure Network for Electric Vehicles at Bangalore	M/s Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd. in collaboration with Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in NCR by REIL, Jaipur	REIL, Jaipur Rajasthan Electronics & Instrumentation Limited (REIL), Jaipur
3.	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in the premises of Udyog Bhawan by BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL)
4.	Proposal of Setting-up 200 Charging Stations by REIL, Jaipur	Rajasthan Electronics & Instrumentation Limited (REIL), Jaipur

Production of Grapes, Onions and Sugarcane

2256. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the leading grapes, onions and sugarcane producing States in the country;

(b) the total production of grapes, onion and sugarcane recorded during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the assistance provided by the Government to grapes, onion and sugarcane producers during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the quantum of grapes and onions exported to various country during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the farmers producing grapes, onions and sugarcane are not getting remunerative prices for their produce and if so, the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the cultivation of grapes, onions and sugarcane in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The details of the leading grapes, onion and sugarcane producing States in the country are as under:-

- i. Maharashtra and Karnataka are the leading Grapes producing States in the country.
- ii. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat are the leading Onion producing States in the country.
- iii. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Bihar are the leading Sugarcane producing States in the country.

(b) The details of the total production of Grapes, Onion and Sugarcane during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III.

(c) The details of the assistance provided by the Government to all States and UTs for development of horticulture sector crops including grapes and onion under

National Horticulture Mission, is given in the enclosed Statement-IV and that provided for sugarcane producers is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(d) The details of the quantum of Grapes and Onion exported to various countries during the said period, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-VI and VII.

(e) In case of sugarcane, the farmers are getting remunerative prices, as the Government fixes Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) and after consultations with all stake holders. The FRP is the minimum bench mark price below which sugar mills can not purchase cane from the cane growers.

In the case of horticulture crops, so far no representation has been received from any State regarding producer of grapes not receiving remunerative prices for their produce. However, with regards to onion crops, Rajasthan has submitted proposal for sanction of funds under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of onion, as due to higher production, farmers were not getting remunerative prices.

Steps taken by the Government to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers producing horticulture crops including grapes & onion and sugarcane are as under:

- Assistance is provided for development of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing such as storage, Wholesale Markets, Rural Primary Market, Kissan Mandies etc.
- Facilitating direct marketing, contract farming, setting up of private markets, farmer consumer markets and e-markets.
- Implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of highly perishable horticultural commodities including grapes, under which losses, if any, are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50 basis.
- Providing market information to farmers on prices and arrivals of agricultural commodities in regulated market on AGMARNET portal to

enable the farmers to get better remunerative prices.

- To boost export, a new Scheme has been launched namely Merchandize Exports from India (MEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-16, wherein the export/farmers are incentivized for export of their goods/products including grapes to specified markets.

(f) Government is taking several steps to promote the cultivation of grapes, onion and sugarcane in the country, which are as under:—

Grapes & Onion

- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented during XII Plan w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture crops including grapes and onion.
- The mission envisages production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including grapes and onion through increased coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient

Management(INM), organic farming, including insitu generation of organic inputs.

- Capacity buildings of farmers and technicians are also provided for adopting improved technologies, for all crops including grapes and onion.

Sugarcane

- In order to enhance production of sugarcane, Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing Sugarcane Development Programme under National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh from the year 2014-15. Besides this, under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the State Governments have been given flexibility to choose their priorities for projects including Sugarcane development with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State.

Statement-I

Statewise Production of Grapes

States/UTs	Production in '000MT			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
	P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	11.19	14.64	15.36	15.60
Haryana	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.20
Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.13
Jammu and Kashmir	0.73	0.32	0.65	0.65
Karnataka	420.81	429.78	450.79	502.62
Kerala	1.88	15.50	16.00	17.50

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	3.00	2.20	1.28	1.28
Maharashtra	2292.53	2048.11	2378.17	2404.20
Mizoram	22.55	22.55	18.00	18.00
Nagaland	1.14	0.50	0.60	0.54
Punjab	9.21	8.49	8.22	8.23
Rajasthan	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Tamil Nadu	32.63	34.10	29.02	5.73
Telangana	26.81	13.54	3.47	4.91
Total	2822.78	2590.04	2921.70	2979.61

Source: Department of Agriculture Coopn & Farmers Welfare

Statement-II

State-wise Production of Onion

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Production in '000MT			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
		P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	575.58	885.42	916.43	965.12
2.	Assam	32.42	80.31	81.28	241.81
3.	Bihar	1247.31	1247.34	1248.96	1248.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	308.10	375.99	422.05	435.25
5.	Gujarat	1126.55	1355.78	1290.17	1303.07
6.	Haryana	640.22	705.80	682.94	905.80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	39.36	47.96	50.45	50.74
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.27	65.27	69.16	69.85
9.	Jharkhand	322.73	254.63	292.59	289.74
10.	Karnataka	3227.04	2695.99	3049.48	2566.43
11.	Kerala	0.18	0.28		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2842.00	2848.00	3721.61	3687.90
13.	Maharashtra	5361.00	6529.34	6734.74	6656.00
14.	Manipur	5.09	5.17	6.12	6.01
15.	Meghalaya	4.30	4.60	4.94	5.19
16.	Mizoram	10.00	8.43	8.44	7.93
17.	Nagaland	7.70	7.14	7.29	7.20
18.	Odisha	395.96	378.58	378.64	379.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	188.18	193.71	202.55	214.48
20.	Rajasthan	960.78	1435.11	1149.29	1211.75
21.	Sikkim	1.72	1.73	1.93	3.48
22.	Tamil Nadu	259.63	380.95	750.67	272.41
23.	Telangana	450.54	395.96	402.37	174.79
24.	Tripura	2.59	1.38	3.24	3.45
25.	Uttar Pradesh	413.60	422.75	426.98	439.64
26.	Uttarakhand	41.28	41.59	41.77	41.87
27.	West Bengal	380.15	544.55	465.45	632.75
28.	Others	18.15	17.49	17.89	17.37
Total		18927.41	20931.21	22427.42	21838.22

Source: Department of Agriculture Coopn & Farmers Welfare

Statement-III

State wise Production of sugarcane

Sl. No.	States/UT	Production in '000 MT			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9987.0	9353.0	7830.0	7948.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.7	40.8	37.7	0.0
3.	Assam	1099.1	1038.3	1207.2	0.0
4.	Bihar	14034.1	12649.3	13036.0	16511.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	49.3	67.8	848.0	1247.0
6.	Gujarat	14330.0	11120.0	40.2	12234.0
7.	Goa	49.2	0.0	11950.0	0.0
8.	Haryana	7169.0	6692.0	8223.0	8729.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.6	38.7	21.1	31.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.0	0.3	0.0	1.8
11.	Jharkhand	469.8	708.9	512.9	523.3
12.	Karnataka	43776.0	37833.8	27378.0	29902.1
13.	Kerala	148.5	138.1	113.1	122.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4567.0	5281.0	4730.0	5430.0
15.	Maharashtra	84699.0	73679.6	52262.4	72637.0
16.	Manipur	339.3	348.0	348.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
18.	Mizoram	44.3	51.3	50.5	0.0
19.	Nagaland	189.3	190.2	192.4	0.0
20.	Odisha	722.9	577.2	344.3	340.60
21.	Punjab	7039.0	6607.0	7152.0	7533.0
22.	Rajasthan	408.9	531.3	488.7	404.1
23.	Tamil Nadu	28092.8	25494.1	18987.6	16561.9
24.	Telangana	3343.0	2405.0	2061.0	2217
25.	Tripura	0.0	40.5	44.1	0.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	133061.4	145385.0	140169.2	162338
27.	Uttarakhand	6165.1	5885.8	6477.0	7142.48
28.	West Bengal	2105.5	2075.0	1549.7	1294.48
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.0	0.7	0.9	0.0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Havelli	52.8	1.6	13.6	0.0
31.	Puducherry	317.0	214.0	0.0	0.0
32.	All India	362332.8	348448.4	306069.0	353149.2

Source: DES, Department of Agriculture Coopn & Farmers Welfare

Statement-IV

Details of funds Allocation, Releases & Expenditure under NHM from 2015-16 to 2018-19

As on 18.06.20
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Implementing Agency	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Allocation (GOI)	Releases	Expenditure	Allocation (GOI)	Releases	Expenditure	Allocation (GOI)	Releases	Expenditure	Allocation (GOI)	Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.50	55.75	63.19	64.03	64.02	64.03	84.03	76.70	85.61	114.00	33.00	
2.	Bihar	28.50	4.00	18.67	26.31	17.96	18.43	26.31	18.00	20.10	22.50	9.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	80.00	77.55	77.13	69.23	61.47	64.61	89.23	89.23	81.08	123.00	57.50	
4.	Goa	3.00	2.30	2.03	2.52	1.65	2.31	2.52	2.51	1.13	4.50	0.00	
5.	Gujarat	78.71	47.82	82.75	71.39	65.45	70.03	91.39	88.74	76.01	127.00	39.00	
6.	Haryana	71.50	50.75	59.47	61.84	59.55	60.18	79.84	73.50	64.03	110.00	30.00	
7.	Jharkhand	45.00	25.79	26.73	40.18	30.13	24.48	40.18	25.00	12.27	34.00	0.00	
8.	Karnataka	81.50	67.69	72.85	72.97	69.50	67.81	72.97	68.50	72.58	130.00	60.00	
9.	Kerala	40.50	25.00	28.56	46.42	15.00	25.45	46.42	29.00	20.58	39.50	0.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51.00	40.50	44.04	45.35	35.62	38.40	45.35	30.00	28.75	38.50	0.00	
11.	Maharashtra	102.50	96.25	90.59	88.97	50.44	50.20	108.97	86.73	76.05	158.00	57.00	
12.	Odisha	57.50	54.45	43.96	49.91	43.68	48.80	49.91	46.87	32.16	89.00	0.00	
13.	Punjab	46.00	30.35	44.62	39.86	30.00	33.51	39.86	15.00	14.22	71.00	0.00	
14.	Rajasthan	55.00	45.00	36.19	50.89	43.13	37.17	70.89	58.00	60.99	90.50	11.00	
15.	Tamil Nadu	61.50	58.73	39.87	55.03	47.14	17.10	75.03	61.27	93.50	98.00	25.00	
16.	Telangana	40.50	35.25	34.68	32.90	20.96	21.50	32.9	32.19	20.39	28.00	0.00	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	40.00	22.00	32.39	37.27	31.96	30.62	37.27	35.87	38.33	67.00	30.00	
18.	West Bengal	28.50	28.00	20.83	24.91	8.00	11.59	24.91	10.00	23.66	44.00	0.00	
19.	Delhi	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	
20.	Puducherry	1.00	0.50	0.83	1.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	0.99	0.95	3.00	0.00	
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	2.50	0.95	2.00	0.00	0.88	2.00	0.00	0.69	2.00	0.00	
22.	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.50	0.00	1.50	0.00
	Sub Total	991.21	770.18	820.33	886.78	696.66	687.87	1024.28	848.60	823.08	1396.80	351.50
1.	NHB/TSG/HQ	5.00	1.45	1.31	5.00	3.35	3.00	5.00	2.20	2.00	5.00	0.00
2.	DCCD, Kochi	20.00	14.00	13.43	12.00	9.00	10.54	12.00	9.00	8.00	12.00	0.00
3.	DASD, Calicut	11.00	10.70	10.83	11.00	10.81	11.04	11.00	9.75	9.80	13.00	0.00
4.	NHRDF	5.08	5.80	5.08	10.00	10.00	9.77	10.00	10.00	10.32	11.00	0.00
5.	National Bee Board	10.00	6.72	7.05	12.00	11.00	11.32	14.00	12.00	11.00	14.00	0.00
6.	National Seeds Corpn.	10.00	5.79	7.82	8.45	7.81	5.60	8.00	5.16	6.52	8.20	0.00
7.	NRC Citrus	10.00	5.96	6.34	3.00	0.75	3.99	2.00	0.50	0.5	1.00	0.00
8.	State Farms Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Spices Board	4.00	3.50	3.88	2.00	1.50	1.35	2.00	1.50	1.15	2.00	0.00
10.	PFDCs	7.00	5.03	4.53	9.00	8.42	7.50	9.00	6.99	6.50	9.00	0.00
11.	FHEL	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	HIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.50	0.00
13.	NCCD	3.00	3.00	2.37	6.00	1.50	1.69	3.00	1.50	1.25	3.00	0.00
14.	SFAC	1.50	0.75	0.75	1.50	1.15	1.15	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
15.	NHB	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	NIFTEM	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
17.	IASRI	3.92	2.50	2.49	3.50	2.05	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	MNCFC	5.00	3.00	3.00	4.50	2.85	2.78	2.06	2.06	1.82	6.00	0.00
19.	NCPAH	1.00	0.50	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.50	0.33	0.30	0.50	0.00
20.	NIAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.69	2.00	1.00	0.80	2.00	0.00
	Sub Total	98.50	81.70	81.93	90.50	71.44	74.57	86.39	65.31	63.28	91.70	0.00
	Grand Total	1089.71	851.88	902.26	977.28	768.10	762.44	1110.67	913.91	886.36	1488.50	351.50

Note: - expenditure reported include unspent balance of previous financial year and provisional.
NHM: National Horticulture Mission

Statement-V*NFSM-Allocation and Release of Funds under NFSM-Commercial Crops Sugarcane during 2015-16 to 2018-19*

As on 24.7.2018

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.09
2.	Bihar	0.65	0.57	0.84	0.00	1.09	0.29	1.90	0.00
3.	Gujarat	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.06	2.15	0.13
4.	Haryana	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.28	0.00
5.	Karnataka	0.27	0.14	0.36	0.00	0.29	0.11	0.41	0.29
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.00	0.28	0.20
7.	Maharashtra	1.51	1.47	1.91	1.45	2.22	1.63	2.63	1.63
8.	Odisha	0.20	0.10	0.23	0.16	0.27	0.21	0.30	0.00
9.	Punjab	0.18	0.13	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.08	0.21	0.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.41	0.28
11.	Telangana	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2.68	1.34	2.94	1.47	2.94	1.46	3.53	2.65
13.	Uttarakhand	0.18	0.14	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.28	0.14
Total		6.58	4.47	7.68	3.58	8.16	4.32	12.60	5.41

Statement-VI*State-wise Export of Grapes from India*

Quantity in Tonnes

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Grapes Export			
		2015-16 Quantity	2016-17 Quantity	2017-18 Quantity	2018-19 (April) Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	145860.16	184707.94	20023.03	23015.09
2.	West Bengal	8919.97	39676.18	5139.59	315.82
3.	Tamil Nadu	275.11	135.55	53.32	21.03
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1755.55	2683.11	2115.92	320.02
5.	Bihar	627.74	936.30	1202.88	320.27
6.	Gujarat	276.90	504.38	208.10	24.86
7.	Kerala	0.73	2.57	3.67	0.64
8.	Punjab	21.87	13.96	5.50	0.32
9.	Andhra Pradesh			0.99	
10.	Karnataka	0.06	0.21	0.05	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Uttarakhand	381.44	413.79	748.73	91.40
12.	Goa			6.00	
13.	Rajasthan	0.02	1.08	0.48	0.20
14.	Delhi	8.18	6.23	14.34	
15.	Odisha	2490.26	2027.70	4708.39	199.36
16.	Sikkim				
17.	Haryana	0.25	0.29	3.47	0.02
18.	Manipur	394.50			
19.	Assam	16.30	7.59	26.16	25.51
Total		161029.04	231116.88	214440.61	24334.54

Source: DGCIS

Statement-VII

State-wise Export of Onion from India

Quantity in Tonnes

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Onion Export			
		2015-16 Quantity	2016-17 Quantity	2017-18 Quantity	2018-19 (April) Quantity
1.	Maharashtra	781090.51	1304911.97	1054618.28	120056.37
2.	West Bengal	427720.62	863124.14	338947.46	32848.19
3.	Tamil Nadu	82399.90	113179.33	84200.78	8443.77
4.	Uttar Pradesh	56776.72	80981.54	71928.75	4820.91
5.	Bihar	17896.72	35555.64	22222.06	2638.77
6.	Gujarat	12713.31	14982.80	14684.77	3669.00
7.	Kerala	3216.94	2391.85	2030.84	190.32
8.	Punjab	120.61		2.00	
9.	Andhra Pradesh	178.77	75.68	8.27	20.96
10.	Karnataka	18.12	35.36	100.81	0.85
11.	Uttarakhand	36.73	11.50	38.35	2.95
12.	Goa	2.73	0.74	1.14	1.34
13.	Rajasthan	0.36	5.00	14.09	0.07
14.	Delhi	2.33	1.52	3.29	0.94
15.	Odisha	985.17	482.00	184.30	22.56
16.	Sikkim			0.51	
Total		1382959.54	2415739.07	1588985.70	172740.00

Source: DGCIS

[Translation]

Assistance under Youth Parliament Competition

2257. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh seeking financial assistance under “ Yuva Sansad Pratiyogita ” for 2016-17; and

(b) If so, the details thereof & response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes

(b) The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments for conducting Youth Parliament Competitions/Yuva Sansad Pratiyogitas at State/UT levels. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh furnished a claim of Rs. 5,33,527/- for conducting Youth Parliament Competitions at State level in 2016-17. As per the provisions of the “Scheme of financial assistance to States/Union Territories for organizing Youth Parliament Competitions”, Madhya Pradesh Government was reimbursed an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs for holding the State level Youth Parliament Competitions, 2016-17.

[English]

Transit Point for Drug Trafficking

2258. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the World Drug Report recently released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) which specifically mentions that India has become a transit point for drug trafficking because of the low value assigned to heroin in the Indian market;

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

(c) whether the Government has the database on

drug users apart from indirect indicators like registered drug users or law enforcement data; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the frequency of monitoring of such data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) There is no mention in the World Drug Report 2017 and 2018 about India becoming a transit point for drug trafficking because of the low value of heroin in the Indian market, though the said issue has been mentioned in the World Drug Report 2016.

(b) Various measures have been taken by the Government to prevent drug trafficking which include intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace, sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighbouring countries and empowerment of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act. Further, financial assistance has been provided to eligible States for strengthening their Anti-Narcotics Units.

Narco Co-ordination Centre (NCORD) has been constituted under Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau to provide a common platform for co-ordinated actions by all the Drug law enforcement agencies and other stake holders.

(c) and (d) No such data is available.

Protection to Indigenous Bovines

2259. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes and schemes implemented by the Government to protect India's indigenous bovines with details of allocations set aside, year-wise from 2010 onwards;

(b) whether the importing of foreign bovine breeds has adversely affected the demand of indigenous breed among the farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country's indigenous cattle breeds including the Gujarati Gir and Sahiwal of Punjab and Rajasthan are facing a decline in demand from the farmers; and,

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to enhance the demand of indigenous breeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds the Department

of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing following Schemes:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I
- (iii) Breed Improvement Institutes
 - (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms
 - (b) Central Herd Registration Scheme
 - (c) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute

Budget allocation set aside since 2010 onwards is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2010-11 (Actual exp)	2011-12 (Actual exp)	2012-13 (Actual exp)	2013-14 (Actual exp)	2014-15 (Actual exp)	2015-16 (Actual exp)	2016-17 (Actual exp)	2017-18 (Actual exp)	2018-19 (Actual exp)
1.	Rashtriya Gokul	-	-	-	-	159.02	81.76	118.64	187.64	301.50
2.	National Dairy Plan	-	4.00	123	139.79	164.00	300.00	314.32	389.98	324.91
3.	Breed Improvement Institutes	31.51	33.17	40.30	37.04	40.79	40.21	48.60	44.15	47.64

(b) No, Madam. As per the 19th Livestock Census (2012) country has 151.17 million indigenous cattle out 190.9 total cattle population which is 79.18% of the total cattle population in the country.

(c) Demand for indigenous cattle breeds including Gir of Gujarat, Sahiwal of Punjab and Rajasthan has been increasing since inception Rashtriya Gokul Mission in December 2014.

(d) In order to enhance demand of indigenous breeds in the country steps undertaken by Government of India are as under:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated for development and conservation of indigenous in order to promote indigenous breeds across the country, enhancing milk production and

productivity of indigenous bovine breeds and thereby making milk production more remunerative to the farmers. Major steps undertaken under the scheme:

Conservation of Indigenous Breeds

- Establishment of "Gokul Gram"
- Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre
- Identification and issue of Health Cards to in Milk Bovines

Breed Improvement by Modern Technology

- Establishment of ETT & IVF laboratories
- Sex Sorted Semen Production

- E-Pashuhaat Portal
- Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds.

Awareness Program:

- Award to Farmers (“Gopal Ratna”) and Breeders’ Societies/Organisation (“Kamdhenu”)
- Organisation of Fertility Camps

Enhancement of Production and Productivity

- Field Performance Recording (FPR)/Pedigree Selection
- High Genetic Merit Bulls for AI

Extension of AI Coverage

- Establishment of MAITRI Centres
- Strengthening of existing AI Centres
- Strengthening LN Storage and Transport System
- Training of Existing AI Technicians

(ii) National Dairy Plan-I a world Bank assisted project being implemented in 18 major dairy States with aim of enhancing milk production and productivity in order to meet demand of milk in the country. The programme has a focus on development and conservation of 12 indigenous breeds namely Gir, Tharparkar, Rathi, Kankrej, Hariana and Sahiwal cattle breeds and Murrah, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri, Jaffarabadi and Mehsana buffalo breeds are covered under the scheme.

(iii) Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) (b) Central Herd registration Scheme and (c) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute. These organizations are also undertaking genetic upgradation of milch animals through supply of disease free high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds for semen production and natural service for use in the breeding programme being implemented by the States.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Fertile Land

2260. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

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

(a) whether fertile land is being acquired for development projects in the country and inadequate compensation is being paid to the farmers for land acquisition;

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

(c) whether some provisions are existing in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to enact any law to acquire only barren land for such projects; and

(e) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (e) It is acknowledged that to some extent agricultural land is acquired for developmental projects in the country. However, details of agricultural land diverted to non-agricultural uses including land acquired for the purpose of development and inadequate compensation being paid are not maintained centrally. Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, which provides adequate compensation to the farmers as per Schedule-I of the Act. The copy of Schedule-I is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to check diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, under National Policy for Farmers-2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark land with low biological potential

such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities. Besides, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 (NRRP-2007) has recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to extent possible.

In addition the Section-10 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 restrict acquisition of multi cropped agriculture land for development

projects. The details of Section-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

The First Schedule of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

Compensation for land owners

The following components shall constitute the minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred to in clause (c) of section 3 in a proportion to be decided by the appropriate Government.

Sl. No.	Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act	Manner of determination of value	Date of determination of value
1	2	3	4
1.	Market value of land	To be determined as provided under section 26.	
2.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas	1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government.	
3.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas.	1(One).	
4.	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided under section 29.	
5.	Solatium	Equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2).	
6.	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	
7.	Final award in urban areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to	

1	2	3	4
		land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	
8.	Other component, if any, to be included		

Note—The date on which values mentioned under column (2) are determined should be indicated under column (4) against each serial number.

Statement-II

Section-10 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

Special provision to safeguard food security

- (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), no irrigated multi-cropped land shall be acquired under this Act.
- (2) Such land may be acquired subject to the condition that it is being done under exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort, where the acquisition of the land referred to in subsection (1) shall, in aggregate for all projects in a district or State, in no case exceed such limits as may be notified by the appropriate Government considering the relevant State specific factors and circumstances.
- (3) Whenever multi-crop irrigated land is acquired under sub-section (2), an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of the land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security.
- (4) In a case not falling under sub-section (1), the acquisition of the agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in a district or State, shall in no case exceed such limits of the total net sown area of that district or State, as may be notified by the appropriate Government:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of projects that are linear in nature such as those relating to railways, highways, major district roads, irrigation canals, power lines and the like.

Claims under PMFBY

2261. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a lot of time is being taken in disposal of claims under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) if so, the time taken in disposal of claims during the last two years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to impose penalty on the States, banks and insurance companies for violation of guidelines under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana; 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) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) launched in April, 2016 introduced many improved features including prompt payment of claims. The scheme is however, a complex scheme involving several stakeholders including State Governments, financial institutions, insurance companies and farmers, both loanee and non-loanee. It also envisages adoption of technology for integration of all stakeholders on the National Crop Insurance Portal for scheme administration and in capturing crop loss assessment etc. Issues faced by stakeholders in adopting the new technology regimen alongwith the fact that claim settlement is primarily dependent on receipt of clear yield data from States as well as timely payment of premium subsidy share to insurance companies have had implications especially in terms of time taken for claim settlement. Data on time taken in disposal of claims during the last two years, State-wise is not available. However, majority claims arising in 2016-17 were settled on

time and only claims that were either disputed or held up on account of non-receipt of State subsidy were delayed. Likewise for Kharif 2017, as on date, 86% of the approved claims have already been paid. Claims for the season Rabi 2017-18 have not yet been worked out by the insurance companies for majority States, as the yield data is awaited from the States.

(c) and (d) Clear roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders including States, banks and insurance companies have been stipulated in the Operational Guidelines, which also provide that banks or insurance agents/insurance companies should make good the losses due to errors/omissions/commissions on their part. Besides this even during the course of scheme implementation the Government has been issuing strictures/imposing penalties for ensuring compliance.

[English]

Committee on Metro Rail

2262. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee on standardisation of metro rail systems across the country, headed by Shri E. Sreedharan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time frame given to submit the report; and

(c) the details of metro rail lines in operation and under construction, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has standardized specifications of rolling stock, signalling and telecom systems for metro rails across the country. It has now been decided that Member (Science), NITI Aayog, will review the progress of standardization and indigenization of metro rail systems by MoHUA, to ensure time bound progress.

(c) The State-wise details of operational and under construction metro rail projects across the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Details of State-wise Operational and under construction Metro Rail Projects

Name of State	Name of the Metro Rail Project	Total Length (km.)	Operational Length (km)	Length under construction (km)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi & NCR	Delhi Metro Phase-I	65.10	65.10	-
	Delhi Metro Phase-II	124.93	124.93	-
	Delhi Metro Phase-III and extensions	150.27	98.00	52.27
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Phase-I	42.30	42.30	-
	Bangalore Metro Phase-2	72.095	--	72.095
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Phase-I	45.046	34.29	10.75
	Extension of corridor-I of Chennai Metro Phase-I	9.051	--	9.051
Kerala	Kochi Metro	26.612	18.22	8.4
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro	22.878	8.50	14.38
	Noida-Greater Noida	29.707	--	29.707
Maharashtra	Nagpur Metro	38.215	--	38.215
	Pune Metro	31.254	--	31.254

1	2	3	4	5
	Mumbai Metro Line-3	33.50	--	33.50
	Mumbai Line-1 (MMRDA* Project)	11.40	11.40	--
	Mumbai Mono Rail (MMRDA* Project)	20.00	9.00	11.00
	Other Metro Projects by MMRDA* in Mumbai	130.4	--	130.4
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Metro Phase-I	35.96	--	35.96
Telangana	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project (Public Private Partnership)	71.10	30.00	41.10
Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project (State initiative)	12.60	9.60	3.00
Haryana	Rapid Metro Gurugram (Private initiative)	11.70	11.70	--
West Bengal	Kolkata Metro#	135.39	27.39	108.00

This project is under Ministry of Railways.

*Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority.

Linkages Between Research and Farming Community

2263. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made effective linkages between research, extension and farming community; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Agricultural knowledge information pertaining to various technologies generated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes and Agricultural Universities are shared with network of 700 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across the country which are coordinated by 11 ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs). The KVKs in turn share agricultural technological information with line departments of Agriculture in States and subsequently disseminated to farmers. The KVKs in the country mandated with Technology Assessment and Demonstration for its Application and Capacity Development. KVKs organize demonstrations, training programs and skill development programs for the benefit of farmers and farm women,

rural youth and in-service extension personnel. The salient achievements of major activities of KVKs from 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given below:—

- On-farm trials conducted by KVKs 1.32 lakh
- Frontline demonstrations conducted by KVKs 5.04 lakh
- Number of trained Farmers 53.96 lakh
- Extension Personnel trained 5.62 lakh
- Participants in extension activities 540.04 lakh
- Production of Seed by KVKs 184600 tones
- Production of Planting material produced 1711.91 lakh
- Production of Live-stock strains and finger lings 950.22 lakh
- Testing of Soil, water, plant, manures samples 20.90 lakh
- Mobile agro-advisory provided to farmers 1022.67 lakh

Merger of Ministries

2264. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of DoNER and NEC have been brought back under the Minsitry of Home Affairs;

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

(c) if so, whether the economic development work and creation of infrastructure in the North East Region will be directly under the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(d) whether the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) will continue to exist under the new Dispensation or arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Madam. *Vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 3343(E) dated 07.07.2018, the Union Home Minister has been nominated as ex-officio Chairman and Minister of State (Independent charge), Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region as ex-officio Vice-Chairman of North Eastern Council to enable the Council to perform the role of Zonal Council for the North Eastern Region in addition to its role of regional planning.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme will continue in the Ministry of DoNER till March, 2020.

[*Translation*]

Increase in MSP

2265. DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated by the Government for the announcement made by the Government about increasing MSP by 1.5 times for the crops of the farmers, State-wise and the details of action plan formulated by the Government in order to provide benefit of the said announcement to the farmers;

(b) whether the Government has fixed the cost prices of various agro-products and if so, the details thereof, product-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide 1.5 times MSP of the cost on the basis of the same and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be provided to the farmers; and

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action plan in order to provide relief to the cattle rearers which are more than 40 per cent of the population, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) In order to provide benefit of announcement about increasing of Minimum Support Price (MSP) by 1.5 times to farmers, Government extends price support for procurement operations of wheat, rice and coarse grains to the procuring agencies of the State Governments by reimbursing the expenses on procurement of foodgrains which includes MSP through allocated food subsidy budget regularly. Further, to ensure smooth procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton at MSP, Government Guarantee has been provided to central procuring agencies (which is revised from time to time based on the requirement) to undertake procurement operations. However, Budget is allocated for reimbursement of the losses, if any, incurred by Central procuring agencies. Under the present procurement mechanism of oilseeds and pulses, Central procuring agencies procure the notified agricultural produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at MSP from farmers through concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP), as per the prescribed guidelines of Price Support Scheme (PSS).

(b) and (c) Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for twenty two (22) mandated crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for Sugarcane based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned & other relevant factors. The mandated crops are 14 crops of the Kharif season *viz.*, paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed and cotton; 6 Rabi crops *viz.*, wheat, barley, gram, masur(lentil), rapeseed/mustard and safflower and two other commercial crops *viz.*, jute and copra. In addition, the MSPs of Toria and de-husked coconut are fixed on the basis of the MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra, respectively. Recently, Government has announced the MSP for Kharif 2018-19 season, which is 150 per cent of the cost of production. The MSP fixed

by Government, cost and returns over all-india weighted average cost of production of crops for 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In order to provide assistance to cattle rearers, Government is implementing 'Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme'. In addition, Government is also implementing following schemes for enhancing the

milk production in order to make milk production more remunerative to farmers of the country:-

- (a) Rashtriya Gokul Mission.
- (b) National Dairy Plan-I.
- (c) National Programme for Dairy Development.

Statement

Cost, Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) and Return over Cost*

(Rs/quintal)

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

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

^ Cost is not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi) & Cotton (long staple).

[English]

Review of Formula for Computing MSP

2266. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the formula for computing MSP for Kharif crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present formula and the changes proposed therein;

(c) whether the proposed formula is similar to the Rabi MSP formula and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the benefits to be accrued to the farmers and the Government along with the manner in which it is proposed to be implemented; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to raise additional funds to meet the rising procurement costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT) (a) to (c) Government fixes MSPs of 22 mandated Kharif and Rabi crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors.

While recommending MSPs for all mandated crops of both Rabi and Kharif seasons, CACP considers cost of production and other important factors such as demand-supply situation, trends in domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the likely impact of MSP on consumers and overall economy along with rational utilization of scarce natural resources like land and water. The methodology adopted by CACP is on the basis of the recommendations of different expert committees on the 'methodology of cost of production'. Based on the latest three years actual cost estimates provided by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare which is

compiled under 'Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Costs of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India', CACP undertakes cost projection exercise crop-wise, State-wise for the ensuing season under certain implicit assumptions by utilizing statistical techniques.

(d) Government fixes MSP which acts as a floor price as this is backed up by schemes for procuring the crops. Cereals like Paddy and Wheat are procured by FCI and other designated agencies including by the States under the decentralized procurement system mainly for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS), which takes care of the basic consumption needs of the poor. However, if farmers get better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

In addition to above mentioned scheme, the Government has taken several other steps to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce including Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses, oilseeds and cotton. Under PSS, payments to the farmers are made strictly through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/ National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and account payee cheque by the procuring agencies within three days of purchase of their produce.

(e) The difference between the economic cost of the cereals procured and their central issue prices under PDS is the subsidy outgo which is borne on the Budget. Government provides guarantee based on which the procurement agencies conduct their operations for pulses, oilseeds and cotton under PSS and also for copra and jute. The losses incurred by procurement agencies in the process are borne on the Budget.

Grievance Redressal of People from NER

2267. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up any committee for monitoring and redressal of grievances of people from the North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, in pursuant to the judgment dated 14.12.2016

of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in the matter of W.P. (Civil) No. 103 of 2014, Ministry has set up a Monitoring Committee headed by Joint Secretary (North East) for monitoring and redressal of grievances of people from North Eastern States. The Committee has two Members of North East origin. Meetings of Monitoring Committee are held periodically.

[Translation]

Violence against Senior Citizens

2268. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI:

SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of atrocities and crimes against older persons/senior citizens including harassment by their family members have reportedly increased in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered separately, accused arrested, convicted, cases solved/unsolved and conviction rate achieved during the last three years and the current year, gender and State-wise;

(c) whether steps have been taken to improve the conviction rate of such cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future including special security to senior citizens along with the details of advisories issued to the States and police departments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise and Gender-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases in which trials were completed, cases in which conviction took place, conviction rate, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under cognizable IPC crimes against Senior Citizens from 2014 to 2016 are available in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The latest data pertains to the year 2016.

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

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 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 and 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. These Advisories are also available on <http://mha.gov.in>.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total cognizable IPC Crimes Against Senior Citizen during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1852	1117	443	124	28.0	1409	1821	1449	155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	0	0	-	4	4	4	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
4.	Bihar	496	391	38	2	5.3	353	711	596	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	833	736	144	74	51.4	592	1155	1107	103
6.	Goa	73	36	1	1	100.0	50	58	58	1
7.	Gujarat	372	255	0	0	-	281	465	404	0
8.	Haryana	310	201	38	4	10.5	242	417	402	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188	138	45	1	2.2	93	254	226	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	11	0	0	-	11	12	12	0
12.	Karnataka	642	355	11	6	54.5	365	791	576	6
13.	Kerala	758	582	75	30	40.0	958	840	755	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3438	3156	255	128	50.2	2880	5556	5466	208
15.	Maharashtra	3981	1973	308	79	25.6	5567	4283	3257	96
16.	Manipur	14	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	4	1	0	0.0	3	4	4	0
18.	Mizoram	7	4	1	1	100.0	6	7	4	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	383	255	1	0	0.0	254	437	430	0
21.	Punjab	158	82	23	7	30.4	81	212	122	11
22.	Rajasthan	1034	615	43	26	60.5	796	994	994	45
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2121	1054	266	198	74.4	996	2454	1337	223
25.	Telangana	422	196	59	14	23.7	236	447	285	15
26.	Tripura	6	3	1	0	0.0	0	8	5	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	420	349	52	40	76.9	473	993	871	116
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	118	61	0	0	-	63	2419	2670	0
	Total State(s)	17652	11578	1805	735	40.7	15713	24342	21034	1021
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	10	1	1	100.0	27	17	15	1
31.	Chandigarh	13	3	2	1	50.0	3	15	3	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
34.	Delhi UT	1021	189	41	16	39.0	327	722	203	17
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	14	0	0	-	15	40	37	0
	Total UT(s)	1062	216	44	18	40.9	372	794	258	19
	Total (All India)	18714	11794	1849	753	40.7	16085	25136	21292	1040

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2495	1572	765	213	27.8	1757	2283	1761	236
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	0	0	-	10	8	7	0
3.	Assam	17	10	0	0	-	10	18	17	0
4.	Bihar	404	360	84	10	11.9	629	508	505	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	1077	939	343	157	45.8	1188	1397	1431	215
6.	Goa	59	38	7	0	0.0	81	52	41	0
7.	Gujarat	195	185	14	1	7.1	452	290	329	1
8.	Haryana	306	180	87	18	20.7	332	252	246	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	145	6	0	0.0	229	287	292	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	2	0	0.0	10	7	1	0
12.	Karnataka	742	540	73	9	12.3	823	856	879	9
13.	Kerala	551	463	154	28	18.2	1264	613	605	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3456	3304	995	407	40.9	5049	5739	5825	749
15.	Maharashtra	4561	2306	442	115	26.0	7384	5062	4130	142
16.	Manipur	16	4	3	0	0.0	0	6	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	4	0	0	-	7	5	5	0
18.	Mizoram	6	5	3	3	100.0	4	8	7	3
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	423	375	44	1	2.3	585	500	443	2
21.	Punjab	87	80	59	23	39.0	102	135	150	40
22.	Rajasthan	685	339	131	61	46.6	979	578	578	101
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	2	100.0	0	3	3	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1947	1499	720	409	56.8	1775	2492	1867	500
25.	Telangana	1519	797	220	99	45.0	697	960	931	102
26.	Tripura	12	7	0	0	-	7	9	8	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
27.	Uttar Pradesh	370	325	61	41	67.2	737	966	830	95
28.	Uttarakhand	5	3	0	0	-	3	3	3	0
29.	West Bengal	125	80	7	0	0.0	136	149	105	0
	Total State(s)	19239	13570	4222	1597	37.8	24250	23186	21003	2272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	9	8	6	75.0	28	11	9	6
31.	Chandigarh	26	24	7	4	57.1	20	25	36	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1248	271	120	41	34.2	477	385	347	57
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7	6	1	1	100.0	5	8	6	1
	Total UT(s)	1293	310	136	52	38.2	530	429	398	71
	Total (All India)	20532	13880	4358	1649	37.8	24780	23615	21401	2343

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2243	1680	982	221	22.5	2129	2545	2291	272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	0	0	-	13	2	3	0
3.	Assam	6	3	8	0	0.0	5	7	3	0
4.	Bihar	272	196	16	4	25.0	809	388	297	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	902	846	606	268	44.2	1428	1244	1243	350
6.	Goa	43	30	14	1	7.1	96	50	55	1
7.	Gujarat	496	316	7	0	0.0	761	504	479	0
8.	Haryana	349	204	101	17	16.8	435	307	296	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	233	191	6	0	0.0	410	354	316	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	56	1	0	0	-	11	50	1	0
12.	Karnataka	818	525	101	9	8.9	1243	1104	834	13
13.	Kerala	571	520	150	32	21.3	1633	816	676	42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3877	3754	1364	506	37.1	7061	6482	6448	758
15.	Maharashtra	4694	2925	609	105	17.2	9641	5035	4936	124
16.	Manipur	6	8	3	0	0.0	5	12	8	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	-	7	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	15	15	6	5	83.3	12	15	15	5
19.	Nagaland	3	2	0	0	-	2	3	2	0
20.	Odisha	229	218	79	3	3.8	724	304	334	3
21.	Punjab	91	63	65	21	32.3	100	131	114	31
22.	Rajasthan	652	352	113	64	56.6	1197	563	563	101
23.	Sikkim	4	4	1	0	0.0	3	4	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2895	2187	1192	631	52.9	2770	3422	2662	725
25.	Telangana	1382	827	226	120	53.1	1294	1646	1078	133
26.	Tripura	10	9	2	1	50.0	12	8	9	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	621	478	77	49	63.6	1138	1044	956	113
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	-	4	1	1	0
29.	West Bengal	184	138	20	1	5.0	254	251	225	1
	Total State(s)	20657	15496	5748	2058	35.8	33197	26292	23849	2701
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	1	1	100.0	30	6	5	1
31.	Chandigarh	48	12	11	3	27.3	21	41	17	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	685	368	69	33	47.8	767	513	465	46
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	12	2	1	50.0	13	12	13	1
	Total Ut(s)	753	395	83	38	45.8	831	572	500	52
	Total (All India)	21410	15891	5831	2096	35.9	34028	26864	24349	2753

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II*Crimes against Senior Citizen during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016				
		Cases Reported	Male Victims	Female Victims	Total Victims	Cases Reported	Male Victims	Female Victims	Total Victims	Cases Reported	Male Victims	Female Victims
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1852	1574	339	1913	2495	2024	501	2243	1814	441	2255
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	2	4	7	8	0	2	2	0	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	17	12	5	6	3	3	6
4.	Bihar	496	520	1	521	404	378	29	272	258	14	272
5.	Chhattisgarh	833	715	123	838	1077	931	154	902	777	134	911
6.	Goa	73	51	30	81	59	39	23	43	30	15	45
7.	Gujarat	372	307	77	384	195	143	56	496	377	120	497
8.	Haryana	310	255	62	317	306	248	63	349	291	58	349
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188	145	43	188	159	141	18	233	213	24	237
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	12	0	12	6	6	0	56	48	8	56
12.	Karnataka	642	470	215	685	742	555	285	818	596	286	882
13.	Kerala	758	618	153	771	551	426	133	571	407	175	582
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3438	2821	650	3471	3456	2725	801	3877	3217	683	3900
15.	Maharashtra	3981	3077	926	4003	4561	3189	1392	4694	3408	1339	4747
16.	Manipur	14	12	10	22	16	16	0	6	6	0	6
17.	Meghalaya	9	8	1	9	6	5	1	2	1	1	2
18.	Mizoram	7	5	2	7	6	1	5	15	4	11	15
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3
20.	Odisha	383	324	67	391	423	352	79	229	215	37	252
21.	Punjab	158	125	34	159	87	66	23	91	69	24	93

22. Rajasthan	1034	932	108	1040	685	640	47	687	652	616	41	657
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	3	1	4
24. Tamil Nadu	2121	1638	487	2125	1947	1480	489	1969	2895	2396	811	3207
25. Telangana	422	343	88	431	1519	1160	360	1520	1382	1127	328	1455
26. Tripura	6	6	0	6	12	6	6	12	10	8	3	11
27. Uttar Pradesh	420	376	51	427	370	330	45	375	621	563	61	624
28. Uttarakhand	1	1	0	1	5	3	2	5	1	1	0	1
29. West Bengal	118	79	49	128	125	104	53	157	184	151	64	215
Total State(s)	17652	14416	3518	17934	19239	14990	4572	19562	20657	16603	4683	21286
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	17	4	21	12	9	3	12	4	3	1	4
31. Chandigarh	13	7	6	13	26	10	16	26	48	15	33	48
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	1021	889	135	1024	1248	1067	187	1254	685	547	139	686
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	16	10	6	16	7	4	3	7	16	15	1	16
Total UT(s)	1062	923	151	1074	1293	1090	209	1299	753	580	174	754
Total (All India)	18714	15339	3669	19008	20532	16080	4781	20861	21410	17183	4857	22040

Source: Crime in India

[English]

Delay in Construction of Border Roads

2269. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in 2006-07 the Government has approved the plan to construct 73 strategic Sino-Indian border roads which were supposed to be completed in 2012 but only 21 roads have been completed so far;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of this and appropriate comprehensive measures has been taken to speed up the works so that the national security is not compromised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has undertaken construction of 73 roads of operational significance along Indo-China border. Out of 73 roads, 48 roads are being constructed by Ministry of Defence (MoD) and 25 roads by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Out of 73 roads, 34 roads have been completed. The construction of roads is a dynamic process which takes into account various challenges faced by executing agencies like tough working condition, inhospitable terrain, non-availability of construction material, mobilization of goods and logistic and vulnerability of the area to natural calamity, earthquake, landslide etc.

(c) and (d) The progress of roads being constructed by MHA are reviewed and monitored from time to time. The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (Border Management), MHA meets periodically to sort out various bottlenecks in the implementation of the project with all agencies concerned including State Governments.

Empowered Committee has also been constituted by the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura to resolve issues related to land acquisition, forest/wild clearance, allotment of quarries etc.

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has accorded general approval under Section (2) of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for diversion of forest land for construction and widening of border roads in the areas falling within 100 Kms aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC).

MoD has given enhanced financial and administrative powers to executives of BRO and also allowed outsourcing to augment the capacity of BRO.

Digitization of PDS

2270. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States in the country have taken the progressive steps to digitizing fair price shops/ration shops, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor including the reasons for their inability to commence the process of digitization, Statewise;

(c) the total number of fair price shops/ration shops that have been digitized over the last three years, year and Statewise including Bihar;

(d) whether end to end digitization of the Public Distribution System (PDS) is facing any hurdles in its implementation, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to fast track digitization of PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Department of Food and Public Distribution in collaboration with States/UTs is implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations' to improve the efficiency and transparency in Public Distribution System (PDS) operations. Under Component-II of Scheme comprises automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), which involves installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at FPSs for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic recording of sale transactions.

Presently, as per information received from States/UTs, out of total 5.29 lakh FPSs across the country, about 3.3 lakh FPSs have been automated so far. A Statement showing automation of FPSs during last three years (State-wise including Bihar) is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Initially the implementation of the Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations' was slow and uneven across the country due to delay in finalization of action plans by States/UTs, late submission of their proposal for financial assistance and practical problems faced during the implementation. However, due

to vigorous efforts and regular monitoring of the project there has been significant progress in implementation of the scheme. Ration Cards have been completely digitized in all States/UTs, transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs, online allocation has been implemented in 30 States/UTs and supply chain has been computerized in 21 States/UTs. Progress is being monitored vigorously to ensure the automation of the remaining FPSs and Computerisation of Supply Chain Management in all States/UTs.

Statement

Status of FPS automation during last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of FPSs automation last three years		
		Dec' 2015 Operational ePoS	Dec' 2016 Operational ePoS	Dec' 2017 Operational ePoS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29,082	29,082	28,663
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	290	290	373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			
4.	Assam			
5.	Bihar			59
6.	Chandigarh (on DBT Cash Transfers <i>w.e.f</i> Sept' 2015)	DBT	DBT	
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,128	12,128	11,899
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (on DBT Cash Transfers in few urban areas <i>w.e.f</i> March' 2016)	62	62	62
9.	Daman and Diu	51	51	51
10.	Delhi	28	28	90
11.	Goa	42	42	42
12.	Gujarat	17,052	17,052	17,209
13.	Haryana	8,969	8,969	9,491
14.	Himachal Pradesh			4,888
15.	Jammu and Kashmir			
16.	Jharkhand	20,361	20,361	23,115
17.	Karnataka	3,877	3,877	16,143
18.	Kerala			

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22,409	22,409	22,469
21.	Maharashtra	93	93	51,079
22.	Manipur			
23.	Meghalaya			
24.	Mizoram			
25.	Nagaland			
26.	Odisha	32	32	13,306
27.	Puducherry (on DBT Cash Transfers <i>w.e.f</i> Sept' 2015)	DBT	DBT	
28.	Punjab			
29.	Rajasthan	25,721	25,721	25,793
30.	Sikkim	20	20	44
31.	Tamil Nadu	34,769	34,769	34,773
32.	Telangana	1,622	1,622	11,339
33.	Tripura	25	25	25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	750	750	13,186
35.	Uttarakhand	8	8	8
36.	West Bengal			
	Total	1,77,391	1,77,391	2,84,107

[Translation]

Budget for PMS

2271. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is presently providing budget allocation to the States on the basis of committed liability formula under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether seventy five percent and twenty five percent of funds are contributed by the Central Government and State Government respectively in place of committed liability under the post matric scholarship scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;

(c) if so, the reasons for not adopting this formula for scheduled caste students by the Ministry; and

(d) the time by which the Ministry is likely to implement the formula of seventy five percent contribution by Central Government and twenty five per cent by State Governments for post matric scholarship for the students belonging to scheduled caste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes Madam. Under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes Students (PMS-SC), Central Assistance is considered for release over and above the committed liability of States/UTs. As per existing guidelines of PMS-SC Scheme, the level of Committed Liability of respective State Government/UT Administration in a New Finance Commission Cycle annually will be equivalent to the total of the demand in the terminal year of the previous Plan Period/Finance Commission cycle, provided that when a State has made no demand on the Centre in

the terminal year or the demand made by State is lower than in any of the previous years of Plan Period/Finance Commission cycle, in that case the highest demand made in any of the previous financial years of the Plan/Finance Commission cycle will be considered as demand for purpose of computation of Committed Liability.

North Eastern States are exempted from Committed Liability.

(b) Yes Madam. Under Post Matric Scholarship Schemes to Scheduled Tribe Students, seventy five per cent and twenty five per cent of funds are shared by the Central Government and State Government respectively.

(c) and (d) Post Matric Scholarship Schemes to Scheduled Caste Students and Scheduled Tribe Students are two different schemes and for different target groups. The scheme is reviewed time to time and revised as per inter-ministerial consultation, availability of Budget and approval of Competent Authority. No time frame can be specified at this stage.

[English]

Import Agreement for Pulses

2272. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated quotas for the import of pulses and also is enforcing import agreement with some countries when domestic production and stocks of pulses are highest;

(b) if so, the reasons for entering agreements with foreign trade partners when production and availability of pulses are highest;

(c) whether in view of sufficient production and stocks of pulses, the Government proposes to cancel such agreements with foreign trade partners; and

(d) if so, the details 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) to (d) Government of India introduced annual import quotas of 5 lakh metric tonne (LMT) for 3 pulses (2 LMT for Tur and 3 LMT for Moong and Urad) during 2017-18, which was retained for 2018-19 to contain adverse movement in price realisation to farmers. In view of two consecutive drought years viz. 2014-15 & 2015-16 and concomitant increase in prices of pulses due to their low production and availability, Government of India signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Republic of Mozambique on Cooperation in the field of Production and Marketing of pulses in July 2016 so as to ensure their smooth supply and availability. The MoU assures specified quantity of yearly import of pulses from Mozambique for five years either through private channels or through Government to Government sales. No proposal for cancelling the MoU with Mozambique is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Overcrowding in Jails

2273. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has expressed concern over the increasing number of inmates in the Jails and passed an order while giving hearing in a case regarding inhuman condition prevalent in 1382 jails across the country;

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

(c) whether the number of inmates in the jails of the country is 150 times more than the capacity of the jails;

(d) if so, whether the Supreme Court has appealed to all the High Courts of the country to take suo moto cognizance of such matters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) In Writ Petition No. 406 of 2013 regarding Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated May 8, 2018 made observation on the

issue of overcrowding in prisons. The Court observed that this matter should be considered by each High Court independently with the assistance of the State Legal Services Authority/High Court Legal Services Committee. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also requested the Chief Justice of all High Courts to take up the issue of overcrowding in prisons as a suo moto writ petition. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also forwarded the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to all States and UTs for compliance.

As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), as against the available capacity of 380876 inmates in various jails of the country, 433003 inmates were lodged as on 31.12.2016, which is 113.3%.

[English]

Deep Sea Fishing Policy

2274. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a deep sea fishing policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the license given to foreign vessels for deep sea fishing is not beneficial to Indian Fisher folk;

(c) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government to revise the existing norms so as to make it beneficial to Indian Fisher folk;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide vessels suitable to deep sea fishing to the Indian Fisher folk, if so, the scheme formulated by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to invite the views of the State Governments for formulating deep sea fishing policy and scheme for deep sea fishing; and

(f) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government there on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMER'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA RAJ): (a) A 'National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017' has already been notified on 01.05.2017 by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF). The National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017 inter alia includes the policy of the Government on deep sea fishing.

(b) No license has been given to foreign vessels for deep sea fishing.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam. A sub-component 'Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing' has been introduced under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' on 09.3.2017 to assist traditional fishers in fabrication/procurement of new deep sea fishing vessels with 50% Central subsidy on the unit cost of Rs. 80.00 lakh per vessel.

(e) and (f) The 'National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017' has been formulated in due consultation with various levels of stakeholders including State Governments.

[Translation]

Raw Material Import

2275. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether raw materials are imported for manufacturing of antibiotics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the raw materials can be produced in the country itself; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the available information, the quantity of raw materials imported for the formulation of antibiotic medicines in the country for the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity of raw materials imported for the formulation of antibiotic medicines in the country (in MTs)
2015	7526.32
2016	5656.78
2017	5591.44
2018 (Till Date)	6122.38

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Any bulk drugs including antibiotics can be produced in the country by obtaining manufacturing licence in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules made there under.

[English]

Good Quality Seeds at Lower Prices

2276. SHRI PARESH RAVAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce the swadeshi/indigenous good quality seeds at lower prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) The existing Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes and State Agricultural Universities (ICAR-SAUs) System have already developing indigenous good quality seeds and are multiplied into breeder, foundation and certified/quality seeds and distributed at subsidized cost through existing various crop development programmes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) etc.

[Translation]

Promoting Generic Medicines

2277. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme/proposal to set up Jan Aushadhi Kendras in all medical colleges, district hospitals and all private hospitals to promote the use of generic medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Medical Association and the Medical Council of India have been consulted for the purpose of promoting the use of generic medicines in the country; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A countrywide Scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) was launched by the Government in the year 2008 under which quality generic medicines are made available at affordable prices to all through specific outlets, called PMBJP Kendras. Under PMBJP, an one-time financial assistance of Rs. 2.5 lakhs is provided to open PMBJP Kendra in any Government Hospital/Medical College or in any Government owned building premises. A provision of providing incentives upto Rs. 2.5 lakhs at the rate of 15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per month is also available for PMBJP Kendras run by NGOs, Charitable Institutions/Hospitals, Private Hospitals, Trusts, Societies, Self Help Groups and Individual Entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d) The Government is taking various steps to promote the use of generic medicines in the country. Directions were issued to doctors for prescribing low-cost generic drugs to the patients. The details are as follows:

(i) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare *vide* their Circular dated 08.04.2015 has directed all the specialists/doctors working in CGHS to

ensure that generic drugs are prescribed to the maximum extent possible with a view to make medical treatment cost effective and affordable.

- (ii) The Medical Council of India has amended the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 on 08.10.2016 to provide a new para 1.5 : "Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs."
- (iii) Director, CGHS has *vide* Office Memorandum dated 08.09.2017, issued instructions to all CGHS Wellness Centres to ensure that prescription is only by generic name wherever generic drugs are available.

In order to make generic medicines more accessible, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has requested all the States/Union Territories to explore and enforce the proposal of keeping a separate shelf/rack for generic medicines in every pharmacy in the country.

Input Cost of MSP

2278. SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government includes the increased prices of diesel in calculations being made prior to the announcement of MSP for crops;
- (b) if so, the details of the formula for its calculations thereof; and
- (c) whether the cost of diesel was included while calculating the MSP for various crops for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) While recommending MSPs, CACP considers all paid-out costs as well as those incurred in kind. The costs considered are comprehensive and include those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour,

rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, etc. miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour. The methodology adopted by CACP is on the basis of the recommendations of expert committees on the 'methodology of cost of production'. Based on the latest three years actual cost estimates provided by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare which is compiled under 'Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Costs of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India', CACP undertakes cost projection exercise through the Crop Input Price Index crop-wise, State-wise for the ensuing season under certain implicit assumptions by utilizing statistical techniques. The CACP has factored in the cost of diesel in its projections of costs of production of the various crops for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

[English]

Foodgrain Production

2279. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is estimated to have a record 279.51 million tonne food grains production in the crop year, 2017-18;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the country has achieved an all time high production in all four major foodgrains during the crop year 2017-18; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. As per the Third Advance Estimates for the crop year 2017-18, the estimated production of foodgrains is 279.51 million tonnes which is a new record. Further, the estimated production of all four major foodgrains *viz.* rice, wheat, nutri/coarse cereals and pulses for the year 2017-18 is a new record.

The details of the record production of foodgrains including all four major crops as per the Third Advance Estimates for the crop year 2017-18 are given as under:

- Foodgrains-279.51 million tonnes
- Rice-111.52 million tonnes
- Wheat-98.61 million tonnes
- Nutri/Coarse Cereals-44.87 million tonnes
- Maize-26.88 million tonnes
- Pulses-24.51 million tonnes
- Gram-11.16 million tonnes
- Urad-3.28 million tonnes

Sugar Industry

2280. SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Indian sugar mills are running under a loss and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen sugar industry during the last five years;

(c) whether there is a need for a lot of reforms in the Sugar policies of the Government and the same have been demanded by the sector and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government thereto;

(d) whether the huge pending Cane Price Arrears cause the major reason for the continuous reason for the losses suffered by the sugar sector in the country and if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of the pending cane price arrears, State-wise, factory-wise, sector-wise 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) The excess sugar production during the current sugar season has adversely affected the market sentiments due to which the ex-mill prices of sugar in the

domestic market have fallen sharply and came down in the range of Rs. 24.50 to Rs. 26 per kg in the month of May, 2018. Low realization from sale of sugar due to surplus sugar stocks has adversely affected the financial health of sugar mills.

(b) With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken the following measures during last five years:-

- (i) Extended working capital loans with interest subvention under Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings (SEFASU-2014) and Soft Loan Scheme.
- (ii) Provided incentive for exporting raw sugar in sugar seasons 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- (iii) Facilitated supply of ethanol under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme by fixing remunerative price;
- (iv) Provided comprehensive performance based production subsidy @ Rs. 4.50 per quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2015-16 payable to farmers against their cane dues contingent on mills undertaking export and supplying of ethanol;
- (v) Provided Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 5.50/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 1540 crore;
- (vi) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT in sugar season 2017-18 for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of Rs. 1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock;
- (vii) Extending soft loans of Rs. 4,440 crore through banks to the mills for setting up new distilleries and installation of incineration boilers to augment ethanol production capacity for which Government will bear interest subvention of Rs. 1332 crore;
- (viii) Further, in order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane

dues of farmers in time, the Government has also fixed a minimum selling price of sugar at Rs. 29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar.

- (ix) Government has also notified new National Policy on Bio-Fuels, 2018 under which sugarcane juice has been allowed for production of ethanol. Further, the Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from C-Heavy molasses and B-Heavy molasses/sugarcane juice separately for supply under EBP during ensuing ethanol season 2018-19.

(c) The present policies of Government for sugar sector are adequate to deal with any kind of scenario. The Government has also been taking various short-term and long term policy measures to address the problems of the sugar sector as and when required. In past few years the

Central Government, has taken various measures which have been enumerated in part (a) of the reply.

(d) Depressed sugar price due to excess sugar production during current sugar season 2017-18 has adversely affected the financial health of sugar mills resulting accumulation of cane price arrears which peaked at Rs. 14538 cr on FRP basis and Rs. 23232 cr on State Advised Price (SAP) basis in the last week of May, 2018. As a result of various measures taken by the Government, as enumerated in part (a) of the reply, the cane price arrears for the current sugar season 2017-18 have come down to Rs. 8396 cr and Rs.16867 cr on FRP and SAP basis respectively as on 15.07.2018.

(e) The details of pending cane price arrears of farmers State-wise and sector-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. The factory-wise position of cane price arrears is available on DFPD's website at www.dfpd.nic.in under the link "what's New".

Statement

State-wise, sector-wise pending cane price arrears against sugar mills during sugar season 2017-18 and earlier season as on 15.07.2018

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	2017-18			Earlier season			Total		
		Public	Cooperative	Private	Public	Cooperative	Private	Public	Cooperative	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Punjab	0	351	436	0	0	0	0	351	436
2.	Haryana	0	396	297	0	0		0	396	297
3.	Uttar Pradesh	278	1221	10119	0	0	182	278.14	1221	10301
4.	Uttarakhand	101	92	419	0	0	25	100.99	92	444
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	4	68	0	8	0	0	12	68
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	0	624	2	0	29	6	0	653	8
8.	Maharashtra	0	546	302	0	155	81	0	701	383
9.	Bihar	68	0	464	5	0	40	73.46	0	504
10.	Andhra Pradesh	0	47	67	0	0	20	0	47	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Karnataka	0	164	437	0	0	37	0.46	164	474
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	188	49	161	1319	49	161	1507
13.	Odisha	0	0	9	0	2	3	0	2	12
14.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22	0
16.	Goa	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
17.	Telangana	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	109
Total		448	3503	12916	54	377	1713	502	3880	14629

[Translation]

MSP for Kharif Crop

2281. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced the increased MSP for crops to be produced in the ensuing Kharif season;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether the Government has also assessed the cost of agricultural inputs while determining the said MSP;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the details of the quantum of expenditure assessed by the Government in the form of wages of labourers diesel for irrigation cost of seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) Government of India has announced the increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for the 14 mandated Kharif crops of 2018-19 season the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and other relevant factors. While recommending MSPs, the CACP considers host of important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-

crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of productive resources like land and water.

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

The methodology adopted by CACP is on the basis of the recommendations of expert committees on the 'methodology of cost of production'. Based on the latest three years actual cost estimates provided by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare which is compiled under 'Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Costs of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India', CACP undertakes cost projection exercise through the Crop Input Price Index (CIPI) crop-wise, State-wise for the ensuing season under certain implicit assumptions by utilizing statistical techniques. Details of various components of CIPI are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The CACP has factored in the cost of various inputs in its projections of costs of production.

Details of MSPs of Kharif crops are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*All India Kharif Crops Input Price Index (Base 2011-12=100)*

Inputs	Weights	Kharif crops Input Price Index			% change in input index 2018-19 over 2017-18
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Human labour	0.53	165.12	172.46	179.45	4.1
Bullock labour	0.06	186.13	192.53	199.03	3.4
Machine labour	0.13	118.57	124.33	130.53	5.0
Seeds	0.08	154.79	164.89	176.19	6.9
Fertilizers	0.09	153.93	158.49	163.28	3.0
Manures	0.03	153.65	158.04	162.58	2.9
Insecticides	0.03	125.29	131.00	137.04	4.6
Irrigation Charges	0.05	107.60	109.34	111.14	1.7
Composite Input Price Index (CIPI)		154.15	160.76	167.38	4.1
Percentage Change (year on year)		4.6	4.3	4.1	-

Statement-II*Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Kharif crops*

(Rs/quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2017-18	2018-19	Increase	
				Absolute	Percentage
Paddy	Common	1550	1750	200	12.90
	Grade A	1590	1770	180	11.32
Jowar	Hybrid	1700	2430	730	42.94
	Maldandi	1725	2450	725	42.03
Bajra	-	1425	1950	525	36.84
Ragi	-	1900	2897	997	52.47
Maize	-	1425	1700	275	19.30
Arhar(Tur)	-	5450	5675	225	4.13
Moong	-	5575	6975	1400	25.11
Urad	-	5400	5600	200	3.70
Groundnut	-	4450	4890	440	9.89
Sunflower Seed	-	4100	5388	1288	31.42
Soyabean	-	3050	3399	349	11.44
Sesamum	-	5300	6249	949	17.91
Nigerseed	-	4050	5877	1827	45.11
Cotton	Medium Staple	4020	5150	1130	28.11
	Long Staple	4320	5450	1130	26.16

*[English]***Accessibility Audit**

2282. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) the total number of accessibility audit carried out by the Government under Accessible India Campaign, city and State-wise including Telangana;

(b) the major findings of the access audit taken so far; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government with respect to such audit reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) City and State-wise details for

access audits carried out by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) including the State of Telangana is provided as per Statement.

(b) The details of the access audit reports for all 1662 buildings access audited is available on Department's website www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in link Accessible India Campaign.

(c) The recommendations contained in the access audit reports submitted by Department's empanelled access auditors for each building including 19 buildings of Hyderabad in the State of Telangana had been shared with the State Governments. Based on the recommendations in access audit reports, State Governments sent their cost estimates for retrofitting to get funds from Central Government for making the buildings accessible. Details of cost estimates received and funds released are available in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

City and State-wise Details of Access Audit carried out by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and related information

Sl. No.	State	Cities	No. of Buildings	No. of Cost Estimates Received from States/Uts	No. of Buildings for which funds have been released	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	25	23	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	41	40	38	1436.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	24	0	0	0
4.	Assam	Guawahati	25	10	0	0
5.	Bihar	Patna	28	26	21	925.14
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	58	23	23	688.59
7.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	44	43	43	415.38
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sillvassa	50	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	Delhi (NCT)	23	18	18	1393.77
10.	Goa	Panaji	31	22	0	0
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	16	14	0	
		Gandhinagar	27	24	22	
		Surat	6	6	6	114.37
		Vadodra	3	34	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Haryana	Faridabad	47	34	32	1394.79
		Gurgaon	42	37	32	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	22	6	1	27.28
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	25	11	7	42.74
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	49	34	14	1166.85
16.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	50	24	0	0
17.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	51	47	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	58	24	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	50	36	17	341.99
		Indore	50	43	2	
20.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	53	46	142	1863.34
		Nagpur	51	36		
		Nashik	26	25		
		Pune	50	35		
21.	Manipur	Imphal	47	28	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	Shillong	23	23	22	2014.83
23.	Mizoram	Aizawl	33	33	33	877.15
24.	Nagaland	Kohima	29	22	16	510.6
25.	Odisha	Bhuvaneshwar	50	48	26	725.24
26.	Puducherry	Puducherry	30	28	28	273.15
27.	Punjab	Ludhiana	20	18	14	837.74
28.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	88	88	88	3813
29.	Sikkim	Gangtok	36	35	35	578.14
30.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	25	3	16	1103.88
		Coimbatore	24	16		
31.	Telangana	Hyderabad	19	18	16	919.24
32.	Tripura	Agartala	14	1	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	26	7	4	50.06
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	39	29	25	
		Jhansi	9	9	9	
		Kanpur	20	20	20	2695.53
		Lucknow	22	21	21	
		Varanasi	12	11	10	
		Noida	34	30	26	
35.	West Bengal	Kolkata	37	36	26	1394.73
	Total		1662	1245	853	25603.86

Fertilizer Requirement

2283. SHRI R. P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall of around five million tonnes of urea which will impact Rabi crops unless urgent imports are contracted;

(b) whether the total fertilizer requirement for the current Rabi season is likely to increase as compared to the last two years;

(c) if so, the comparative details thereof during the last four years, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for the increase in fertilizer requirement in the country and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Department of Agriculture Cooperation &

Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with States/ UTs assesses the requirement (demand) of all fertilizers before the start of each Season separately (Kharif and Rabi Season). Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at the State level from indigenous productions and imports. There is a gap between demand and domestic production of fertilizers in the country. The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability. Further, there is adequate availability of all fertilizers in the country.

(b) DAC&FW assesses the requirement of fertilizers in two Zonal Conferences before the beginning of each cropping season. The Rabi 2018-19 season shall begin from October, 2018. The requirement of fertilizers for Rabi season is finalised in the Zonal Conference which is usually held in the month of August. The requirement of fertilizers for Rabi 2018-19 season has not been finalized yet.

(c) and (d) The detail of quantity assessed of all the fertilizers during last four years is as follows:—

(Unit: in lakh MT)

Seasons	Urea			DAP	MOP	Complex	SSP	Total Fertilizers
	Actual	Reserved	Total					
Kharif 2014	146.60	12.40	159.00	48.42	14.85	49.60	34.93	306.79
Rabi 2014-15	160.61	8.45	169.06	47.87	15.41	50.22	35.08	317.63
Total	307.21	20.85	328.06	96.29	30.26	99.81	70.01	624.42
Kharif 2015	155.30	7.25	162.55	51.03	18.31	52.93	33.11	317.94
Rabi 2015-16	158.85	7.35	166.20	51.51	17.77	53.16	32.48	321.11
Total	314.15	14.60	328.75	102.54	36.08	106.09	65.59	639.05
Kharif 2016	145.81	7.75	153.56	50.71	16.68	53.29	29.41	303.64
Rabi 2016-17	145.68	15.25	160.93	49.73	17.03	49.61	33.38	310.68
Total	291.50	23.00	314.49	100.44	33.71	102.90	62.79	614.33
Kharif 2017	144.24	6.95	151.19	47.91	17.20	47.73	25.91	289.94
Rabi 2017-18	153.71	8.05	161.83	50.54	16.70	50.46	29.48	309.82
Total	298.54	15.00	313.54	98.74	33.90	98.19	55.39	599.75
Kharif 2018	148.91	9.10	158.01	49.19	20.26	49.74	26.26	303.46

From the above table, it can be seen that there is no definite trend in the fertilizer requirement.

[Translation]

Capacity Building under Disaster Risk Reductions

2284. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to enhance the capacity building under National Policy on Disaster Management to minimise the disaster risks in the country;

(b) the details of capacity building being taken up currently;

(c) the programmes being run by the Government to communicate with people to reduce the disaster risks and work with the beneficiaries and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the types of institutional arrangements proposed for Disaster Risk Reduction and the extent to which the country is close to achieving the target of sustainable development through capacity building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJUJU): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility of Disaster Management rests with the States and the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments and Union Territories.

The measures and programmes taken by the Government for capacity building in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) are:—

- (i) NDMA has issued 26 Guidelines and conducted more than 700 Mock Exercises since 2006 to create awareness amongst the Community.
- (ii) Capacity building of teachers and students in 8600 schools of 22 States/UTs falling in seismic zone IV and V under National School Safety Programme.
- (iii) Capacity Building of more than 16000 government officials from district administration, representatives from panchayat and urban local bodies.
- (iv) Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters and training of coastal communities on shelters during 2011-2020.

(v) Training of Community Volunteers (200 Volunteers per district) in Disaster Response in 30 most flood prone States.

(vi) NDRF is regularly imparting training to State Disaster Response Force Personnel and also carrying out Mock Exercises to assess preparedness and vulnerability.

(vii) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is regularly training professionals in different fields of disaster management.

(d) A legal framework for Disaster Management has been set up by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Act provides for setting up of Institutional framework for Disaster Management including Capacity Building at National, State and District levels. In pursuance of the Act, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been set up at National level for framing Disaster Management Policy and Planning; while NIDM for capacity development and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for a specialized response and rescue operation have been set up at National level. Similarly, State Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities have been set up at State and District levels. Similarly, 26 State Governments and Union Territories have set up State Disaster Response Forces.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 was supplemented by National Disaster Management Policy, 2009, which aims to build a safe and disaster resilient India by adopting a holistic and integrated approach of Disaster Management including Capacity Building.

Capacity building in the field of disaster risk reduction is a continuous process. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments would help in improving the disaster management in the country and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

[English]

Insurance Coverage under PMFBY

2285. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Fasal

Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is to provide financial support to farmers as well as insurance coverage in the event of natural calamities, pests and diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount spent under PMFBY in Assam during the last financial year and the current year; and

(d) the number of farmers which are included under the PMFBY in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The objectives of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) include interalia supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of

unforeseen events including natural calamities, pests and diseases through crop insurance coverage. With this in view loanee farmers in notified areas and in respect of notified crops are compulsorily covered under the scheme. Though the scheme is voluntary for non-loanee farmers, however maximum efforts are envisaged to bring them under crop insurance cover as well. Further, the sum insured has been equated to scale of finance to provide the farmers with maximum risk coverage. Other than that to make the scheme more comprehensive several add on features have been included namely, prevented sowing, mid-season adversities, localized calamities of landslide, inundation and hailstorm and loss during post-harvest.

(c) and (d) Details of coverage including farmers covered, premium paid by farmers and subsidy paid by Central and State Government in Assam during 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in following table:-

(in Rs. lakh)

Season	No. of Farmer Applicants (in lakh)	Farmers share in Premium	GOI Subsidy in Premium	State Govt. Subsidy in Premium
Kharif 2016	0.52	411	140	140
Rabi 2016-17	0.09	86	43	43
Kharif 2017	0.52	459	312	312
Rabi 2017-18	0.05	72	37	37

Consumer Redressal Forums

2286. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of functioning Consumer Redressal Forums in the country in general and particularly in Assam;

(b) the number of cases pending in the country in general and particularly in Assam;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the Consumer Redressal Forum; and

(d) 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) Madam, the number of functioning Consumer Redressal Forum in the country are 622. In Assam, there are 21 functioning consumer forum.

(b) The number of cases pending in the country, State-wise including Assam is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In the country, besides the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, there are 35 State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions and 622 functional District Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora.

As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Governments are to establish the State Commissions and the District Fora in the State and consequently, provide infrastructure and manpower for their

functioning. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government has been providing financial assistance to the States under the scheme "Strengthening Consumer Fora" for construction of buildings of the Consumer Fora and also for acquiring non-building

assets for the Consumer Fora. Further, under another scheme "Consumer Fora Networking (CONFONET)", computer hardware/software and technical manpower are provided for computerization of the functioning of the Consumer Fora.

Statement

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

(Updated on 05.07.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending
1	2	3	4	5
National Commission		122042	103520	18522
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33170	32231	939
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	111	106	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	95	9
4.	Assam	3113	2599	514
5.	Bihar	19551	17423	2128
6.	Chandigarh	21138	20412	726
7.	Chhattisgarh	13318	12857	461
8.	Daman and Diu and DNH*	25	20	5
9.	Delhi	49190	41803	7387
10.	Goa	3193	2995	198
11.	Gujarat	57238	52005	5233
12.	Haryana	51851	49174	2677
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9957	9666	291
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9038	7549	1489
15.	Jharkhand	6383	5631	752
16.	Karnataka	58523	48638	9885
17.	Kerala	31084	28059	3025
18.	Lakshadweep	18	16	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	53916	43857	10059
20.	Maharashtra	76712	61508	15204
21.	Manipur	170	164	6
22.	Meghalaya	300	285	15
23.	Mizoram	234	216	18
24.	Nagaland	165	136	29

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Odisha	25868	18940	6928
26.	Puducherry	1123	1081	42
27.	Punjab	38568	37660	908
28.	Rajasthan	67072	62609	4463
29.	Sikkim	57	54	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	28957	24953	4004
31.	Telangana	3355	1492	1863
32.	Tripura	1813	1787	26
33.	Uttar Pradesh	84894	59710	25184
34.	Uttarakhand	6232	5261	971
35.	West Bengal	32422	27314	5108
Total		910905	781826	129079

*The cases pertaining to Daman & Diu and D & N Haveli have been indicated together.

Use of Poly Houses

2287. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that use of poly houses for agricultural activities under the controlled environmental conditions is very much popular in many developed countries and it is possible to have high yield and fairly good quality in production of fruits, vegetables, flowers etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that use of poly-houses even amongst those farmers who own nominal land holdings is not popular in the country barring isolated instances despite their great advantage;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes. The controlled environmental conditions used in poly houses helps the farmers to have high yield and fairly good quality in production of fruits, vegetables, flowers etc.

Production under Poly house is capital intensive therefore to promote usage of this technology among farmers including small farmers, Government is giving assistance for setting up poly-houses/shade net houses under a Scheme Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Under this Mission for Fan & Pad and Naturally ventilated system green house (Tubular structure), assistance is provided @ 50% of cost for a maximum area of 4000 sq. mtrs. Per beneficiary. For wooden and bamboo structure green house, assistance is provided @ 50% of cost limited to 20 units per beneficiary and each unit not exceeding 200 sq.m. Since inception of MIDH Scheme in 2014-15, an area of 6960.95 ha having a financial outlay of Rs.1097.24 crore has been covered under poly houses.

Assistance for Protected Cultivation including poly houses is also being provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

Foreign Funded NGOS

2288. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) receiving funds from abroad;

(b) if so, the details of number of NGOs receiving funds from abroad during the last five years, year and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has registered cases against NGOs for violation of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA);

(d) if so, the details of such cases registered during the said period, year and State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of applications pending before the Government for renewal of FCRA licences; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Details of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010 who are receiving Foreign Contribution are available on the website: www.fcraonline.nic.in.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Year and State-wise list of such NGOs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. As per FCRA database, 806 applications for renewal are pending as on 26th July 2018 for want of reports from security agencies and clarifications sought from the applicants.

Statement

Names of NGOs sent to CBI during the last 5 years for Registration of Case against them for violating the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010

State	Name of NGOs	Year
Karnataka	(1) New Life Ministries in India, Gospel Home, Behind TB Chickaballapur, Taluk, District Chickballapur, Kolar, Karnataka	2016
New Delhi	(1) M/s Advantage India, 101-102, Oriental House, Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi.	2017
Tamil Nadu	(1) Centre for Promotion of Social Concerns, 6, Vallabhai Road, Chokkikulam, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.	2014

State	Name of NGOs	Year
	(2) M/S Caruna Bal Vikash (CBV), Zachs Enclave First Floor, A-3, Second Avenue Anna Nagar East, Chennai.	2016
	(3) Adhane Management Consultants Private Ltd (AMCPL), Zachs Enclave First Floor, A-3, Second Avenue Anna Nagar East, Chennai.	2016

[Translation]

Insecticide Laboratories

2289. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the insecticide laboratories located in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the said laboratories are sufficient, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering on the proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding setting up of new insecticide laboratories in Bhopal, Gwalior and Hoshangabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the State has one Pesticide Testing Laboratory which is located at Jabalpur. Further, the State has informed that the said Laboratory is inadequate to meet the need of the State. In order to bolster the pesticide monitoring mechanism, during 2015-16, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has sanctioned an amount of Rs.45 lakh to the State for construction of a Pesticide testing laboratory at Ujjain.

(c) and (d) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has informed the State to submit the said proposal under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Scheme.

*[English]***Encroachment on DDA Land**

2290. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:
 SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

- (a) whether many acres of DDA land falling in various zones is under encroachment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, location-wise;
- (c) whether DDA land is encroached in connivance with the DDA officials and if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry, taken action against the officials and adopted measures to remove encroachment on the land;
- (d) whether the DDA has leased out land to Government agencies/departments and if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government to digitalize the DDA land record and make it free from encroachment?

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 approximately 1,499.53 acres of DDA land falling in its various zones *i.e.* North, East, West, Rohini, South East and South West Zones, is under encroachment in Delhi. DDA has stated that prompt action is taken for removal of encroachment with the help of police as and when any encroachment is noticed/reported. The Ministry has also constituted a Special Task Force

(STF) on 25.04.2018 under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, DDA with members from all the local bodies, Delhi Police, Secretary Revenue/Divisional Commissioner, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) etc., with the objective, *inter alia*, to identify encroachments on Government land in different localities of National Capital Territory of Delhi and reclaiming the encroached Government land. An Action Plan has been issued by the Ministry on 23.05.2018, which, *inter alia*, devolves responsibility on officers of the local bodies including DDA for checking, controlling and taking effective remedial actions in case of illegal and unauthorised construction within their jurisdiction in Delhi and in case they are found lax in their duties, disciplinary action (including suspension) and action under Section 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 can be initiated against them.

Further, the following steps have been taken by DDA to check unauthorized encroachments and to digitize its land records:

- (i) Uploading of photographs of vacant land on monthly basis.
- (ii) Construction of boundary walls/fencing on vacant lands and prominent display of signboards.
- (iii) Constitution of Quick Response Team for early detection & removal of encroachments.
- (iv) Development of Mobile App to ensure timely detection/reporting of encroachments.
- (v) Social vigilant teams have been constituted to seek assistance of general public in protection and management of DDA land.
- (vi) The record of acquired land of 240 villages of Delhi is available in the form of Digitalised Syzra Maps/Massavies and Khasra-wise acquired land.
- (vii) 'Bhumi Software' of DDA contains land records in digital form.

The details of land leased out by DDA in various locations of Delhi to Government Agencies/Departments, are as follows:

Sl. No.	Government Agencies/ Departments	Purposes	Number of Allotments	Total area in Acres (Approx.)
1.	Municipal Corporations of Delhi	Primary School	75	83
		Community Hall	66	27
		Cremation/Buriyal Ground/ Graveyard	09	17
2.	Directorate of Education, GNCTD	Senior Secondary School	146	465
		College/Higher Education	40	362
3.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	Senior Secondary School	17	68
4.	Delhi Police	Various purposes	124	435
5.	Delhi Fire Service	Fire Station/Fire Post	33	42
6.	Central & State Government/Local Bodies	Various Purposes	175	360
7.	Directorate of Health Department, GNCTD/Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	Hospital/Dispensaries	98	205
8.	Power Department, GNCTD	Power Sub Station/ESS	130	63
9.	Transport Department, GNCTD	Bus Depot/Terminal	64	346
10.	Department of Post, Government of India	Post Office	48	36
11.	Para Military Forces	Various Purposes	21	261
12.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	Telephone Exchange/Staff Quarters	33	47
13.	Ministry of Culture	Delhi Public Library	6	7.5
14.	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation for Phase-I, II & III	Station/Viaduct, Terminal etc.	123	580

[Translation]

Food Subsidy under DBT Scheme

2291. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI
VASAVA:
SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI BODH SINGH BHAGAT:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

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

(a) the details of the subsidy to be given on ration to the poor during the financial year 2017-18, State-wise including wheat and rice at the rate of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per kg;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any plan to improve the ration system under the National Food Security Act and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to bring food subsidy also under Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme instead of giving refund to the poor and providing wheat, rice, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has launched this scheme in some of the States on trial basis, if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof, State-wise including West Bengal;

(e) the number of States which have adopted schemes, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be implemented across 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) Government has enacted National Food Security Act (NFSA) under which the foodgrains are provided to the priority category @ 5 kg per person per month and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households which constitute the poorest of the poor @ 35 kg per family per month at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 1/2/3 per kg for coarse grains/wheat/rice respectively. Although, subsidy given varies from State to State but on an average Rs. 21.96/Kg for Wheat and Rs. 29.94/Kg for Rice is given as food subsidy by GoI on distribution of foodgrains by the States. Presently, the subsidy given to FCI and DCP States for last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Government. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibility for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, including distribution of foodgrains to the eligible beneficiaries under TPDS rests with the concerned State Government/UT Admn.

Under NFSA, the receipt of foodgrains by beneficiaries in time is a legal entitlement and therefore, it is imperative that State/Union Territory lift the foodgrains within the validity period and ensure its timely distribution to the targeted beneficiaries. From time to time, State/UT Governments are requested to review the list of beneficiaries, improving the offtake of allocated foodgrains, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, increased monitoring and vigilance at various levels, improving the viability of FPS operations, etc.

(c) to (f) The Scheme of cash transfer of food subsidy is implemented as per provisions of the Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015, notified under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) which *inter alia* provides that the scheme can be taken up in identified areas, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions regarding preparedness for its implementation. Identified area is defined under the Rules as State or Union Territory or any specified area within the State or Union Territory for which there is a written consent of the State Government for implementation of the scheme. It is therefore optional for the States/UTs to implement the cash transfer of food subsidy scheme or continue with distribution of foodgrains as per provision of NFSA through fair price shops.

The cash transfer of food subsidy scheme is being implemented in the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, under which food subsidy is being transferred into bank accounts of beneficiaries who then have a choice to buy foodgrains from open market.

Further, a pilot Scheme of Direct Benefit Transfer on the pattern of 'PAHAL', has been started in Nagni Block of Ranchi District (Jharkhand) *w.e.f.* 01.10.2017 under which subsidy component is credited in advance into beneficiaries account and beneficiaries purchase foodgrains from Fair Price Shops (FPS) at the Economic Cost of foodgrains.

Statement

The details of food subsidy released during last three years including current year to FCI and DCP States is as below:

(I) Food Subsidy released to FCI:

(Rs. in crore)
(As on 29.07.2018)

Year	FCI
2015-16	112000.00
2016-17	103334.61*
2017-18	101981.69**
2018-19 (upto 29.07.18)	91224.00

* Includes NSSF loan of Rs. 25,000 crore to FCI

** Includes NSSF loan of Rs. 40,000 crore to FCI

(II) Food Subsidy released to DCP States & UTs under DBT **Scheme:**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till 29.07.18)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1364.25	3212.82	6060.17	2598.18
2.	Bihar	2540.92	1495.24	4535.11	1004.44
3.	Chhattisgarh	3328.93	3141.28	4272.36	1933.27
4.	Gujarat	55.57	46.21	0.00	9.31
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	166.95	0.00
6.	Kerala	834.42	419.25	782.06	253.64
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5737.29	5354.97	8113.23	3638.03
8.	Maharashtra	-	-	583.66	0.00
9.	Odisha	3331.39	3847.72	5133.57	2602.17
10.	Punjab	300.00	2877.68	796.33	947.61
11.	Rajasthan	155.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	936.89	2303.76	651.70	256.43
13.	Telangana	1390.08	1716.71	3853.71	854.50
14.	Uttarakhand	408.67	346.80	860.11	0.00
15.	West Bengal	2465.86	2441.93	2042.30	2363.22
16.	DBT*	69.62	133.97	148.74	42.81
	Total	22919.00	27338.35	38000.00	16503.61

* Under DBT scheme, *w.e.f.* 2015-16 subsidy is released to UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & 1 District of Jharkhand.

Food Processing Industries

2292. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

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

(a) the total number of food processing industries in the country at present, State-wise especially in Punjab and Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up any new food processing centres in Punjab and Jharkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) As per latest Annual Survey of Industries,

2015-16, the estimated total number of registered food processing factories/units in the country was 39,320. The State-wise number of registered food processing factories/units in the country during 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not set up any food processing industries/units/projects on its own. It provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to the individual, farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. under its various schemes for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects. The schemes are not any region specific or State specific, but are demand driven. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants are provided against

the Expression of Interest issued by the MoFPI from time to time.

Statement

State/UT-wise No. of Registered Food Processing Units in India

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of registered units
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,913
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
4.	Assam	1,354
5.	Bihar	894
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,274
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
9.	Daman and Diu	33
10.	Delhi	166
11.	Goa	97
12.	Gujarat	2,068
13.	Haryana	857
14.	Himachal Pradesh	171
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	152
16.	Jharkhand	233
17.	Karnataka	2,159
18.	Kerala	1,579
19.	Lakshadweep	NA
20.	Madhya Pradesh	846
21.	Maharashtra	3,031
22.	Manipur	25
23.	Meghalaya	19
24.	Mizoram	NA
25.	Nagaland	20
26.	Odisha	1,064
27.	Pudducherry	59
28.	Punjab	2,895

1	2	3
29.	Rajasthan	880
30.	Sikkim	21
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,082
32.	Telangana	3,961
33.	Tripura	79
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,086
35.	Uttarakhand	364
36.	West Bengal	1,879
Total		39,320

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2015-16

[English]

Charges of Sedition on Students, Workers and Farmers

2293. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS:
DR. P. K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students, workers/employees and farmers held in prison under charges of sedition;

(b) whether speedy trials are not held in their case;

(c) whether the Government intends to amend the present provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and Indian Penal Code (IPC) concerning sedition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No such information regarding students, workers/employees and farmers is available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). However, a total of 18 cases of sedition (124A IPC) were pending for trial till 2015 and 16 cases were sent for trial during 2016. Trials were completed in 3 cases during 2016 of which 1 case resulted in conviction while 2 cases were acquitted.

(c) and (d) Amendment of criminal law is a continuous process and the Government is aware that

it has to be in sync with social changes. On the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Law & Justice requested the Law Commission of India in the year 2013 to undertake a review of the criminal justice system and give a comprehensive report in the matter so that amendments can be carried out in the IPC, CrPC and the Evidence Act. Regarding section 124A of the IPC (Sedition), MHA took up the matter on 09.05.2012 with Ministry of Law & Justice to request the Law Commission of India to study the usage of the provisions of sections 124A, hold consultations and suggest amendment, if any required to the said provision, so that the Government can take necessary steps. The report of the Law Commission is awaited.

PM Kisan Sampada Yojana

2294. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create a cold chain grid to link every nook and corner of India by its 42 Mega Food Parks, 234 Cold Chain Projects under the PM Kisan Sampada Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the total number of Cold Chain Storage facilities available in the country as on date, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana have invited foreign investments in the field of food processing sector;

(e) if so, the details of foreign investors shown interest to invest in the food processing sector;

(f) the details of MoUs signed between the Union Government and foreign investors and total worth of investments; and

(g) the likely benefits of such investment to farmers in the country and the estimated number of jobs to be created in the food processing sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal to create a cold chain grid to link every nook and corner of India under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana" (PMKSY).

(c) A Statement indicating the number of Cold Chain storage facilities along with Capacity created, State-wise, under PMKSY is enclosed.

(d) to (g) No foreign investment has been invited by Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the PMKSY in the field of food processing sector. However, during World Food India 2017 event organized by Ministry of Food Processing Industries has attracted intent of about US Dollar 13.56 billion from domestic and foreign investors. 50 MoUs have been signed with domestic and foreign companies by the Government of India and 131 MoUs have been signed by the States. The major companies which have signed MoUs are from various countries including USA, Germany, UAE, Thailand, Denmark, France and Indian Companies. The States which signed MoUs include Telangana, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

The MoUs signed/announced are meant for setting up food processing projects in different locations in India in the sub-sectors such as fruits and vegetables, packaged foods and confectionaries, retail and e-commerce, Cold Chain, Warehousing and Logistics, Cereals and Oilseed Processing, Dairy, Fisheries, Poultry & Meat and others.

The duration of the investment proposals of the investor varies from investor to investor, depending on their phased plans and completion of the different phases, the benefits to farmers will flow including creation of jobs in the food processing sector.

Statement

State-wise details of Integrated Cold Chain Projects completed and under implementation by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in the country with capacity

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Under implementation		Completed		Total	
		No	Capacity of Cold Storage/CA/MA Storage/Deep Freezer (MT)	No.	Capacity of Cold Storage/CA/MA Storage/Deep Freezer (MT)	No.	Capacity of Cold Storage/CA/MA Storage/Deep Freezer (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	1000	0	0	1	1000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	5700	3	15200	7	20900
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1000	0	0	1	1000
4.	Assam	0	0	2	8100	2	8100
5.	Bihar	2	3500	1	0	3	3500
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	9000	2	9000
8.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	10	15200	8	20000	18	35200
11.	Haryana	3	8000	6	40000	9	48000
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3	9800	9	22820	12	32620
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	3000	3	5200	7	8200
14.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Karnataka	3	5000	5	19000	8	24000
16.	Kerala	3	2300	1	15000	4	17300
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2	200	4	11000	6	11200
19.	Maharashtra	25	82000	28	100000	53	182000
20.	Manipur	1	2600	1	3000	2	5600
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	0	2	1000	2	1000
23.	Nagaland	2	1000	0	0	2	1000
24.	Odisha	0	0	2	2000	2	2000
25.	Puducherry (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	8	18000	9	31000	17	49000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Rajasthan	6	27000	4	16368	10	43368
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	6	21000	3	7050	9	28050
30.	Telangana	4	11600	2	5516	6	17116
31.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	13	38700	8	24000	21	62700
33.	Uttarakhand	8	38000	14	48000	22	86000
34.	West Bengal	1	4900	7	52000	8	56900
Total		110	299500	124	455254	234	754754

Soil Health Cards

2295. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the main/salient features of soil health card scheme;

(b) the number of Soil Health Cards issued under the said scheme during the last three years, State-wise, including Gujarat;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under the said scheme since its inception across the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat and West Bengal;

(d) the details of the target set and achievements made under this scheme so far;

(e) whether the agricultural production has increased across the country after the implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to further strengthen the said scheme and bring maximum areas under the coverage of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Soil Health Card Scheme plays a vital role in enhancing

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

(b) A Statement-I showing number of Soil Health Cards State-wise and UT-wise issued during the last three years including Gujarat is enclosed.

(c) A Statement-II showing funds allocated/sanctioned/released and utilized since the inception of the Soil Health Card Scheme is enclosed.

(d) In the 1st Cycle of the Scheme (2015-16 to 2016-17) against the target of distributing 10.74 crore Soil Health Cards full target has been achieved. In the 2nd Cycle of Scheme (2017-18 to 2018-19), against the target of distributing 12.20 crore Soil Health Cards, 4.71 crore soil health cards have been distributed to farmers.

(e) The Soil Health Card Scheme is meant for upkeep the health of soil. Soil Health Cards provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility, which results in enhanced agricultural productivity.

The impact analysis by National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, revealed

that there is a reduction in use of urea by 9% and DAP by 7% but an increase in use of potash by 20% in paddy after the adoption of soil health cards that resulted in decreased cost of cultivation ranging between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 per acre. MANAGE also observed a significant increase in yield after the adoption of Soil Health Card recommendations by the farmers.

A Study conducted by National Productivity Council (NPC) found that application of fertilizers as per recommendations in the Soil Health Card resulted in 8 to 10% saving in cost of production and the increase in the yield of crops to the tune of 5-6%.

(f) The SHC Scheme is being implemented in all the States/Union Territories with an aim to assist the

States/Union Territories to provide Soil Health Cards to all farms holding across the country at an interval of 2 years and to strengthen/increase the soil testing facilities of the States/UTs. 411 Static Soil Testing Labs, 80 Mobile Soil Testing Labs and 8752 Mini Labs have been sanctioned. These labs will create additional soil testing capacity of 307.66 lakh samples per annum in addition to the existing capacity of 1.78 crore soil samples per annum. In addition, guidelines for outsourcing of soil sample analysis have also been issued to the States/UTs.

Further, to provide soil testing facilities at farmers door step and to create employment for rural youth, nearly 1562 village level soil testing projects have been approved and funds are being released to the States.

Statement-I

State-wise Status of Soil Health Card Scheme (as on 24.07.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of SHCs Issued during			
		Cycle-I		Cycle-II	
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1015000	15976346	9425710	0
2.	Maharashtra	2947000	10030232	5232234	11142
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1204000	7668377	3548951	0
4.	Rajasthan	1114000	5772000	2483000	112000
5.	Karnataka	40000	7792189	3372859	0
6.	Gujarat	1366000	3742923	2554462	1531229
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1636000	5819204	3554087	0
8.	Bihar	1008000	5461650	1792813	0
9.	West Bengal	91000	4949510	1552000	48000
10.	Tamil Nadu	2343000	4657000	3403088	40499
11.	Telangana	1199000	4521737	1741214	39899
12.	Punjab	295000	956726	41842	10763
13.	Haryana	49000	4178238	348824	9300
14.	Chhattisgarh	658000	3232709	1945355	997014
15.	Odisha	654000	1720233	940293	0
16.	Kerala	46000	717435	507026	0
17.	Goa	20000	5000	10107	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Uttarakhand	268000	482494	375247	99854
19.	Himachal Pradesh	128000	257011	413459	34860
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	33000	659062	457022	57734
21.	Jharkhand	77000	560507	110934	0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	19532	55	0
23.	Assam	11000	1289901	107573	0
24.	Manipur	1000	113522	15000	0
25.	Meghalaya	19000	190561	75141	2026
26.	Mizoram	4000	7986	5993	275
27.	Nagaland	12000	172797	38000	0
28.	Sikkim	27000	19000	0	0
29.	Tripura	9000	108723	58862	3056
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	10000	1625	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	2222	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	19594	953	0
Total		16275000	91114421	44113729	2997651

Statement-II*(a) State-wise fund released and Unspent balance under Soil Health Card Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16			2016-17		
		Released	Fund Utilized	Allocation	Released	Fund Utilized	Allocation	Released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.08	124.08	706.09	457.75	457.75	1394.47	1394.47	1394.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.23	12.23	30.24	17.18	17.18	49.82	37.37	37.37
3.	Assam	50.85	50.85	253.19	142.07	142.07	618.94	365.03	0.00
4.	Bihar	253.39	243.15	673.50	488.17	433.59	1288.75	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.04	66.04	383.43	281.03	281.03	685.43	342.72	342.72
6.	Goa	11.51	0.00	16.57	12.42	0.00	18.78	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	80.76	80.76	835.50	603.46	603.46	1057.38	528.69	528.69
8.	Haryana	34.13	34.13	400.67	288.22	288.22	440.31	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.08	24.08	70.55	47.34	47.34	58.84	29.42	29.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.79	31.79	141.22	77.16	77.16	325.89	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	50.69	35.58	73.25	53.97	38.12	128.35	64.18	53.46
12.	Karnataka	127.02	127.02	1292.93	650.25	650.25	2059.61	1029.80	1029.80
13.	Kerala	112.62	112.62	82.56	60.93	60.93	131.77	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	142.86	142.86	1228.13	888.05	888.05	2747.08	1373.54	1373.54
15.	Maharashtra	215.96	215.96	1284.83	932.30	932.30	2430.13	1910.73	1743.53
16.	Manipur	12.80	0.00	30.91	17.58	0.00	63.47	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	13.62	13.62	36.45	20.60	20.60	43.44	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	11.98	11.98	23.93	13.79	13.79	36.04	6.15	6.15
19.	Nagaland	13.18	13.18	40.01	22.46	22.46	73.82	17.55	17.55
20.	Odisha	80.23	80.23	371.35	269.89	269.89	608.96	304.48	304.48
21.	Punjab	25.81	25.81	424.02	304.98	197.62	958.42	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	143.42	143.42	1212.62	875.79	875.79	2216.58	1108.29	937.52
23.	Sikkim	11.75	11.75	20.29	11.81	11.81	25.23	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	131.91	131.91	652.14	469.51	469.51	1289.84	644.92	644.92
25.	Telengana	93.48	93.48	544.04	352.92	352.92	936.50	468.25	468.25
26.	Tripura	18.38	18.38	40.38	22.71	22.71	78.95	59.21	59.21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	354.47	354.47	2386.50	1716.42	1716.42	4884.09	2442.05	2442.05
28.	Uttarakhand	23.40	23.40	119.02	65.19	65.19	235.56	144.70	144.70
29.	West Bengal	117.14	117.14	666.70	480.12	480.12	1459.95	1094.96	1094.96
30.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicoabar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2389.58	2339.92	14041.02	9644.07	9436.28	26346.40	13366.49	12652.77

(b) State-wise fund released and Unspent balance under Soil Health Card Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18			2018-19		
		Allocation	Released	Fund Utilized	Allocation	Released	Fund Utilized
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1213.54	1225.67	1216.57	1345.97	672.98	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.72	20.79	0.00	65.86	49.40	0.00
3.	Assam	376.26	0.00	0.00	991.32	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	1177.90	0.00	0.00	1290.39	0.00	0.00

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	844.88	888.12	802.38	700.10	350.05	0.00
6.	Goa	22.50	0.00	0.00	25.64	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1682.49	1990.36	908.27	1832.61	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	709.80	1065.05	699.60	1600.46	800.23	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	135.00	136.34	136.3400	150.7700	113.09	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	223.18	0.00	0.00	246.54	246.54	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	103.77	0.00	0.00	148.69	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1499.19	1135.63	1095.48	1670.66	835.33	0.00
13.	Kerala	114.83	0.00	0.00	206.03	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2082.58	2669.47	2109.02	2371.91	2097.56	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	2112.41	1066.77	813.28	3120.42	1560.21	0.00
16.	Manipur	27.96	0.00	0.00	34.05	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	53.15	40.26	0.00	60.96	30.48	0.00
18.	Mizoram	16.18	12.25	12.25	23.30	17.48	0.00
19.	Nagaland	45.12	0.00	0.00	53.37	40.03	0.00
20.	Odisha	601.77	451.33	451.33	683.92	341.96	0.00
21.	Punjab	751.97	0.00	0.00	811.57	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	2577.60	0.00	0.00	4219.34	2109.67	0.00
23.	Sikkim	17.84	13.51	13.51	88.46	66.35	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1147.08	868.91	563.25	1286.18	964.64	0.00
25.	Telangana	931.21	705.39	434.03	997.83	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	44.19	33.48	33.48	52.83	26.42	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4468.04	2256.36	1951.35	4622.10	2319.31	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	183.25	92.54	90.31	218.46	163.85	0.00
29.	West Bengal	1170.32	591.01	0.00	1274.36	637.18	0.00
30.	Puducherry	18.00	13.64	0.00	14.84	0.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicoabar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.70	5.78	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.34	6.26	0.00
Total		24379.73	15276.87	11330.45	30224.98	13454.78	0.00

There is no allocation during 2014-15 fund released are for preparatory arrangements.

**Implementation of Pradhan Mantri
Fasal Bima Yojana**

2296. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has got good response in the State of Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the area covered under the PMFBY during the last three years in Jharkhand;

(c) whether any claims have been made and settled under this scheme in the State during the aforesaid period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam, especially with respect to coverage of non-loanee farmers. A Statement regarding coverage in Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana since its inception in April, 2016 is enclosed.

Statement

Season-wise details of coverage/claims in Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Season	No. of Farmer Applicants Covered			Area Insured In Lakh ha.	Claims Estimated	Claims Approved In Rs. crore	Claims Paid
	Loanee	Non-Loanee	Total				
2016-17	200681	677073	877754	3.74	32	26	22
2017-18*	177385	1020053	1197438	3.01	54	14	-

* Claims of Kharif 2017 season only. Claims of Rabi 2017-18 not yet estimated.

Area Under Cotton Crop

2297. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there are contradictory claims pertaining to the area under cotton crop for the sowing season 2017-18 in various States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether miscalculation of area under cotton crop will impact the assessment of production of cotton and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have claimed yield of 730-kilogram hectare lint whereas the national average of the yield is 568 kilograms per hectare lint and

if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has instructed the State Governments to correct the area under cotton crop so that accurate assessment of production of cotton can be made and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has not received any contradictory claims from States pertaining to area under cotton crop for the sowing season 2017-18.

(c) Depending on agro-climatic zones, soil conditions, rainfall distribution etc., the yield of cotton varies from State to State. However, as per the Third Advance Estimates 2017-18, the yield of cotton at All-India level is 476 kilograms per hectare.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has not issued any instruction with respect to

assessment of area coverage under cotton to State Governments for the sowing season 2017-18.

Smart Cities Fellowship/Awards

2298. SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
 SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has launched India Smart Cities Fellowship (ISCF), India Smart Cities Internship (ISCI) programme and Smart Cities Digital Payments Awards, 2018 recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;

(c) the names of foreign countries which have shown interest in smart city projects in the country so far, smart city-wise;

(d) the details of the financial support and Foreign Technical Assistance extended so far for smart cities projects; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to build smart cities to compete with world class cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The India Smart Cities Fellowship (ISCF) Program, the India Smart Cities Internship (ISCI) Program and the Smart Cities Digital Payments Awards 2018 were launched on 9 July 2018.

The India Smart Cities Fellowship Program seeks to engage 30 young graduates/post-graduates and PhDs in the fields of urban planning, design, engineering, information and technology, mobility, finance, social sector and environmental issues for a period of one

year, extendable upto three years. The maximum age of eligibility is 35 years. This Program is designed to provide valuable experience to the youth interested in smart cities specifically, and urban renewal sector in general to bring in new ideas, passion and energy to the challenging work of implementing cutting edge, high-impact solutions to key urban problems. This program ultimately aims at cultivating young leaders, strengthen their understanding of Indian urban sector and preparing them for greater leadership roles in future.

The India Smart Cities Internship Program (ISCI) seeks to engage 30 students pursuing Undergraduate/ Graduate/Post-Graduate Degrees from recognized Universities/Institutions from India or abroad, as "Interns" for a period of six to twelve weeks. The maximum age of eligibility is 32 years. The Program aims at giving exposure to the interns in various areas of urban development like planning, design, engineering, information and technology, mobility, finance, social sector and environmental issues under Smart Cities Mission.

The Smart Cities Digital Payments Awards 2018 is an initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to promote ease of living for India's urban residents. The objective of these awards is to guide, motivate, recognize and reward the Smart Cities for promoting digital payments and carrying out innovative payment initiatives in their respective cities through a two-stage Challenge process. This not only aims to reward Smart Cities at the forefront of digital payments but also to encourage other cities to follow suit and strengthen their digital payments infrastructure, create awareness through promotion of digital payments amongst all stakeholders and to provide citizens with multiple options to make digital transactions.

(c) to (e) At the National level, MoUs/Agreement for Technical Assistance have been executed with Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom and GIZ, Germany separately.

At the State level, MoUs/Agreement for Technical Assistance have been executed between United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) & State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and French Development Agency (AFD) and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Puducherry and State

Government of Maharashtra. A Credit Facility Agreement for loan of Euros 100 million and grant of Euros 6 million has been executed with AFD for funding of upto 15 innovative Smart City Projects selected through a Challenge Process from across the country. There is a provision for global expertise to be provided during the design and implementation phases of these Projects.

In addition, various other countries, namely, Spain, Canada, Germany, Singapore, UK, South Korea and Japan have also shown interest in participating in the development of Smart Cities.

Decline in Shark Landings

2299. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether there is a sharp decline in the share of sharks in the total fish landings and some shark species have completely vanished from the Indian coastal waters;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has prepared an action plan for conservation and management of sharks and other vanished species in India;

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

(e) whether the Government has banned capturing of some species of fish which are declared as endangered in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other proactive steps taken/being taken by the Government to save these natural predators from external extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMER'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) There was a decline in the share of sharks in the total fish landings during the last three years from 0.67% in 2015 to 0.52% in 2017. There is no evidence for any shark species which have completely vanished from Indian coastal waters. The estimated landings data of shark for the last three years are given below, and the data for the current year (2018) is yet to be estimated.

Year	Catch of sharks (Tons)	Percentage share of sharks in total fish landings
2015	23595	0.67%
2016	23002	0.62%
2017	19777	0.52%

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has formulated the Guidance on National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOA), 2015. Besides, the CMFRI has also prepared a Non-Detriment Findings (NDF) documents on the status of different shark species and organized stakeholder consultations, awareness campaigns across the country to increase fishermen participation in shark conservation and management of these species.

(e) In 2001, ten species of sharks are declared protected under Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Exploitation and trade of these species are banned and declared as punishable offences.

(f) In order to protect and conserve Shark species, ban is imposed by the Government of India on (i) removal of shark fins on board the fishing vessels and (ii) export of shark fins of all species. In addition, regulated fishing practices also help in conservation of sharks, viz. demarcation of Marine Protected Areas, fixing Minimum Legal Size (MLS), gear-specific mesh size regulations, gear restrictions, ban on pair trawling, introduction of by-catch reduction devices and uniform ban on fishing for 61 days in both the coasts.

Monitoring of NGOs

2300. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:
SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH
DWIVEDI:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
 DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:
 SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has evolved an exclusive mechanism for monitoring and supervising the activities of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the Ministry;

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

(c) the details of NGOs found involved in irregularities including fake NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the said NGOs including recovery of the grants provided to them, State-wise; and

(e) the grants released by the Government to NGOs under various social welfare schemes during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry monitors and supervises the activities of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in following ways:

- (i) In order to ensure transparency, only online proposals by NGOs through e-ANUDAAN portal are considered for release of grants-in-aid.
- (ii) The proposals of NGOs are considered on the basis of recommendations of the State/UT Governments, satisfactory inspection reports of the State/UT Governments and completeness of

the proposals in all respects as per the norms and guidelines of the schemes.

(iii) Subsequent grants are released to the implementing agencies, only on receipt of audited statement of accounts duly verified by Chartered Accountants and utilization certificates of the grants released in the previous year.

(iv) Performance of the NGOs are also monitored from time to time through random surprise inspections conducted by officers of this Ministry and representatives of State Governments.

On the basis of the inspection report, necessary corrective action is taken. In respect of deficiencies reported, show cause notices are issued to the NGOs concerned and follow up action is taken on the basis of the replies received. In cases of misuse of funds, malfunctioning, non-functioning or deficient performance etc., the defaulting NGO is blacklisted and grant from the Government to the project is discontinued, after following the extant procedure.

(v) The Ministry sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter alia*, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies under various Schemes/Programmes.

(c) and (d) The details of NGOs found involved in irregularities under various schemes of the Ministry during last three years and current year and action taken against them are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(e) The details of grants-in-aid released to NGOs under various schemes of the Ministry during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of NGOs found involved in irregularities and action taken against them.

(i) Scheme for assistance to NGOs working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (pertain to the year 2017-18).

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	State	Action taken
1.	Indrani Ram & Pamidipaga Raja Rao Memorial Society for Social Justice	Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
2.	Kinder Haus Organisation	Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	State	Action taken
3.	Saba Organisation for Social Service	Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
4.	Sai Krishan Social Service Centre	Telangana	Blacklisted
5.	Swan Education Society	Telangana	Blacklisted
6.	Vivek Education Society	Karnataka	Blacklisted #
7.	Gautam Education Socitey	Karnataka	Blacklisted #
8.	Ankita Bal Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti	Rajasthan	Blacklisted #
9.	Manohar Bal Mandir Shiksha Samiti	Rajasthan	Blacklisted #
10.	Gyan Deep Public School	Rajasthan	Blacklisted #
11.	Mahaveer Bal Shiksha Avem	Rajasthan	Blacklisted #
12.	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gram odyog Shiksha Samiti	Rajasthan	Blacklisted #
13.	Prasasvi Sansthan	Rajasthan	Show cause notice issued
14.	Shanti Sravodaya Sanstha (2)	Uttar Pradesh	Show cause notice issued.
15.	Pawan Seva Sanstha	Uttar Pradesh	Show cause notice issued.
16.	Bhartiya Samaj Seva Sansthan	Uttar Pradesh	Show Cause Notice Issued
17.	Arundhati Education Trust	Karnataka	Show Cause Notice issued.
18.	Adarash Shikshan Prasarak Mandai	Maharashtra	Show Cause Notice Issued
19.	Jogai mata	Maharashtra	Show Cause Notice Issued
20.	Adarsh Bal Vatika Vidhyalaya Samiti	Rajasthan	Show Cause Notice Issued
21.	Vandemataram Foundation	Uttar Pradesh	Show Cause Notice Issued
22.	Navodaya Bal Vidhyalaya Samiti	Rajasthan	Show Cause Notice Issued
23.	Shri Krishna Vidhyalaya Prabandhak Samiti	Rajasthan	Show Cause Notice Issued
24.	Jack & Jill Society	Rajasthan	Show Cause Notice Issued

#Blacklisting Order has been kept in abeyance and State Government has been requested to conduct inquiry and submit report to this Department.

(ii) Scheme: Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens

Sl. No.	State	Name of the organization	Name of Project	Action Taken
1.	Haryana	Amar Jyoti Foundation, Lijwana, Dist. Jind, Haryana.	Day Care Centre	Further grant has been stopped since 29.04.2016.
2.	Karnataka	R. T. Nagar Educational Trust, Soorappana Halli, Kudur Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Ramnagar District, Karnataka	Old Age Home	Blacklisted
3.	Karnataka	Sri Sirdi Sai Baba Sikhshana Sounstana, Vill-Bemalkhedda, Tq. Humnabad, Dist-Bidar, Karnataka	Old Age Home	Blacklisted
4.	Karnataka	Hyderabad Karnataka Dalit Women's Education Society, Sedam Madina Complex, J.K. Road, Distt. Gulbarga, Karnataka.	Old Age Home	Blacklisted

Sl. No.	State	Name of the organization	Name of Project	Action Taken
5.	Odisha	Orissa Multipurpose Development Centre, 9/22, MIG-IT, BOA Colony, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Day Care Centre	Blacklisted
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Janta Junior High School, Vill. Ikonda, Post. Joya Distt. Amroha, UP	Old Age Home	Blacklisted

(iii) Scheme: Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug Abuse)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the organization	Action Taken
1.	Telangana	Social Transpermatation and Rural Technology, Opposite Navodaya High School, Srinivasa Nagar, Jagdirigutta Ranga Reddy District	Blacklisted

Statement-II

State-wise Grants-in-aid released during the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 (upto 25-07-2018)

(i) Scheme: Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.20	27.41	135.77	6.22
2.	Assam	7.29	132.84	153.73	25.79
3.	Delhi	151.62	191.36	44.81	72.31
4.	Gujarat	1.06	25.45	32.18	-
5.	Haryana	0.00	43.22	0.67	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.88	6.58	6.51	4.88
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.54	33.41	9	13.94
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0	
9.	Karnataka	407.30	562.67	224.7	55.90
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5.86	125.40	40.23	-
12.	Maharashtra	460.67	1463.48	1119.17	372.66
13.	Manipur	4.05	150.47	27.93	17.70
14.	Odisha	76.20	513.66	363.50	-
15.	Rajasthan	359.42	709.57	31.19	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	50.18	5.74	29.96	-
17.	Telangana	46.95	69.76	59.72	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	149.66	918.36	290.58	74.59
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0	17.99

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
20.	West Bengal	11.99	28.75	80.35	31.53
21.	NSFDC	1460.00	1198.0	2950.00	-
22.	NSKFDC	1717.00	800.0	1400.00	-
Total		4971.87	6999.55	7000.00	693.51

(ii) Scheme: Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389.02	647.71	728.35	305.42
2.	Bihar	4.43	16.07	13.37	8.13
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.85	0.00	17.95	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	10.51	21.03	5.09
6.	Haryana	45.86	55.28	110.33	55.19
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11.99	29.18	26.25	8.31
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	386.18	280.62	382.63	84.38
11.	Kerala	16.62	24.94	23.01	12.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.20	12.43	28.29	53.39
13.	Maharashtra	291.38	239.32	434.63	312.83
14.	Odisha	324.40	774.04	730.96	215.17
15.	Punjab	18.26	12.51	14.58	17.61
16.	Rajasthan	16.44	2.24	22.59	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	469.98	639.69	707.16	30.88
18.	Telangana	47.24	112.93	133.95	65.29
19.	Uttar Pradesh	40.08	107.29	119.11	8.97
20.	Uttarakhand	12.12	54.69	20.58	16.39
21.	West Bengal	120.00	206.55	256.36	33.28
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
27.	Delhi	60.91	90.62	154.38	0.00
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Assam	186.41	180.50	192.03	21.04
31.	Manipur	252.02	186.94	260.22	62.73
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram	3.77	0.54	5.89	0.00
34.	Nagaland	8.10	0.00	17.43	0.00
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Tripura	8.67	14.07	25.58	0.00
	Total	2758.06	3698.67	4446.66	1316.88

(iii) Scheme: Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs Abuse)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.13	152.89	128.11	56.21
2.	Bihar	77.16	140.80	140.11	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	16.67	13.64	7.90	0
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	26.13	113.21	50.90	0
6.	Haryana	85.31	85.31	62.83	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	24.96	32.75	15.03	18.66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.97	20.04	0	20.04
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	3.90	0	0
10.	Karnataka	265.87	393.76	115.33	0
11.	Kerala	162.84	377.71	367.16	51.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	146.12	143.19	159.26	81.10
13.	Maharashtra	707.78	625.67	1010.18	154.39
14.	Odisha	386.18	569.25	622.91	18.99
15.	Punjab	169.89	76.12	75.91	20.16
16.	Rajasthan	176.38	127.49	254.12	7.77
17.	Tamil Nadu	234.64	411.95	351.77	66.34
18.	Telangana	29.80	101.44	71.29	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	130.05	296.45	371.77	12.27
20.	Uttarakhand	21.08	30.53	29.94	0

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
21.	West Bengal	87.23	146.45	92.33	18.99
22.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	0.00	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	206.78	190.97	112.15	58.00
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0
28.	Puducherry	1.35	2.02	16.45	02.45
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0
30.	Assam	98.79	145.26	197.61	26.47
31.	Manipur	313.71	276.04	437.62	61.88
32.	Meghalaya	6.87	0	5.17	0
33.	Mizoram	116.54	139.07	123.64	14.12
34.	Nagaland	40.46	46.39	77.61	19.70
35.	Tripura	0.00	0	0	0
36.	Sikkim	9.31	7.77	0	4.74
	Others	-	-	-	48.93
	Total	3615.00	4670.07	4897.11	762.61

(iv) Scheme: Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)**Girls Hostel**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central Assistance Released		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Assam	84.80	0.00	75.81
2.	Haryana	232.28	224.17	269.89
3.	Himachal Pradesh	292.36	0.00	0.00
4.	Maharashtra	158.40	-	103.05
5.	Manipur	188.60	271.54	272.00
6.	Odisha	80.00	53.73	133.73
7.	Punjab	71.84	140.53	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	81.46
9.	Tripura	100.00	57.50	157.50
	Total	1208.28	857.47	1093.44

Boys Hostel

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Assistance Released		
		2015-16	2016-17	2016-17
1.	Himachal Pradesh	86.18	60.00	0.00
2.	Maharashtra	84.59	65.79	67.50
3.	Punjab	23.40	31.05	0.00
4.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	45.00
Total		194.17	156.84	112.50

(v) Scheme: Free Coaching for Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class Students

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Assam	22.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	62.02	0.00
3.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	121.50	0.00
4.	Delhi	0.00	25.46	520.29	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	73.75	0.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	80.38	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.38	0.00	84.05	0.00
8.	Karnataka	9.50	0.00	92.50	0.00
9.	Kerala	7.12	7.12	0.00	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	65.19	12.01	7.13	10.06
11.	Manipur	7.35	7.35	41.82	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	58.48	6.75	62.02	0.00
13.	Odisha	29.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	165.33	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	13.69	11.85	228.35	0.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	150.52	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	57.00	58.80	79.35	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	13.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		296.33	129.34	1769.01	10.06

(vi) Scheme: Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	0.00	7.50	*
2.	Assam	0.00	48.74	0.00	
3.	Delhi	0.00	19.50	15.0	*
4.	Gujarat	45.75	55.75	60.00	*
5.	Karnataka	11.30	0.00	7.50	*
6.	Madhya Pradesh	13.85	30.00	22.50	*
7.	Maharashtra	0.00	68.75	47.50	*
8.	Odisha	0.00	50.00	0.00	*
9.	Punjab	29.93	39.86	25.00	*
10.	Rajasthan	100.00	504.00	283.75	*
11.	Uttar Pradesh	8.00	0.00	0.00	*

* No fund has so far been released to NGOs during the current financial year (2018-19)..

(vii) Scheme: Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes (DDRS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	826.83	763.14	1101.15	229.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.74	9.64	1.58	0.00
3.	Assam	88.92	94.01	88.98	15.08
4.	Bihar	62.03	25.16	80.58	12.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.49	17.51	24.30	14.90
6.	Delhi	197.81	82.16	196.37	0.00
7.	Goa	8.87	4.89	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	47.24	32.20	58.85	22.41
9.	Haryana	117.94	116.24	119.50	30.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	20.53	24.16	24.84	9.21
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.58	3.25	0.68	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	2.45	0.94	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	77.52	96.73	83.86	16.93
14.	Kerala	362.25	446.16	574.32	220.33
15.	Madhya Pradesh	132.69	99.75	148.04	49.94
16.	Maharashtra	141.47	221.47	321.64	20.97
17.	Manipur	284.38	270.91	448.30	108.48

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
18.	Meghalaya	45.86	65.16	23.21	35.08
19.	Mizoram	11.25	7.38	9.44	4.18
20.	Nagaland	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	445.10	329.31	526.93	43.80
22.	Punjab	46.23	68.95	86.58	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	139.18	136.12	188.63	74.99
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	234.29	98.77	216.42	122.16
26.	Tripura	1.00	12.09	2.84	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	550.16	376.19	557.57	113.51
28.	Uttarakhand	41.47	28.01	26.52	4.34
29.	West Bengal	304.34	361.66	384.90	109.35
30.	Telangana	750.13	700.88	685.37	221.25
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	14.83	7.16	18.36	12.08
	Total	5018.99	4500.00	5999.77	1491.85

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I have to make an announcement, please listen to that.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

**Function to confer outstanding
Parliamentarian Award**

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Tomorrow at 6 P.M., a function to confer the outstanding Parliamentarian Award

will be held at 6.00 p.m. in the Central Hall of Parliament House, New Delhi. Hon. President will give away the award. Hon. Vice-President and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, and Hon. Prime Ministers will attend the function and address the dignitaries. All of you are requested to attend and grace the function of awarded Members of Parliament with your presence.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Notice of Adjournment Motion has been received on various subjects. However, I have disallowed the Noticed because those matters can be raised on other occasions.

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal for the year 2015-2016.
- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the wounding of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, for the year 2015-2016.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9451/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendments Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 588 (E) in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2018 under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 9452/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

1. Memorandum of Understanding between the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited

and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9453/16/18]

2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9454/16/18]

3. Memorandum of Understanding between the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9455/16/18]

4. Memorandum of Understanding between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9456/16/18]

5. Memorandum of Understanding between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9457/16/18]

6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Projects and Development India Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9458/16/18]

7. Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9459/16/18]

8. Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals,

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9460/16/18]

9. Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Insecticides Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9461/16/18]

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 each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

1. Memorandum of Understanding between the NBCC (India) Limited and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9462/16/18]

2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9463/16/18]

3. Memorandum of Understanding between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9464/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following papers:—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment Rules, 2018) (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 16/5/2014/HP-I/Estt./2755 to 2756 in Delhi Gazette dated 17th May 2018 under sub-section (2) of section 146 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 9465/16/18]

- (2) A copy of the Vice-President's Pension, Housing and other Facilities (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 487(E) in Gazette of

India dated 7th July, 2018 under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 9466/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the President's Pension (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 488(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2018 under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the President's Enrolments Pension Act, 1951.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 9467/16/18]

- (4) A copy of the Governor's Allowances and Privileges (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 486(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Governors (Enrolments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982 to get with a corrigendum thereto published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 546(E) dated 12th June, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9468/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2947(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2018 adding the name of "Al-Quida" in Indian Sub-Continent (AQIS) and all its Manifestations at serial no. 28 of the First Schedule of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and for adding the name of "Islamic State in Khorasan Province (7SKP)/ISIS vilayat Khorasan/Islamic State of Iraq and the Sham-Khorasan (ISIS-K)" at Serial No. 38 of the First Schedule of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 under sub-section (5) of section 35 of the said Act.

[Place in Library, See No. LT 9469/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Speaker Madam, I beg to lay the following papers on the table on behalf of Shri Parshottam Rupala.

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 3 of the

Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Fertiliser (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) Second Amendment Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.1323(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2018.
 - (ii) S.O.1391(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018 notifying the Fertilizer (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) Order, 1985.
 - (iii) S.O.1392(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018 notifying the specifications in respect of the provisional fertilizer Phosphogypsum to be manufactured in India for a period of three years from the date of publication of the notification.
 - (iv) S.O.3264(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2018 notifying seven companies for bulk sale of City Compost under Fertiliser Control Order.
 - (v) The Fertiliser (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) Third Amendment Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.3265(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2018.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9470/16/18]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:
- (i) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (First Amendment) Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.1248(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2018.
 - (ii) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Second Amendment) Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.1873(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th May, 2018 together with two corrigenda thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 2059(E) dated 24th May, 2018 and No. S.O.1930(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 16th May, 2018.

- (iii) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Third Amendment) Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O. 2286(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2018.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9471/16/18]
- (3) A copy of the Protection of Plant varieties and Farmer's Rights (Community Award from the Gene Fund) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 391(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2018 under Section 97 of Protection of Plant varieties and Farmer's Rights Act 2001.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9472/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): Speaker Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following papers:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the making of Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu, Chennai for the year 2011-2012.
2. Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9473/16/18]
3. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Social Welfare Centre, Thrissur for the year 2010-11, 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Social Welfare Centres Thrissur for the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2014-2015.
- (4) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay

in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9474/16/18]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Association for the Blind, Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Association for the Blind, Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9475/16/18]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Hanuman Prasad Poddar Andh Vidyalaya, Varanasi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shir Hanuman Prasad Yadav Andh Vidyalaya, Varanasi, for the year 2010-2011.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9476/16/18]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Voluntary Organization of Rural Development Society, Hyderabad, for the years 2011-2012 and 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Voluntary Organization of Rural Development Society, Hyderabad, for the years 2011-2012 and 2013-2014.

(10) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions)

showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9477/16/18]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Voluntary Organization of PAWMENCAP (Parents' Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Persons), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the PAWMENCAP (Parents' Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Persons), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-2014.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9478/16/18]

(13) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9479/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHIV PRATAP SINGH SHUKLA): Madam, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House:—

(1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9480/16/18]

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 2017-

- 2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9481/16/18]
- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9482/16/18]
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9483/16/18]
- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9484/16/18]
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9485/16/18]
- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9486/16/18]
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9487/16/18]
- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9488/16/18]
- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9489/16/18]
- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank of India for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9490/16/18]
- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9491/16/18]
- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9492/16/18]
- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9493/16/18]
- (xv) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9494/16/18]
- (xvi) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9495/16/18]
- (xvii) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9496/16/18]
- (xviii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9497/16/18]

- (xix) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9498/16/18]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the IDBI Bank, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018 under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9499/16/18]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (A) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (Voluntary winding up of IIBI to the Equity shareholders), Kolkata, for the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018.
- (ii) Liquidator's Report on the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (Voluntary winding up of IIBI to the Equity shareholders), Kolkata, for the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9500/16/18]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and activities of the State Bank of India for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 as amended by Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985 and subsection (3) of Section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 as amended by Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9501/16/18]
- (5) A copy of Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Salary and Allowances Payable to and other Terms and Conditions of Service of, Chairperson and Whole-time Members) Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.987(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2017 under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9502/16/18]
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) S.O.1402(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
- (ii) Notification No. 31/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 5th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (iii) S.O.1598(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
- (iv) Notification No. 33/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 19th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (v) S.O.1779(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on

- Edible Oils, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
- (vi) Notification No. 35/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 3rd May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (vii) S.O.1918(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
- (viii) Notification No. 43/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 17th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (ix) S.O.2204(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
- (x) Notification No. 49/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 7th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xi) S.O.2425(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on
- Edible Oils, Brass Scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
- (xii) Notification No. 54/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 19th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xiii) Notification No. 55/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 21st June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xiv) S.O.3148(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
- (xv) Notification No. 60/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 5th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xvi) The Customs Brokers Licensing Regulations, 2018 Published in Notification No. G.S.R.451(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvii) The Customs (Furnishing of Information) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1512(E) in Gazette of India

- dated 14th December, 2017 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xviii) S.O.3886(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 40/2012-Cus.(N.T.), dated 2nd May, 2012.
- (xix) G.S.R.1589(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in three notifications, mentioned therein.
- (xx) G.S.R.13(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/97-Cus.(N.T.), dated 2nd April, 1997.
- (xxi) G.S.R.20(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 82/2017-Cus.(N.T.), dated 24th August, 2017.
- (xxii) G.S.R.21(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 92/2017-Cus.(N.T.), dated 28th September, 2017.
- (xxiii) G.S.R.293(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 82/2017-Cus.(N.T.), dated 24th August, 2017.
- (xiv) G.S.R.294(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 92/2017-Cus.(N.T.), dated 28th September, 2017.
- (xxv) G.S.R.295(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 80/2010-Cus.(N.T.), dated 9th September, 2010.
- (xxvi) The Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.296(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxvii) The Pre-notice Consultation Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.329(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxviii) The Bill of Entry (Electronic Integrated Declaration and Paperless Processing) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.447(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxix) The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.448(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxx) G.S.R.445(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding appointing Officers, mentioned therein, of Customs for purpose of carrying out Audit under Section 99A of the said Act.

- (xxxi) The Customs Audit Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.484(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxxii) G.S.R.299(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the notifications, mentioned therein.
- (xxxiii) G.S.R.604(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide the tariff concession for implementation of Fourth Round of Asia Pacific Trade Agreement concessions to the goods of the description specified in column (3) of the Table hereto annexed and falling under the Chapter and this notification shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of July, 2018.
- (xxxiv) G.S.R.250(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017 Cus., dated 30 June, 2017
- (xxxv) G.S.R.200(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 69/2011 Cus., dated 29th July, 2011.
- (xxxvi) G.S.R.350(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30 June, 2017.
- (xxxvii) G.S.R.470(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30th June, 2017.
- (xxxviii) G.S.R.562(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30 June, 2017.
- (xxxix) G.S.R.578(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30 June, 2017.
- (xl) G.S.R.342(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the notifications, mentioned therein.
- (xli) G.S.R.343(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 7/2018-Customs, 8/2018 Customs, 19/2018-Customs and 20/2018-Customs all dated 02.02.2018.
- (xlii) G.S.R.621(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 27/2011-Cus., dated 1st March, 2011.
- (xliii) G.S.R.651(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th July, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 82/2017-dated 27th October, 2017.
- (xliv) G.S.R.1486(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2018 together

with an explanatory memorandum making certain regarding non-levy of additional duty of customs on import of jute and jute products falling under heading 5310 and 6305 of the first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, when Imported from Nepal, during the period from 17th July, 2015 to the 15th December, 2016.

- (xiv) G.S.R.648(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30 June, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9503/16/18]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:-

- (i) G.S.R.223(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of "Sulphonated Naphthalene Formaldehyde" originating in or exported from China PR at the specified rates for a period of five years from the date of issuance, i.e. 13th March, 2018.
- (ii) G.S.R.232(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Ofloxacin' originating in or exported from China PR at the specified rates for a period of three years in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
- (iii) G.S.R.241(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind notification No.

48/2012-Customs (ADD) dated 8th October, 2012, which was further extended upto and inclusive of the 7th October, 2018, on imports of 'Melamine' originating in or exported from European Union, Iran, Indonesia and Japan, in pursuance of the final findings in sunset review investigation of the Designated Authority.

- (iv) G.S.R.247(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Metaphenylene Diamine' originating in or exported from China PR, for a period of one year, that is upto and inclusive of the 21st March, 2019 in pursuance of initiation of sunset review by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties.

- (v) G.S.R.248(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to order for provisional assessment in the matter of initiation of New Shipper Review under Rule 22 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping duty on dumped articles and for determination of injury) Rules, 1995, for determination of individual dumping margin for exports by M/s KuitunJinjiang Chemical Industries Co. Ltd (Producer) through Foshankaisino building Material Co. Ltd. (Exporter) in the case of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of 'Melamine' originating in or exported from China PR.

- (vi) G.S.R.249(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy of definitive anti-dumping duty on import of "Dimethylacetamide"

- originating in or exported from China PR and Turkey for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties.
- (vii) G.S.R.259(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of "Resorcinol' originating in or exported from China PR and Japan for a period of three years in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties.
- (viii) G.S.R.260(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy of definitive anti-dumping duty on import of anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of "Monoisopropylamine' or MIPA originating in or exported from China PR, for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties.
- (ix) G.S.R.246(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend the notification No. 3/2013-Customs (ADD), dated the 26.03.2013, so as to extend definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Flat Base steel wheel' originating in or exported from China PR.
- (x) G.S.R.276(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "jute products viz Jute Yarn/Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessian fabric and Jute Sacking bags", originating in or exported from Bangladesh by M/s. Natural Jute Mill (Producer/Exporter) [Bangladesh] and M/s Kreation Global, LLC, USA (Exporter/Trader) [Bangladesh] into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed vide Notification No. 1/2017-Customs (ADD), dated the 5th January, 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (xi) G.S.R.287(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on Veneered Engineered Wooden Flooring, originating in or exported from China PR, Malaysia, Indonesia and the European Union shall be effective for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the dated of-publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (xii) G.S.R.344(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding termination of New Shipper Review by Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD), the Notification 18/2018-Customs (ADD) dated the 06.04.2018 seeking to rescind the notification No. 8/2017-Customs (ADD), dated 15.03.2017 so as to provide that Anti-dumping duty imposed under the notification No. 33/2013-Customs (ADD) dated the 31.12.2013 will apply to imports from all the concerned producers/exporters without any change, including those imports which were assessed provisionally pending finalization of New Shipper review

- initiated by DGAD vide notification No. 15/5/2016-DGAD(NSR 1/2017) dated the 09.02.2017
- (xiii) G.S.R.345(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of "Phosporus Pentoxide" originating in or exported from China PR and imported into India at the specified rates for a period of five years form the date of Issuance, i.e. 06.04.2018.
- (xiv) G.S.R.359(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on import of "Fishnet" or "Fishing Net" originating from China PR and Bangladesh for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier).
- (xv) G.S.R.377(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty, imposed on imports of Soda Ash originating in or exported from Russia and Turkey under Notification No. 8/2013-Customs (ADD), dated the 18.04.2013 for a further period of one year (i.e. 16.04.2019) or till the conclusion of the sunset review investigations initiated by the Designated Authority vide initiation notification No. 07/04/2018-DGAD dated the 16th April, 2018, whichever is earlier.
- (xvi) G.S.R.382(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Glassware' originating in or exported from China PR and Indonesia.
- (xvii) G.S.R.392(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on import of 'Methyl Ethyl Ketone' on MEK originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, South Africa and Taiwan for a period of three years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties dated 1.2.2018.
- (xviii) G.S.R.428(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessian fabric and Jute Sacking bags", originating in or exported from Bangladesh by M/s. Roman Jute Mills Ltd. (Producer/Exporter) and M/s SMP International, LIC, USA (Exporter/Trader) into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed vide Notification No. 1/2017- Customs (ADD), dated the 5th January, 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (xix) G.S.R.442(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend 17/2018-Customs (ADD) dated 27th March, 2018 so as to insert an explanation to define the "Veneered Engineered Wooded Flooring" in the said notification,

- (xx) G.S.R.452(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty, Imposed on imports of Peroxosulphates (Persulphate) originating in or exported from China PR under Notification No. 11/2013-Customs (ADD), dated the 16.05.2013 for a further period of one year (i.e. 14.05.2019).
- (xxi) G.S.R.460(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on " Ceramic Rollers", originating in or exported from China PR, and shall be effective for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (xxii) G.S.R.498(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on Imports of 'Saturated Fatty Alcohols' originating in or exported from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand at the specified rates for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties.
- (xxiii) G.S.R.499(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 44/2017-Customs (ADD) date the 12th September, 2017, as to incorporate corrigendum issued by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties in the matter of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Ammonium nitrate' originating in or exported from Russia, Indonesia, Georgia and Iran at the specified rates for a period of five years.
- (xxiv) G.S.R.514(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "Jute products viz Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single). Hessian fabric and Jute Sacking bags", originating in or exported from Bangladesh or Nepal by M/s Janta Jute Mills Ltd. (Producer) into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed vide Notification No. 1/2017-Customs (ADD), dated the 5th January, 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (xxv) G.S.R.515(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "Jute products viz Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single). Hessian fabric and Jute Sacking bags", originating in or exported from Bangladesh or Nepal by M/s Aman Jute Fibrous Ltd. (Producer) and M/s IB Jute Corporation (Exporter/Trader) into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed vide Notification No. 1/2017-Customs (ADD), dated the 5th January, 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (xxvi) G.S.R.522(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum

- seeking to rescind notification No. 51/2012-Customs (ADD), dated the 3rd December, 2012, which was further extended upto and inclusive of the 3rd June, 2018, imposing Anti-Dumping Duty on imports of 'Digital Offset Printing Plates' originating in or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the final findings in sunset review investigation of the Designated Authority.
- (xxvii) G.S.R.523(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose revised anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydrogen Peroxide originating in or exported from Bangladesh, Taiwan, Korea RP, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand by amending the notification No. 28/2017-Customs (ADD) dated 14th June, 2017 in pursuance of the final finding notification No. 14/3/2015 DGAD dated 17th April, 2018 of Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (xxviii) G.S.R.259(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Resorcinol originating in or exported from China PR and Japan for a period of three years in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties.
- (xxix) G.S.R.585(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide for provisional assessment of new/unused pneumatic tyres, originating in, or export from People's Republic of China by M/s Shandog Haohua Tire Co. Ltd. (Haohua)(Producer) and exported through Guangzhou Exceed Industrial Technology Co. Ltd. (exported) or H.K. Trade Wing Trading Limited (exporter) till the final findings of New Shipper Review in this regard are received.
- (xxx) G.S.R.357(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th April 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum directing that the first schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall be amended, mentioned therein.
- (xxxi) G.S.R.475(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum directing that the first schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall be amended, mentioned therein..
- (xxxii) G.S.R.577(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the tariff rate on goods in chapters 7, 8, 28, 38, 72 and 73 in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (xxxiii) G.S.R.245(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (xxxiv) G.S.R.620(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on import of "High Tenacity Polyester Yarn", originating from China PR for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier).
- (xxxv) G.S.R.645(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th July, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum

seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on import of "Grinding Media Balls" (excluding Forged Grinding Media Balls), originating in or exported from China PR and Thailand and imported into India at the specified rates based on the final findings in sunset review investigation of the Designated Authority, Director General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties for a period of five years from the date of imposition of anti-dumping duty, i.e. 13th July, 2018 from China PR for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier).

- (xxxvi) G.S.R.646(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th July, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 36/2012-Cus.,(ADD) dated 16th July, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9504/16/18]

- (8) A copy of the Money-laundering (maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.456(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2018 under section 74 of the Money Laundering Act, 2002 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9505/16/18]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:-

- (i) G.S.R.306(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe the due date for quarterly furnishing of form GSTR-1 for those taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto ₹ 1.5 crore.
- (ii) G.S.R.307(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe the due date for furnishing

of form GSTR-1 for those taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto ₹ 1.5 crore.

- (iii) G.S.R.308(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of date for filing the return in form GSTR-6.
- (iv) G.S.R.309(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of due date for filing of application for refund under Section 55 by notified agencies.
- (v) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.378(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R.450(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive the late fee for form GSTR-3B.
- (vii) G.S.R.462(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the due date for filing of form GSTR-3B for the month of April, 2018.
- (viii) G.S.R.503(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to notify NACIN as the authority for conducting the examination for GST Practitioners under rule 83(3) of the CGST Rules, 2017.
- (ix) G.S.R.517(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the due date for filing of form GSTR-6 for the months from July, 2017 till June, 2018.

- (x) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.549(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xi) G.S.R.550(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to specify goods which may be disposed off by the proper officer after its seizure.
- (xii) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.574(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xiii) G.S.R.594(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt payment of tax under section 9(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 till 30.09.2018.
- (xiv) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.611(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xv) G.S.R.504(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 4/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9506/16/18]
- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017.
- (i) G.S.R.595(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt payment of tax under section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 30.09.2018.
- (ii) G.S.R.506(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 4/2017 Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9507/16/18]
- (11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:—
- (i) G.S.R.596(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt payment of tax under section 7(4) of the UTGST Act, 2017 till 30.09.2018.
- (ii) G.S.R.470(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No.G.S.R.315(E) dated 31st March, 2018 *w.e.f.* 25.05.2018.
- (iii) G.S.R.471(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No.G.S.R.319(E) dated 31st March, 2018 *w.e.f.* 25.05.2018.
- (iv) The Goods and Services Tax Settlement of Funds (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.524(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R.315(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to notify that irrespective of the value of consignment, no-e-way bill shall be required to be generated where

- the movement of goods commences and terminates within Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (vi) G.S.R.316(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to notify that irrespective of the value of consignment, no-e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- (vii) G.S.R.317(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to notify that irrespective of the value of consignment, no-e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (viii) G.S.R.318(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to notify that irrespective of the value of consignment, no-e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within Union Territory of Daman & Diu.
- (ix) G.S.R.319(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to notify that irrespective of the value of consignment, no-e-way bill shall be required to be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within Union Territory of Lakshadweep.
- (x) G.S.R.463(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No.G.S.R.316(E) dated 31st March, 2018 *w.e.f.* 25.05.2018.
- (xi) G.S.R.464(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No.G.S.R.317(E) dated 31st March, 2018 *w.e.f.* 25.05.2018.
- (xii) G.S.R.465(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No.G.S.R.318(E) dated 31st March, 2018 *w.e.f.* 25.05.2018.
- (xiii) G.S.R.505(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 4/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9508/16/18]
- (12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985:—
- (i) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Amendment Order, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.186(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.187(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) S.O.821(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum declared U-47700 and Butyrfentanyl as 'manufactured drug', and added 4-Methylethcathinone, Ethylone, Pentedrone, Ethylphenidate, Methiopropamine, MDMB-CHMICA,

5F-APINACA, XLR-11 and Catha Edulis (Dry Chat or Mira Leaves Dry Chat Edulis) and salts and preparations thereof to the list of psychotropic substances mentioned in the Schedule of the NDPS Act.

- (iv) S.O.822(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum notified the 'small quantity' and 'commercial quantity' of the aforementioned narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so that enforcement agencies can take action against illicit manufacture/use/movement of this substance.

- (v) S.O.823(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum declaring the substances, salts and preparations, mentioned therein, to be manufactured drugs.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9509/16/18]

- (13) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R.340(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification Nos. 11/2017-Central Excise dated 30.06.2017, 10/2018-Central excise 11/2018-Central excise, 12/2018-Central excise and 13/2018-Central excise, all dated 02.02.2018.

- (ii) G.S.R.341(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind notification Nos. 7/2018-Central excise and 8/2018-Central excise, both dated 02.02.2018 all dated 06.04.2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9510/16/18]

- (14) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.491(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 25th May, 2018,

together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 89/2017-Cus.,(N.T.) dated 21st September, 2017 under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9511/16/18]

- (15) A copy of the Order No. F. No. 462/02/2018-Cus V (Ad-hoc Exemption Order No. 01 of 2018) (Hindi and English versions) dated 6th July, 2018, regarding request from the Government of Haryana for Exemption of Customs duty on import of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) procured through UNICEF, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9512/16/18]

- (16) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) The Income-tax (25th Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1527(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2017, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) The Tax Return Preparer (Amendment) Scheme, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.44(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2018, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.171(E) dated 16th February, 2018.

- (iii) The Income tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.176(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iv) G.S.R.221(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1660(E) dated 22nd June, 2015.

- (v) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No.

S.O.1517(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.352(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) The Income-tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.2087(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) S.O.2413(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2018 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1790(E) dated 5th June, 2017

(ix) The Income-tax (7th Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.647(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9513/16/18]

(17) A copy of the Rules of Determination of Origin of Goods under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (formerly known as the Bangkok Agreement) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.603(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum under Section 10 of Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9514/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:—

(1) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Inspector (General Duty) Group 'B' Non-Gazetted post

Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.116 in Gazette of India dated 19th April, 2018.

(2) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Communication Service (Group 'B' and 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.128 in weekly Gazette of India dated 28th April, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9515/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2015-2016.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9516/16/18]

(3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9517/16/18]

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 a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) The Sugar Price (Control) Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.2345(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2018.
- (2) S.O.2346(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2018 directing that no producer of sugar shall sell or agree to sell or otherwise dispose off or deliver or agree to deliver white sugar or refined sugar in the domestic market or remove white sugar or refined sugar from the godowns of the factory in which it is produced for sale in the domestic market at a rate below rupees twenty-nine per kilogram till further orders.
- (3) S.O.2347(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2018 directing that every producer producing sugar by vacuum pan process shall hold such quantity of white sugar or refined sugar at the end of each month as may be specified by the Central Government for each month.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9518/16/18]

12.04 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 9th March, 2018 had adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st

May, 2018 and ending on the 30th April, 2019, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the members of the house to serve on the said Committee.”

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that as a result of the election process initiated pursuant to the above Motion, six Members of Rajya Sabha were duly elected to the said Committee and their names were communicated to the Lok Sabha through a Message dated 22nd March, 2018 from the Rajya Sabha. As intimated therein, the election process to fill up the remaining one vacancy having been completed during the current Session, Shri C.M. Ramesh, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to be a member of the Committee.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 9th March, 2018 had adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

“That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2018 and ending on the 30th April, 2019, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that as a result of the election process initiated pursuant to the above Motion, seven Members of Rajya Sabha were duly elected to the said Committee and their names were communicated to the Lok Sabha through a Message dated 22nd March, 2018 from the Rajya Sabha. As intimated therein, the election process to fill up the remaining three vacancies having been completed during the current Session, the following three members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Tiruchi Siva
2. Shri Veer Singh

3. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem'

12.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS
49th to 52nd Reports

[English]

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (Krishnagiri): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:-

- (1) Forty-ninth Report on the subject 'Assam Gas Cracker Project' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
 - (2) Fiftieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty first Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Freight Subsidy Policy' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
 - (3) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty fifth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
 - (4) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
-

12.05 ½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

[English]

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st**

Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

12.06 hrs

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare****

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): Madam, I beg to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in the Library. See No. LT9519/16/18

** Laid on the Table and also placed in the Library. See No. LT9520/16/18

12.07 hrs

MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE
ON CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL,
2016-EXTENSION OF TIME

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): I beg to move the following motion:-

“That this House do extend time for presentation of Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the winter session, 2018.”

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 up to the First day of the last week of the Winter Session, 2018.”

The motion was adopted.

12.07 ½ hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS-(2018-2019)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): On behalf of Shri Piyush Goyal, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants-First Batch for 2018-19.

12.08 hrs

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS-(2015-2016)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): On behalf of Shri Piyush Goyal, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants for 2015-16.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Listen to me once. First you take your seat. I do not understand, you must be having the papers regarding the business of the House, Gaurav Ji, please have a look on that. You already know this fact that I will look towards you only when all the papers are laid. I will allow you if there is anything objectionable in laying the papers.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Adhir Ranjan Ji, please take your seat. You know all these things, even your notices are often lying on my Table, I am allowing everyone for one hour even in the late hour daily. I never disallowed anybody to speak on the subjects. Even then you are hurting your throat by shouting and you are also compelling me to shout like this, why do you do so? You are also a senior Member, I was telling you to take your seat. I will see you after the paper is laid, I do not deny you.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing goes as per of you wish. You all are senior Members, list of business is delivered to you. See the number whether the paper was laid or not. Why do you make all the shouting. Now Chandumajra Ji, you may speak.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: He is speaking good thing, let him speak.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam Speaker, today is the martyrdom day of Shaheed Udham Singh Ji. It is known to all that Shaheed Udham Singh scarified his life for the cause of the country and took revenge by killing General Michael Dyer in London who was responsible for the murder of more than two thousand innocent people in Jallianwala Bagh.

This is the fact and even the historians say that if Shaheed Udham Singh Ji had not shot him dead by visiting Britain it would have taken further more 100 years in achieving freedom of our country. Today is the martyrdom day of Shaheed Udham Singh, so I wish that the whole House should give respect to such a great martyr on the day of his martyrdom. The second thing I would like to say is that the Portrait of Shaheed Udham Singh should be installed on a respectable place in Parliament gallery. I would extend my thanks to the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs for visiting Amritsar and installing statue of Shaheed Udham Singh at the gate of Jallianwala Bagh as the next year it is going to be 100 years since the Jallianwala Bagh massacre happened there. I, therefore, request you that his portrait should be installed in Parliament House and the whole House should pay their respects to him.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri N.K. Premachandran, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Innocent, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Shri Dhananjay Mahadik, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Nishikant Duby, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra. We are associating ourselves with him. The whole House is also associated with it. We always pay homage to all the martyrs once in a year.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The subject regarding NRC was over yesterday. The Minister of Home Affairs had given the full reply over the issue. Is there anything apart from this? ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will not allow shouting as the subject was over yesterday.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, please allow me one minute. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Not on NRC.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, yesterday we discussed in the House that 40 lakh names have been eliminated from the National Register of Citizens furnished in Assam. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Same was over yesterday. [ENGLISH] We discussed it yesterday.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: We had protested against it. The Chief Minister said that this is part of the 'divide and rule' policy of the Centre. This will lead to displacement of people. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Yesterday, we had discussed it and I allowed all of you to say something and the Home Minister gave his reply. Every day, the same subject will not be there. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Md. Badhruddoza Khan, please you speak.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You take your seat. You were not present yesterday, so would you shout today? It does not happen so, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You speak. Yes, do speak.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan you take your seat for a minute. Gaurav Ji, take your seat. I have already given the ruling. Yesterday, I allowed to speak on this subject and now it is over.

[English]

Every day, it cannot be like that. Only Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan's statement will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (Murshidabad):
Hon. Speaker Madam, I have a very old demand of my constituency regarding railway line from Berhampore to Krishnanagar via Islampur, Domkal, Jalangi and Karimpur. Lakhs and lakhs of people are living there without any railway connectivity. ...*(Interruptions)* They are losing jobs; they are losing opportunity of selling their vegetables; they are losing the benefit of doctors' services and patients are suffering. So, I once again I raise this demand in this Parliament.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.14 hrs

At this stage, Shri Gaurav Gogoi and Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury came and stood on the floor near the Table

I have met with the Minister also regarding the estimate of the work. The Minister told me, "I will give you railway line; give me land." There is huge problem of land in West Bengal. How can we give him land? ...*(Interruptions)* I would request the Minister to consult with the State Government and give us the new railway line in my area. People are suffering a lot as no railway connectivity is there. Madam, I request you to look into this matter and do something about this railway line.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You please go back to your seat, it will not do.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You were not present yesterday, so, why would we face it today? It will not do.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.15 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury went back to his seat.)

SHRI GEORGE BAKER (Nominated): Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity to speak in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You please speak clearly.

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, you may interrupt the House if you are to do so, but this is not fair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

HON. SPEAKER: Only Shri George Baker's statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE BAKER: Coming from Bengal, I should like to express my gratitude to the people of Bengal for the love and affection they have given me for the last 40 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

I feel it is my bounden duty to expose in this House those who are hiding behind the name of federalism and democracy and indulging in dictatorship in the State of West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* We are finding that invariably whenever there is any election, there is no democratic process at all; people are not allowed to go and file their nominations. ...*(Interruptions)* They are not even allowed to go and vote. At the same time, these are the people who shout and scream about democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*

Are they being democratic by not allowing my voice? They are not being democratic. ...*(Interruptions)* The torture

* Not recorded

that has been going on all over Bengal and even in the hills of north Bengal, where people are living in terror and hiding in the jungles because they are being persecuted by the so-called law and order administration in the State of West Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would request Madam that the entire House remove blinkers from their eyes and put their attention on the State of the poor people of West Bengal who are suffering under a dictatorship. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri George Baker.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (Balasore): Thank you, Speaker Madam. I would like to request you to bring the House to order. ...(*Interruptions*)

We have got one airport for every 70 lakh to 80 lakh population in our country. That is the situation in most parts of the country whereas in Odisha we have just one airport for our 4.2 crore people; the second one is in the pipeline. ...(*Interruptions*)

I have demanded on the floor of the House for the revival of the Rasgobindpur airport, which has been lying abandoned from World War-II. The Biju Patnaik airport in Odisha has registered the highest ever traffic growth of 39.4 per cent in 2017-18 *vis-à-vis* the comparative figure of the previous year. ...(*Interruptions*)

Our Hon. Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik has written to the Civil Aviation Minister for a direct flight between Pune and Bhubaneswar. These are the two cities in the western part and eastern part of our country which are growing phenomenally in IT, education, etc. ...(*Interruptions*) It takes six to seven hours to go from Bhubaneswar to Pune. We can reach London in six hours but it takes six or seven hours to reach Pune. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would urge upon the Union Government for consideration of these two demands. There should be a direct flight immediately operated between Bhubaneswar

and Pune. ...(*Interruptions*) There should also be revival of Rasgobindpur airport, which must happen immediately. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena. ...(*Interruptions*)

12.19 hrs

(*At this stage, Shri Gaurav Gogoi went back to his seat.*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE (Akbarpur): Madam Speaker, today I would like to put my views on a very serious issue before you. Madam, the common citizens of this country while earning their hard money by working hard rely upon either banks or the post offices in rural areas. People of Pipargavan and Vaghara villages in Bidhanu Block of Kanpur Nagar in my Parliamentary Constituency had deposited their hard earnings in post offices there. The Post Master had conducted dishonesty and committed gross irregularities by making wrong entries in the Passbook. Enquiry was conducted and I had also lodged a complaint with the CPMG in this connection. Enquiry was carried out only when all the efforts were made for the same. I brought this matter also to the notice of the Minister of Government of India. In the wake of investigation some of the people have just got back their amount. That officer was sentenced to jail, but now he has been released from the jail. A large proportion of the depositors are still stuck for recovery of their deposits. Whenever I visit my Constituency, I see total chaos for this there; since this is the hard earned money of the poor which is deposited in the post office. I request you to get this hard earned money recovered and give it back to the poor while making intervention therein.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issues raised by Shri Devendra Singh Bhole.

[*English*]

Shri Gaurav Gogoi, you wish to raise an important matter regarding flood in Assam.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, he wishes to change the subject matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: If you are his advocate, give me the Vakalatnama. Why do you do so? Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: He has given a notice of raising the issue of floods in Assam in 'Zero Hour'. He will speak on this subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (Kaliabor): Madam Speaker, if you grant permission, I would like to raise floods issue later. Today, with your kind permission, I would like to speak on the subject over which the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs made his statement yesterday.

HON. SPEAKER: You will speak nothing about the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs. Yesterday his statement was over and whatsoever the stated was in pursuance of the directives of the Supreme Court.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, yesterday I was in my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak. No voice of Assam will be received in Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Voice of Assam will be received, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, you gave me an opportunity to speak; I am thankful to you for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking now? I have given him opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You speak comfortably. In this way confusions are created. Do not do so. You raise your points in a second comfortably. You belong to Assam, that

is why I have given you the opportunity. If you have not to speak on flood. ...* What have I to do?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: It does not happens so. You speak quick.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: If you create such a chaos, you will have no time to speak on floods.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am making him get convinced. You, do not speak. I am making him get convinced properly.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, I sought the time to speak on floods last week and even this week I have sought the time.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you speak.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, this is a very serious issue. First of all, I seek peace and tranquility. I have gone through the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs as well as that of the Chief Minister of the State yesterday. It seems that even today the Union Government and the State Government are not in a position to figure out how many foreign infiltrators are actually residing in Assam despite the fact that one thousand and two hundred crores of rupees were incurred and 5-year-efforts were made by the Government officials to ascertain the exact numbers of these foreign nationals. They are not declaring these numbers as on date. There is a list issued yesterday in which 40 lakh people are missing. Are these all foreign infiltrators? He has not stated so.

HON. SPEAKER: He has not stated so.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, I seek your protection. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs stated that there was no need to be fearful to those 40 lakh people whose names were missing in the list. ...*(Interruptions)* They will submit their claims. ...*(Interruptions)* They have the time.

* Not recorded

...(Interruptions) It means the Government is known to this fact that there are such people who are Indian nationals among these 40 lakh missing persons. That is why they are getting an opportunity to prove their claim and they are getting an opportunity to have time for the same. No foreign national should be given opportunity to have claim and time. I also agree with this fact. It means they has committed mistake and they know very well.

HON. SPEAKER: They have not committed mistake. They will get time again.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, you will be surprised to hear that there are children whose names are excluded from the list.

HON. SPEAKER: He will see all these things, you do not go into the detail.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, I conclude my speech within a minute. Today, there are Hindu-Bengali families who have been the part of Indian family prior to 1971, but their names are missing in the list. ...(Interruptions) There are five sons in a family; out of these the name of one son is missing in the list. ...(Interruptions) There are tribals in Karbi Anglong, Gorkhas are there, they are missing in the list for the reason that they are poor and illiterate.

...(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, the Government's approach has been very weak, casual and ineffective. ...(Interruptions) The Government is taking no responsibility for the mistakes committed yesterday. If is imposing its blame on the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not make such a false statement. Now you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, Registrar General of India. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now you speak on floods. [ENGLISH] you should now speak only on floods.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, our demand is that the Constitutional rights of these 40 lakh people should not be violated. We demand for a Judicial Authority.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rajeev Satav and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Gaurav Gogoi.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Your speech is over. Now Tamradhwaj Sahu I would speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)... *

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: These are the allegations, so I would not allow them to go on record.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: There is nothing like mine and thine in it. Adhir Ranjan Ji, that is not your State.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU (Durg): Madam Speaker, Pearls Group of Companies have been running their business on various schemes in every part of the country since 1983. In continuation with this, the said company was running a real estate business (land sale-purchase) in the name of PACL also in Chhattisgarh since 1996 and it was going timely returns to the investors on its own terms and conditions. People from every quarter were making investment by putting their trust in the company. But, as 22nd August, 2014, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) seized all the bank accounts of the company and imposed a ban on its entire

transactions while conducting raids thereon and taking the documents in respect of all the properties in their possession. As a result, returns of the investors were stopped to be released.

P.A.C.L. Company appealed to the Supreme Court against SEBI. The Hon. Supreme Court constituted a committee Chaired by the former Chief Justice of India, Shri R.M. Lodha on 02 February, 2016 and SEBI was directed to return the money of investors by auctioning all the properties of the company under the monitoring of this very committee. But not a single penny has been returned so far to anyone and there is no information about the time by which it is likely to be returned; whereas the assets seized by SEBI are greater than the liabilities the company owes. No action is being taken by the SEBI as well as the Government in the directions of getting the money returned to the investors due to which there is a great resentment among the investors. Their family condition are also not good as they have not got their money back.

I, therefore, would demand that the immediate action may please be taken to get the money returned to the investors.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri Rajeev Satav are permitted to associate with the issues raised by Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Madam Speaker, I am very much thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in 'Zero Hour'.

I would like to inform this House that my parliamentary constituency, Sheohar is a naxal affected area. It is adjoining the Nepal border from where the left extremists and the maoists cross the border and follow naxal activity over there. On account of being affected by naxalism there has been lack of public amenities in Sheohar and no particular pace of development has gained momentum there. Sheohar district is lagging far behind even on date from educational point of view. There are no link roads to the villages. The irrigation system and the numbers of bridges are very less in proportion to requirement of the same there. Various programmes of skill development are affected by naxalism.

My Parliamentary Constituency, Sheohar was receiving Special Central Assistance on account of being affected by naxalism. However, through the Union Government on 'Aakankshi Zila Karyakram' was launched for the areas affected by naxalism. There are 35 districts covered under the programme. Among these included are Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Aurangabad and Muzaffarpur of Bihar. But, I do not know why Sheohar district has not been included therein, whereas Sheohar is still a naxal-hit district and with the help of Special Central Assistance various schemes for safety and development are being run there. My Parliamentary Constituency has not got justice under the "Aakankshi Zila Karyakram" announced by the Government. Now all the schemes which were being run for safety and development of Sheohar are likely to be affected due to which the extremely backward district of Bihar will become insecured in the hands of the naxalites.

So, I would request the Government, through the House that the naxal hit district Sheohar may be covered by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the districts facing left wing extremism so that the benefits of new schemes like "Aakankshi Zila Karyakram" announced in place of Special Central Assistance could reach Sheohar district as usual.

Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Rama Devi.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Madam Speaker, the Kachcha and the dilapidated houses in Jalaun, Garantha, Bhognipur of my Parliamentary Constituency Jalaun particularly in Bundelkhand have collapsed due to heavy rainfall. Kharif crops have been ruined in thousand of acre submerged by rain water there. Several roads have got damaged causing inconvenience to the people there. It is still raining there.

Madam Speaker, I would demand that the Union Government giving relaxation in the rules of 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' should construct houses under the said scheme for the poor whose houses have collapsed and at the same time, financial assistance may be provided to them for the loss of their Kharif crops like millet, pearl

millet, sesamum and green lentil after conducting a survey in this regard.

Thanks.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Dr. Manoj Rajoria are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bharion Pratap Singh Verma.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, you have given me an opportunity to draw attention of the Hon. Members towards a very important subject. This is monsoon session and also the season of monsoon in the country. As the Hon. Member has already made you aware of this fact and you also stated considering the importance of this subject that if the floods have occurred in all the States of the country, the issue is more important. You gave me an opportunity to speak in this very issue for which I am thankful to you.

Today many States of the country like Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Gujarat are affected by flood.

HON. SPEAKER: You have already stated this. Why are you stating it again?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, I would like to submit to you that atleast 70 people have lost their lives during recent days in Uttar Pradesh due to rain and floods. There has been huge loss of life and property and many houses and collapsed. Houses should be provided for their rehabilitation and relief should be given to those families who have lost their lives. Hence, I would like to state only one thing here as this subject is related to the State. NDRF team has visited that place. In Delhi, the people of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are living in the Khadar area of the Yamuna. I would like to say that relief should also be provided to them.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ajay Mishra Teni, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): Madam Speaker, Through you, I would like to raise a question about Jammu and Kashmir. Many of our mothers and sisters who are

workers and helpers in Aaganwadi are on strike for many months. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that Aaganwadi workers and helpers are serving at many places in the State as if they were serving their own families. They teach the children as well as take care of their food and feeds too.

Madam, it is an irony that they not only work as Aaganwadi workers and run Aaganwadi Centres as workers and helpers but also are engaged in Pulse Polio, immunization, election duty, surveys, Aadhar Card and many other schemes under Department of Social Welfare. But the honorarium they get is not adequate enough to run their family. My request is this much only that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir should be directed by the Central Government that the strike by the Aaganwadi workers should be ended by increasing their honorarium. They should be provided adequate honorarium to run their families easily. These are the mothers and sisters who take care of our children. They are on strike for a long time.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Manoj Kajoria and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jugal Kishore.

[English]

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (Shirur): Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your notice two important issues of my Constituency pertaining to the Ministry of Defence. I have been following up these issues with the Ministry of Defence since my first election to the Lok Sabha in the year 2004.

Dighi Magazine Depot is established by Ammunition Factory, Khadaki, District Pune. The Notification by the Ministry of Defence in this regard states that the area within the radius of 1145 metres of the Dighi Magazine Depot is a Restricted Area, that is, it is a Red Zone. It has imposed a ban on the usage of land falling within the radius of 1145 metres. Such a move by the Ministry of Defence has led to the issues that have bearing on the occupants in the said land. There are more than 50,000 houses in Dighi, Bhosari, Moshi and Charholi Villages of Pune District that are affected by this decision of the Ministry of Defence. It is pertinent to mention that in a meeting in the year 2005

with Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation Authorities, District Collectorate Officials and Defence Officials, a draft agreement was reached upon. It stated that the Outer Safety Distance would be reduced to 610 metres. Subsequently, the draft agreement was sent to the Ministry of Defence for their approval by the AFK Kirkee. But no action was taken on the revised draft agreement.

Similarly, the Red Zone issues of Rupinagar, Talawade and DOD Dehu Road are of vital importance. The Central Government has sanctioned for that particular area an SEZ, IT park and BSUP houses by the Central Government. The Central Government had taken permission to build the houses and the houses have already been built. But according to the rules and regulations, those houses, industrial township and MIDC are illegal.

So I would like to request the Hon. Minister and the Ministry to reduce the Outer Safety Distance to 500 metres for both the Red Zones because more than one lakh to 1.5 lakh houses have already been built. No Government facilities are available there because those houses are treated as illegal and they are in the Red Zone.

This is a very important matter and I have been following it up since last 14 years. The Government should look into this matter seriously.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Shirang Appa Barne are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao.

DR. RAGHU SHARMA (Ajmer): Madam Speaker, There is a holy Sarovar in world famous Hindu Pilgrim place Pushkar, in my Parliamentary Constituency. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the present pitiable condition of that Sarovar of Pushkar.

Madam, Today sewer water is falling into this Sarovar, drain water is also falling and rain water is also falling. Thousands of devotees come here to take a holy dip in this Sarovar. People who have played with the religious sentiments of the Hindu for the sake of politics are in power here and in Rajasthan also. They are in Municipal Corporation also. *...(Interruptions)* There are stray animals also *(Interruptions)* There is a ban on throwing eatables in

the Sarovar. *...(Interruptions)* But eatables are being thrown, waste is being thrown into it. *...(Interruptions)* Such things are being sold in the open market there. It is a rule there that no construction can be done in the radius of hundred metres. *...(Interruptions)*. But construction work is being done by inviolation of the rules. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, this is the month of Sawan-Kawariyams go there and they take the drinking water for Aachman. It is believed that a man becomes pious by bathing there seeing the plight of this Sarovar, there is resentment among the public. In the work, under taken jointly by the Union Ministry of Tourism and Ajmer Development Authority under the PRASAD scheme corruption has swallowed all the money. *...(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to this corruption bring to your notice and urge the Government to check this corruption. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please speak about its cleaning.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Madam, Anna Sagar Lake is the heart of Ajmer.

HON. SPEAKER: Talk about sanitation and cleanliness.

DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Madam, Sewer water is falling into it. It has been declared as a smart city. Prime Minister has declared Ajmer as a smart city ₹ 1947 crore has been granted for Smart City Mission. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Take your seat, Shri Anto Antony.

*...(Interruptions)... **

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena and Dr. Kulmani Samal are allowed to be associated with the subject raised by Dr. Raghu Sharma.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You should understand why I have stopped your speech. You are a new Member. You should demand for Pushkar, for sanitation. This is why I allowed you to raise this topic and you are not speaking about that. You are talking irrelevant, yet I allowed you to speak. But,

* Not recorded

it is not happening. I allowed you to speak for this much of time because you want cleanliness of the sarovar and other good things.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamthitta): Madam, I would like to request the Government to re-start the *Swavlamban* Health Insurance Scheme which was launched to provide affordable health insurance for persons with disabilities. The Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under the Department of Empowerment of People with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with the New India Assurance Company Limited initiated this Scheme in 2015.

The Scheme of medical assistance up to ₹ 2,00,000 (Rupees two lakh) per annum for persons with disabilities, their spouses and up to two kids. Those persons with disabilities, whose family income was less than ₹ 3,00,000/- per annum, were eligible to subscribe to this Scheme.

According to the Memorandum of Understanding which was signed between the Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and the New India Assurance Company on 21st September, 2015, the Government would bear 90 per cent of the premium and the rest of the 10 per cent of the amount would be collected from policyholder of the Scheme. Thereafter, the Government officially launched the Scheme with much fanfare and publicity. The New India Assurance Company started to enroll people in the Scheme. However, it is learnt that the Government has stopped the payment of the assured premium, as a result, the *Swavlamban* Health Insurance Scheme has become non-functional for the last several months and the subscribers are not getting the financial assistance under the Scheme.

It is a fact that most of the policyholders of the *Swavlamban* Health Scheme are still unaware of the roll back of the Scheme. They get this information only after they get admitted to hospitals. They virtually are on the verge of collapse since the policyholders under this Scheme are financially weak and seek medical assistance with a firm believe that their hospital expenses would be covered by this Scheme. Therefore, the unilateral withdrawal of

the Government from the *Swavlamban* Health Insurance Scheme comes as a blow to the disabled people with a weak economic background. This is an injustice to them. Therefore, I request the Government to kindly restart the *Swavlamban* Health Insurance Scheme.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Innocent Shri M.B. Rajesh, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena and Advocate Joice George are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Anto Antony.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rahul Kaswan, not present.

[English]

SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM (Kancheepuram): Madam, the growth of a country depends on the availability of energy as it is the very vital source for financial growth.

Knowing this, our most honourable leader, Amma, had announced an amount of ₹ 80 crore for upgrading and modernising Kodayar Hydel Power Station and urged the Prime Minister to speed up the process of Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project in my Parliamentary Constituency, Kancheepuram. Tamil Nadu will get non-stop power supply as Cheyyur Power Project will generate 4000 megawatt of power. For every two months, free power for textile sector and free electricity to farmers form part of the people welfare schemes announced by honourable Amma.

The Central Government had announced that Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project will be included in 2017-22 Electricity Plan but till date, there is delay of this project.

Hence, I request the Central Government and the Ministry of Power to sanction funds for the power projects in Tamil Nadu and also to allocate funds for the power generated in Kudankulam Power Plant to Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.R. Sundaram, Dr. J. Jaya Vardhan and Shrimati V. Sathyabama are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati K. Maragatham.

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU (Bilaspur): Madam Speaker, Navodaya Vidyalaya was started in 1985,

under Ministry of Human Resources Development. Today more than six hundred Navodaya Vidyalayas are running throughout the country. Today in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* More than one lac people from rural areas and total around fifteen lac professionals are serving in various parts of the country as Doctors, Engineers, Administrative Officers, Teachers, Army Personnel who have pursued education from Navodaya Vidyalayas. Today around twenty thousand teaching or Non-teaching staff is working there. Eighty per cent of the children in rural areas are studying in these schools and there are boarding schools in rural areas, teachers and non-teaching staff of those schools are not getting the benefits of C.C.S. Pension Scheme, 1972 while Kendriya Vidyalayas are also run by Ministry of Human Resources Development and this Scheme is being implemented there. Thus, employees working in Navodaya Vidyalayas are being harassed in this way. Through you I would like to urge. Hon. Shri Prakash Javadekar Ji and Hon. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley Ji that the benefit of this Scheme should be extended to the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya too.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu.

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (Haridwar): Madam Speaker, the entire Himalayan region of Uttarakhand is a major centre of bio-diversity. This entire area is famous in the world for the production of herbs, forestry and horticulture. Seeds of hybrid varieties should be produced in this area so that seeds could be sent to the entire country. A separate strategy should be made for this Himalayan region so that the herbs could overcome all the diseases of the world. You may have known that when Laxman had become unconscious, Hanuman ji had taken the "Life-saving Sanjeevani Booti" from here to Sri Lanka. I request the Government to ensure an international level research centre for forestry, horticulture and sugarcane production at Haridwar. Alongwith this, a concrete plan should be prepared with a view to increase per hectare production of improved varieties of seeds, fruits and vegetables so that poverty and unemployment of that area could be alleviated. There should be agriculture, horticulture, florticulture, sugarcane production, marketing, nurseries in the Himalayas in which improved

varieties of seeds could be distributed, Training should be imparted to the farmers on different aspects and separate arrangements should be made for marketing. Export capacity should be enhanced so that Uttarakhand and the Himalayas could remove diseases from all over the world.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank.

[English]

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise an important issue regarding vacancies in teaching positions in higher education as well as student-teacher ratio.

According to an All-India Higher Education survey, number of teachers involved in higher education is declining. From 15.2 lakh teachers permanently engaged in higher education in 2015-16, the number has come down to 13.7 lakhs. Especially in Central Universities, as much as 35 per cent of the teaching posts are vacant.

Regarding teacher-student ratio, the global average is that about 30 students got one teacher. In case of United States of America, 14 students got one teacher; in case of China, 16 students got 1 teacher; in case of Brazil, 19 students got 1 teacher; and in case of Russia, 20 students got one teacher. Madam, a high student-teacher ratio means that the teacher is not able to concentrate on the students and so, affecting their educational development. So, I urge upon the Union Minister of Human Resource Development to fill up the vacant posts as early as possible so that the educational development of students is not affected.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adv. Joice George, Dr. P.K. Biju, Dr. A. Sampath, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Innocent and Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri R. Dhruvanarayana.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur): Madam Speaker, I belong to Udaipur, Rajasthan. I would like to

raise the issue of opening the branches of Nationalized banks for the people living there.

Udaipur District is a very important place in terms of 'tourism' Udaipur district has 19 Lok Panchayat Samities, 544 Village Panchayats and divisional headquarters (Sambhag). It is declared as TSP region, and falls under Schedule V. The population of this district is around thirty three lacs. There are 182 branches of nationalized banks which are less in terms of population.

Through you, I urge upon the Government to set up bank branches in Patiya, Kanbai Khairvada Block, Obari of Masaro, Mungada, Dariyavar Block, far flang village Kodra and Gonguda.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Arjun Lal Meena.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK (Raj Mahal): Madam Speaker, attempts are being made to change several provisions of Land Acquisition Act 2001 by the Jharkhand Government. Thus the rights of the Tribals are being violated. Instead of taking consent of 70 percent of the Panchayat only consultant is being done. It is possible to go to the court and the impact of this law on social evaluation studies is being ignored. Such a law exists in Jharkhand State only and no other State has such a law, while Land Acquisition Act 2013 is implemented by the Central Government. In Jharkhand, Land Acquisition Act is followed in accordance with the Fifth Schedule. PESA Act is not being implemented in to in Jharkhand. Millions of tribals and the natives of Jharkhand are being suppressed by the Government of Jharkhand by using Land Acquisition Act and Forest Acts and it is being used arbitrarily to make a handful of wealthy people richer. For this reason, the tribals and the natives of Jharkhand are highly affected. The land of tribals and natives are being acquired in the name of many schemes. People are being displaced in the name of schemes.

It is my appeal to the Government that no tampering should be made with the basic provisions of the Land

Acquisition Act and the CNT, SPT Act and PESA Act should be protected.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, this is one of the important issues and we have moved an Adjournment Motion also. In a bizarre incident, the TRAI Chairman had put out a challenge by making his Aadhar Card public. The hackers are claiming accessing his private information including his phone number, e-mail id etc. This has opened up a serious concern and apprehension among the people regarding the safety and security on the personal information privacy.

Similarly, now, the reports have pointed out that the bank details of thousands of citizens in the country have been compromised through fake banking applications. The hackers have leaked the bank account details through the fake applications of banks like ICICI, HDFC, RBL, etc. It has been reported that the required details for financial transactions, like Card Number, CVV Number, Expiry date, Login User name and Password were available in public. This is a great threat to the financial security and privacy of the citizens in the country.

After putting his number public, users on Twitter were able to dig up the TRAI Chairman's mobile number(s), Gmail and Yahoo addresses, physical address, date of birth and even the frequent flyer number. Multiple bank account numbers have been made public. They have also been able to identify that he uses an iPhone.

Madam, ethical hackers claimed to have the bank account details of TRAI Chairman and they posted it on Twitter. Some users also posted screenshots of sending one rupee to his account through *Aadhaar*-enabled payment service apps. The ability to send money to a person without his consent could expose someone to blackmail, money laundering and other dangers.

However, TRAI Chairman has claimed that hackers could not do any harm to him by getting his *Aadhaar* number and all the information accessed to by hackers

was already in public domain. What is clear from this challenge and response is that if the privacy of citizens and their personal information are not secure, it could lead to financial frauds and mental torture. There is a great chance to misuse it if the *Aadhaar* number got revealed. Already the Supreme Court is looking into the use of Aadhaar number.

The common citizen, who does not have more knowledge about technology and authentication, may easily be trapped by revealing his biometric identify number if it is not secured. One could also be monitored and put under surveillance by robbers.

So, I request the Government to take immediate steps to stop such leakages, because this has become an era of data leakage. But the Government is keeping silent. Therefore, the Government should come forward and take strong against such misuse of personal data. That is the need of the hour.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Mullappally Ramchandran, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Innocent and Shri Rajesh Ranjan are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (Churu): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the policy of the GOI, under which the work of laying new rail lines is being done by the Ministry of Railways. In the last ten years, only two new rail lines have been laid in Rajasthan. New rail lines are laid under the policy of the Government of India. During the last three years, six new surveys have been approved in my Parliamentary Constituency. After every survey, we come to know that R.O.I. of this survey is negative. There is no arrangement for freight service inside Rajasthan. The ROI prepared under the policy which includes the sum of Freight changes and Passenger fare. If there is no freight in Rajasthan, will the people of my constituency not get the facility of trains? Such a survey was conducted for Sajanpur to Taranagar Rail line Tara Nagar is a tehsil headquarter but there is no rail line till today. Many previous Government tried to play politics on it, but no Rail line has been laid there till today. Madam, I request you to frame a new policy

for Rajasthan, under which we work to connect Tehsil headquarters. Nokha Sikar Rail line was announced ten years ago, but no rail line has been laid so far. I would like to state only that the Government should lay rail lines in important headquarters like Taranagar and it should frame new policy for Rajasthan so that people may get the Rail facility.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Manoj Rajoria and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rahul Kaswan.

[English]

PROF. SADHU SINGH (Faridkot): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me time to speak on a very important issue which is being faced by the teachers in Punjab.

Madam, teachers are the creators and they are the *srijaks* of our democratic country and our young people. But the treatment they are getting in schools is not up to the mark.

[Translation]

When we go to school, we find no rooms, no toilets for ladies and no sitting arrangement for teachers in the schools. Under these circumstances, can we expect in such a democratic country that our children will be more conscious and our children will be very good citizens of our country. When I go to my Parliamentary Constituency. [ENGLISH] under MPLAD Scheme, we get a meagre amount. But from this meagre amount, we are supposed to construct school buildings, we are supposed to construct classrooms etc. This is not the proper way of imparting education to our children. So, through this House, I would like to request you to send my message to the Government.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Prof. Sadhu Singh.

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (Kolhapur): Thank you Speaker Madam for allowing me to speak on the subject. Madam Speaker, Hon. Prime Minister had launched an important 'UDAN' Scheme to provide air connectivity to small towns with big cities in 2014-15. I am grateful to the

Government that having been elected since 2014, I have raised this demand four times here to connect Kolhapur to Mumbai. This service was started in 17th April, 2018 and ran smoothly for two months. We used to give 90 per cent bookings and we had also given bookings for next three months but the Deccan Charter which started this service, suddenly stopped the service on 20th of April. No reason was given for this. When we asked, we were told that there was some technical issue.

Madam Speaker, you are aware that Kolhapur is a very prosperous place. Mahalakshmi temple is situated there where lakhs of tourists visit and there is cultural heritage, and good industrial development is also taking place. There is no professionalism in this company. It should be black listed and any other company like Indigo, Spice Jet, Air-Asia and even Government company should be allowed to start Kolhapur-Mumbai service. They need not wait for six months. This service should be started under 'UDAN' Scheme. This is the demand of people from Kolhapur.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Shrirang Appa Barne, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Shri Rajan Vichare, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shri Rajeev Satav and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Dhananjay Mahadik.

Ravneet ji, complete your point in a minute.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Ludhiana): Madam, please give me two minutes time as it is very important matter. Madam, I am grateful to you as you have allowed me to speak.

'Sat Guru Nanak Pargatiya Miti Dhundh Jag Chanan Hoya'.

Madam, we are going to celebrate 550th Prakash Parva of Guru Nanak Devji in 2019. Guru Nanak Devji is known as the greatest pir, prophet and Guru not only in Punjab and Hindustan, but in the entire world. He had spoke in his philosophy- "Keerat Kar" which means one has to earn his livelihood by doing hard work with his hands and not by doing ill deeds. Then he said- 'Vand Chhakna' which means to distribute your hard earned income among the needy people. Then he asked to chant the name of God. If we chant his name and read his preachings. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: We have read about Guru Nanakji.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, it is important to tell in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: All of us know about this.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, we are talking about our first Guru and you should listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: We are listening. It is not like this.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, when Babar attacked Hindustan, Guruji called them 'Jalimo ki Fauj' and called Babar as 'Jabar'. Guru Nank Devji has showed this courage. Today, we talk about Hindu, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. At that time, when Kazi asked the Guruji as to who was better among Hindus and Muslims, he replied that he was better and great whose conduct and deeds were good. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is a point to be kept in mind. Please tell as to what is to be done at 550th 'Prakash Parva'.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, all of us, the Members from Punjab are sitting here and our Government under the leadership of Captain Amarinder Singh is there. Punjab will do whatever is possible in its capacity. Captain Amarinder Singh ji has demanded ₹ 2145 crore from the Central Government for the development of the cities where our Guruji visited and this programme is to be run through out the year. ...*(Interruptions)* Dr. Manmohan Singh Government has released ₹ 1000 crore for Nanded Saheb when Guru Grantha Saheb ji completed its 350th year. Hon. M.P. from Nanded Saheb is sitting here and he can tell about it. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to mention have about Shri Nitish Kumar, Who for Patna Sahib. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You make your demand.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, when 'Prakash Parva' of Shri Guru Govind Singhji was celebrated, he organised a grand programme for all the Sikhs of Punjab. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. You have made your demand. Now complete your speech.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, a High Powered

Committee of Ministers of Central Government should be constituted which should visit Punjab and assess the requirement of funds and reallocate the funds as desired by the Punjab Government in order to celebrate 'Prakash Parva' with great fanfare and this message should go to the entire world.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ravneet Singh.

13.00 hrs

[English]

DR. TAPAS MANDAL (Ranaghat): I want to draw the attention of the Railway Minister, through you Madam, to a long pending demand of the residents of Ranaghat which is my Constituency. The people demand motorable subway under the Railway Station of Ranaghat. But, surprisingly, the Railway Ministry has constructed the subway for pedestrian. That does not serve the purpose of the people of Ranaghat. It is because the railway line divides the Ranaghat into two hubs, Eastern part and the Western part, whereas all public amenities are located in the Western part. People, particularly, the critical patients cannot go to the hospitals speedily due to closure of railway gates.

That is why, the people of Ranaghat demand a motorable subway instead of the pedestrian subway. I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to address this issue and construct a motorable subway for the people of Ranaghat.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I am giving only one minute to each of the Members. I have a long list of speaker. All are requested to complete their points only in a minute.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA (Karauli-Dholpur): Hon. Speaker Madam, I want to raise a very important demand on behalf of Rajasthan. Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project related to irrigation and potable water, which involves a cost of ₹ 3800 crore, is an important demand of 12 districts of Rajasthan. I would like to request you to give it the status of National Project. I would like to request the Hon. Prime

Minister to bring it before the Cabinet and allocate funds for the same. This project would be very beneficial for my Constituency Karauli-Dholpur and particularly to Chambal-Pashna-Joganline project and Gambhir river because it would be the first Project of inter-linking of rivers of any States. The work of linking of Gambhir river would be undertaken under this Chamber-Pashna-Joganline Project in my Parliamentary Constituency.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Manoj Rajoria.

[English]

ADV. JOICE GEORGE (Idukki): Madam, I am raising an important issue concerning the lives of 25 lakh of people in the Central part of Kerala. Kerala is now witnessing an unprecedented incident of heavy rain. Due to which, all dams in the State are filled. In my Constituency, there are 24 major dams and all are filled. The Idukki Arch Dam, which is the largest dam in Asia and it has a storage capacity of 74.5 TMC, has the storage capacity of 2403 feet. Now, it is likely to open all the shutters and people are in the situation of panic and agony. This dam is situated in the downstream of Periyar. The Mullaperiyar Dam is also situated on the Periyar River. That dam is also about to be filled and is about to be opened.

My request, through you, Madam, to the Central Government is that they should intervene in the matter and request the Tamil Nadu State Government to alert the concerned State Government, it is not for the controversy, and provide them all adequate details to alert the people in the downstream to ensure their safety.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Those who want to associate, please give it in writing.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. P.K. Biju, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Innocent, Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Prof. Richard Hay and Shri

M.K. Raghavan are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Adv. Joice George.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Hon. Speaker Madam, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. The incident of rapes involving 39 girls, as destordlye waters as Nirbhya episode has taken place in Muzaffarpur children home in Bihar. The crime that took place is a national shame. On the other hand, patients are fighting for life in N.M.C.H. and are on oxygen, blood is being transfered and are in I.C.U. and at the same place fishes were found to be swimming in I.C.U. ward due to logging. Such is the condition of the Hospitals in Bihar. Humans are crying with pain and fish are swimming, this is a disgrace ...* Murder, loot, rape and death are taking place in 'Sushasan' regime. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to raise the issue of flood water coming in Hospital? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Hon. Speaker, patients are fighting for their lives, lying in I.C.U. and fishes are seen swimming at the some places to rains. Hospitals have turned into a fish market. What could be a greater misfortune then this that the entire hospital has become like a fish market.

DR. SANJEEV BALYAN (Muzaffarnagar): Hon. Speaker Madam, last year National Green Tribunal had passed an order according to which all the diesel vehicles manufactured ten years ago were banned in National Capital Region. Large rural area of Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan falls under N.C.R. This is about 80 per cent rural. About one lakh tractors which are older than ten years are likely to be banned after the order. Through you, I would like to request the Governments that a notification should be issued either by Ministry of Environment or Ministry of Road Transport because there are about one lakh tractors and a tractor has no life. There are some tractors in my Constituency which are 50 years old. I am 46 years old. You can find 50 years old tractors running in Haryana. A farmer can purchase only one tractor in his entire life. Members of Parliament from

Haryana are also sitting here. We demand that tractors or other appliances running on diesel engines which are utilized by farmers, should be kept out of the purviews of this order, so that relief could be provided to the farmers.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki and Naranbhai Kachhadiya are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Sanjeev Balyan.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Madam Speaker with your permission, I want to put three-four major points related to the honor and welfare of our soldiers, in front of the country. The Government is saying that 'one rank one pension' has been implemented. The Government is telling half truth. There is dissatisfaction among them with regard to its draft. This is not a 'one rank one pension', it is a 'one rank seven pensions' because provision of review in every five years has been made. Two pensions in the first year, its errors should be removed.

Second, to open the streets of the Cantonment, the Government has taken a decision to open a civil user gate. We want the decision to be withdrawn. This is related to the morale of our soldiers. Roads in the Cantonment should not be opened for public use.

Third, the increase in the disability pension, widow pension, military service and service pension of the soldiers in the Seventh Pay Commission is inadequate, which has widened the disparity in comparison to others cadres. Let's not allow this disparity to grow. The Government should address this issue.

Fourth, the disparity has also increased in comparison to the civil organization. For example, the grade pay of a soldier is ₹ 2000 and the grade pay of the constable has been increased to ₹ 2200. When the country was liberated in 1947, the army's position was very high. Gradually, this position has come down in comparison to Civil Organizations and the grade pay of Constable has gone up in Seventh Pay Commission. The Government should address this issue. We should meet their organizations. Many organizations are making efforts for the welfare of soldiers. The Government should meet with them and address this issue.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal is permitted to

* Not recorded

associate with the issue raised by Shri Deepender Singh Hooda.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Shriranga Appa Barne ji.

SHRI SHRIRANGA APPA BARNE (Maval): Hon. Speaker, ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Pandharpur Yatra has been completed, now what do you have to say?

SHRI SHRIRANGA APPA BARNE: Hon. Speaker, this is a very important issue. Pandharpur is a place of pilgrimage in Maharashtra, where the temple of Paramatma Pandurang is located. Here pilgrimage taken place on Ashadh and Kartik Mas Ekadashi, which was mentioned by Hon. Prime Minister on July 29 in his 'Man ki Baat'. The Prime Minister said that Pandurang Vari is a wonderful journey in itself. Lakhs of people from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Goa visit this place in Palakhi of Sant Gyaneshwar Maharaj and Sant Tukaram Maharaj from Dehu Alandi. The Hon. Prime Minister had said that all the people of the country should enjoy the Pandharpur Vari.

Hon. Speaker, five to six lakhs of Warakaris come from Dehu to Pandharpur. The number of people who come during Pandharpur Yatra is 10-15 lakhs. People face, a lot of inconsistency in Pandharpur. There is lack of drinking water, sanitation and toilets for the pilgrims. I request the Union Government to provide maximum funds for the improvement of Pandharpur, Dehu and Alandi pilgrimages.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Rajiv Satav, Shri Arvind Sawant, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde and Shri Rajan Vichare are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Shriranga Appa Barne.

SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER (Lalganj): Madam Speaker, You have given me an opportunity to speak in Zero Hour, I thank you for this. I have been elected from Lalganj Lok Sabha, Constituency, District Azamgarh. My area is quite backward. Many people go out from here for education and employment.

Through you, I request the Hon. Railway Minister for a new railway line from Varanasi to Gorakhpur via Lalganj,

Azamgarh, Mubarakpur, Doharighat. This is very important for the development of our area. It has been surveyed, the action plan has been prepared.

Madam Speaker, through you I want to thank the Hon. Prime Minister that he has given Purvanchal a great gift by starting the Purvanchal Express. He is kindly requested to announce the new railway line and give a gift to entire Purvanchal, including Azamgarh. We will always be grateful to him.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Neelam Sonkar.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please allow the Hon. Member to speak. He has been elected for the first time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Madam Speaker, I have been elected in the by-election from Phulpur Parliamentary Constituency, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh with the blessings of the people of Phulpur. IFFCO factory is there in Phulpur. The land of the farmers of Phulpur has been taken to build the factory and thus, the farmers have become landless. Sometimes, there is leakage of ammonia gas and the debris and fumes also come out from the factory, whose side effects have to be faced by the villagers, laborers and their families in and around Phulpur. Officers of IFFCO do not give any jobs to rural laborers living in its vicinity. If a laborer is given the job, then in a short time they make excuses and get them out of the job. Officers of IFFCO hire laborers through contractors from other States and do not give work to the laborers of the neighbouring rural areas, so these laborers are unemployed and they have to go to other districts to take care of themselves and their families. You are requested to take steps for giving work to nearby village laborers in the IFFCO factory.

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT (Jhunjhunu): Madam, thank you for giving me a chance to speak in Zero Hour. Through you, I thank the Hon. an Prime Minister, for giving an option to fly even to the people of small towns under the regional connectivity scheme. My Parliamentary

Constituency is very important. There is such a thing from a strategic point of view, which I can not even express here. Pilani is an educational hub in the area. BITS is a well-known institution, where foreign students are studying. Birla, Goenka, Jhunjhunwala, Poddar, Kadariya, etc., contribute to the country's gross income. Such important districts should be linked with the capital of the country under regional connectivity. I would be very grateful to you for this.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Santosh Ahalawat.

SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR (Maldaha): Madam, North Malda is my Parliamentary Constituency. I want to speak on some important issues of my Constituency. Samsi rail over bridge was sanctioned in the Railway Budget of 2012, but after six years, the work has not started even today. Everyday, people are stranded at the Samsi railway crossing, especially students and patients have to face a lot of trouble. The route *via* Samsi connects the entire Maldaha to North Bengal and Bihar. This is our very old demand and I would like to request the Government, through you, that this work should be started as soon as possible.

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY (Tripura East): Madam, in the year 1997, there happened a political incidence. More than 35000 people who belong to the Bru community had been displaced from Mizoram. They have gone to Assam and also to Tripura but no Government had given them the shelter. The then Left Government had given the shelter. With the help of the Central Government, the young people are now living in the seven camps in very miserable conditions.

Madam, I would like to appreciate the rule of Central Government. They have taken the initiative to repatriate their families. Their population is now about 40,000. The age of the people who have taken birth after 1998 is now 20 or 21. Even now, people are languishing. I would like to appeal to the Central Government to take the initiative. It is just not by involving the Government machineries but also by involving the civil society in Mizoram and Tripura that

the repatriation is done very smoothly, and ensure that the condition of these 40000 people is not deteriorated further.

Therefore, I appeal the Central Government to take immediate action.

[Translation]

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (Kalyan): Hon. Madam Speaker, the incidents of rail fractures are increasing in Mumbai sub-urban railway. More than 80 lakh people travel in Mumbai sub-urban railway everyday. Travelers have to travel by risking lives due to the incidents of continuous rail fractures, The Gangman is responsible for keeping the railway track safe. The number of gangmen working in Mumbai Sub Urban Section is 2030 whereas the total sanctioned posts are 3197. This sub-urban section stretches from Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus to Karjat, Kasara and Panvel stations. In this section, 3458 posts are for safety staff. Of these, only 2758 posts have been filled up and 1867 posts are vacant.

This is playing the lives of the passengers. Recently, during the heavy rains in Mumbai, there was a case of rail fracture near Manakhur station on the Harbor line. Rather than being repaired by the railway authorities, the track was, tied with only a piece of cloth and local trains were run on that track.

Through you, I request the Hon. Minister that strict actions should be taken against such officers and the posts of Gangman and safety staff should be filled up soon.

HON. SPEAKER: Sarvshri Shriranga Appa Barne, Rajan Vichare, Arvind Sawant, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde.

Shri Anurag ji, what do you want to say ?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam Speaker, I want to speak on the same issue which is a very common problem.

I am from a hilly State. Farmers have small holdings over there. The Prime Minister has resolved to double their income. Be it Pradhan Mantri Crop Insurance Scheme, Neem coated urea, irrigation schemes, provision of thousands of crores has been made for these schemes.

But the problem is due to stray animals. Due to the monkey menace many farms are destroyed.

The State Government has arranged 15 to 20 per cent of the money from the income of the temples to prevent these stray and destitute animals from going to the fields. But, the money received from this source is less.

Through you, I request the Central Government that due to the problem of the stray and destitute animals and monkeys the farmers are abandoning farming. More and more funds should be created for them.

HON. SPEAKER: Have you brought the monkeys from Himachal Pradesh to Delhi?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, this place already has a lot of monkeys.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, and Dr. Kirit P. Solanki are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

[English]

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.20 p.m.

13.17 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.21 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-One Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over 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.

(i) Need to revise the pension of bank employees

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): Whether increasing NPA in banks is affecting the former bank employees *i.e.* pensioners. If it is not so, what are the reasons for no increase in their pension even after several pay commissions.

The revision of their pension is absolutely necessary. I hope the Government will do it.

(ii) Regarding provision of houses to differently-abled persons under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Earlier it was decided that 80 per cent of the unmarried differently-abled persons would be provided houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. But the said rule was changed later on and it was decided that 80 per cent of the differently-abled persons would be provided houses under the Yojana. However the said rule has not been updated on the portal as yet. As a result, differently-abled persons in my Parliamentary Constituency are facing difficulties.

(iii) Regarding permanent teachers in Eklavya Model Residential School in Gujarat and additional Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency in Gujarat

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA (Bharuch): Eklavya Model Residential Schools have been set up in the country to promote literacy for social and economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. Lakhs of Scheduled Tribes are acquiring education in Eklavya Model Residential Schools set up in tribal areas of the country. The objective of these schools is to make tribal students capable for job in Government, Non-Government private institutions by imparting them quality education. One has to go through several competitions to get a job in the country. It is necessary to have qualified, efficient and trained teachers to impart quality education and

* Treated as laid on the Table.

high level education to the students of Scheduled Tribes communities. The Government is not able to achieve its target in several States particularly in Gujarat due to lack of permanent teachers in Eklavya Model Residential Schools. An announcement has been made in the Budget to increase the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools. We are grateful to the Government for this. There are three Eklavya Model Residential Schools in my Parliamentary Constituency, which are not sufficient as compared to the number of tribal students. At least, four more Eklavya Model Residential schools may be set up in my Parliamentary Constituency, Bharuch in Narmada district and Bharuch district.

I would like to request the Government that qualified, permanent and trained teachers may be appointed in the schools in greater number. Also, I would like to request that atleast four more Eklavya Model Residential Schools may be set up in my Parliamentary Constituency, Bharuch under Narmada district and in Bharuch district in this financial year itself.

(iv) Need to improve BSNL mobile and landline telephone service in Amreli Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards the condition of BSNL in my Parliamentary Constituency Amreli. A survey was conducted by the concerned department last year *i.e.* in 2017 to look into the condition of BSNL in which it was found that 15 new 3G towers, 19 new 2G towers may be set up and upgradation of 57 towers from 2G to 3G be done in Amreli district under Phase No. 8.4 and the same was given approval by the Department.

I would like to state that out of 19 new towers, only three towers have been set up in three villages namely Peetwadi, Shilana and Munjaisar Mota and out of 57 towers, that have to be upgraded work of only 6 towers has been completed and the work related to remaining towers is lying pending. The pace of the work is dead slow and is being monitored by Ahmedabad circle office.

Presently, the condition of BSNL landline, mobile and internet connection is not good. Mobiles of BSNL is almost in closed state. Landlines lie dead for days. There is no

3G Broadband facility. Our Government is making public facilities online to combat with corruption, but people are not benefitted due to non-availability of internet. The poor has to give thumb impression for taking action but they are deprived of ration in the absence of internet facility.

In the end, I would like to request Hon. Minister that the matter may be looked into personally by him and solved permanently.

(v) Need to include names of people found eligible in Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011 in Balaghat Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh in official records

SHRI BODH SINGH BHAGAT (Balaghat): A Pan India Socio-Economic Caste Census was conducted in the year 2011 by the Government of India on the basis of which public welfare schemes like, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Ujjawala Gas Yojana are being implemented. But beneficiaries several Gram Panchayats are not getting benefits of these schemes because the survey has not been conducted properly by the District Administration. The persons who have been included in the survey list, are not getting its benefit. But in my Parliamentary Constituency in Madhya Pradesh, there has been a survey of Gram Panchayats Tirodi, Sitakhoh, Pipariya Development Block Katangi and other development blocks in 2011 but due to lack of data entry in computers as a result of negligence of administrative officers, the beneficiaries of these Gram Panchayats are not getting benefits of these schemes because of which people are very angry.

So, I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Rural Development to the point that a probe into the matter may be initiated and guilty officers should be punished and Gram Panchayats deprived of survey may be included so that eligible families may get the benefits of the scheme.

(vi) Need to run Singarauli-Delhi train and Singarauli-Bhopal train on daily basis

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (Sidhi): Last year, on 12th August, two trains (22167/68 Singarauli-Nizamuddin) and (22165/66 Singarauli-Bhopal). were given by the Central Government to my Parliamentary Constituency on my request The train from Singarauli to Delhi runs once a

week and the train from Singarauli to Bhopal is run twice a week. On my request, both the trains have been given stoppage at Marwas railway station in Sidhi district, as a result, residents of Sidhi district are getting benefit of travelling in these trains. For this, I would like to thank Central Government and the Minister of Railways again and would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Railways on behalf of people of my Parliamentary Constituency that these two trains may be run on daily basis, so that common men will get the facility of travelling. I request to Hon. Minister that the said two trains may be run on daily basis.

(vii) Regarding price of coffee

[English]

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE (Udupi Chikmagalur): This year's steep decline in yield of coffee is attributed to erratic weather conditions and high temperature. The prevailing bearish trend in prices is largely attributed to a surge in global output, which is seen heading for a record in 2017-18. The price is below the cost of production and as a result, the growers are finding it difficult to service their debts. With a dip in the prices of coffee, the growers' community is highly disappointed. They are demanding proactive measures to stop illegal import.

Coffee growers want the Government to consider a Minimum Support Price or a Price Compensation Scheme for the commodity to alleviate their distress. I urge the Centre to look into a MSP or a Support Price Scheme for Coffee to help rescue the growers. I urge the Government to consider interest waiver on loans till the current year and extend loans on a concessional interest rate for 2018-19.

(viii) Need to extend Chitrakoot-Kanpur Intercity Express upto Lucknow

[Translation]

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Bands): It is being requested by me for a long time to extend Chitrakoot-Kanpur Intercity Express upto Lucknow running under my Parliamentary Constituency for the comfort of the people of the area and the passengers. But, it has not been extended so far.

So, I request the Government that Chitrakoot-Kanpur Intercity Express may be extended upto Lucknow and an

AC Chaircar Compartment may be attached to it.

(ix) Regarding storage and management of rain water and inter-linking of rivers

COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Rising population, depleting water is not only a matter of concern of the country, but the world also. This is a fact. As per Nostradamus prediction, World War III will be fraught over water. When this prediction was made, people could not imagine how was it possible, but the circumstances indicate in that direction. Only 22% water is left in 91 water reserves of our country. Several other State such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana have facing drought continuously. This is drinking water crisis. On the other hand, floods are creating havoc in Jammu-Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Poorvanachal States. On the one hand there is drought and on the other, flood; this is the scenario. If major rivers of the country and the States are inter-linked, this destructive flood water can be used for developmental works. By building dams on rivers creating devastation and by diverting then water to other rivers with scarce water, this water could be used not only for drinking, but could be used for farming as well. As a result, productivity and employment generation will be there. Worthy Chief Minister of Rajasthan Vasundhara Raji ji has started a Jan Swablamban Yojana as a compaign for the conservation of rain water and the positive results are being obtained.

This is a historical fact that all the civilizations have flourished and developed on the banks of the rivers serve sluice the creation of the Universe. If we go through military history, water points are first to be captured. Deliberations in this direction were started pre-independence. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was the Labour Member in the time of Lord Linlithgow and Lord Level during British regime in India. He formulated river valley scheme on the line of Tennessee Valley Authority by studying books from all over the world regarding the work of inter-linking of rivers and took the services of US river dam specialist Bourdrain. On 8th January, 1945, Bhakhra Nangal Dam Project was formulated and Rajasthan Canal which is known as Marugangs and Indira Canal was also built for the irrigation of agricultural land and for quenching the thirst of desert dwellers.

Our former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam ji and former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai ji chalked out a scheme for inter-linking the rivers after a long interval, but no concrete steps have been taken to materialize the scheme as for.

I would like to submit that:

1. the water which is falling into sea in the absence of its management may be stopped and stored in rivers or lakes.
2. Water around Naroda in Yamuna in flowing into sea. The water can be stopped and diverted to Jodhpur-Barmer area Alwar/Bharatpur district and Jhunjhaanu, Sikar, Churu and Nagaur and makes these districts prosperous. It is absolutely necessary to link Yamuna-Rajasthan, Rajasthan-Sabarmati for the prosperity of Rajasthan.
3. Mythological river Saraswati which flows from Rajasthan to the Arabian Sea may be revived. A scheme may be formulated to make water of Yamuna available to Kurukshetra, at Rann of Kutch *via* Sirsa, Nohar, Bhadara, Sardar Shahar, Dungargarh, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalaur around Yamuna Sagar to the people craving for pure and clean water of Himalaya.
4. If all the rivers in the country are inter-linked, the day is not far when India will be known again as the Golden Bird. It just require a strong will power.
5. So, I would like to request Hon. Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Minister of Water Resources that the work in this regard may be expedited so that water for drinking and irrigation could be available.

(x) Need to provide stoppage of Jan Shatabdi Express (train no. 12365/12366) at Paharpur Railway Station in Gaya Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): Paharpur Railway Station comes under Dhanbad Division in my Parliamentary Constituency, Gaya and Dhanbad Gaya Section is an important Railway station in. It has been a demand for

years to provide stoppage to Ranchi-Patna Jan Shatabdi Express (train No. 12365/12366) at Paharpur Railway station. It is a fact that a large number of rural people come to Gaya station to catch Jan Shatabdi Express covering a long distance of about 33 Kilometres, and they face a number of difficulties to catch the said train.

So, I request Hon. Minister to provide stoppage of Jan Shatabdi Express train No. 12365/12366 at Paharpur Station.

(xi) Regarding delay in issuance of NoC by Defence Ministry

[English]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): I would like to raise the issue regarding the long delay by Defence Ministry in issuance of No Objection Certificate for development around Defence land in Mumbai and other parts of the country. It may be noted that in October, 2016, the then Defence Minister issued instructions/order, accordingly such a list was released by Army where the private development around the Defence land (which is non-sensitive area) was released. But the similar list by Navy and Air Force, which was to be released, immediately, has not been released till date. Though the Hon'ble MoS Defence had informed and given commitment in the Lok Sabha four months back that the list is already ready and signed by himself, till today the said list has not been released by the Defence Ministry. More than 50,000 people of such residential constructions are suffering as the No Objection Certificate by Navy and Air Force has been withheld till today. I urge upon the Hon. Minister of Defence to release such a list immediately.

(xii) Need to develop National Highway No. 123 (507) from Herbertpur to Barkot as an all-weather road

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAKSHMI (Tehri Garhwal): I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways towards my Parliamentary Constituency in Uttarakhand. Delhi-Yamunotri National Highway (from Herbertpur to Barkot) linking first "Dham" Yamunotri under Char Dham Highway Development Project was not linked with this project. Pilgrims start their pilgrims

with 'Darshan' of Mother Yamuna (Yamunotri). Seeing the religious importance of the said Dham, sanction had been granted for the construction of motorway named as Delhi-Yamunotri (Yamuna Road) to link Yamunotri Dham by motorway. After construction, the said motorway was operated as Delhi-Yamunotri Road No. 94 State Highway from 1965 to 2002, but the entire stretch of the said road was neither covered under Char Dham road nor approved as national highway due to documentary mistake. The Government of India declared a part of the said road 111 kms from Herbatpur to Barkot as national highway 123 (507) but this road was also kept away from the status of Char Dham Yatra Marg. I request that national highway 123 (507) should be given the name of Delhi-Yamunotri in public interest and 111 km portion from Herbatpur to Barkot will be developed as an all weather road.

(xiii) Regarding setting up of Shariat court by AIMPLB

[English]

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): The plan of the All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) to set up a shariah court (Darul Qaza) in every district of India is an illogical and regressive decision. This will not only complicate religion-based, personal law jurisprudence in India, but also work against the ambition of implementing a uniform civil code in the nation.

The arguments put forward by the AIMPLB make us feel that the plan is innocent and objective, as it is based on a righteous motive to lessen the burden of litigation in Indian courts, which are reeling under the burden of millions of overdue cases. Shariah courts, AIMPLB claims, are not 'courts' or any parallel legal system; rather they are the Darul Qaza or 'house of consultations', where experts of Islamic laws guide and advise Muslims who submit their personal disputes to them for arbitration, as suggested under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act. Further, Zafaryab Jilani, member of the AIMPLB, maintains that the Darul Qaza is 'legal and upheld by the Supreme Court' and that the same is a "100 per cent constitutional exercise".

(xiv) Regarding setting up of cold storage facilities for agricultural produce in the rural areas of the country

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (Maharajganj): More than half of our country is population depends on agriculture. Hence food producer farmer holds a greater importance. However, after independence, adequate attention was not bend towards the farmers for the rule being this played by them and because of his condition kept on deteriorating continuously. The present condition of the farmers is before zero. Hences *i.e.* becomes our responsibility to improve their condition.

However, the Central Government is working very seriously for the farmers as well as for agriculture. For this a number of schemes have been launched by the Government. A planning has been made to double the income of farmers under these schemes. Thus through different schemes such as per scheme to increase for crop production and provide proper price of the crops efforts are being made to increase the income of farmers. But these efforts are not sufficient to increase the income of farmers. Some more measures require to be taken. In this regard my demand and suggestions are as following.

One of the main reasons for no increasing in the income of farmers is lack of storage and cooling chains for storage of their produce. Due to lack of these, lacs of tons of grain and vegetables get destroyed and farmers have to bear loss every year. To overcome this situation, the process of installation of storages and cooling chain may be initiated at their home courtyard or Bathan. Thus the farmer himself could store his produce safely and he could sell it when suitable prices are available in the market. According to old traditions, the farmers as per their capacity used to make storage in their houses courtyard/Bathan and stored their produces therein and when suitable price used to be in the market, they sold their produce. I would like to request the Government if it intends to start such a scheme, that may be launched from my home State Bihar.

(xv) Regarding development of water bodies and makeover of dak bungalows in Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary in Maharajganj district, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY (Maharajganj): There are 28 national Ponds and 19 Dak Banglows of forest

department in Sohagri Barwer Wild Life Sanctuary in my Parliamentary Constituency. In these natural ponds water is available for animals. It helps in recharging ground water. There is habitation of native and migratory birds in these ponds. They help in controlling the flood water flowing from Nepal, A lot of Indian and foreign tourists visit Maharajganj district due to its proximity to Siddharthnagar, Kushinagar and Nepal.

I request the Government that natural ponds of this forest may be developed and make over of forest dak banglaws may be done so that migration of birds and tourism can be promoted, ground water recharge and availability of drinking water for animals may be ensured.

(xvi) Need to ameliorate the plight of stage artists

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA (Ujjain): I would like to draw attention of Minister of Culture to the condition of cultural institutions connected to the art world of the country. Since independence of the country till date, there are a number of institutions which have a lot of importance in our social life. There are several social and cultural institutions which conserve Art and they have been working approximately for 50 years to bring awareness and improvement. It is regretful that the condition of artists of performing arts is not good. Even the grant schemes of the Ministry of Culture are not functioning regularly. The artists are getting pend with delay of two years and because of this there is great resentment among the artists across the country.

After sports, it is the performing arts which is most popular in the country and crores of youth are connected to them, whether they belong to city or village. If artists are not provided suitable place and cooperated, they may turn into an archists and may go on the wrong path. Hence I request that matters belonging to Department of Culture may be resolved as soon as possible, so that economic condition of artists may be improved.

(xvii) Regarding setting up of a unit of National Virology Institute in Kerala

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Vadakara): Kozhikode district in Kerala recently witnessed the outbreak

of a rare and fatal Nipah viral fever Just when Nipah has been successfully brought under control, Kozhikode has had a case of Kala Azar or Leishmaniosis, another dangerous viral fever. Now, that monsoon is in full swing the spread of the disease needs to be arrested on war footing. The Medical fraternity has set an exemplary record in identifying and containing Nipah. After every Monsoon Kerala is experiencing various kinds of fevers like Chikungunya, Dengue, Malaria etc. In order to diagnose the varied fevers, the Union Government may please set up a Unit of National Virology Institute under the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Kerala. I urge upon the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to extend all support to the State of Kerala to deal with the situation caused by recurring fevers.

(xviii) Regarding simplification of referral system under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)

SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA (Chitradurga): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Health Minister towards the recent guidelines issued for simplification of referral system under CGHS.

CGHS provides medical facilities for consultation and treatment at their Wellness Centres and also under the empaneled private hospitals for their beneficiaries including the pensioners. As per the past practice, once a patient is referred by the Wellness Centre for getting the treatment at any of the empaneled private hospitals, he/she used to get treatment including the investigations etc. But, now, in the name of simplification, once a patient is referred by the Wellness Centre, he/she can go to the empaneled private hospital but he cannot get the investigations or treatment done without getting it endorsed once again by the Wellness Centre. This practice has actually put the patient including the pensioners to run from the hospital to the Wellness Centre for the purpose of endorsement. This practice is actually harming rather than helping the beneficiaries from getting the timely treatment as also the reimbursement.

I would, therefore, urge the Union Health Minister to kindly look into this matter urgently and help the ailing patients to get the treatment first rather than making them run for procedural things.

(xix) Regarding privatisation of Salem Steel Plant

SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM (Salem): I would like to record the strong public protest against the decision to privatize the Salem Steel Plant (SSP) and to highlight the need for taking urgent steps to save steel plant.

It is very disheartening to know that Govt. has approved disinvestment in SSP terming it a loss making unit. The SSP, which possesses well-established infrastructure, is one of the specialized unit of SAIL. SSP provides direct employment to more than 2000 persons and indirect employment to several thousand people. The plant was profitable till 2010. However, surprisingly the SSP has become a loss making unit whereas private steel plant that too in Salem itself is making profits. I firmly believe that poor management, improper supervision, incapacity and sabotage may be the reasons behind poor financial performance of SSP. Moreover, shifting SAIL's sales centre from Salem to Kolkata also affected its customer base and also, many private players may be very eager to grab the ownership of the plant.

SSP has very high potential for diversification and becoming a profitable unit, if managed properly. Steel making is one of the core-sector industries in the country. To change the fortunes of SSP, the requirements such as installation of captive power plant and steps for production of Railway coaches with collaboration of ICF Perampur be expedited. I also mention the fact that the plant was established with the collective efforts by Central and State Governments and people donated land for the project in the hope of getting employment. I fail to understand when a steel plant can be run profitably in private sector, what stops the State to run SSP profitably. I would like point out that when there was a proposal for privatization of NLC, our former Chief Minister intervened and saved it. Our present Chief Minister has also requested the Centre to stop the totally unjustified decision to privatize SSP.

I, therefore, request that privatization of Salem Steel plant should be stopped forthwith and its public-ownership should not be changed. I also urge that all steps including loan and interest-waiving option be considered to improve the functional efficiency of SSP and make it a profit-earning unit.

(xx) Regarding railway related issues of Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN (Cuddalore): I wish to state about the most important railway needs of the people of my Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency.

1. Pennadam Railway Station (PNDM) is one of the oldest Railway stations in Tamil Nadu which has great legacy even from the British period. Pennadam is known for Cement Industries and Sugar Mill, Tittagudi is very near Pennadam which enshrines the world renowned Sri Vaithyanathaswamy Temple.

There are many Colleges and Schools in and around Pennadam. People from several villages in and around Pennadam depend solely upon this Pennadam Station for their rail approach. Earlier both Pallavan Express (12605/12606) and Vaigai (12635/12636) had a stoppage at Pennadam Railway Station (PNDM). Unfortunately no train stops in the entire Tittagudi Taluk at present. Therefore I request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly issue necessary orders for the stoppage of Pallavan Express (12605/12606) and Vaigai Express (12635/12636) at Pennadam Railway Station (PNDM).

2. It is really unfortunate that the Antyodaya train service is being denied to the people of Cuddalore District, as it does not stop throughout Cuddalore District. Cuddalore Town is the District Headquarters and is one of the busiest commercial centres in Tamil Nadu. I request you to kindly take necessary steps to provide a stoppage for the new Antyodaya Train (16191/16192) either at Tirupadripuliyur (TDPR) Railway Station or at Cuddalore Port Junction.
3. I would also request the Hon'ble Minister to introduce additional trains in this Chennai-Tiruchirappalli line as all the trains are jam-packed and people of this region find it very difficult to get reserved tickets to travel to and from both Chennai and Tiruchirappalli.

(xxi) Regarding alleged sale of fake medicines

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (Hooghly): It is astonishing to know that WHO report has stated that one out of 10 medicines sold in India are fake. This is last year's Report. (News Item in The Pioneer dated 19th June, 2019-No more Sham Drugs! Checkout just a call away). There is a need to keep tabs on top 300 branded drugs, syrups and vials of at least 66 pharma firms, including MNCs like Lupin Ltd., Cipla Ltd., Dr. Reddy's Lab, Novo Nordisk India Pvt. Ltd., Novartis India Ltd. and Sun Pharma. Isn't it disturbing? How can the Government put the people of our country in danger by allowing these major MNCs and other companies to sell fake medicines in the market. What is the mechanism in place to monitor in order to ensure these major ten fake medicines are not sold in India by the said MNCs and other companies?

(xxii) Regarding citizenship issue in Assam

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (Bardhaman Durgapur): It is a matter of grave concern that lakhs of Bengali-speaking residents of Assam are allegedly being discriminated in NRC (National Register of Citizens) processed by local Government. They are suspected to be excluded from the list of Indian Citizenship on the ground of delay in application and many other reasons. Henceforth, those citizens are likely to become Stateless. Chief Minister of West Bengal has expressed her concern over it. Even the special rapporteur of United Nations asked the Government to reply to their observation. We want to know the ground reality.

(xxiii) Regarding restrictions on high rise buildings near Santa Cruz Airport, Mumbai

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (Mumbai South Central): Air safety is critical to the national security and economy. Estates around airports have become scarce, valuable resource for industry. Large airport projects such as new runways at Mumbai, Delhi and other upcoming new airports demonstrate the conflict potential between urban planning and air traffic operator's interests. The Slum rehabilitation projects require vertical space to utilize the FSI granted to make the projects viable. Due to increasing cost of land and the new DC Regulations restricting horizontal expansion, going vertical is the only option. But the Airport regulations

laid out in GSR 751 (E) by MOCA have not taken into account the growing need for vertical space for meeting the mission of 'Housing for all'. For that a proposal is required to create an accurate, intelligent electronic database, 2D-3D database of buildings/obstacles around 10km of Santa Cruz Airport in Mumbai using high resolutions satellite imagery to establish the current density of buildings along with their existing heights for better planning and intelligent decision making. This eTOD shall portray the terrain and obstacle data in combination with aeronautical data, as appropriate on a secure web application. A prototype can be viewed on: <http://www.prithvipraroop.net>. Regarding the Instrument flight procedures in Mumbai, we might maybe have a look to steeper approach, going from 3° up to 3.2° or 3.3°. Several airports in the world have these kinds of trajectories and it might provide better clearance. Also there is a need to expedite PBN implementation which provides more accurate guidance for minor investment (as India already have its own SBAS coverage with GAGAN). It might be a good solution to equip RWY14/32 with vertical guidance without investing in a costly ILS.

Needless to say I would like to suggest that steps be taken in this regard beginning with Mumbai, which is currently having the maximum number of problems in terms of restriction on high-rises due to increasing Air traffic density at Santa Cruz Airport.

(xxiv) Regarding re-framing of bank note refund rules by the Reserve Bank of India

DR. P. K. BIJU (Alathur): Banks are finding it impossible to exchange soiled ₹ 200 and ₹ 2000 banknotes as the rules governing their exchange are yet to be amended. The exchange of soiled, mutilated and imperfect notes are governed by Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, a part of Section 28 of the RBI Act, which only specifies currency notes of ₹ 5, ₹ 10, ₹ 50, ₹ 100, ₹ 500, ₹ 1,000, ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 10,000 denomination. The ₹ 2000 notes were issued post demonetisation in November 2016 and the ₹ 200 note started trickling down to the masses from September 2017 onwards. Only after the note-refund rules are reframed, RBI offices and designated banks will accept soiled notes for exchange and give a refund whose value may vary with the nature and extent of damage of the soiled note. The public, especially poor

people, farmers, small scale vendors etc are finding it very difficult to deal with the situation. I urge the Government to take urgent steps to re-frame note-refund rules by RBI for ₹ 2000 and ₹ 200 notes as early as possible.

(xxv) Regarding release of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): According to the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, 50 per cent work of MNREGA Scheme in Bihar now will be undertaken by Panchayat Samiti. Earlier this work was carried out by Gram Panchayat. Now in three tier Panchayat Raj, District Councils will have not work related to development, because MNREGA work will not be under District Council. This situation has emerged because of the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission. Hence the elected members of District Council can no longer undertake the work of connecting blocks to one another through road construction. This will hamper the development work. Hence I request that District Council members may be granted for construction of road to the right connect one block to another.

There are 2 crore 25 lac and 28 thousand labourers of MNREGA in Bihar. In the state active job card holder labourers number is 3,88,000 while the active labourers number is 47 lakh 9 thousands. Under MNREGA, guarantee of 100 days work has been ensured. But on the other hand labourers in Bihar are not provided work even 30 days. I would also like to say that there is a wage of 168 rupees under MNREGA in Bihar, while the highest wage is 500 rupees in Kerala. It may be fixed again as the inflation is increasing continuously. And the wages provided under MNREGA in Bihar is lowest in comparison to the other States. Along with it, I request the Government that outstanding amount of 341 crore rupees under MNREGA may be disbursed to Bihar State. Because the outstanding amount of many earlier financial years has also not been disbursed. Resultantly, no work under MNREGA is being carried out in Bihar. The labourers working under MNREGA in Bihar have not been paid wages for the last three years. The labourers are migrating from the State. The families of labourers are on the verge of starvation. Hence all the

outstanding amount under MNREGA may be released to Bihar.

(xxvi) Regarding upgradation of ESIC hospital in Hisar Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): The Employees' State Insurance Scheme provides medical facility to the insured beneficiaries and also to their dependents. In Hisar Lok Sabha Constituency, there are five ESIC dispensaries functioning including two in Hisar city but without adequate number of medical officers, nurses, para medical lab and beds for inpatient. There should be at least five medical officers, four nurses and other para medical staff available in each dispensary as per the norms of ESIC. All these dispensaries cover more than 65000 beneficiaries who have enrolled themselves under ESIC. Further, there is a hospital building adjacent to Hisar city dispensary, functioning as diagnostic centre. However, at present only manual lab is functioning which undertakes normal routine tests and there is a need for digital diagnostic system in this dispensary. Therefore, I urge the Government to upgrade the existing hospital building in Hisar city and convert the same into 50 bedded hospital placing adequate number of medical officers, para medical staff and fully digital diagnostic laboratory system.

(xxvii) Regarding construction of Angamali-Erumali Sabari Rail Project in Kerala

ADV. JOICE GEORGE (Idukki): The construction of the Angamali-Erumeli Sabari Rail Project was commenced in the year 2006. During the past 16 years, only 8 kilometers out of 116 kilometers could be constructed, due to many reasons including the inadequate allocation of funds. Detailed estimate has been sanctioned for the establishment of railway line from Angamali to Perumbavoor for a length of 17 km's in the year 2014. The railway ministry has allocated an amount of ₹ 67 crores, ₹ 213 crores and ₹ 220 crores in the year 2016-17, 17-18 & 18-19 respectively. So an amount of ₹ 500 crore is available for the said project from the Central Government as of now. However, there is no progress in the work as of now and the land owners who are supposed to give up their land are in limbo. So urgent intervention of the Government is requested in this matter.

(xxviii) Regarding constituting committee under ICCR

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): The failure of ICCR to constitute the empanelment committee caused trouble to young artist in the country. The youths are the cultural ambassadors of the country and it is through them the various art forms of the country are spreading across the world. The norms fixed by the ICCR for the empanelment are also not acceptable. The stringent conditions imposed for presentation of video specifically made for the empanelment create additional burden to the applicants. It is very difficult for the eminent youth artist from economically backward class to submit application for empanelment. The situation is very bad and results in denying the opportunity to art ambassadors of the country to spread the different forms of Indian arts across the world.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to initiate immediate action to constitute the empanelment committee under ICCR and relax the condition for submitting application for empanelment.

14.23 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL
OF INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2018
AND
INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, let us take Item Nos.21 and 22 together.

Shri N.K. Premachandran.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House disapproves of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 6 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 6th June, 2018.”

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF
COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF

CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after years of lethargy in recovering bank loans, finally we now have a new law, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, which has started bringing very big bank defaulters to the book, to their knees, and make banks recover loans from them.

[Translation]

Hon. Deputy Speaker, for years, we have been hearing that when somebody takes loan of small amount as thousand rupees, ten thousands rupees or ten lakh rupees, it becomes a burden for him to pay it, since paying back the amount to bank is his responsibility. When somebody takes loan of five thousand, ten thousand or fifty thousand crores of rupees and later thinks that now it is the responsibility of the bank to recover it and considers himself free from the responsibility to repay and it becomes the responsibility of bank to recover, it is a great irony. It was grave injustice with the Indian banking system.

Sir in the past experiments had been done in such circumstances. For recovering money, various Governments made efforts through the Act of SARFAESI, BIFR, Sick Industrial undertaking Act and DRT etc. It is seen in historical perspective that cases were kept on postponed. And thus money was not recovered for years. It was witnessed that for recovering the money, asset was seized and auctioned but the recovery used to be too little as upto 15 or 20 per cent of total value.

This Government studied this subject very deeply at international level. There is a time bound solution of insolvency across the world. This insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill, was brought to ensure maximum recovery to banks. It has provided for the action to be taken by the banks in regard to auction of the assets for recovering maximum money. Reserve Bank of India was assigned the task of reviewing the asset quality of the accounts of big loan defaulters of banks. Through this asset quality review, first 12 big accounts and later, 28 accounts were put on the process of recovery in National Company Law

Tribunal. So far, results have been zero. 55 per cent of claim amount has gone to the banks directly in the cases which were resolved through NCLT. Besides, there were some non-operational creditors, who also received, the money. Banks received some equity. When these companies will earn profit, some of it will also come to the banks. It is very important that the employment of thousand and lakhs of people could be protected because of this, as the companies were saved from getting close.

Sir, it is natural that something is learnt from time to time when any major law is enacted and some changes happens. This law is two years old. And based on experience, we learnt something. During enactment of this law in the House, Hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitely has said that the Government is committed for making this law strong from time to time amendments will be carried out during the implementation based on the experiences. In this sequence, the amendments moved in the legislation today have been brought before the House. There were such experiences that many companies were facing problems to resolve and now it has been tried to enhance the resolving capacity through this amendment particularly in MSME sector. It required to take strong action against some promoters, particularly when they have provided corporate guarantee. Earlier there was assumption among the people that personal guarantee will no more stand and proceeding under that will full if the company goes to insolvency. By amending this law, we ensured that action against the persons on whom personal guarantee exists, will continue. Thus, through MSME sectors crores of people have been provided employment. For these MSME sectors some provisions were made and facilities were provided. Some concessions have been given to MSME sector. A big section of home buyers faced grave problem because they were not considered as financial creditors and they might loose their money, who purchased their home with hard earned money and the concerned real estate company turns into defaulter, in such case provision has been done to protect the home buyers. Thus some clarificatory provisions have been made, if somebody buys MPA or distressed assets as financial investor, in future he will not be disqualified from buying another asset. By strict reading of law, if any financial institution buys distressed asset and wanted to resolve, it faced a problem that after buying one

asset it became ineligible for buying another one. Thus some clarifications have been brought.

One more provision has been made. When a debate was going on previously many Hon. Members and Shri Prem Chandran opposed the Ordinance and they made a statement that [ENGLISH] 26 per cent creditors can block the resolution of any asset [TRANSLATION] and resultantly, thousands of people may have to lose their jobs. So we observed this matter at international level. We formed that if it is done by 51 per cent then the resolution is accepted. Keeping the international situation in view the Government realised that more and more asset may be brought in resolution by giving some more relaxation in the previous provisions if they are harsh and thus more measures may be taken to save the jobs of people. Hence considering the situation it submit these amendment in the House and want to receive the support of all Hon. Members.

[English]

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Sir, I rise to oppose the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018. Sir, I fully agree with the observations which have been made by the hon. Minister that the homebuyers have been benefited by this. When the real estate companies become defaulters, the creditor or the person who has already paid the money will be put at par with the secured creditors of bank or the lenders. I agree that this is definitely a welcoming provision. Regarding MSME also, it is an appreciable and a welcoming step on the part of the Government. Giving some exemption to the MSME sector is also appreciable. But I would like to appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to kindly clarify and explain the urgency in issuing an Ordinance. That is the main point that has to be considered in the promulgation of an Ordinance.

Sir, according to me, in this case, the promulgation of an Ordinance is a clear case of crony capitalism. It is just to benefit a particular industry or a company. That is the allegation I would like to level in this case. It is not for the sake of the real estate, homebuyers etc. It is not for the MSME. It is just to safeguard the interests of a particular industry so that, that particular industry is not able to have a purchase of a particular company in the case of default.

The main question to be considered by this hon. House is whether an Ordinance can be promulgated in order to protect and safeguard a particular company. Sir, it never happened in the history of Indian Parliament. I would like to say that this is clear case of misuse or abuse of the Constitutional provision, that is, Article 123. So many times, I have explained the provisions of Article 123 and I am not going to repeat the same. Article 123 can be applied only in the case of extraordinary circumstances or compelling circumstances by which the Government is forced to promulgate an Ordinance. This is a very specific Constitutional provision. The main point which I would like to raise is how this Article 123 is applicable in this case.

The Government is undermining the authority of the Parliament to provide undue advantage to a particular company through the promulgation of an Ordinance. Is there any emergent situation in promulgating an Ordinance? On whose demand is this Ordinance being promulgated? According to the principle of jurisprudence, whenever there is a social demand, the legislation is originated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what social demand has forced the Government in this case to come out with the promulgation of an Ordinance. Sir, legislation begins as and when the society demands.

Yesterday, we approved an Ordinance and we have also passed the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill. I withdrew the Resolution. Why did I withdraw the Resolution? I think the compelling circumstances have necessitated the Government to issue an Ordinance to address the issue of the safety of women and children in the country.

Yes, a substantive reason is there. Therefore, I have withdrawn the Resolution. But kindly enlighten this House as to what is the compelling circumstances to issue an Ordinance under Article 123 in the case of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Ordinance. This is the question to be answered.

What is the real content of the Ordinance? You may kindly see. The existing provision of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, Section 30 (4) is the crux of this Bill. But the Hon. Minister may kindly see whether it is deliberately omitted or it is an illegal drafting, I do not know. If you go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this part is missing. I will quote Section 30 (4), which states that :

"...The committee of creditors may approve a resolution plan by a vote of not less than seventy-five per cent of voting share of the financial creditors..."

This is the existing provision in Section 30 (4), which means that a Resolution Plan should be accepted by not less than 75 per cent of the vote share of the Committee of Creditors. This is the existing provision when Shri Arun Jaitley has piloted this Bill before this House and it is pending.

What the Hon. Minister has said is absolutely correct that I raised the Point of Dispute at that time. My contention was that the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is always dominating the minority by majority. This is the contention that I had made, but in this case the issue is entirely different. You may please see that this is a mandatory provision because if you want to take over a company and if the Resolution Plan has to be approved by the Committee of Creditors, then the Committee of Creditors has to accept it and there this 75 per cent vote share is required.

I am citing the example to point out why this is an abuse or misuse of Article 123. This is the point that I would like to substantiate by citing this example. Alok Industry owes the banks an amount of ₹ 30,000 crore. The Reliance Company took over the company for ₹ 5,000 crore. The bank sacrificed ₹ 25,000 crore, which means that Reliance has got ₹ 25,000 crore of benefit out of the public money.

Sir, please see the background of the situation. When the Reliance Company has approached the Committee of Creditors, they did not get the required 75 per cent of votes. They only got 72 per cent votes. So, Reliance Company could not take over Alok Industry. Now, what have they done? They have waited for the Ordinance, and the Ordinance has come. Subsequent to the Ordinance, now the 75 per cent threshold vote share has been reduced to 66 per cent by which definitely any company can be taken over and the Insolvency Plan can be approved. This means that this Ordinance is being issued only for the sake of benefiting a particular Company or interest of a particular corporate. ...*(Interruptions)* Is it fair on the part of the Parliament? Is this Parliament for enunciating or approving an Ordinance, which has been issued just to benefit the corporates? What is the urgency in making this

Ordinance? You kindly enlighten us, and I will withdraw it as I have withdrawn the Resolution yesterday. Today also, I am ready to withdraw the Resolution if you can enlighten us about it.

On 6th June 2018, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Ordinance is promulgated. For whom was it done? ₹ 30,000 crore worth debt liabilities came down to ₹ 5,000 crore. What is the haircut? The haircut is ₹ 25,000 crore. What is the percentage in it? It is 83 per cent haircut. The total liability was ₹ 30,000 crore; it has been adjusted; this Insolvency Plan has been approved; and as a part of approval 83 per cent haircut has been given. It is looting the public money. Bank money means that it is money of the public. What about the farmers? What about the educational loans? What about the students? At the time of the UPA Government, Sir, you may be remembering, that the total amount for waiving off due to death of farmers was less than ₹ 1 lakh crore. Here, in one case, minimum of ₹ 25,000 crore haircut is being allowed.

Coming to the second case, in the case of Bhushan Steels, the loan outstanding referred to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) was ...*(Interruptions)* I do not know these companies and these persons, but only from the records I am saying this. ...*(Interruptions)*

In the case of Bhushan Steels, the loan outstanding referred to the National Company Law Tribunal was ₹ 56,000 crore. Tata Steel has taken over the company for ₹ 32,500 crore. The NPA account is closed; everything is settled; Bhushan Steel is relieved from all the liabilities, and Tatas gained ₹ 21,000 crore. The haircut is 40 per cent. Sir, ₹ 21,000 crore benefit is given to Tata Steel with its taking over this company and the insolvency plan has been approved.

Then, I come to the Electro Steel deal. Bank dues were ₹ 13,600 crore; Sterlite has purchased it for ₹ 5,320 crore and the bank has sacrificed ₹ 8,400 crore. Vedanta company has gained ₹ 8,400 crore. Here, the haircut is 60 per cent. This is only the beginning. More such deals will follow. The Government is keen to bail out all these corporate defaulters at the cost of the peoples' money in banks. This is going to happen in the country.

If this loot is allowed, if the loot of the public money is

allowed to continue in India, India will become the capitalist republic and will not be a democratic republic. That will be the fate of this country. This is going to happen if this is going to continue in our country.

Promulgation of the Ordinance is unfair, unjust and unconstitutional. Why? Article 39(3) of the Constitution states and I quote: "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment". This is Article 39(3). This Ordinance is detrimental to the common interest and would result in the accumulation of wealth in few individuals or few companies. Therefore, it is against the principles of the Directive Principles of State Policy as envisaged in Article 39(c) of the Constitution.

The Hon. Minister has already made his opening remarks on the original Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. It was enacted in 2015. It has come as a law in January 2016. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you may be remembering that at that time also the entire Opposition of this House has raised its voice demanding that the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code should be sent to the Standing Committee on Finance or a Joint Committee because 11 Statutes were getting amended; two Acts were getting repealed; and more than 252 clauses were there in the Bill. Such a huge Bill was not being sent to the scrutiny of the Standing Committee. We have all demanded for sending the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill to the Standing Committee.

It is the consolidation of laws relating to reorganisation and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner. That is the main purpose of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. At the time of introduction of the Bill, we have suggested that such a huge Bill should be sent to the Standing Committee for close scrutiny but the Government has not cared to heed the demand of the Opposition. An undue haste and undue hurry have been shown by the Government in getting the Bill passed at the earliest.

The Bill was passed in December, 2015; it was notified in January, 2016. Within two years from the date of passing the Bill in Parliament, two Ordinances on the same Bill have been promulgated, that is, the first Ordinance on

the 23rd November, 2017; and the second Ordinance on the 6th June, 2018.

What does it indicate? The Government has not applied its mind in-depth regarding various provisions of the Bill. That is the indication. It is very clear. The views expressed by the Opposition at the time of introduction of Bill is fully vindicated by bringing two Ordinances within two years from the date of notification or coming into effect of this Bill. There was no long-term perspective and no indepth thinking in bringing this Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill.

Sir, no transparency and *bona fide* intention were there in bringing this legislation. That is why, I have said in my opening remarks that the basic principle of jurisprudence in making these amendments is lacking. A *bona fide* intention is lacking. We want an explanation from the Government as to why the threshold of 75 per cent vote share of the Committee of Creditors has been brought down to 66 per cent. The Parliament is not meant to protect the individual corporate's interest. This Ordinance and the Amendment Bill is an abuse of the provisions of the Constitution to protect 'crony capitalism'. Hence, I strongly oppose the Ordinance as well as the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 6 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 6th June, 2018."

and

"That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

DR. KIRTI SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Sir, I wish we did not require to bring this Bill here. I wish the word NPA would not have existed and my colleague Shri Premchandran did not have desired to move his resolution. If our friends had not allowed to loot the money of banks, Government banks and public money today we would not have faced this problem.

Our Colleague Shri Premchandran is very sincere. He mentioned name of some companies. I would like to request to Shri Piyush Goyal that he must mention in his reply as to who granted debt to those companies, when it was granted and how it was granted. It would be better if this information is provided to Shri Premchandran ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: When was it granted?

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Further, you will ask me why loan was granted, where the money went, and the persons who received it.

Infact, Shri Piyush is doing a good job. This resolution is very good. I know that when he was introducing and giving example that India is a story of growth. There is no doubt about it. But if restrain was maintained along with this growth, this situation did not have arised. Under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, BJP come to power for five to six years. At that time, NPA was controlled. I give one more example, Housing loan is one of the major contributors in development, growth and credit. Such problem is not coming in it, because there money is not simply distributed. No kick back is taken for the loan. Loan is granted with verification, so repayment is also done. This is one of the ways to handle or tackle bad loans. First time when this problem emerged, neither our Government not any Minister was there. Then, at that time, BIFR was introduced. We tried to sort out this problem through BIFR. But after seeing the result of BIFR, we came to know that it has miserably failed. After that insolvency was allowed, let it go for liquidation and what is the condition in liquidation all of us know. Liquidators keep sitting on the cases for ten-ten year and company's assets keep lying as it is. I would like to give an example to you and to Shri Piyush ji. I am recalling such scam came into light regarding Udaya Acharya's e.u. Marketing Company of Mumbai.

The owner of that company was arrested. There is a hoted in front of old Mumbai Airport. A statue is installed there. You can see it even today. Liquidator has been sitting on the case for last 20 years. And that building got destroyed over time. What we can do? You create problems and if Modi Government looks for solutions, then it is tried to find faults in ti. I have already told that we are

bringing a new law and a new resolution. It is resolution, try to understand.

Sir, he gave an example of Bhushan Steel. I would also like to give the example of Bhushan Steel. What we can do with Bhushan Steel? It has credit of 60 thousand crore rupees of banks, people, fixed depositors, senior citizens. Today he is not in a position to run it. This company is in bad debt for nearly ten years. Nothing has been done for ten years should I allow to go this amount of ₹ 60,000 crore in waste. It has land, factories, machinery, employees, what could be done with them? Can I let it go to zero? My country is progressing out the rate of seven to eight per cent. A new steel factory is going to be set up here. Is it not a prevalent way. This company is already going down. Can I save it? We have nothing to do whether it is Facta Steel or Besta. Whenever will come, we do not grant loan secretly. We invites through open transparent bidding. It is finalised by resolution professionals and NCLAT. It is not finalised by Shri Piyush Goyal and Shri Arun Jaitely ji. If because of that 35,000 crore rupees of Bhushan Steel returns, all of you should welcome it. You should thank the Finance Minister. What should I do? Should I take zero rupees for 60,000 crore rupees? I have to set up a new factory, otherwise from where will start new production? If I set up a new factory, five years will be taken up in land acquisition and four years in cost escalation. Whether I should stand waiting at the same for nine years? From where will I bring steel? I have to construct metro projects worth ten lakh crores of rupees across the country. It is one of the best way. Whoever may be the leader, gave it to Tata. Tata will start it in six months. It will help in increasing production. The loss incurred by the banks during five years, would be compensated from the revenue of the Government and there by lacs of youth may be provided with jobs and thus it would be a further step in the progress of the country. It is not only Bhushan Steel.

The case of ESSAR Steel is there. It makes me laugh sometimes. The company was totally destroyed, was not giving any benefit and is lying closed for the last ten years. Today promoter himself in trying to buy it from back door during bidding. I would like to say only one thing that please stop playing politics and atleast think about the economy of the nation.

I congratulate you and would like to say that you are taking a good step.

Somebody has said:-

"Jo Safar ki Shuruwat karte hain,
Ve Manjil bhi pa late hain,

Bus ek bar chalne Ka hausla rakhna jaruri hain,
Kynki Achhe Insano ka to Raste bhi Intjar Karte hain."

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thinking what kind of alternative we have before us. A good proposal has been brought through this amendment. America had also tried. When discussion in this regard had taken place here last time. I gave an example of US-64. If you have the courage, you will rise. When sub-prime erisis had taken place in the US, how was it sorted out? The US Government has done full funding for that, but this Government is not going to invest funds. The Government is not going to nationalize it, on the other hand, the Government is saying that other good companies may come forward and start it. Actually [ENGLISH] what is the meaning of resolution? Liquidation versus resolution. [TRANSLATION] You came with liquidation and we are coming up with resolution.

[English]

Resolution is a positive thing. [TRANSLATION] Liquidation means ending the business, what is gone is gone- "Chal dariya mein doob jayen". We have come up with resolution. Same the companies which are closed down, run them so that employment can be generated. I would like to thank Shri Piyush Goel ji, Shri Arun Jaitley ji and Hon. Modi ji that they have come forward with Bankruptey code Bill, it is a Good legislation and it is a very good thing for the housing sector.

When we go to our constituency, we see that housing companies which have taken money from people have declared themselves bankrupt. What kind of situation is this? Kindly you tell me. People take housing loans from banks and book their home. If builders stop halfway, There are about two lac home buyers who have lost their money in Delhi and Noida alone. They do not get their houses, nor are their houses going to be constructed and on the other hand, the banks who gave loans to them are asking for repayment. I welcome the Government that they have

courageously brought a concept in the housing sector through this amendment. Those who booked their houses, are also being treated as creditors. I would like to pray to Piyush ji that he should go further in this direction. Will this question be sorted out by this? If not, [ENGLISH] I would request you to appoint an expert committee. [TRANSLATION] How can we help it further? We must have a dream that from the builders who have lost in the real estate particularly in the housing industry, fifty per cent through collateral will be returned to the millions of people who have booked their houses. This is not a question of only fifty per cent. Suppose I gave him forty lac rupees, twenty lac rupees would be returned, but the house that I had booked was booked at the rate of four years ago. If I go to book a new house now. Then I will have to pay double that rate.

Now, the Government has brought the third and fourth amendment, we believe in resolution and believe in solving the problems of people. In this way, you have taken a good step for the medium & small industries that kept them out of this process. But at the same time we should also think as to how we can take it forward in a better way. I would like to draw your attention toward two or three more things. I have also held discussion with you on several occasions.

I would like to say something about forensic audit. Now resolution of 20 to 50 companies is going to be done. More study should be done in regard to this resolution. I have some forensic audit reports. Last time, I had given the example of Binani Cement, it showed an NPA of ₹ 6000 crores and made a straight-away of ₹ twenty five thousand crores, it is in the therein forensic auditor's report. It is written [ENGLISH] that ₹ 2500 crore have been siphoned off. [TRANSLATION] It is a sad fact that the promoters alongwith another builder made a bid of 7800 rupees, but then, he ran away with 25 millions rupees.

I would also like to give you another example, I would also like to request you that we will also have to ask the bankers whether there is any accountability of them in this. Our Finance Committee's Chairman Shri M. Veerappa Moily, is not present now. This issue was discussed in the Finance Committee also, that we would do the resolution. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, Shri M. Veerappa

Moily in the Chairman. [ENGLISH] We had discussed this issue in the Committee on Finance also that there has to be some accountability.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): The Chairman of the Finance Committee has also come and we are also sitting in front of you. ...*(Interruptions)* You know the people who caused loss to the banks and also are aware of the report of the RBI.

15.00 hrs

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Shri Moily is sitting here. This subject was also discussed in the Finance Committee that we have to fix the accountability also. I am giving you an example that a real estate company of my constituency, Mulund started large scale booking in the name of Pradhan Mantri Yojana and after commencing the scheme, closed it attemptly.

I received a letter from bank about one month and a half ago that since 2014, they are defaulter. No action has been taken till today. I would like to request you that this is the top 12 where resolution being done, you have taken the decision, the banking secretary has declared that for ₹ 50 crore NPAs, we have asked all banks to take up forensic audit. What happened to the forensic audit? I would like to say that action should be initiated in the cases of diversion of funds.

I got an article from the World Bank, [ENGLISH] According to World Bank statistics, it took an average of 3.4 years to resolve a default account. [TRANSLATION] The expert, has written further that India is going to make a good effort, while making the effort, as people believe in, wherever necessary there will be a need for correction. I wouldn't like to give more examples. I would like to give some suggestions.

One of the suggestions about Holding Company & Subsidiary Company is that if holding company has given a Guarantee, action starts against them. I have an example that somebody went in appeal against the NCLT, Appellate tribunal terminated the hearing six months before, the order was reserved, the resolution was stuck. The tribunal didn't give stay in the matter, but NCLT is not giving final order.

Our experience has come in every regulator, we have experienced it in power regulator as well as capital market regulator that the tribunal keeps order reserved even after hearing for several months. In that case you should take the help of Parliament as regards how to do it in a time bound limit.

Another suggestion has come, that a resolution professional, is a company, in which resolution professional's age is 80 years. Do it once, I will not say this, but simultaneously I will say one thing in this regard. I had told you one thing. Last time also a notice from the Ministry has also come. If there is cross-border insolvency, such as AMTEK or other companies, then how will we sort them out, we will have to think about it too.

Sir, I will finish my speech by giving two to four suggestions. In this there is the inter-regulator confusion. There is RBI, SEBI, delisting, we will have to do some correction in this regard too. I believe that under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, we are going to make good effort are going to do the resolution. Out of the ₹. Ten lakh crore NPAs more than ₹ 5,00,000 crore are as good and bad debts this is the situation. Out of the top 24, you are going ahead with a solution of almost two lac crore. I believe that you will get success in it.

At last, I repeat once again that 'the one who travels from the beginning, get the destination' people will say things, you also will say anything, do anything Hon. Kharge ji, I want your attention.

"Kuch to log kahenge, Logo ka kaam hai kehna,
koi jabardasti gale milenge, koi ankh mareng
Hamey to apna kaam karte rehan hai"

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next, Shri M. Veerappa Moily.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I just want to bring to your kind notice that after the Minister introduces the Bill and speaks, it is the prerogative of the opposition party to initiate the discussion. This is a wrong precedent. It is my request that it should not be clubbed like this. Let him raise the issues and those could be replied at the end. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: I have not said anything unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Sir, it is the right of the main Opposition Party to initiate the discussion. We are not given that opportunity and Members from other Parties have been allowed to speak in between. It is not a good thing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): During the discussion in the BAC [TRANSLATION] It was decided that the item number 21 and 22 will be discussed simultaneously, when discussion takes place simultaneously, then the person on whose name the resolution is, can also initiate it, he can be the initiator, it was a decision by the Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Sir, it is misleading. ...*(Interruptions)* I also attended the BAC meeting and it was never discussed. ...*(Interruptions)* The Hon. Minister knows that we do not discuss such things in the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)* BAC only allocates time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (Chikkaballapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question raised by our Leader, Shri Kharge is about the right of the main Opposition Party to initiate the discussion. Kindly consider it in future.

The Hon. Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal gave the contours of not only the amendments sought but also with regard to the entire Code. In fact, the NCLT is formed under the Companies Act, 2013. We brought out the most innovative Companies Law in this country and NCLT is one of those innovative policies which was taken by our Government at that time, apart from the Corporate Social Responsibility Fund. There are many other things and this is one such thing. There are now as many as 12 branches spread over the country to handle these things. We require clearer answers to particularly the turn of the questions

which I would like to put across in this debate.

Does the highest bidder maximise value? This is the objective. It is not the question that you get the maximum money. What is not intended as the main objective is the recovery. What is intended is to maximise the value of an entity. All these things have been driven to the background and we think only in minute monetary terms. That is not the purpose. I happened to be the Corporate Affairs Minister when we drafted the Companies Law. This was the objective. Otherwise, there are recovery agents or recovery mechanisms. We tried so many mechanisms and some failed while others partly succeeded. I think this is the extension of that, extension of the recovery principle. This is a very laudable objective. It is done.

The second question is, should the resolution process be changed to open bidding. This is what he has said. Of course, there is already a comment from one of the very important industrialists who just came to start an industry. In the beginning itself, he said that the Insolvency Law is a frustrate. This is the observation by one of the persons who recently wanted to come, open an industry and settle in India. This is the impression which has been created in the market world over.

How do you remove this kind of an impression? The idea is to have ease of doing business. This is one of the major ideas. But, is this helping us to facilitate ease of doing business? Rather, this kind of an arrangement is making the business difficult. This is a question on which we require total clarification. Why is the need for secrecy? It should be transparent and open. The country should know about it because it is a question of the trust money of the people of this country. How is the trust money of the people of this country being looted, exploited and mis-utilized? The people of this country would like to know about it. This has to be built into in this Code. That was the idea.

Then, should the High Court be excluded from the appeal process? Now, it is excluded. Why should it be excluded? There should be checks and balances at every stage. The idea is not to walk away with whatever you would like to have. If you do not have checks and balances, the people will just loot the money and will go away. You will not be preventing it. But, for such things, there should be checks and balances.

Further, should the promoters be allowed to bid for their companies? That is another question. I am not responding to it. I think it is for the Hon. Minister to answer this question and clarify. Should home buyers be treated as financial creditors? You have brought the amendment through Ordinance. You have given a partial answer. But, that is not just adequate. There are a number of things which are open for interpretation or defining it and again it will go to the court. When you are bringing a law of this kind, you need to define it properly with absolute clarity. Even though some answer is given to this question, but the answer is partial, confusing and it is with ambiguity. I will come back to you with some more details.

Then, are the minority shareholders protected? In the concept of democracy-whether of an entity or of any Republic-the minorities become important. If they are not protected, democracy is negated. The democracy is meant for such people who need protection. Like that, minority shareholders will have to be protected. They are neglected. I do not think that in the scheme of things, this has been addressed.

Another question is this. Are operational creditors protected? That is also in doubt. Then what happens to companies with overseas assets? The companies do not confine their operations not only to this country, but they also go abroad. What happens to that? There is no answer for that. Do laws need alignment? It is mandatory for a resolution plan to comply with all provisions of the law. For instance, take the case of approval of shareholders under the Companies Act and SEBI for changes in capital structures under the Resolution Plan. As per the resolution, regulations approval under shareholder agreements and incorporation of accord documents are exempted. The shareholders may block any part of the resolution plan, especially matters such as capital reduction. Similar alignment is required between SEBI regulations regarding requirement.

It is not a standalone resolution. It cannot be. The company law is not a standalone law. It has to be aligned with SEBI, RBI and many others. After all, we are not working in a vacuum or in an isolated way or in a vertical way. In view of the fact that it is a company law connected with the financial regulations, it need to be connected and

collated with others. The workload has increased in IBC immensely.

We also find that banks are increasingly resorting to IBC and NCLT. They are not taking any efforts on their own for recovery or resolution even though they have 180 days or 260 days time lag. In the interregnum period, they do not do anything or their creditors do not do anything. I feel they think that this is a God sent instrument and they resort to it.

They cannot afford to do it also because their decision making power itself is questioned by various agencies of this Government. They have created a fear-psychosis wherein decision-making power or a commercial decision taking power of the banking institutions is threatened. Their autonomy is threatened. Earlier, there were Vigilance Commissions and now the CBI. Even the State Investigating Officers are also investigating. The Chairman of Maharashtra Bank was arrested by the State Government. I think tomorrow anybody can go to some court and obtain some warrant and any Chairman arrested or an Executive of a bank. This kind of uncertainty is there.

Then, of course, I will come to the larger question of how the banks are functioning. A stock answer with you is that the NPAs are all of previous legacy. But what have you done to correct that legacy except raising your hand? They are now amounting to ₹ 11 lakh crore or ₹ 12 lakh crore. I will come back to that. It is galloping. There is geographical progression now and not geometric progression. This is what is happening today.

The NCLT has become an easy instrument now. They feel that the corporate houses with deep pockets can bid for multiple distressed assets under the insolvency process without getting themselves disqualified under Section 29 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Act. They are free to do it. All these monopoly Acts have gone and now they have a free play including a defaulting party.

This is a holistic law. Your oratory power should match with your action. Of course, you have already faulted. We need to work on this in a holistic way. This Code was not referred to none of the Standing Committees. Of course, you have a ready made Joint Select Committee Chairman from the Rajya Sabha. You do not have faith in the Lok

Sabha. You do not refer the matter to us. Bhartruhari Ji, they do not have faith in anyone of us and particularly they do not have faith in the Standing Committee on Finance. We never used to do that. We invariably used to refer any financial Bill to this Committee. This was our legacy. I do not know whether it is a good or bad legacy. We used to refer all Bills to the Standing Committee on Finance.

I am sorry to repeat that I had to remind this House that when I was the administrative Minister of Corporate Affairs, I sent the Companies Law to the Standing Committee on Finance which was headed by the hon. Member, Shri Yashwant Sinha who was a former Finance Minister. We sent it to him and he raised some objections. Again, I sent it to him and third time also he did the same thing on various aspects. I again sent it to him. I had sent back four times that Bill to the Standing Committee on Finance. This is the real democracy. I think Bhartruhari Ji will agree because he was there in the earlier Committee and in the present Committee also.

We will have to accept it. But I find a sense of intolerance for the views of the Standing Committee for any number of Reports we give; for any number of recommendations we give. Of course, I do not intend to say that you only reject it which you cannot but by and large, 90 per cent of the recommendations are rejected. For any democracy to survive, sustain and to be nurtured we need to have the highest sense of tolerance. But I sent back the Report for review by the Standing Committee on Finance four times when Shri Yashwant Sinha was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance. I said that only after he approved the last sentence in the Company Law, I would adopt that and I did adhere to that statement.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The Government accepted all the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I accepted all the recommendations of the then Standing Committee on Finance. You have nothing to learn from that. This is the basic tenet of Parliamentary democracy. You may not agree.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The present Finance Minister in-charge was also a Member of that Standing

Committee on Finance.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: That is correct. So, that was a bad legacy and what you are adopting now is the right legacy. I am just telling you that. Whatever it is, maybe, that is your style of running a democracy and this is our style of running a democracy. We leave it to the people to judge. I would not like to make any other comment except saying this.

Sir, here also this Bill after introduction was referred to the Joint Select Committee headed by an Hon. Member from Rajya Sabha. The provisions of this Act had to be amended twice. Even today it is not perfect. How many times more would this Act have to be amended? That is why, people say that in the present State, the Insolvency Code is frustrating. It does not help business; it does not help investment. I would like to know if this has helped in a pie of investment in the country after the introduction of the provisions of the Insolvency Code. The answer is 'no'. Think in the interest of the country. Please do not think in the interest of our Congress Party simply because we brought this law. Think of investment; think of future. I would like the Government to re-think on these aspects at least today. The Government should be fair enough to refer this Bill to the Standing Committee on Finance. It is not a matter of one or two questions. This cannot be an *ad-hoc* measure.

As has been mentioned by hon. Member Shri Premachandran, the Government got stuck up in NCLT in one case where the threshold limit has to be brought down to help that party. That is the only intention. That means that this Ordinance is tainted. How to remove that taint? It is not going to help you. There is a report and I do not know if you have gone through this Report or not. There is a report of the Insolvency Law Committee of March 2018 which was sponsored by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. The report runs into 100 of pages. The report has come out with several suggestions. The Government may go through the summary of the recommendations. There are recommendations proposing amendments to the subordinate legislation. You picked up only one suggestion from this. However, increase of the threshold limit was not a suggestion of this Committee. I think, the Government must be having its private Committee

from its own sources. I salute the Government. It is an outcome of your independent source and independent report.

You produce it before the Committee. At least let us go through it in the Committee. So, this does not help you at all. Of course, as far as home buyers are concerned, you have partially taken the suggestion mentioned in para 1.7 of page 17 of this Report. Home buyers are considered partially and not fully. There are so many other things here. My request to this House, through the hon. Deputy-Speaker, is to kindly refer this Bill to the Standing Committee on Finance along with this Report of the officials. Let it examine it and come out with a holistic Report. Where is the hurry now? ...(*Interruptions*) Is the time allotted to me over?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, the time allotted to you is already over. But try to be brief and conclude your speech.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this is a very important discussion.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right. Then you cut down the time of other speakers from your Party.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: No, I do not want to take away the time of other Members. ...(*Interruptions*) Shri Venugopal, the Government does not want a proper discussion. They want to bulldoze this Bill as they are anxious. There is greed behind this amendment. They want to respond to that greed. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Come to the point, Shri Moily.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: They want to respond to that greed to loot the trusted money of the banks. What will happen to this Report? Should I tear it down here? Is there any value for this Report? Refer this Report along with this Bill to the Standing Committee on Finance and have a holistic approach. And majority Members are from your Party. All the 61 Reports given by me are unanimous. Nobody has disagreed with them. That does not mean that your Members are not thinking-people. They are thinking-people. There are very brilliant Members in that Committee including Dr. Kirit Somaiya. You know the nature of Dr. Kirit

Somaiya. He is very dynamic and boisterous but when he comes to the Committee meeting, he is highly disciplined. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, this requires to be referred to the Standing Committee. Have faith in democracy and the Committee system. The Committee system is a well tested system. ...*(Interruptions)* When there is no time, what is the point in continuing? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not like that. You please come to the point. You have already told about the Committee system.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Then that means that till now I have not come to the point. If that is the remark of the Deputy-Speaker, then I cannot continue.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Your Party has been given 16 minutes. There are many other speakers to speak. Therefore, I am requesting you to be brief and try to conclude.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : I am on the point only. I am not off the point. I have come well prepared.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, he is the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance. He is initiating the discussion also. How can you hurry up in this type of Bills?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to accommodate other Members also.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: This House is not for accommodation. This House is for a well-considered deliberation and a good product for future. The product is a good law and not a bad law and not a half-baked law.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not argue on the same point. You make some other points.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, you tell me what point I should speak on. I will go by your advice. ...*(Interruptions)* The amendments are half-baked. They are targeted to help only a few people. I think, some developers wanted some relief and you have come with these amendments but how about the allottees who are suffering? There is no safeguard at all for them.

Is it a secured loan or unsecured loan? Is there any definition for that? There is no definition at all. It will be open to the interpretation of the courts and interpretation of

the NCLT. In a way, it is not going to help even the house allottees. What is the point in keeping the threshold at ₹ 1 lakh? In that case, there will be multiple litigations. Make the limit to ₹ 10 crore so that only such cases go to the NCLT. Otherwise, now, you are driving every case to the NCLT. The banks cannot recover even ₹ 1 lakh. You give them the leverage up to ₹ 10 lakhs. That is also the point which will have to be properly considered. It will not help the real estate. ...*(Interruptions)* It will help them because you are reducing 83 per cent haircut and making it to 66 per cent. Do you want the standard haircut of 66 per cent to be given to everybody? I think that it will help only those people. But, you are not protecting. The ultimate goal is to protect the depositors of the banks. You are not injecting any discipline into the system. If you are not introducing any discipline into the system, I think there will be a total anarchy and it is not going to help anybody except the persons whom you think that it can help. That is the intention, no doubt. In fact, you do not look at the economic environment. Of course, to a certain extent because of the world crisis, the growth plunged after 2011. This helped to bring your Government into office. Seven years later, the economy has still not recovered to its pre-2011 position. That means that you have to go. The Modi Government has to give place for a new Government. But they do not address the problem. They do not think that there is a problem within them. They think that everything is all right.

Today, the economy of the country is there on the pre-2011 position. You are not redressing it. There is a wilful blindness about the main cause of the bad loans. You shut your eyes; shut your ears about all these things and the bad loans are just raising. The recycling of the funds cannot be done because it is not within the banks. You have taken away that kind of a right from them. There are several challenges in the banking sector-Resolution of the stressed assets. The level of the banks is such that they cannot even lend the retail loans. They have been disabled from February 12, 2018. At that stage, if you want to give haircut to the extent of 60 per cent; 50 per cent and even 84 per cent, who is going to save these banks? I think there is a deliberate and conscious effort on the part of this Government to de-nationalise the banks. They want to de-nationalise and achieve that purpose. Just because you are in power, you would like to achieve that objective. You

have no faith in the system of nationalisation of the banks. When you do not have faith, of course, you would like to ensure that whatever the system you have introduced, you would like to carry on with it. Twenty-four lenders have signed the pact for faster NPA Resolutions. You are not interested to resolve this. You feel that everything should be referred to NCLT. You do not want to go in for any other mechanism. All these people have already returned to the Reserve Bank of India.

It includes the State Bank of India. There should be a faster NPA resolution, but there is no action on this by this Government. Their solution is only NCLT. Now, NCLT has become the mechanism to siphon off the treasury of this Government. I think we will have to be extra careful on this.

Banks are totally disabled now. On the one side, there is NCLT which is hanging as the Damocles' sword on their head and on the other side, there is higher provisioning because of NPAs and a sharp rise in bad loans. Then, the Reserve Bank of India has found that banks have delayed in classifying accounts as NPAs. They are blaming each other. In addition to that, the Reserve Bank of India says that they have no power to act upon the Nationalised Banks. If there is no power, it is your duty to empower the Reserve Bank of India. It is the regulator. The regulator will have to be empowered to act. They say they have no power and you say you have power. I think, in this tangle, ultimately people have become powerless. So, I want you to apply your mind on that.

In fact, the divergence in NPA as on 31st March, 2018 stood at more than ₹ 60,000 crore, as compared to ₹ 43,500 crore as on 31st March, 2016. The bad loans are more than 12 per cent today and there is no mechanism to address this issue, except asking the banks not to lend. The credit growth has come down, credit to farmers has come down, credit to investments has come down and bad loans lost to banks based on the offers made by suitors rise to a very high amount and you want to adopt more methods to siphon off the funds of the banks. All mechanisms have been strengthened to hound bankers and the indiscriminate hunt for banking staff will scare off even honest lending at a time when the Indian economy has to recover. So, you do not want Indian economy to recover.

I think this Bill is of no consequence. It will not

serve the purpose. Even if it serves, it will serve only the interests of one or two individuals, rather the economy of the nation. An amount of ₹ 81,000 crore has already been waived off after this Government came to power. But you are not prepared to give even a pie to farmers. There is no money for farmers, but there is plenty of money available for big industrialists. This will further strengthen their hands for lending adequately or more to these corporate bodies. The Congress Party is not against good corporate bodies. We are only against those bad corporate bodies who are out to siphon off the funds of banks, looting the banks and running away from this country. They are consciously moving from this country to that country because you are incapable of catching them. By merely passing an Act, you are not going to get them.

What happened to your executive hand? That has been crippled. You are not in a position to execute even the present law, but you want an additional law. I think there may be a purpose under that so that you can pick and choose cases.

With these words, I thank you very much for the time given to me. But I again insist that this Bill may be referred to the Standing Committee. If the Government is really and honestly wanting to achieve the real intent of setting up NCLT, this Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)* We do not want to take the credit for this. You give 15 days' time, we can give the Report. What is the hurry? You justify it here. They have already waited for the last two months. They can wait for another month and refer this Bill to the Standing Committee.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.

In effect, this Bill replaces the Ordinance promulgated by the Government on 6th June, 2018. The Interim Finance Minister while introducing this Bill in this House this week had said that 'in order to finetune the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, an Insolvency Law Committee was set up by the Government to suggest amendments to the IBC.' Based on the recommendations of the ILC, this Bill has been brought in the Parliament. It seems to me that this Government has a fetish for issuing Ordinances.

The IBC (First Amendment) Bill, 2018 also essentially replaced the Ordinance promulgated by the Government on 23rd November, 2017. Not only this, the Government amended the Banking (Regulation) Act on 5th May, 2017 by issuing an Ordinance authorising the Reserve Bank to issue directions to any banking company to initiated insolvency and resolution process in respect of the default under the provisions of IBC.

It is common knowledge that the Ordinance route to legislate is resorted to by the Executive to meet certain exigencies. Since the Bill under discussion, basically gives effect to the recommendations of the Insolvency Law Committee, what were the compelling circumstances that forced the Government to issue an Ordinance when it could have easily waited for the Monsoon Session, which was hardly a month away?

A concern was raised by my dear friend Shri Mahtabji, when the Bill was introduced last week in this House, regarding the real intent of the Government in using the Ordinance route. Last month, in one of the resolution cases concluded under IBC, banks have taken a huge 83 per cent haircut on the sale of Alok Industries bagged by the Reliance Industries-JM Financials ARC combine for just ₹ 5,000 crore. Alok Industries owed its creditors an amount of about ₹ 30,000 crore.

The resolution plan of Reliance was put to vote before the Committee of Creditors of Alok Industries on June 20th and received the assent of 72 per cent of the total creditors. It is very interesting to note that the voting threshold required to pass a resolution was lowered to 66 per cent from 75 per cent on June 6th by issuing the Ordinance, just 14 days before the date when the CoC of Alok Industries was scheduled to meet to approve the resolution plan submitted by Reliance.

This plan to get Alok Industries at a throwaway price of ₹ 5,000 crore was rejected by the same CoC on its meeting held on 13th April especially in view of the fact that this company has an asset base of about ₹ 32,000 crore as per the latest available balance sheet.

A perception has built up that the Government is working for the benefit of some corporates that the resolution of Alok Industries was facilitated with the

assistance of the Government by amending the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code with such alacrity, which is rarely seen otherwise. It is very apparent that IBC was amended in such a haste with the objective to allow Reliance to take over Alok Industries, and in the process, the banks took a massive haircut of 83 per cent.

Sir, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister that in the name of NPA clean up, the Government should not be seen promoting crony capitalism.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: But still you are supporting them. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Now, coming to the specifics of the Bill, I would like to say that the Bill seeks to amend the definition of the financial debt under Section 5(8)(f) by providing that an amount raised from an allotted under a real estate project shall be deemed to be an amount having the commercial effect of a borrowing.

The homebuyers are now classified as financial creditors. They can now initiate the insolvency process against an erring defaulting company, and seek the benefits of the resolution plan. But if the resolution fails and the company goes into liquidation, the amended law does not state whether homebuyers being unsecured creditors will get as much claim on assets of the company as secured financial creditors. Being treated as 'secured' or 'unsecured' is important in the "waterfall" mechanism which sets out the order of priority in which, proceeds from the sale of liquidation assets are to be distributed under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. In my state Tamil Nadu, there is a practice of having two separate agreements between homebuyers and builders for land and apartment which gives the customer the status of a secured creditor. Maybe the Government can take cue from this.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second point is that in a big relief to MSME sector, a new Section 240 A has been inserted in the Code. The new Clause enables the promoter of MSME to bid for his enterprise undergoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process provided he is not a wilful defaulter and does not attract other disqualifications not related to default. It is good that the Government has realised sooner than later that MSMEs form the backbone of the Indian economy in terms of employment generation

and economic growth. This is a welcome step as business of an MSME attracts interest primarily from its promoter. There may not be other resolution applicants in a number of resolution cases of MSMEs and excluding the promoter also would have only led to more liquidation of MSMEs. However, it would be better if the Government provides a debt threshold so that companies with high debt but low turnover do not misuse the carve-outs.

My third point is that the Bill seeks to amend Section 21 by allowing "class of creditors" exceeding specified number to be represented by an authorized insolvency professional. New Section 25A has been inserted to provide for the rights of such authorized representatives. This will also enable the home-buyers to have an insolvency professional as their representative in the proceedings. This is a welcome amendment as it will ensure that serious deliberations take place in CoC meetings with adequate representations of all the effected parties but without the attendant raucousness if thousands of people gather to attend the meeting of CoC.

The Bill amends Section 10 of the Code by providing for special resolution for initiating CIRP by corporate debtor itself. Since commencement of CIRP is a major decision for the corporate debtor and may have a huge impact on its functioning or even may lead to its liquidation, a special resolution passed by the shareholders of the corporate debtor is necessary.

The Bill has closed the loophole which was being exploited by unscrupulous guarantors by amending the sub-Section 3 of Section 14 by stating that moratorium under 14(1) would not apply to guarantors of the Corporate Debtor. There were conflicting views of the Allahabad High court and NCLT Mumbai over this matter. This amendment settles the debate on this issue.

The Bill seeks to amend Section 31 of the Code by providing that the resolution professional shall obtain necessary approvals required under any law for the time being in force within 1 year from the date of approval by NCLT or within such period as provided for under the law, whichever is later. This amendment basically gives effect to the suggestion of the ILC on this issue. The provision does not make it clear whether obtaining such statutory approvals within the specified time frame is a condition

precedent for maintainability of the resolution plan or a consequential mandatory obligation on the part of the successful resolution applicant. What would happen if the resolution applicant fails to get regulatory approvals within the specified time frame? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would clarify this issue.

The Bill inserts clause (e) to Section 17(2) of the Code to provide that the interim resolution professional shall be responsible for complying with the requirements under any law for the time being in force on behalf of the corporate debtor. The amendment incorporates the recommendation made by ILC by making the IRP responsible for the statutory compliances while managing the affairs of the corporate debtor. However, it must also be provided in the Code that the IRP shall not be held liable for any acts done without his knowledge or connivance and for acts which do not arise out of his conduct.

Section 30 of the Code has been amended to waive away the requirement of shareholders' approval required under the Companies Act, 2013 or any other law for the time being in force, for implementation of actions under the resolution plan. This amendment legislates the Ministry's clarificatory circular on this issue. I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to reconsider this proposal as it might have adverse impact on the rights of minority shareholders.

Section 231 of the Code has been amended to provide for bar of jurisdiction of civil courts or authorities in matters under jurisdiction of the adjudicating authority and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI). IBBI is a regulatory body having regulatory oversight over the Insolvency Professionals, Insolvency Professional Agencies, Insolvency Professional Entities and Information Utilities. IBBI is not a judicial body. It is very strange that the Government proposes to put the matters under IBBI beyond the jurisdiction of courts. This is not a tenable proposition and is liable to be struck down by the Judiciary. Therefore, I would propose the hon. Minister to seriously reconsider this clause in the amendment Bill.

With these observations and clarifications, I conclude.

Thank You, Sir.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Thank you, Sir. I rise to speak on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

(Second Amendment) Bill, 2018. This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated on June 6, 2018.

Before I speak on the Bill itself, I need to mention two points—it is nothing personal. First, I want to know whether Shri Piyush Goyal is a caretaker Finance Minister or a full-fledged Finance Minister. It is because, the question has been raised because the Twitter handle of the Finance Ministry shows Shri Arun Jaitley as Finance Minister.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even in his speech itself, he said that Shri Arun Jaitley is the Finance Minister. He never claimed that he is the Finance Minister.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Let him clarify it.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, he already spoke.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, why is he speaking on his behalf?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not on his behalf but because he spoke on that day. I want to pass on the message to you.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, at the back of the Bill, it is written: “Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Railways, Coal, Finance and Corporate Affairs”. So, I do not know what he speaks and what he says. I want this clarification to be made.

The other point I want to note is this. Yesterday, there was a big victory for the Opposition in this country against this Government. Shri Piyush Goyal, in a letter to our Joint Committee on the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, said that they have decided to withdraw the Bill.

This is the first time, in the face of Opposition by the Opposition, that the Government withdrew the Bill about which they are very serious. There was a nationwide outcry against the bail-in provision where systemically important financial institutions could go into depositors’ money to bail-in. Mr. Goyal wrote to the Chairman of the Committee. It is very wise of him because if that Bill was brought, the Opposition would not have to do anything. They would lose anyway the election. So, good wisdom has prevailed on them which is good but I see it as the victory of the Opposition.

Thirdly, I remember that when this IBC code was brought to this House, Mr. Jaitley wanted to pass it in a hurry. I had to speak for one hour on that day so that the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee. Ultimately, the Bill was passed and this Bill became the part of the law. Now, I do not know why, within two years of having a new Bill which was drafted after much consultation, the Minister and the Government wants to bring in so many changes in the Bill which is only two years old. This Government did the same with the Company’s Law. The Act which is not fully tested, they went for an amendment. They are doing the same with this. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dubey, do not divert his attention.

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: After that what was the hurry to amend the Bill? The Act should be implemented for two to four years, then any amendment should be brought. It is not wise to bring amendments in a hurry. Nishikant ji, you are an intelligent person, you understand this. [ENGLISH] This is not to say that there is nothing good about this amendment. One best thing is that the relief is given to home buyers. They will be the part of the financial creditors. The Bill clarifies that an allottee under the real estate project will be considered as a financial creditor. Now, I was wondering if this collides with the Real Estate Regulation Act where there is a regulator also. I considered and found that in RERA Act, it is limited to only one construction company. But one of my friends explained to me that if it comes under this Bill, then the whole company would be affected. Take the case of Jaypee Group. They are not giving flats to people in Greater Noida who have deposited the money. Now, this Bill will allow the flat allottees to claim as creditors and they may get the money back. So, this is a good point in the Bill. But the weakness of the Bill is that this Bill establishes the rights of the rich over the ordinary people because the unsecured creditors will be finished with this Bill. A Company has dues to many small people like small suppliers, small traders and so on and so forth. Now, if you give 51 per cent resolution, then only the big capitalists will get their due and unsecured creditors will get nothing.

The other danger about the Bill which I will point out

in detail later is that this Bill seeks to create a monopoly. You see Tata's are buying up Bhushan Steel which means two or three steel companies like Tata and Jindal will gobble up all the steel industry. Then they will form a cartel and control the steel prices. Recently, Shri Gadkari Ji had said that cement companies are cartelizing. This cartelization will take place in the steel industry through this Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

16.00 hrs

The other good point about this Bill is this. For the first time, it covers the MSMEs. Earlier, the MSMEs were not fully touched. The Bill states that the ineligibility criteria for resolution applicants regarding NPAs and guarantors will not apply to person applying for resolution of MSMEs. The Central Government may modify or remove other provisions in the Code while applying them to MSMEs because normally there would not be many buyers for the MSMEs. So, unless you give some concessions, these MSMEs, which employ a large number of people, will just be left closed. So, this inclusion of MSMEs is a good step in this Bill.

Then, the dangerous part of the Bill is--I will go into it later as to how it has affected--voting threshold of the Committee of Creditors. The Code specifies that all decisions of the Committee of Creditors be taken by majority of at least 75 per cent of the financial creditors. This Bill lowers the threshold to 51 per cent. For certain key decisions, voting threshold has been reduced from 75 per cent to 66 per cent. This includes (i) appointment and replacement of the resolution professional and (ii) approval of the resolution plan. This is dangerous for corporate democracy, as I will show you later.

I need not go into the actual details of what the condition of banking industry is. We are in the worst crisis and there is a slow push towards de-nationalisation of banks that Mr. Veerappa Moily had pointed it out. There are, in total, 963 wilful defaulters who together owe ₹ 1,10,000 crore to the banks, according to the Government's reply. The banks are in dire trouble.

Now the Reserve Bank has stepped in and they have introduced what is known as 'Prompt Corrective Action' (PCA). What does that mean? The Reserve Bank

has asked certain banks that they should not expand; they should not open new branches. It has told a bank like Dena Bank that they cannot lend at all. Now what will banks do, if they do not lend? The banks' income is by lending the money of the depositors. Now, in order to save the banks, the Reserve Bank is talking of PCA. You do not lend at all.

In this crisis, under Mr. Veerappa Moily's Chairmanship, the Committee on Finance met all the top bankers of the country many times. They say they see some hopes in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). Now, the moot question is: whether the IBC is the solution? What is IBC leading to? The IBC is leading to what? Even Mr. Venugopal, whose Party supported the Government on the No Confidence Motion, said this is leading to crony capitalism.

I will give you a few examples. Let us see the case of Bhushan Steel where the loan outstanding referred to NCLT was ₹ 56,000 crore. The Tatas have taken over that company for ₹ 35,200 crore. So, the banks have lost ₹ 21,000 crore.

That is a haircut of nearly 40 per cent. Is it resolution? [TRANSLATION] Shri Kirit Somaiya ji said that atleast they got something ₹ 21 thousand crore belongs to NCLT or does it belong to the Government, his belongs to the poor depositors, you gave up to Tata as haircut.

[English]

Look at Electrosteel. It is a factory in Bokaro. The dues to the banks were ₹ 13,600 crore. Vedanta, Anil Agarwal-led company has purchased it for ₹ 5,320 crore.

Banks sacrifice ₹ 8400 crore and haircut is 60 per cent. In Bhushan Steel, the haircut was 40 per cent. In Electrosteel Steel Ltd., the haircut is 60 per cent. Now, comes the Alok Industries' deal. The company owes to the banks ₹ 30,000 crore. Do you know how much Reliance has taken it over for? It is just for ₹ 5000 crore that Reliance took it over. The banks sacrificed ₹ 25,000 crore and the haircut in this case is 83 per cent.

Mr. Mahtab, who opposed the introduction of this Bill, pointed this out very boldly. He said that this Ordinance was brought so that Reliance could acquire Alok Industries for a cheap price and the voting percentage was brought

down from 75 per cent to 66 per cent. It means, if 66 per cent stakeholders agree, the deal is through. So, it is just for the sake of Reliance that the Government brought in an Ordinance.

Sir, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in which all parties participated is a good law. When the bankers come to us, they say that the only hope they see is in the IBC that they can recover some of the money that has gone. But, Sir, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is not a panacea; it is not a cure for all ills of the banking system. So, we have led the country into a morass, into a blind alley and I really do not know as to how we would come out of it.

Sir, one of the strong points of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is that it has said that within 180 days corporate insolvency would be resolved. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is essentially limited to the corporate in the sense that it deals with only the corporate part. The Part-III of the Code, which deals with insolvency, resolution and bankruptcy for individual and partnership firm is yet to be commenced. So far, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is regarding the corporates and their insolvency resolution.

Now, let me take the example of Ruias, that is, Essar Steel. In the case of Essar Steel, it has crossed 270 days because both the companies, which were bidding, Numetal and ArcelorMittal, were belonging to Lakshmi Mittal and were found by the resolution professionals to be ineligible to participate in the bidding process, that is, Numetal-because of its association with Rewant Ruia, son of the promoter of Essar Steel and ArcelorMittal-because of it owes bankers money in its capacity as a promoter of Uttam Galva Steel. Despite of IBC's specifying that it has to be resolved within 180 days, it has not happened. So, I would urge the Minister that in the deepening gloom that surrounds the banking industry, it is putting the hard-earned money of depositors at risk and putting the future of country's economy at risk. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code may have been a shining light, but if the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code continues in this way in its effort to support crony capitalism in giving hair cut-this is the word that I learnt from my friend, Shri Uday Singh, who talks of haircut, waterfall mechanism of

bitcoins, cryptocurrencies. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, he is very knowledgeable ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not reply to others.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the other thing that I want to mention is that only 12 companies were referred to NCLT by RBI, but under IBC ...*(Interruptions)* another 30 have gone in for liquidation. The problem is that you are not resorting companies. Shall I read the list of companies which have gone into liquidation?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. Please conclude.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Bhupen Electronics, Wind-Ways Packaging, REI Agro etc. have gone into liquidation.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody knows that.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I would like this law, caretaker Finance Minister, to succeed because as an Indian, I cannot afford to see our banking industry collapsing. If this provides a ray of hope in the pervading gloom, this is good. I would request him to please see that the haircut advantages do not go to the pockets of the money-bags of the country.

I also support Mr. Moily's proposal to send it to the Standing Committee headed by him.

Thank you.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the second amendment relating to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill that we are deliberating today, which has been followed by the Bill. Actually, the gazette notification was issued on 6th June, 2018. This date is very specific because it is the day when a decision was taken by the Government to support one specific company and that promoted this Ordinance. ...*(Interruptions)*

It is a big amendment. A number of clauses are there. This amendment runs into 40 clauses. I was not opposed to all the clauses the day I stood up and I had specifically mentioned this. Today also, I am mentioning that it is clause no. 25 relating to Section 33 of the principal Act, about which my friend, Mr. Premachandran

has mentioned, Dr. Venugopal has mentioned and Prof. Saugata Roy has also mentioned.

There was a Secretary-level Committee which was entrusted with the task, after the November Ordinance, after the first amendment was moved and it was passed in this House and by the Parliament. The Secretary-level Committee gave a report to the Government. I would like to understand from the Hon. Minister specifically whether they suggested an amendment to Section 33, which he has incorporated in clause 25? Was it there in their recommendations or not? If there was some recommendation from the Secretary-level Committee, then one can say that it has nothing to do with the specific company and you can justify. If it is not there, then you have to explain what prompted you to bring an Ordinance in the month of June.

The House had adjourned and it was supposed to be convened in the month of July. What prompted you to bring an Ordinance hurriedly or why could you not wait for another 30, 40 or 50 days? You could have brought a Bill during this Session. During this period, what has happened and what specific steps have been taken through this Ordinance that has helped the NCLT, that has helped to do away with bad debt and that has helped different banks or different industries where resolution has not taken place.

If that can be explained to us, as Shri Udasi always says, the country will be benefited. It will also help to understand what specific steps have been taken because of this Ordinance, what it has forced the Government to think that there is a necessity of an Ordinance and the Hon'ble President has been forced to sign it.

It is mentioned there that the corporate Houses, with their deep-pockets, can bid for multiple distressed assets under the insolvency process without getting themselves disqualified under Section 29A of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. This Section was incorporated in the original Act through an Ordinance in November, 2017. Again, another amendment with a number of clauses has come in this Second Amendment Bill also. This is provided in this second amendment. Why could it not be thought of in the first amendment itself, in November, 2017? This clearly demonstrates that we are trying to amend this Act just as and when the matter comes and when our

wisdom dawns upon us. I think that this Government is a thinking Government. At the time of demonetisation, a new notification was coming every day. It is a sign of a thinking Government. So, in this case also, a number of sections are being amended repeatedly.

In the new Bill, Section 29A, will apply to a resolution applicant holding a non-performing asset account due to the acquisition of a distressed assets with an NPA account for three years and from the day of such acquisition. This will ensure that the corporates that have already bought a distressed asset are not prohibited from bidding for more such assets. I think It has a different connotation.

This will also offer a disqualification breather to financial entities holding NPAs. They, too, will be exempted from Section 29A.

This Bill, most importantly, treats the homebuyers as financial creditors giving them a better say in the resolution plan of developers. Any amount raised from an allottee of a real estate project will be deemed to be an amount having the commercial effect of debt or borrowing. The Bill has defined the expression 'allottee' and 'real estate project' which was not there earlier.

Further this Bill allows the promoters of MSMEs to bid for their companies in any insolvency process. It also empowers the Union Government in public interest to exempt MSMEs from application of any other provisions of the Code. I will come to this aspect a little later. I will seek the clarification from the Hon. Minister of MSMEs, how it is going to benefit the entrepreneurs to a greater extent.

The Bill provides for the insertion of a new Section 12A to permit the withdrawal of application admitted for initiation of insolvency resolution process. The application can be made only with the approval of 90 per cent of voting share of the Committee of Directors.

There are other provisions in the Bill. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India will be given a developmental role similar to other regulators such IRDAI and PFRDA. It will also be given the power to regulate the working and practice of certain professionals under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). The Bill further provides that the Limitation Act of 1963 will be applicable to the proceedings or appeals under the IBC. These are the new provisions

which have come under this Amendment. But the objections that I have relates to the provision of the lowering of the voting threshold for various important decisions of the Committee of Creditors to 66 per cent, and to 51 per cent for routine decisions.

Here, I come to what this Section says. Clause 25 states that :

“In section 33 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after the words "decision of the committee of creditors", the words "approved by not less than sixty-six per cent of the voting share" shall be inserted.”

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons in No. 4 (h) it is written that :

“reduction of voting threshold for various decisions of the committee of creditors to sixty-six per cent for important decisions and fifty-one per cent for routine decisions;”.

Subsequently, in the ‘Notes on Clauses’ on Page No. 19 regarding Clause 25 it states that :

“Clause 25 of the Bill seeks to amend section 33 of the Code to provide a reduced threshold from seventy-five per cent to sixty-six per cent of voting share for obtaining the approval of the committee of creditors for making an application to the Adjudicating Authority to pass a liquidation order.”.

So, one has to go through three steps to understand as to what actually the Bill intends to do. This is my allegation, which I am repeating because the other day the Minister did not respond to my query. Of course, it was just an introduction stage. This lowering of the voting threshold of COC to 66 per cent was done only to benefit a corporate house as it did not get adequate support of 75 per cent initially. After the introduction of this Ordinance, again the meeting was called. This Government has exposed itself to criticism and has blatantly gone to issue an Ordinance because it thought that it is very urgent. This is totally unacceptable. I will be moving my amendments in this regard at a later stage.

Almost two years ago, the Parliament passed a

landmark law called IBC. This is one of the most important structural reforms of the past four years. Some say that the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code ranks at par with industrial delicensing of 1991--the Acme of Reforms from those tumultuous years. Capitalism and market economies need free entry and free exit to function efficiently. Delicensing made exit relatively painless. It is not as if we have not tried to legislate on how to close down businesses. The ghost of Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction that we all know as BIFR and the Sick Industrial Companies Act still haunt us of failed attempts at reviving or closing down sick industries. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code provides a mechanism and forum that is quick in resolving or liquidating failing businesses.

The kingpin of IBC is the time limit hard-coated in the law itself. From the moment an insolvency case is admitted, it has only 270 days for the distressed firm to be restructured or be sold-off to a new owner, or else liquidation is automatically triggered on the terminal day.

The amendment to IBC, currently being considered, relates to who can or cannot participate in the process. This reform is to prevent promoters or related parties from getting back control of their firm at a distressed value. This is the crux of the problem, which was addressed by this law. But an important reform to consider relates to something that happens even before the IBC process has begun. This is the point when the case is admitted.

In the current framework, an application has to be subject to a judicial review for the case to be admitted to the insolvency process after which the discipline of the clock starts. Therefore, if a company has defaulted on its payment due to a creditor and there is an authenticated paper trail of purchase order, invoice, payment reminder notices and so on, then surely admitting such a case should be an administrative matter.

(SHRI RAMEN DEKA *in the Chair*)

16.25 hrs

If you default on your own will, EMI on home loan or credit card payment, action follows without it landing in court. Similarly, if a checklist approach is adopted to verify the claims of a creditor, surely the process of admission would be quicker. I hope the Minister is listening to me.

However, a Supreme Court judgement states that the admission requires application of judicial binding. What if the defaulting company has a counter claim against the creditor? What will happen if there is an error in the calculation, or if the service wasn't fully provided for which claim is being made, or if it is a frivolous claim? For all this, the apex court has said, Judicial Bench should 'hear out' the parties. But it can lead to untold delays by adjournment. The Law Minister is before us today. It can lead us to a number of adjournments. Therefore, a template approach is made to reduce the time drastically. It is high time to strengthen the IBC by templatising the admission process and make it largely procedural. Only in small minority of cases will a judicial hearing and scrutiny be needed. This will go a long way in making this landmark law more effective. These are suggestions which I am making before this House, and also through you, to the Government.

The Code postulates two types of creditors, namely, a financial creditor, and an operational creditor. Financial creditor is defined as any person to whom a financial debt is owed. An operational creditor is one to whom operational debt is owed. On 23rd November, 2017, by an Ordinance, Section 29(a) was inserted after Section 29 of the principal Act. The purpose of this amendment was to restrict people who with their misconduct 'contributed to default of company' or who are otherwise undesirable or could misuse their position due to lack of restriction and regain control of the corporate debtor.

However, the element of misconduct is conspicuously absent. 'Misconduct', I would say, is conspicuously absent in Section 29(a.) Why am I saying this? I am saying this because the Chairman of the Finance Committee repeatedly requested you to refer it to the Finance Committee for consideration. These are certain questions which remain unanswered. Therefore, the question that begs answers are these. How can misconduct be established without adjudication? Why should stakeholders, who are victims of bona fide business failures, be excluded from the resolution process? A legal challenge to this amendment could well result in the amendment being declared as ultra vires of Article 14 and 19(1)(g) of the Constitution, that empowers the citizens.

Coming to the MSME sector, it actually is restricting.

This amendment, I apprehend, may restrict relief proposed for MSMEs. The exemptions for MSMEs from the provisions of Section 29(a) has been considered, after it was found there was little investor interest, apart from promoters. While earlier it provided exemptions for MSMEs from all disabilities under Section 29(a), the exemptions are now proposed to be restricted to only two situations-under Clause C and Clause H. There is a need to reconsider.

I had stated earlier in May this year that Bhushan Steel was sold to Tata Steel. Almost 65 per cent of the loan was recovered; and 35 per cent was written off. This was termed as a very successful resolution of a bad loan. I had drawn the attention of the House to Alok Industries, a textile company, where a haircut was done for about 83-84 per cent.

This is exactly the opposite of the Bhushan Steel Resolution. Reliance Industry and JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company combined were the sole bidder and had given a 'take it or leave it' offer to the Committee of Creditors in April and this Ordinance came in the month of June. The CoC could not gather enough votes to act on the resolution plan. The proposal got 70 or 71 per cent of the votes while 75 per cent votes were needed. An Ordinance amending the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code lowered the minimum votes needed for passing a resolution plan to 66 per cent from 75 per cent. I fail to understand as to how this 66 per cent came in. It could have been 50 per cent, 51 per cent or 67 per cent, a little bit of arithmetic could be done, but it came to 66 per cent. The NCLT accepted the resolution plan. There was a re-do of voting of the voting process. The sole bid went through after the match was fixed.

The issue is that when a haircut is being done, all are happy; the bank is happy, the auditor is happy, the promoter is happy and this Government is also happy. We heard that another member from the Treasury Bench was also very happy. If any member from this side raised the objection relating to the massive amount of money being siphoned off by promoters in active connivance with bankers and auditors, we hear jeers from the Treasury side.

An Hon. MP from the Treasury Benches was singing eloquence about the resolution mechanism being followed now. I would like to remind him of one Shri Rajendra

Ganatra, a Mumbai-based resolution professional, who estimates that bad loan average recovery will only be 10-15 per cent. We know the amount of bad loan is expanding and is getting multiplied. It is becoming a humongous affair. What would it actually be? This is what Shri Rajendra Ganatra has said, "it would not be more than 10-15 per cent even if IBC come into force".

Before I conclude, I must say that the bad loan resolution does nothing to break the nexus between bankers in Public Sector Banks and promoters. Banks face no punishment for writing off 84 per cent of the loan. Where are the reports of forensic audit? Should nobody be held responsible? Public money of billions of rupees looted by promoters in connivance with bankers is being written off but here, it is being hailed as a success. This is not something one should relish. The bigger question is: Who is going to protect the public money? This law is framed to retrieve as much money from the bad debt. But adequate measures need to be taken to go into the issue of loot of public money. If IBC is unable to do that, let the Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, who is a wise person, share his wisdom with this House.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Three-four Hon. Members have repeatedly talked about such thing. I thought it would be appropriate to set the record straight because I was also surprised when this issue was flagged off by Shri Mahtab earlier when I introduced the Bill. But I had forgotten about it because I never took it seriously and I never thought that there was any merit in the baseless allegation. But since Shri Premachandran, Shri Moily and Shri Mahtab have raised the same point, I thought for the benefit of the hon. Members first.

Let me set that one issue right so that everybody looks at this whole Amendment with the positive spirit.

Hon. Chairman Sir, the report of the Insolvency Law Committee came on 26th march, 2018. Several Members including Moily sahib, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, have referred to the report. In fact, Moily sahib said that we have not considered 90 per cent of the report. I can give the details of how almost every clause of the report has been considered and accepted and brought into this amendment, which is why this is such a large amendment.

There are a few things and we can put in public domain as to why we did not accept just a few parts of the report. The Committee has very illustrious members. If you look at the list of members, there are very eminent lawyers on the Committee. Presidents of Institute of Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries Institute, Cost Accountants Institute; eminent bankers, Dr. M.S. Sahoo, Chairman of the IBBI, all of them are members. In a very elaborate way they have explained about voting share threshold for decisions of the COC. I would like to read, Sir, with your kind permission, from this report of March, 2018. They begin by saying, "Section 21(8) of the Code provides that all decisions of the COC shall be taken by a vote of not less than 75 per cent of the voting share of the financial creditors." Then they talk about all the representations that they had received. They also say that liquidation is often not passed because consensus is not being built up because of a small minority. That is something which an hon. Member himself had raised. Incidentally, I was reading the proceedings of Rajya Sabha and this has been raised in both Houses. In Hindi there is a saying, "*Chit bhi meri, pat bhi meri*". That is what I think is happening today.

It was being talked by the other side that because we have kept a very high threshold of 75 per cent, many possible resolutions, as hon. Kirit-ji said, are not going through which may lead to liquidation. In liquidation the value will be much less. So, bankers stand to lose much more. I will reply about why these banks are losing money and the so-called haircut which has not been understood by several Members, when I respond to the debate, but I thought this merits closure at this stage.

Then they have looked at the US example and said, "The Committee also noted that globally bankruptcy laws prescribe different voting thresholds for decisions of the COC. In USA, approval of a plan requires 66 per cent or more voting. In UK, the approval of a plan under administration requires a simple majority." Then, what are their recommendations? I would like quote para 11.6 which says, "After due deliberation and factoring in the experience of past restructuring laws in India and international best practices, the Committee agreed that to further the stated object of the Code that is to promote resolution (The object is not to close all companies and make all people jobless.),

the voting share for approval of resolution plan and other critical decisions may be reduced from 75 per cent to 66 per cent or more of the voting share of the financial creditors. In addition to approval of the resolution plan under Section 30(4), other critical decisions are extension of the CIRP beyond 180 days, replacement or appointment of RP, passing a resolution for liquidation under Section 33(2). Further, for approval of the other routine decisions for continuing the corporate debtor as going concern, the voting share threshold may be reduced to 51 per cent of the voting share of financial creditors." This is as of March.

I just saw the date of the company that all of you have been referring to. In respect of Alok Industries, the voting got 70 per cent share from Committee of Creditors on 13th April, 2018.

The voting happened after the recommendations of the Insolvency Law Committee. It has nothing to do with that particular case.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You can state that in your reply.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I can, Sir. But I thought since many Hon. Members are under the wrong impression, let me clarify ab initial that this voting happened after this Committee report which we have accepted almost in too. ...*(Interruptions)* Further, there is no resolution which is complete as yet. It is not that the Committee of Creditors said that they are now considering this report or Ordinance. The NCLT itself directed the Committee of Creditors to consider the resolution afresh, possibly because there was only one resolution applicant who had approached the NCLT for resolving or taking over the company. ...*(Interruptions)* The other option was liquidation and consequential loss of over 23,000 jobs directly or indirectly. Possibly the NCLT in their wisdom thought otherwise and asked for a re-vote. I think the Hon. Members are casting aspersions on the judiciary which, to my mind, is not a very good sign.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Hon. Chairman Sir, I stand in support of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, Second Amendment Bill. As Hon. Finance Minister Shri Piyush

Goyal had told in his introduction, there are many new modifications required on the basis of experience. I fully agree with Mr. Goyal that there are many such 100 years old legislations which requires modifications. Especially for the financial institutions, such new modifications may benefit people or the general public, that is, who pay their taxes honestly. How can their money and tax be protected? To do this, I support bringing up the new law by amending it. As news has come out in the newspaper that after approval of this law from the Cabinet, about 83 thousand crore rupees have been recovered automatically. This is a big success of the Bill. I want to say that in the future, how can you protect the money of the common man through this Bill, you pay attention to it also.

Hon. Chairman Sir, many people in the country take various types of loans, but there are especially two classes of borrowers. There is a common man, who honestly takes a loan, runs business honestly, does business and honestly arrange the repayment of loan on time whether it has been taken from any national bank, State bank, district bank or a cooperative credit society. But the second category of borrower is such that it takes a loan of crores of rupees from a bank or State bank for their business and put their business in liquidation getting people trapped and loots the money. I hope that a ban on such class of borrower would be imposed through this Bill. I would also like to express that if this law had come twenty years ago, the textile industry of Mumbai in which at least two lakh workers all closed were working, would have been saved. They have all closed up by using all the financial institutions illegally. Due to this, Girni workers and their families working in lakhs there, have been shattered. There are also more such people like our Shipyard at Ratnagiri, Khumbata Aviation of Mumbai, where thousands of people used to work, took loans from many financial institutions. The loan money should have been used to protect their business and to protect their the labours who are dependent on their business which apparently they did not follow. They misused the money and trapped people. Along with this, it has also deceived the Indians who actually pays the tax.

Hon Chairman Sir, in this Bill, I see what has been done for the common man. You will impose restrictions on large industrialists, they will arrange to recover the money from them. Today, the NPA is the biggest problem. Whether

the NPA is of the nationalized bank, or of the State bank, or of the district bank, or of the cooperative or a credit society, whatever is the type, if loans become NPA, it is very difficult to recover money from them. Cooperative Credit Society is a financial institution close to the public, *i.e.* the institution which is used for every day's work, many ordinary people go to them and arrange funds for their everyday needs. There is a law to recover the number of NPAs in the Cooperative Credit Society, but it is not used properly. What has the common man got in this bill? The common man has got protection in housing sector through the Bill .

Hon. Chairperson Sir, Mumbai is the largest city of the country. Whether it is Mumbai, Pune, Delhi or Kolkata, in such big cities today, thousands of large buildings are constructed. Large advertisements are given. Whether it is Dussehra or Diwali, large advertisements show up and many ways are used to tempt people. Novel temptations are given like to book a flat of Rs. 1 crore in one lakh rupees, which gets people trapped. People need to buy a good house and they make a booking by taking loans in many ways to get a good home. After making the booking, the experience is such that five to ten years are passed but they do not get the flat or the house. This Bill is going to make an important breakthrough in term of providing houses to these people who find themselves trapped. I know this is a new system. As a new system will definitely benefit the masses, I want to know from the Minister that if you are going to roll out a new system to benefit the masses, how you will do that as it will also require many new people to engage. If there is a need to file an income tax return, then there CAs if you have to go to court, advocates are there, in order to work in this system or to go to NCLT, there is a need to create a new category such as Insolvency and Resolutions Professionals. I want to say that how do you prepare people to work in this system? You have just told that about 23 thousand new people are ready to work in this category today. To work in this system, more and more people need to be put in place so that the public can get the benefit. As a new law is being introduced by this Government to benefit people, I hope the money of the general public will not be lost and people will have trust in financial institutions. I support the Bill once again and conclude. Thank you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the Hon. Member has delivered a very good speech, he has supported us wholeheartedly.

[English]

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): Thank you Chairman, Sir. Sir, the main thrust of the Bill is to provide relief to homebuyers as the amendment proposes to give them the status of financial creditors which helps them to represent in the Committee of Creditors and also make them an integral part of the decision-making process. If you look at the recommendations of the Committee, it says and I quote:

"It has been recommended that home buyers should be treated as financial creditors owing to the unique nature of financing in real estate projects...Notably, classification as financial creditors would enable home buyers to participate equitably in the insolvency resolution process under the Code."

But, the Bill is silent on whether the allottees are secured or unsecured financial creditors. I am asking this because if there is no clarity on this, then there will also be uncertainty about their priority at the time of receiving dues after the insolvency proceedings. I would request the Finance Minister to please clarify this.

The second point is, there is no doubt-I was also a Member of the Select Committee on the IBC-that there was a discussion while considering the Bill that the Government would come back to Parliament if any changes are to be made and this is one positive change. But, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the amendment relating to homebuyers is prospective or retrospective. This has also to be made clear.

The third point is, the Insolvency Law Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, had submitted its Report in March, 2018 and gave some nine key recommendations. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether all the nine recommendations have been incorporated in the Bill. If not, I would like the Minister to apprise the House the recommendations that have not been accepted and the reasons for not accepting the same.

My fourth point is, if you look at Sections 234 and 235 of the Code, they deal with cross-border insolvency. But, if you look at them closely, they do not provide any comprehensive framework for cross-border insolvency matters. I personally feel that the global investor community is keenly observing when India is going to have the Cross Border Insolvency framework. Once we have this, I am sure we would be having more crossborder deals.

If you look at the FDI flow, it was 62 billion US Dollars in 2017-18 compared to 60 billion US Dollars in 2016-17. It also helps further to enhance the ease of doing business, to provide a mechanism of cooperation between India and other countries in the area of insolvency resolution and to protect creditors. So, there is a need to have a framework for cross-border insolvency. I would like to know what the Ministry is doing in this regard and whether the Insolvency Law Committee was asked to look into this. If so, what are the recommendations made by this Committee? I feel had it been brought with this Bill, it would have sent a positive message among the global investor community.

Sir, my next point is relating to Clause 37 of the Bill which aims to amend Section 240 by inserting a new Section 240A. The crux of the clause says that Section 29A of the Code does not apply to MSMEs. It is welcome. But, Clause 3 says that every notification issued shall be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament and if both the Houses make any modification to the notification, the notification would accordingly be modified as agreed upon by both the Houses of Parliament. But, I have every apprehension about this and let me justify my apprehension by giving an example. Though it is unrelated, I think you will understand why I am bringing this up.

Section 6(a)(7) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 says that every scheme or regulation made shall be laid before each House of Parliament and if both Houses agree in making any modification then such regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect. But this is not being followed when you have recently framed a scheme for the Cauvery river water distribution between upper and lower riparian States. So, how can we believe that you will place that notification before both the House and if the Houses modify them, you will change it accordingly when you are not doing it in another such Acts?

I want an assurance from the Hon. Minister on this issue.

Sir, while we welcome the IBC, since we are talking about bankruptcy, I would just like to take a minute to remind the House and the Hon. Finance Minister that due to the unfair, unscientific and undemocratic way AP was bifurcated, the residual State of AP continues to suffer from a budget deficit.

Hon. Finance Minister, we demand that the Special Category Status should be accorded to Andhra Pradesh to bring a structural stability to our financial situation in our State also.

Sir, these are some of the observations which I wanted to make. With these words, I conclude my speech and request the Hon. Minister to look into the issues raised by me holistically and bring necessary changes to the Code. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (Chevella):
Thank you, Sir.

Sir, the Indian economy has been continuously growing for the last two decades and in the process of growth, we have accumulated a lot of bad '*karma*'--bad '*karma*' in the forms of NPAs and insolvency. I think this is a time for that spring cleaning of whatever bad '*karma*' or bad goods, that we have accumulated. We should clean it.

For the economic growth and for attracting foreign investments, ease of doing business is important. But, equally important is the ease of resolving insolvency. As per Doing Business Index-2016, released by World Bank, India is among the lowest. At 136th rank, we are the worst nation in terms of insolvency ranking. The recovery rates of insolvency are extremely low. I mean it is 25 per cent as opposed to 80 per cent, 87 per cent or 89 per cent for Singapore. Amongst big countries, we are quite lower down the order. The nature of fraud and the sheer size of fraud triggering insolvencies have increased. So, we need this to continuously review and amend the insolvency law. This is one of such opportunities.

But, before I go into the Bill itself, I just like to ponder over a point. Why is there such a stark difference in recovery that it is 80 per cent in foreign countries and

25 per cent in our country? Are we a nation of fraudsters and thieves? No, Sir, I do not think that we are a nation of fraudsters and thieves. We are, by and large, honest people. But, in many situations, our law treats the honest people in the same way we deal with fraudsters, including in this case.

Let us also clearly understand one more thing that not all bankruptcy cases are cases of fraudsters. There are many hardworking and honest businessmen who go bankrupt. So, we have to be very clear. These insolvency laws are not only meant for nailing the fraudsters, but also it is meant for protecting the honest businessmen, who because of reasons beyond their control, go bankrupt. Probably, that is why we have such contradicting views from this side of the House and that side of the House.

Sir, should the law be very tight or should it be liberal enough? Should it be tight to nail the fraudsters or should it be liberal enough to protect the honest and hardworking people? Should it be 75 per cent or should it be 66 per cent?

Now, I come to the Bill. The Code defines financial creditors to protect the real estate home buyers. But, I would like to note one point. If a builder has about 200 buyers for flats, all of them together will have one representative. If that one representative colludes, then this is a problem. Yes, they can complain and replace the representative. But, sometimes it is too late. By that time, he has already entered into an agreement to sell a hundred crore land for about ten crore.

I think the threshold for CoC is the most contentious point in the Lok Sabha today, that is, 76 to 66 per cent. I agree with the Hon. Minister, Goel Ji, and his clarification. In some cases, 75 per cent is very harmful. Let me give you an example. If by selling one asset of a company with that money they can resolve the company, a small percentage will protest selling that asset. It is because they want the company to be bankrupt and liquidated so that they can buy it at a much lower price. In such cases, it is beneficial to have 66 per cent and harmful to have 76 per cent. So, I think, we have to look at it on a case to case basis.

17.00 hrs

So I think the clarification from the Minister is good but the Ordinance route definitely raises the eyebrows and definitely raises a lot of voices in the Parliament.

As per the changes proposed in the Bill, there is only one point protecting the honest businessmen, *i.e.*, regarding MSME. The promoter can buy it back if the bids are too low. I think that will really help in protecting the honest businessman who has gone bankrupt not because of his fault but because of various market circumstances or because of customers who refused to pay money or the suppliers who after taking advance do not pay him or because of the changes in the Government policy.

Another important point is regarding the definition of wilful defaulter. If he is a wilful defaulter, he cannot bid for his own company. But the definition of wilful defaulter is given by the RBI. In one of the definitions, it says, 'anyone who diverts the funds away from the company'. If he has given a cheque from this company to another company for siphoning off the money, yes, he can be caught. But more often than not, the mechanism of diversion is through over-invoicing purchases and then taking money back from the supplier or under-invoicing. You sell your own property or goods to a colluding buyer and then take it at a much lower price. So, over-invoicing and under-invoicing are mechanisms for siphoning off. There is no mention of this in the Bill. These cannot be proven easily. They can be proved by the CBI. They cannot be proved by audits or by the bankers.

Sir, I will take the case of ABG Shipyard. It has more than Rs. 18000 crore claim from creditors like ICICI and CBI. The offer that they got was for Rs. 5600 crore from a buyer but that will be paid after ten years or so. The other offers from Reliance and others were not even worth considering. But if it is liquidated, it is only Rs. 2200 crore which they would get out of Rs. 18000 crore. But to make matters worse, this company has got the Navy orders to build ships. Now if they cancel this, it will set the Navy back by ten years. In such cases, how do you resolve? I think we need to focus more on resolution and mechanisms of resolution. In fact, the very term 'resolving insolvency' itself in literal terms is a contradictory term. Insolvent means, it cannot be solved but you are trying to resolve it. It needs

great expertise or it needs support of the existing promoter to resolve the company.

Why is there difference in recovery rates versus in other countries? I think the same law treats dishonest, wilful defaulting bankruptcies as well as honest together. That is why, I think we have all these issues between the Opposition and the Minister which he is trying to clarify. How do other countries deal with it? Why are the recovery rates so high in other countries? It is because they have separate laws.

Like I said, not all defaulters are fraudsters. Many eminent people are defaulters starting with Abraham Lincoln who applied for bankruptcy twice; Thomas Jefferson-once; Ulysses S. Grant, the American civil war hero who went on to become the President applied for this; the Ford Motor Company went bankrupt; and even World Disney went bankrupt.

So, we need laws to protect the honest defaulters and this Bill does not fully address it.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I would like to participate in the discussion on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Sir, before I go to the Bill, I appreciate the Government as they have taken a decision to withdraw the FRDI Bill. I appreciate the Government because it has taken a decision to withdraw the FRDI Bill. At the time of its introduction in the House, the Government said that it is a landmark Bill for solving the financial issues.

Now, the FRDI has become a dark-mark Bill as far as this legislation is concerned.

Sir, we discussed this Bill-the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code-in 2016. I remember, I myself had participated in that discussion. Many Hon. Members of this House, especially from the Opposition, had pointed out the basic reason as to why why the NPA is increasing and banks are unable to take action. We agreed that the 2016 Bill with limited purpose was useful, especially to take action against wilful defaulters and persons who have been mismanaging the institutions and flying away from the country.

I would like to know what the urgency of this

Ordinance is as has been questioned by other Hon. Members of the House. Government has a right to bring an Ordinance. This may be for social need, or economic need or for administrative need. Can the Government cite any reason for bringing this Ordinance?

The Hon. Minister intervened in the discussion and said that there was a 14-member Committee which suggested for promulgation of an Ordinance. I agree that there was a 14-member Committee. Irrespective of whether it was a 14-member Committee or a four-thousand-member Committee, the issue is, what is the purpose? What is the objective of promulgation of this Ordinance? It was not for reasons of any social demand, or an economic demand or an administrative demand. But this was promulgated for reason for one person. That is why I am strongly opposing the promulgation of the Ordinance.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 was promulgated on June 6, 2018. It amends the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The Code provides for a time-bound process for resolving insolvency in companies and among individuals. Insolvency is a situation where individuals or companies are unable to repay their outstanding debts.

The Code defines a financial creditor as a person to whom financial debt is owed. Such debt includes any amount raised, that has the commercial effect of borrowing. Financial creditors are a part of the Committee of Creditors which is responsible for taking key decisions related to the resolution. The Ordinance clarifies that an allottee under a real estate project will be considered a financial creditor. An allottee includes any person to whom a plot, apartment or building has been allotted, sold or transferred by a promoter. I do agree that there are a few beneficiaries that is with regard to the MSME or the home buyers. But the main focus of this amendment Bill is that the Code specifies that all decision of the Committee of the Creditors be taken by a majority of at least 75 per cent of the financial creditors. The Ordinance now lowers the threshold to 51 per cent and for some decisions, the voting threshold has been reduced to 66 per cent. That includes appointment and replacement of the resolution professional and approval of certain actions of the resolution professional during the insolvency resolution process.

Sir, here the Government has to clarify for whom this amendment has been made. What is the reason for reducing the voting share from 75 per cent to 51 per cent and in some cases from 75 per cent to 66 per cent?

Sir, as has been stated by other Hon. Members it is very clear that Alok Industries has got a benefit of Rs. 25,000 crore out of this and ESSAR steel company has got a benefit of Rs. 21,000 crore. So, it is not for social, economic or administrative purpose for which this Ordinance was promulgated. But it is very clear that it was meant to benefit one company, namely M/s Alok Industries.

It is true that it has been reduced from 75 per cent. As we have discussed earlier during the debate on the Bill, 2016, why have you reduced it? It is said in those days that Shri Jaitley has assured that you are going to take stern action. Many suggestions have been given. Now you are diluting the basic principle that you have taken in those days. That is why this 75 per cent has been reduced to 66 per cent. It is done only to assist some companies.

Now it is very clear that it is not for the general purpose or the social purpose but only to assist someone. The cat is out of the bag which shows that this industry is related to Reliance. So, I strongly oppose the amendment which is to promote one person and not brought for the welfare and stability of the banking system or institutions.

We have very serious experiences of mismanaging the institutions looting public money. All these were done under the protection of loopholes of some legislation. Even though there were strong legislations, we could not take any action. For example, consider the issue of Vijay Mallya. He has taken loans from various banks with securities. He has to pay at least Rs. 900 crores to various banks and he left the country safely.

As regards Punjab National Bank, Nirav Modi has taken Rs. 13,000 crore and left the country. Now PNB is in a stage of collapse. The Government has to become the guardian and guarantor of public banks but the changes that have come in the lending policy especially in the real estate sector and related projects have collapsed many of the banks. This House has agreed to give Rs. 1000 crore to public banks to sort out their cash drain problem. During the debate of the Insolvency Code, 2016, we had

discussed these issues in detail. Now the Government has again shown green signal for such wilful defaulters and persons who are mismanaging the institutions. The purpose of the amendment is not clear there from the intervening of the Hon. Minister.

So, I strongly oppose this Bill and also the untimely Ordinance that the Government has issued.

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (Kurnool): Sir, I am extremely privileged to speak on this Bill as a continuation of my earlier speech when the Bill was introduced in 2016.

We have been watching how this piece of legislation has come handy for the creditors in realising their dues in a speedy and systematic manner. It is not only realising the loans given by banks and other financial institutions, but it is more significant that it will put the industries on track under new managements improving productivity. Recycling activity in economy will get stimulus leading to employment creation and growth in economy.

Probably with a view to further strengthening the insolvency and bankruptcy mechanism and after watching the situation for about two years, the Government is bringing this legislation so as to fine tune the Code. I welcome the amendments to the Code which are meant to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the resolution process.

After we opened up our economy and started soliciting investments from abroad, such investors have been making their investments based on not only the return on investments but also the statutory and legal framework for the protection and safety of their investments.

Insolvency and bankruptcy laws of our country have been the major bone of contention for many investors mainly because of the multiple number of laws and the time taken for the resolution of disputes. This makes recovery of debt a cumbersome process.

17.14 hrs

(HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The earlier Bill, to a large extent, has met these expectations. However, certain irritants have been noticed and this Amendment Bill ensures plugging of loopholes.

These amendments primarily aim at securing all real estate buyers. This will provide a lot of relief to home buyers who are generally middle-class salaried people. They will become on par with other creditors. This requires further clarification as there is some confusion with regard to their status. Reduction of voting threshold is another step aimed at quick dispersal.

The passage of this Bill will enable quick and prompt action to be taken in the early stages of debt default by a firm, maximising the recovery amount. The creditors will not become victims of red-tape and promoters will directly become accountable for any financial lapses. Bankruptcy laws accept that business ventures can fail and allow entrepreneurs to get a fresh start.

We all know that our banks are saddled with huge amounts of NPAs thereby choking the financial system. The time has come to overhaul the laws prevalent in our country, especially the laws concerning the financial sector. Amendments to the principal Act are welcome initiatives for creditors, investors and debtors alike. The streamlining of procedures, simplification of the insolvency process and fast-tracking of recovery are hallmarks of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, which will have a positive effect on India's lending climate.

Sir, even while supporting the amendments, I would like to express my concern and reservation on one aspect and that is the appeal process provided in the Bill subject to correction, if any. As per the provisions of the Bill, the National Company Law Tribunal and the Debt Recovery Tribunal are the adjudicating authorities. Their decisions could be challenged in Appellate Tribunals. These Appellate Tribunals are located in the National Capital or, at the most, in Metropolitan Cities and the further appeal can be done only in the Supreme Court of India. This will increase the cost of appeal process and put burden on the people. If the appeal process could be restructured to allow the appeals from the National Company Law Tribunal and the Debt Recovery Tribunal or even from the Appellate Tribunals to the High Courts and finally to the Supreme Court, it will be of great convenience and financial relief to all the parties involved. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA (Bhilwara).
Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the second amendment of IBC. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am standing in support of this. The IBC was implemented in the year 2016. After its implementation, many positive results were observed. The biggest result was that the small suppliers who used to supply the goods to large companies were not getting paid, They did not have any choice even after not getting payment on the due date but, after the introduction of the IBC the scenario has changed that if they do not get paid till due date, then they can file the application under the Insolvency process. Due to this, all small suppliers are benefitted that they are getting payment on time. The companies that knowingly used to pay late, have started making payments on time. From this, the poor financial condition of the small suppliers is improving.

This Bill was passed in 2016. There was an amendment in 2018. It was imperative because some applicants in Insolvency plan have been found to be those who were involved in ruining the financial condition of the company. In order to prevent such applicants, the first amendment was brought in 2018 with addition of Sections 29 (a) which disqualified certain persons as applicants from the Resolution plan. Then this second amendment has been brought. The most important amendment is related to safeguard people from losing their money in real estate who used to save their money for buying the homes.

After booking the house, if the real estate company does not provide the house on time and goes into the insolvency process, the house owners find themselves in a position of losing their money. Now through this amendment, he/she has been taken under the definition of Financial Creditor. Financial Creditors, anyone who has booked the house will be able to participate in any resolution plan, because their voting right lies in the Committee or Creditors, due to which they will be able to present their viewpoints. Before this Ordinance, those who were not able to present their viewpoint, will now be able to do that.

Along with this, I have another request that those who have saved money from the beginning and booked a house

from it, if they are taken as the priority creditor, they will be benefitted a lot. This is my request to the Hon. Minister.

Previously, who wanted to initiate or apply for corporate insolvency, they used to give the application by passing the resolution on their own in the board. But after this amendment, the corporates can only apply after the consent of 75 per cent shareholders along with board's resolution. Earlier the Board of Directors used to work according to their interests, but now this has been checked and the shareholders have been given this power to decide whether the application for resolution should be given or not. This has brought a big change. MSME sector also has been given concession. In Section 29 (A), during the process of applying for the Resolution, disqualifications have been given and they have been given concession under this application. If a small company could not pay the money to the bank for some reason or its liability becomes NPA then, only the companies belonging to MSME *i.e.* Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises will no longer be disqualified for this reason. This huge change has been brought through this amendment. Earlier, in previous IBC there was no provision for withdrawing the application in case if the application has been filed, process has been started thereon and Resolution Plan has come on it. Now if Creditors of the Committee decide all together to withdraw the application, then it can happen now with the provision that is inserted in the Amendment. If the Creditors of the Committee who has 90% voting shares, agree to withdraw the application, then it can be done. Sir, as you have rang the bell, being a very disciplined Member, I would conclude.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Deputy Speaker Sir, I stand to join the discussion for the Insolvency And Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018. As far as the bill is concerned, I think this bill has come through the standing committee and banking committee. The decisions have been taken after the discussions held there. Therefore, no opposition should be there with regard to this Bill. If there is any doubt in its implementation, then questions can be raised about it. As we all know that today it doesn't matter how much criticism, the truth is that belief in the banking system of the country has been lost. When Hon. Prime Minister had said in this house that Rs 52 lakh crore of NPA is there

in actual, they all started shouting on it that N.P.A of 15 lakh crores is in our papers.

It was a rather a perplexing issue as how to bring that money back with the system. Our exdres always maintain this piece of advice that it is better to give up half of what you have then risk losing all. It is also said that something is better than nothing. What was happening in the country-people were running from this country after doing scams in the banks, someone was going abroad, someone was changing his firm's name. This nuisance has been happening before us for many years. I want to congratulate the Government that at least they brought a little bit, otherwise we were not getting anything.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I am in favor of this Bill. *...(Interruptions)* Atleast take whatever can be taken but there are some questions that prevails even without the Bill. I would definitely like to know the answers from the Hon. Minister. Firstly I want to ask the Minister as to what has been the considered opinion of the Government about scamesters or the perperators of scams?

The second question is what permanent mechanism has been prepared so that such a situation is not allowed to escalate further, people should have faith in our banking system and our economy should go on the right track?

The third question is that you talked about getting as much as you can in the industry and corporate sector. We want you to do something for the farmers, because agriculture is suffering huge losses today, the farmers are committing suicide. For farmers, their issues should be settled by one time settlement program or Lok Adalats, which will free the farmers from their debts. As you have come with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Amendment Bill, on the same pattern, in order to make the farmers free from their debt and settle all their issue, whether the Government is bringing any such mechanism or planning to do so? As you all are aware that today, the farmers are committing suicides in the country as their economic condition is very bad. In Punjab, assurance was given that the debts of the banks, wholesalers etc. would be waived off, but it did not happen, so the farmers are choosing the path of suicide. The offices of our cooperative sector are getting closed, they have been declared defaulter. In such a situation, I want to know from the Government of India

that whether you would bring any Bill on the same pattern of above said. If you do, it will be highly appreciated.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me the permission to speak on Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018. Why and for whom the Bankruptcy Amendment Bill has been introduced in the House? Whether it is pro-poor, for the poor, the dalits, the oppressed, the neglected, the middle class, the farmer, the helpless or the doors for someone is being closed and opened for someone else. I am compelled to think about it, I believe this is not pro-poor. This is for the big industrialists. Its door is opening towards big industries and for special individuals. Both the capitalists and industrialists have made our country hollow. They have exploited our country as much as they can. It is very unlikely that who exploit will ever think about benefit of the poor. ...*(Interruptions)* please be quite, even if hundred of you get up, alone will be enough for you. ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down.

Hon. Lalu ji had said that he will not do injustice, but if anyone does injustice to the poor, backward and Dalits, Lalu Yadav would like to die, but will never do injustice. ...*(Interruptions)* so calmly. ...*(Interruptions)* if you are in power, then, you must always be ready to face the argument of the opposition with brave heart, or else we are not the people to remain silent ...*(Interruptions)* The banks and the farmers are made poverty stricken ...*(Interruptions)* by some industrialists. ...*(Interruptions)* We want to free the poor and the farmers from debt. They are told openly that if you don't repay the debt, then go to jail. But big industrialists get pardoned. Neerav Modi, Vijay Mallya, Mehul Choksi, Lalit Modi flees from the country. ...*(Interruptions)*, The Government does not clean the Ganga, but Neerav Modi flees after emptying the banks in broad daylight ...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)* Now banking of land is taking place. ...*(Interruptions)* New landlords are getting born. Land is being purchased in Jharkhand on extremely low price. Our banks have become insolvent. In Demonetization, the industrialists were forgiven and poor were troubled. GST has destroyed the retailer. They used to say that they will bring black money from Swiss bank and now it is said that there is no black money there. ...*(Interruptions)* They

say that if they switch on the Swiss bank, it does not turn on, it does get off. ...*(Interruptions)* The people of the country will also switch you off in 2019. ...*(Interruptions)* I will finish my speech in a minute. ...*(Interruptions)* Five hundred industrialists went out of the country. Today, be it Tata Steel or whatever. We would like to say that an association should be formed. Whatever work is to be done, houses are built in real estate, but builders have run away, they should be given a house by making an association and harsh punitive action must be taken against the builders who have run. This country is of everyone. That's why everyone should get justice and pro-poor work should be done.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to speak on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second amendment) Bill, 2018. I am very thankful to you for this. This motion has been moved as per ordinance of 06 June, 2018 and thus, a provision is being made for making the laws easy to understand and clear by bringing amendment to clause 8 of Section 5, Section 10 and Section 14. A new Section 12(A) is being added. It makes provision for withdrawal of any application. As far as some of the Members like Moily Saheb or Premchandran ji, are concerned they all have expressed apprehensions that some of the people will get benefits from the Bill. Just now Shri Jai Prakash ji was speaking that the Bill is being brought for some people. They wish that, I remember when Congress Party was in power in Delhi, everyday one or the other scam was unearthed. Now when an amendment is being brought to bring back the money of the poor, it is a good step. This is an effort to bring back the money of the poor. There were big industrialists and builders who took money in the name of providing houses, but they did not deliver houses to the buyers even in 5-10 years. This bill is being brought for this purpose, but not for the purpose for which our colleague Shir Jai Prakash ji was mentioning. We are sitting here to support that Bill. I have seen in Congress Government that so many scams occurred continuously, but no effort was made to bring a check thereon by introducing a Bill in this regard. I support this Bill. I have a small suggestion that there should be a provision for granting more opportunities to the honest borrowers if they seek so while paying their loan amount

regularly; and at the same time, banks have also committed so many irregularities, so there should also be a provision for awarding punishment to such banks.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second amendment) Bill, 2018 introduced by the Hon. Minister. I was listening to all for a long time. I would not like to repeat those things. We all are aware of the situation that was prevailing before the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was introduced in the country. There were many laws like company Act, SARFAESI Act, SAECA creating great confusions and contradictions that if some company moved the issue of insolvency, it would take very long time; whereas some resolution plan would have been framed within one year in England and 1.5 year in U.S. in the matter of insolvency and more to say it would take three years in Pakistan.

I would like to extend my congratulations to the Government on introducing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second amendment) Bill. This is a big effective step in the direction of bringing reforms to the problems of heavy burden of NPA or those of banking system continuing for years an inherited by our Government from the previous one in the country. I wish to say; I am not saying my won view. I wish to talk about Economic. [ENGLISH] The Economic Survey 2018 has said that the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is helping to improve the health of the banking sector. It says that the IBC mechanism is being used actively to resolve the NPA problem of the banking sector. [TRANSLATION] People across the country may be in power or in the opposition, they all always held talks about overgrowing Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of the banks. If today we have taken a step to resolve the problem of this Non-Performing Assets, it seems to me that the second Amendment, which has been introduced today is very clear and it has a clarity of thought. The amendments to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code are intended to provide relief to home buyers by recognising their status as a financial creditors, thus, giving them due representation in the Committee of Creditors(CoC) and making them an integral part of the decision making process. [TRANSLATION] The matter which concerned all has been included in the decision making process through

this amendment. We have given them due representation as financial creditors.

What was the status before this code was introduced. Earlier there used to be no recovery of Government dues, bank dues, labourers 'dues as well as the unsecured creditors' dues. At least such an amendment has come today. We will definitely get it passed today, and then its effect will not be limited to the sphere of the Parliament alone. It will have effects everywhere whether it is NCR, Noida, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Patna, Kanpur, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Surat and so on, including all the cities of the country where the home buyers investing their hard earned money had booked their houses and flats, but they did not get possession of homes. On the contrary, the Banks E.M.Is. are getting deducted from their salaries. There is constant increase in interest dues against them, but even though they have not get the houses and the money was also not returned to them. Today it will be a historical day for them when we are giving legal status to these poor people, the middle classes as well as the home buyers of the country through this amendment. This is not a simple amendment, but it is a very important amendment. It is also being criticised. Premchandran ji is saying that we have brought two amendments since 2016. We have brought both the amendments in public interest. On the one hand you are endorsing also that we have brought a right amendment and on the other you are contradicting it. You have stated also that no matter whether there are home buyers, they will be protected and no matter whether there is M.S.M.E. it will be in its interest. [ENGLISH] The promoters of MSME can bid for their own unit.

[Translation]

Those who are talking of Medium and Small Industrialists can be the bidders; but those who are liable to prosecution for two years cannot be the bidders. They cannot participate in bidding. Earlier those who were the promoters could not become the bidders. They have been given profit. Whatever steps we have taken are taken in this very interest. Today you should see in the world. They said that it was being done to benefit someone. If 90 per cent people in C.O.C. are ready that they are granting permission to withdraw that resolution irrespective of their certain value, for ensuring recovery of amount

and protection to rights. I think they should withdraw their amendment. They should understand the extent of interest in which this Bill has been brought.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think I have limited my speech only to those amendments.

[English]

“The voting threshold for routine decisions taken by the committee of creditors has been reduced from 75 per cent to 51 per cent.” [TRANSLATION] Today, Piyush Goyal ji and our Minister of Finance have mentioned that presently in Europe, U.S. and everywhere C.O.C. can take decision for routine work on the voting threshold upto 51 per cent, so why it cannot be taken on 75 per cent here? This is natural to be a financial restructuring once again, if we wish to go in liquidation, how many years will be taken to do all these in respect of those who are stakeholders as well as creditors? Today, when we are giving them legal identity on the one hand, it is also an act of providing them security through this Bill on the other.

[English]

“For certain key decisions, this threshold has been reduced to 66 per cent.”

[Translation]

It seems to me that it is a progressive step. This amendment should be welcomed unanimously.

In spite of these, we have been raising this issue continuously in this House whether we were in power or in opposition.

Now you see the waterfall mechanism-what was it earlier? Earlier it was-[ENGLISH] The Insolvency resolution process cost and the liquidation cost paid in full. [TRANSLATION] It means there will be process under which salaries will be given first, they will be given their dues. Then these were:

[English]

“(i) Workmen’s dues for the period of twenty-four months preceding the liquidation commencement date; and

(ii) Debts owed to a secured creditor in the event such secured creditor has relinquished security in the

manner set out in Section 52.

(iii) Wages and any unpaid dues owed to employees other than workmen for the period of 12 months preceding the liquidation commencement date.

(iv) Financial debts owed to unsecured creditors.”

[Translation]

At last, I think when the House passes this Amendment Bill, of course it will be beneficial to the lakhs of people including home buyers who are suffering by investing their hard earned money followed by staging demonstration in Noida, Greater Noida or Delhi. So, this is not only a matter of passing the Bill, but they will also have a new lease of life through this exercise definitely.

With this I support this Bill.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Sir, I welcome this step of the Government that it has been brought by the Government as an Act. But, I would like to ask the Government whether there was any requirement due to which an ordinance was brought. When this House has passed the Bill, the Government shown us a ray of hope that it would be beneficial somehow to the business and its benefits would be transmitted through this code. The Hon. Minister says that the financial creditors may appeal to N.C.L.T. through this Bill. There is a reply of none other than the Hon. Minister in Rajya Sabha in which he has stated that there are 9,073 cases lying pending in N.C.L.T. as on 31.01.2018. Out of these 1,630 cases are of merger, 2,511 of insolvency and 4,932 cases are of Companies Act. When you make a provision for bringing the Real Estate under the jurisdiction of N.C.L.T. through this Bill so would you tell the House how many thousand cases would be lying in N.C.L.T.? When we talk of N.C.L.T., there are only 22 Members in our N.C.L.T. and it has only ten special courts. Keeping in view that there are only ten special courts in which thousands of cases are already lying pending and in the wake of passing the Bill many more new financial creditors will begin filing appeal to the tribunal against the grievances it stands to reason that there

is hardly any possibility to get relief within two or three years as expected from the court normally. Jagdambika Pal ji was speaking very beautifully and saying that they have placed a new hope for those who are becoming bankrupts by paying E.M.Is. today. When these matters are moved in N.C.L.T., you will not be able to administer justice to the owners of the properties for 5-7 years. You should convince them that more of its benches will be constituted. You will have to increase the number of courts from 10 to 100 and that of Members from 22 to 222. Otherwise you would not be in position to give the required benefits to the financial creditors in the wake of passing the Bill. On the contrary the owners of the industry or the companies will of course get the benefits of it.

Sir, I sought for one clarification. You have put the owner of the property. Who is paying E.M.Is. today, in the definition of the financial creditors through this Bill. If I wish to take a house, would you give me the right to it and put me in the comity of creditors?

If my property is not complete, would I get the right to it? If I wish to take refund of my money. Would I get the right to do so? I would urge upon you that if you want to put the people in the committee of financial creditors, you should do include only those who are interested in taking their refund but not ones who are seeking their homes. Today in Noida, Gurgaon people have given amount of money decades ago, but no construction of the buildings has been started so far over there. If you include them in financial creditors, they will lose the interest of the amount and at the same time their income will also suffer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today you may look at the areas around the Dwarka Express way. Thousand and lakhs of flats are being built in Gurgaon. Most of the companies, such as they are, have or course taken the amount of money, from the common man, but instead of giving them possession, they have not even start the construction of the flats as on date over there. I would like to extend my thanks to the Hon. Minister for reducing the voting threshold from 75 per cent to 66 per cent in C.O.C. There was requirement of this as on date. If we were going to take such a step. Why did we stop at 66 per cent? You would reduce it to 51 per cent. The small shareholders of the company should also have a right in this 51 per cent.

Somehow or other, these small shareholders will suffer with your decision. That is why urge upon and appeal that the Government, of course, has taken a step, but this is such an exercise which has been undertaken in a hurry to give benefits to some selected persons. I would especially like to say that it has been provided for giving benefits to those who are operating in real estate by usurping the money of the people and have not built the houses. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not the matter of this side or that side. My colleague is saying to speak that side. ...*(Interruptions)*. At present there are BJP-led Governments in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. If there is any place where mostly amount has been looted, that is none other than the State governed by...* If you wish to give them the right, you should assure the House that the possession of the flat will be accorded to the people in Gurgaon and Noida.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, there is a good thing that the laws are laid down time and again. Whenever a good or bad law is made, some new provisions are brought therein. But, you never think about those who are going to implement the law.

The situation arisen during demonetization made the bank officials millionaire. You did not discuss it. Leaving the politics aside today I would like to say that the big companies sell their products at reduced prices by showing losses and you have stated nothing about it.

There are all options open to big industrialists and capitalists, but the situation arising from loan borrowings makes the small and the cottage industries bankrupt and they are not in a position to repay their loans. You have stated nothing about such small and cottage industries.

Black money is mostly generated from the banking system. Real Estates, liquor mafia, sand mafia, mines mafia and so on are also involved therein.

There is a big political party or a big family in Bihar or so many politicians are there who have become shareholders in big companies. Those who had not a single panny are millionaire and billionaire as on date. They are shareholders in so many companies. You do not take heed of the things like how the money would be brought back from them where their money is going to and how the

banks grant them such money and so on.

Much more amount is taken from the banks by paying them lesser amount of money. Loans of twenty crores of rupees are taken by depositing only twenty lakhs of rupees in banks. Thus the big industrialists, capitalists, politicians, mafias do nothing but commit a kind of theft and banks support them in the way. How is it possible?

Banking systems run due to the common man. I would like to say about the students. Students taking loans from the banks do not get jobs and you become ready to recover loans from them.

Would you make a provision for recovery of students loans from the earnings of their employment or their jobs? The youngsters, who are unemployed in Hindustan, do not get jobs after pursuing B.A., M.A. and banks grant them loans. After making the provision of granting loans upto Rs. 20 or 30 lakh the guarantee of employment should be ensured to the youths and only then the repayment of these bank loans be made from their earnings. Would we make such a provision as the other countries do like this?

Fourth, the suicidal deaths of the farmers are caused by the money-lenders in villages. Cyclone occurs, flood and storm comes, the small traders end their life due to losses in trade caused by natural calamities or suffered by recession in global market. Their situation becomes very grim. The industrialists, capitalists get protected by all. you did not make any provision for the small traders of the country suffering such a situation caused by geographical and social reasons, political uproar and global market upheavals.

You did not open the door for the farmers, who are the strongest backbone of the world. You held no discussion over them. Farmers are compelled to commit suicide on account of banks. You said nothing about the students also. You repeatedly say this thing.

Prime Minister in Pakistan get convicted, they go to jail. Have you ever seen the big industrialists, capitalists, leaders or the mafias going to jail? How many people got convicted? Implementation of law is very necessary. A strong hold is required to be taken on the real estate.

Banking systems run by 120 crore middle classes.

Among those 120 crore middle classes include youngsters, students and farmers. You should have an option on recovery of bank loans. There should be a loan facility to the farmers. Students go round in order to get loans. Youngsters do not get loans. They do not get jobs after pursuing B.Tech, M.Tech. Banks seize their properties. My request is that bringing ordinance seems to be a great conspiracy itself. Things like ordinance are meant for 130 crore people. Ordinance cannot be made machinery for giving benefits to the capitalists and industrialists. Ordinance should be made machine for the SCs, STs, and the downtrodden of Hindustan as was set aside by the Goyal Bench. This is my request.

My request is just that there should not be laws favouring the industrialists and the capitalists. Laws should not provide ways to them. There should not be any law for the money-lenders. Laws should be laid down for the common man. That is my opinion.

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. The NDA Government was formed under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Bhai Modi ji. Why did a need to bring this Bill arise, this is a very big question. Why did the need to make strict provisions arise while a number of technical institutes such as SARFAESI, BIFR, DRT etc. were already there through which people used to apply for waiving of loan. The amount of loans increased and consequently, the NPA increased. Our Government inherited Rs. 9 lakh crore NPA, near about Rs. 8 lakh 25,000 crores to Rs. 9 lakh crore NPA. It was found during the review that from 2008 to 2014 loan was given to such companies which actually existed on paper only so that the mediators could earn some money in lieu of making loan available to those companies. It was all decided in advance. I would like to give the example of Chhattisgarh, where 14 plants were set up at once under a power project. The entire nation knows about the persons and the funds invested to run that were the plants.

I do not want to take their names because objection will be raised on this also. The country knows that a huge amount was withdrawn to run those companies and to carry out work. Loans were made available taking some

sum from that amount. When the time came to run the company. These companies are again rushing for loan that they need finance to run these companies. Their plants are lying idle. Our State Government has fully contributed for infrastructure. It is a matter of happiness that when the Bill was to arrive, Government under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Bhai Modi ji is in power and Hon. Piyush Goyal is the Finance Minister. Earlier, banks had to run after the companies for repayments but with this Bill. 300 companies and running after banks for OTS and One Time Settlement. Our learned Finance Minister is sitting here. He has made provisions through new CLTT, NCLT and made it time bound. It has 180 days foundation. Three Hundred application have been received under NCLT so far. Banks used to search the companies for recovering of loans, now 300 applications have been received which are being disposed of in a transparent manner. Some people are talking of industrialists the issue of 6-7 companies under NLCT code Bill will be solved within 180 days in a transparent manner. Our Government solved the issue in respect of seven companies so far under the said Bill and in this one company proved by taking over the other company that we can run this company. Our Government did the task of saving the jobs of the people who were working in that company. Such companies were doing big housing projects. Some people were talking of benefitting others, our Government seized all the assets of that company and repaid the loan honestly. Today, difficulties are being faced is running Mudra Yojana implemented by the Pradhan Mantri ji. Money has stated coming back to banks again in the country which is a good sign. The youth community of the country is said to be the largest in the world. They have developed capacity of employment generation in themselves. I support the Bill and thank the Hon. Finance Minister.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur):

Sir, thank you. I rise to oppose the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill.

In a span of one-and-a-half years the Bill has undergone two Ordinances and two Amendments. The Ordinance-savvy Government has been frequently resorting to Ordinance much to the detriment of Parliamentary

democracy in our country.

I would simply refer to two issues. Firstly, the first list of 12 large corporate defaulters--who have been recognised as the 'dirty dozen'--owe banks around Rs. 2.7 trillion. Out of this, only Rs. 1.28 trillions is estimated to be recoverable, which means on an average the country's banks are taking a haircut of 52 per cent on the first list of over-indebted corporates. If you go in such a pace for haircut, then a day may come when the country will be turned into a bald-headed country in terms of economy. So, you should be very careful of the haircut proposition.

Secondly, the Finance Minister's decision to have a new fast-track debt resolution programme for public sector banks with the help of the Asset Management Company may undermine the IBC process, brought with much fanfare, to resolve NPAs.

I am simply referring to the rationale for classifying allottees as financial creditors, which could be questioned. It could be argued that the money raised from allottees under a real-estate project is an advance payment for a future asset (the property allotted to them). It is not an explicit loan given to the developer against receipt of interest or similar consideration for the time, value of money and, therefore, may not qualify as financial debt.

18.00 hrs

The Minister may elaborate on this issue. During a corporate insolvency resolution process, a Committee consisting of all financial creditors is constituted to take decision regarding the resolution process. This Committee may choose to resolve the debtor company and liquidate the debtor assets to repay loans. While the Ordinance classifies allottees as financial creditors, it does not specify whether they would be treated as secured or unsecured creditors. Therefore, their position in the order of priority is not clear.

May I ask a distinct question to the Minister? After the IBC in existence, Is the performance of the IBC administration impressive to the Hon. Minister? The country has been infected with the syndrome of suit, boot, loot, scoot; have a life in comfort by managing a passport. ...
(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request you to extend the time of the House till the reply and passing of the Bill.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Yesterday, we cooperated with the Government. We sat till 7.30 p.m. The Minister can reply to the debate, followed by voting, tomorrow.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, we will continue till the reply of the Minister and the Bill is passed. I think, the reply would be over short.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I would give a short reply.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: The Minister has assured that he would make a short soon.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the Hon. Minister has said that he would give a short reply.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: No, you should fix the time, otherwise, reply would take two hours.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): They have got brute majority. That is why always Shri Dubey ji says that sense of the House should be taken. When you don't have sense, why should you argue? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 'Sense of the House' means unanimously we would resolve the issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: For 50 years, they had the brute majority. They should understand that. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are extending the time of the House till the Minister's reply and passing of the Bill.

Now, the Finance Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must thank the 20 Hon. Members of Parliament who have very actively participated in this debate. They had expressed very enlightened views; they had brought to the fore various facets of the Bill. This gives all of us

confidence in the maturity of democracy and the very high quality of debate that this House is repeatedly accustomed to. [TRANSLATION] Several Members raised the question as to what was the need to bring this ordinance. I feel when something is brought before use and there is any scope for improvement, and the Government that responds immediately is considered to be a good Government. People expect from the Government to take an immediate action and address the problems of the people. Several different representations were received, discussed in the House and some very good suggestions were received at the time of first amendment.

One suggestion was from Hon. Premchandran ji also that 75% is too much, it should be reduced, there should be resolution, but no liquidation. In view of this, a 14 member committee was constituted. Insolvency Law Committee offered very good and useful suggestions to the Government on 26 March, 2018. Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I would like to correct Moily ji slightly. This committee offered its suggestions on nine major issues, and we fully accepted all nine issues.

Besides, they gave several purposed amendments in Annexure-III, which start from Page 90. Amendments to the Regulations, Amendments to the Law. They gave recommendations of 13-14 pages. It gives me pleasure to inform you all through Hon. Deputy Speaker that all purposed amendments have been accepted except two. One of the suggestions was that chapter IV which has provision of fast track corporate insolvency resolution process Section 55 to 58, may be dropped. The wisdom of Government was such that wherever fast track resolution is possible, let it be there. This will save jobs and people will get work. The sooner resolution takes place, the more value maximizes. That's why we did not accept the suggestion. You all will be agreed with the decision of the Government. The other suggestion was that Section 240(a) may be inserted, and the Government keep the power with itself [ENGLISH] to exempt or vary applications of provisions of the court by way of a notification for a certain class or classes of companies including for MSMEs. [TRANSLATION] We have made amendment is that and we accepted it in a limited form. We held the rights for MSMEs only, we did not held the right for remaining companies. [ENGLISH] So, we tightened our own

powers. [TRANSLATION] The Committee had suggested for a bigger power that we can exempt any clause of companies. We said that this power should not be given to the Central Government. We have fully accepted all the suggestions given by the Committee except these two amendments. I feel that this will make Moily ji happy. It has been brought as ordinance so that its benefits reflect in resolution process fast. I feel that there should be no liquidation, but just resolution, as discussed by Hon. Kirit Somaiya ji in detail. This is our motto. The more delay we do, the more chances are there of lose of jobs because of the companies going into liquidation. Thats why it has been brought as Ordinance to promote resolution and the interest of various stakeholders.

Alongwith this, there is the burning issue of home buyers. Several cases are *sub-judice* under N.C.L.T. Some of the cases have been mentioned has as well. Some cases have gone upto the Supreme Court. It was the responsibility of the Government to protect the home buyers and the Government fulfilled is duty and as a result, this Ordinance was a must. Similarly, MSMEs had to be protected, since capitalists had no interest in MSMEs and there were on the herge of closure, so we decided to give exemption to MSMEs under Section 29(a) as suggested by this Committee.

On the other hand, the person who take over sick units and resolve them by keeping those units running have also to be given exemption, because 29(a) strictly reads that if a person takes some NPA account once, he is debarred. So it is necessary to bring an amendments of clarificatory nature, otherwise the number of bidders would have lessened.

Hon. Moily ji said that maximum bank loan should be recovered, value maximized, we don't want to do that. Keeping all this in view, need of bringing the Ordinance was felt. I would like to make it clear that all the provisions in the Ordinance are prospective no retrospective provision are there. There is no matter of concern that it has been done to benefit one person or one company. I had given you all the information in detail in this regard. The Committee gave its suggestions in March and meeting of C.O.C. was convened on April. Even then, it was neither the decision of the Government of Resolution professional. They were

directed by N.C.L.T. that it should be forwarded to C.O.C. for review.

I was reading the details a little while ago. The advocate of the Resolution professional opposed it forcefully that it should go back to C.O.C. But using its discretion N.C.L.T. decided as there is only one bidder, the other option is liquidation. If the company goes into liquidation, the money which is being received today will be less than half, so it should not go into liquidation. And the people who are around 23,000 to 25,000 and working directly or indirectly in that company, may not loose their jobs, the lives of their families may not get ruined, and lakhs of people who were in its eco-system, and were associated with textile industry because of them, N.C.L.T. might have taken this decision. I do not know. This is the decision of the court and respecting the judiciary, I would not like to say anything anymore.

Mahtab ji and Galla ji have raised an issue. I would like to make it clear that our emphasis in our resolution, liquidation is the last option. I think, an Visheshwar Reddy ji said, all the businessmen are not dishonest, and the person who is not successful in business is not dishonest. Everybody must have tried to start a business in his life and given jobs to lakhs of people. In the same way small industries, big industries together provide employment, job to crores of people, they manufacture and fulfill the needs of the country, thus contribute in the economic growth of the country. May be, some are is a willful defaulter or fraud case, but all are not same, otherwise development of the country, economic growth and job opportunity will no more be there. I think we have no such intention.

Similarly, Moily Saheb said about the definition of home buyers. We have made it very clear that definition of the home buyers will be same as prescribed by RERA. The definition of Real Estate Company has also been taken from RERA only. Dushyant ji has misunderstood that all the cases of home buyers and real estate are going to NCLT, but it is not so. The cases of home buyers and real estate are going to RERA for which there are separate provision. If such company who has been a defaulter to bank on the creditors, is in NCLT, in that case, to protect the money of home buyers, they have been taken as financial creditors. Their representative will be in the committee of creditors,

they will vote and will be protected against it. A question arose that whether it is secured or unsecured, the decision may be case-to-case basis. We cannot decide from here that they are all secured or unsecured. NCLT and resolution profession may decide it on case-to-case basis.

Another question was that value will be maximized or not. Moily Saheb mentioned auction also. Moily Saheb raised a very good issue, but I think that the main objective of the said law in value addition. If the company has to be run. Here are some aspects involved is running a company. For example, a new technology has brought, and if there are from people who have made a bid, but one or two companies are such that they have no capability to expand, on the other hand, there is other company who has capability and technology both, in that case, the second one would be a better option. All these decisions are taken by the Committee of Creditors. Neither Government nor we can take the decision by way of law because qualities and quantitative cratering has to be kept in mind, so there is no fixed plan. For example, we did auction of coal mines, it was clear that a value has been fixed and auction will go above the fixed value. Whosoever quotes the high value will get the coal mine. We have not awarded these coal mines to our own relatives or friends or Member of Parliament free of cost, but followed an honest auction procedure, but here is resolution plan which has several aspects like change of technology, product portfolio, management, governance, acquisition on disposal of assets, modification of capital structure etc. and simple auction procedure is not possible therein.

This is paradigm shift in which the Committee of Creditors will take an appropriate decision by including all operational creditors and financial creditors, by making assessment needs and requirements of all and the criteria for it is fixed in advance. I just said that we will make a regulation and when expression of interests will be invited we will keep evaluation matrix ready in a file, so that we may not be blamed that adjustment has been made to suit the evaluation matrix. That too it will be kept ready in the file of COC.

Similarly, there are lot of misunderstanding about hair-cuts. Moily Saheb probably has said by mistake that we have already decided that 66% hair cut will be made

in each loan. I am surprised by hearing this. We all should understand that what is this haircut actually.

I would like to say firmly through you that all these cases which are troubling economy and banks today, are mostly and probably 95-99% registered before 2014 and old cases. How it happened that bank loans have increased three times from the year 2007-2008 to the year 2014. How did the loan amount increase from ₹ 18 lakhs to ₹ 53-54 lakh. What is the reason behind it. The economic growth they used to mention was really economic growth or loans were given on the name of it?

Our Hon. Member said that sometimes loan was given to such persons who neither had land, nor they used the loan amount for setting up their project, when I was Minister of Power, I witnessed a case that ₹ 4000 crore was given as loan but they did not have ₹ 600 crore assets. Now these cases are being studied, as Hon. Kirit ji has said. Forensic audit is being conducted whenever required SFIO is studying several cases. We are providing it throughly through different mediums. Suppose, a loan of ₹ 100 was given in 2007 or in 2008 and that loan was not repaid in time, so ₹ 20 more was given for repaying previous loan and the amount came to ₹ 120/-. Again it was not paid in time, so it was restructured and ₹ 125/- restricted as ₹ 150 and said that loan amount is now ₹ 150/-.

Now you repay it in 20 years. Then in the long run it was seen that this too was not being paid. So Second re-structuring was done. It was restructured in the name of SDR or any other name. In this way, it has been put on restructuring by making it 200 from 150. By doing this, the situation got deteriorated so badly that the TBI assessed that out of the loans which were given in those days more than 25% loans were likely to be converted into bad loans. [ENGLISH] They are either stressed or evergreen loans or NPAs.

[Translation]

After coming into power this Government saw that nobody was paying interest Banks were not having any income. Only by carrying out restructuring on evergreening, forget account entry is being made to show that this particular sum of money will come back to banks for the so-called claims. I think that by keeping the balance sheet

forged, India's goodwill was getting damaged in the whole world. The credibility of Indian banks was diminishing. In such a situation, this Government mustered courage and since August 2015. The RBI, by doing asset quality review and having a case study one by one wherever such things were found, go them declared as NPA. By declaring NPAs and to resolve them, we brought IPC code and under it, now by going to NCLT or if someone settles it then it is allowed to be settled. Just now Hon. Vinayak Rao ji has rightly said that after the enactment of this Act Rs. 83,000 crore have been deposited by the concerned persons. [ENGLISH] *suo moto* before admission of the cases.

[Translation]

This fear should also be there. Borrowers of higher loans never got afraid. They never intended to repay the loan, that was a mockery small borrowers get anxious that they have to repay the loan. In earlier era, big industrialists and capitalists used to live relaxed lives, because they were not at all worried to will repay the loan. They felt that now it was the responsibility of the bank and banks had to recover this some how and it is not their responsibility to repay the loan. We have changed that situation. Nowadays even big businessmen are forced to sell their steel plants, land and refineries and bank loans are being recovered.

I think it is a wise thing not to let them go into liquidation. In liquidation, companies will be sold for a very meagre amount and jobs and employment will be loss. So the IBC tries its level best to have each and every company in running State. In order to keep then working in th sustainable debt, wherein the interest paid on loan, the people are to take loan on that interest. The hair cut that you say is that the bad loans were disbursed in your era and by making forged entries to make loans evergreen and restructured which were given in your time, are being disclosed by us. Those entries are being placed before the world.

It is said for banks that they are not trying to make recovery. Mr. Moily, bankers have made a strong scheme. All the banks have made an agreement of Inter bank creditor arrangement and all banks have decided how to improve the working of banks and how banks will cooperate with each other. Earlier it happened that when four bank's loans turned bad and the other four continued

to extent loans. Now all these things will be over. All banks will deliberate with each other. Earlier, I declared about making them strong. I said that the biggest road block was that banks never talked with each other. Four banks are sick because of somebody's loan. The other four banks are receiving money in their current account and disbursed money also. Now everything will be over. Banks will cooperate with each other and after cooperation, India's credit growth will take place by way of big organised passion. There will be growth of Indian economy. The economy will improve and we are fully committed to set up an honest system.

Moily Saheb asked whether there is any scheme to de-nationalise. Through you, I would like to clarify in the house that public sector banks come under Banking Regulation Act. Today, there is no scheme to de-nationalise before the Government. Similarly the work being undertaken under IBC is to strengthen the banks and develop them to a capacity to disburse more loans.

Shri Jaidev Galla and Kirit ji have told about cross border insolvency. This committee also discussed about it because it is a very complex issue. It needs to be understood more. There is a need to take world class experience in it. He has said that he will give recommendations in this regard later. Today he has not given any recommendation for it. When the recommendation is made, we will place it before the house.

Shri Vinayak Rao ji has talked about common people, youth and women. I think that Shri Sharad Tripathi ji has given a good reply about it. Infact, this Government has undertaken substantial work for providing loan to village dwellers and poor people. Only from 'Mudra Yojana', more than 12 crore loans and more than Rs. 4 lakh crore have been given. Who got this amount, ultimately, it went to poor people, youth and 70% Mudra loan to women.

Through this loan, crores of people got employment, got strength to lead a life of self respect and self dependence. Similarly, under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana one crore houses were built. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, we provide 6% interest subsidy on the loan upto Rs. 6 lacs for a period of 20 years. The Middle class families who take loan worth Rs. 9 lacs, get subsidy of 4 per cent for a period of 20 years. The middle class families

take loan upto 12 lacs, get three per cent subsidy for 20 years. This measure gives strength to the poor and makes the dream of owning house come true for the middle class family. It is a firm determination of the Prime Minister that upto the year 2022, every person of the country will have own house.

Sir, I will conclude after stating one last point. In older days, the resolution like surfacy, BIFR etc. involved 9% expenditure and it took 4 to 8 years and even then the resolution never got over. Due to this, where Rs. 100/- as capital is invested in a company and the likely return after the resolve comes to Rs. 70-80 then after 4 to 8 years, 10 paise, 20 paise or 25 per cent capital was left. At that time, 25 to 26 per cent resolution, recovery was done. Under IBC in the cases seen so far, the cost is less than 1% and if we see the average recovery, then in some cases there has been cent per cent recovery. In some cases, entire principal was recovered and later, equity came to us for recompensation but in IBC cases overall more than 55% recovery was done. I think it also shows how we can maximise the recovery by taking timely action by IBC and if any case turns adverse in future or any company faces difficult times the loss to banks would not be so much in comparison to what happened in the past. This is due to fast action now.

Just to make it light, Adhir Ranjan ji please don't take this personally. There is no personal comment on you, but if you see the system, you had not only gone for hair cut but also snatched the hairs. Many people were left without hairs at that time but, we have tried for hair transplanting the old people whose hairs had been badly snatch. They needed transplantation. Similarly to improve the condition of the banks, we have brought an amendment in the IBC to re-orient them by way of heart transplant for them.

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Thank you very much, Sir. Even after a very detailed and structured reply by the Hon. Minister the pertinent, the sole question remains unanswered, that is, what was the urgency to promulgate the Ordinance. That was the main questions which has to be answered and it still remains unanswered.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I did reply.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, I do agree with the fact that the Insolvency Law Committee, which consists of 14 Members, has submitted a Report on 26th March, 2018. They have given a number of recommendations and almost all the recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Immediately after accepting all those recommendations, they have issued an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Ordinance on 6th June, 2018. A very pertinent question has been raised by Mahtab ji as to what has happened during the gap between 26th March, 2018 and 6th June, 2018 or what has happened during the gap between 6th June, 2018 and 18th of this month, that is the date of commencement of the Monsoon Session of Parliament.

What has happened? Can the Government explain and convince the House that these are the benefits that have occurred due to the promulgation of the Ordinance? Then, we can very well say that the promulgation of the Ordinance was of an urgent necessity. It was due to unavoidable circumstances that compelled the Government to issue the Ordinance. There we have cited the examples. If the Government is not able to satisfy and convince this august House regarding the promulgation of the Ordinance, then definitely the allegation--which has been raised regarding the *bona-fides* of the Government in promulgating the Ordinance, to just help some industrial groups, especially regarding the resolution process which was pending and which has happened after 6th June, 2018--is correct. That is a very pertinent question and a specific allegation which was raised by all the hon. Members in this House. So, such a necessity was not shown in any of the other cases. That is the first point.

The second point which I would like to State is that the Hon. Minister has referred to my speech at the time of consideration and passing of this Bill. That is, the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley Ji, has replied to the debate also. I had raised the point that the minority dominates over the majority's interest. That was entirely in a different provision. I would like to clarify that. I remember my speech and have taken the records from the Parliament Library also. Even a minor default will place the company into the hands of the insolvency experts. Unless 75 per cent of the creditors agree to continue the operation of the company and 75 per cent of the creditors agree that the

company should go into operation, it should be against the insolvency proceedings.

Here my suggestion at that time was that 26 per cent of the creditors, even unsecured creditors, can move for insolvency resolution and thereby, go for the liquidation proceedings. It is very specific. Kindly see it. About 26 per cent of the unsecured creditors can dominate the interests of the secured creditors of 74 per cent. I have sought the amendment at the time of passing and consideration of the Bill. Here, I have moved the amendment that even 26 per cent of the unsecured creditors can dominate the interest of the 74 per cent of the secured creditors. So, the secured creditors are in a bad position and those unsecured creditors are in a beneficial position. That was the point that I had made at the time of consideration and passing of the Bill.

But, here there is no amendment. At that time also, I had moved the amendment. Unfortunately, no amendment is coming. Amendment is coming in case of resolution process which has to be approved by 75 per cent of the financial creditors. Sir, the figure of 75 per cent of the financial creditors has come to 66 per cent. What is the significance of this 66 per cent? Even we can understand 51 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)* America has done this. Now, we are all following the economic philosophy of America. But, the social and financial conditions of India is entirely different from that of the US economy and the conditions which are being prevailing there.

Sir, the point is this. I have also moved some amendments regarding this issue. I am concluding. The pertinent point is that after 6th June, 2018, the industrial resolution process has been approved and this is the subsequent action of coming to this 66 per cent. That is a point which we are highlighting. How many issues and records are there? Even the reports of Law Commission are here. How many reports of the very eminent committees are there? Why is the Government not coming forward with an Ordinance so as to ensure the proceedings at the earliest? So, thereby, we are challenging the credibility of the Government and the *bona-fides* of the Government regarding the promulgation of the Ordinance. That is why, since the Government is not able to convince the august House regarding the specific allegations that have been

made that this is just to help some industrial houses, we once again would like say that we are opposing the Bill and I am pressing for my amendments. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Sir, there have been meaningful discussions on this Bill and Hon. Minister has replied to the discussion in his own style. ...*(Interruptions)* This time I only want to know that our Hon. Colleague. Dr. Kirit Somaiya ji has in his speech said that today the N.P.A. has risen so sharply and the reason for this is the UPA Government he said this. ...*(Interruptions)* please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* You cannot erase the facts and we too can't do it. However, you have the record, and according to that record in 2012, 2013 and 2014 the NPA was only Rs. 2 lakh 63 thousand. Today it is 12 lakh crore rupees. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the reason that despite this you are praising yourself that you have done a very good task.

I also want to bring to your notice another thing. The 12 companies about which RBI had said, which was also published in the press-12 dirty companies, dirty dozen. They gave them the name of dirty dozen. In the dirty dozen, there is one which Hon. Shri Premchandran has named time and again. ...*(Interruptions)* I don't want to read about these companies-Bhushan steel, Electron steel, Amit Auto, Montex, Lanco, Essar. I don't want to read about them. These are the 12 companies. ...*(Interruptions)* out of these 12 companies one company is such, ...*(Interruptions)* It is also with us and also with you. The companies may be with any other. I don't bother about it. ...*(Interruptions)* But I want to bring to the notice of the House. I will take only one minute.

[English]

"The fact that Reliance JM Financial ARC was the sole bidder for Alok Textile Company and bid multiple times is suspicious. Initially, JMARC did not disclose the strategic partner resulting in cancellation of bid since it is in violation of Section 29A of the IBC Act."

[Translation]

When the bids were being invited, then at that time it was cancelled and he did not disclose it.

[English]

“Since the bid amount is approximately Rs. 5000 crore. Of Rs. 29600 crore owned by Alok Industries, lenders have to take a deep haircut.”

[Translation]

Out of 29,600 crores, Rs. 5000 crores went to them, He told us about the profit of one company. You did not reply to it. You spoke everything about insolvency and bankruptcy, it is alright, but what have you done? For whom have you done it?

[English]

“Those 270 days deadline for insolvency under IBC ended on April 14 without successful resolution.”

[Translation]

This resolution had to be successful in 270 days. That was its deadline. However it didn't happen, because they had only 72 per cent shares.

[English]

“On June 6, the IBC amended Ordinance was promulgated with reduction in voting percentage of 51 per cent from the earlier 75 per cent, *i.e.*, 66 per cent for key decisions. On June 11, the NCLT ordered re-look at this deal.”

[Translation]

I want to know that the time you had was of 6 June. They didn't get majority by that time. The number of people required to support them didn't stand in support.

[English]

On June 20, RIL GM got the deal with 72 per cent votes in favour. [TRANSLATION] Thereafter, you promulgated and ordinance because 75 per cent was required and they had 72 per cent. For that it was brought upto 66 per cent. The 66 per cent that you brought was for them. Was it brought for Mukesh Ambani or for someone else? Who is the owner of Alok industries? Is it Reliance? I would like to know that on one hand, you are advocating whatever, the people did earlier was useless and only corruption took place therein. I want to know why you made

it 66 per cent from 75 per cent. Who are the unseen hands behind it? You should to explain about it.

Secondly, I would like to know from you that [ENGLISH] Sole bidder repeatedly bid despite rejection concealing the name of Reliance. [TRANSLATION] There is no mention of Reliance in it. I did not mentioned it but you yourself and also Bhartruhari Mehtab ji mentioned it. It is a good development. [ENGLISH] Ordinance passed by BJP to reduce voting facilities. [TRANSLATION] You promulgated an ordinance to support an industry and it was for their benefit. You could have brought the legislation today, but you didn't? You acted in haste, you did the work so fast and on war footing. You are not even working in times of floods in such manner. You gave benefits by acting on war footing. That is why the reply is not proper. They have no reply regarding the point that we raised so, we walkout as a mark of protest.

18.42 hrs

At this stage Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and some other hon. Members left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister has stated in his clarification that this law is not retrospective, rather it is prospective. Whatever problem they are facing with Reliance that they have to see, but so far as Government is concerned and whosoever has the understanding of law that in the case of Alok Industry, 66 per cent can not be implemented. I am saying this with full seriousness because this law is not retrospective. I have two clarifications with Hon. Minister, which I would like to know from him through you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Are you authorised?

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I was the member of the Joint Committee and I initiated that law and I know that this law is not retrospective, it is prospective. The case

of Alok Industry is already continuing. So, it will not be applied on it.

I want to know that CDR, SDR, S4A, 520 and ARC are the five things which are mostly responsible for NPA. The loans prior to year 2014 are NPAs today. Out of Rupees 7-8 lakh crore, the loans disbursed by our Government may be hardly rupees one or two thousand crore which may have become NPA. Through you Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that for all these companies, there were consultants because 20-25 banks were providing loans after forming a consortium and for that they were following the rules of RBI and whose regulator was the Congress Government's own person. The Chairman of the SBI, who was not competent, was assigned the job related to regulator. The consultant for all of them was from SBI caps. The whole policy was of RBI. So on this basis will an inquiry be set up against the then RBI Governor and head of SBI caps by Government of India?

Secondly, the question of 29A arises as stated by Kirit Somaiya ji in 29A. Hon. Minister, you have mentioned about the forensic audit in the major case against Binani industry and Dalmiy industry. The observations of the Supreme Court is that those who are not getting directly, are going indirectly. If again, the committee of creditors, NCLT are making mistakes and Government of India is also erring, then what measures the Government of India is contemplating in order to check such mistakes in future? If you please tell the country about it, it will be an obliging factor.

[English]

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I have already clarified earlier on what the leader of the Congress Party has said and what Shri Premachandran has said. This Report is of March and the decision was taken in April. Ultimately, it is the NCLT order and I have a copy of the NCLT order. In that also, it is written that the resolution professional actually made an appeal that all these decisions should not be referred to CoC and actually an order should be passed to start liquidation.

So, I find that the role of RP and CoC was absolutely correct. It is a decision of the court and I do not think that

we, in the House, are competent to start questioning the decisions of the court.

Similarly, on whatever the Hon. Member has said, these are matters on which the court is deciding. The Government is not interfering in the NCLT process. We have left it to the courts to interpret the law and take necessary action as they deem fit.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As Shri N.K. Premachandran is not present, I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That this House disapproves of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No.6 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 6th June, 2018.”

The motion was negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Since Shri N.K. Premachandran has to move the amendments and he is not present, I shall put clauses 2 to 24 together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 24 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25 Amendment of Section 33

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mahtab, are you moving amendment No. 21 to clause 25?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I was a bit convinced after my friend, the Hon. Finance Minister in charge, Shri Piyush Goyal said that it is prospective in nature. But after hearing Shri Nishikant Dubey specially

relating to Alok Industries that this will not impact Alok Industries by 66 per cent, I need a little bit of clarification. If I am convinced, then I will not move my amendment.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: That is for the honourable court to decide. As I just mentioned, the employees of Alok Industries probably moved the NCLT in which the resolution professional categorically opposed it and he insisted that it should go in for liquidation because this is a prospective law, but in their wisdom, the NCLT decided to refer it back ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : My limited question is whether it is 75 per cent or it is 66 per cent.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The reference to CoC was made by the NCLT and not by the resolution professional. Resolution professional opposed it and insisted that it should go for liquidation. The NCLT decided that it should be referred back to the CoC. In any case, even after that, the RP has filed a report in the NCLT but in the meanwhile, objections have been received from several quarters like Kotak Mahindra, SITCOM and AIPOA and it is now pending before the NCLT and the NCLAT. The case is not yet adjudicated. We will have to wait for the honourable judgement of the NCLT and the NCLAT. The NCLAT has passed a judgement on 23rd July but the same is reserved and all the parties have been asked to file their submissions by 25th July which, I am sure, they might have done.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I am not moving amendment No. 21 to clause 25.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 25 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 40 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 1st August, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

18.51 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 1, 2018/ Shravana 10, 1940 (Saka).

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
1.	Dr. "Nishank" Ramesh Pokhriyal	194
2.	Shri Alam Sarfaraz	186
3.	Shri K. Ashok Kumar	198
4.	Sh. Ashwini Kumar	198
5.	Shri Baker George	189
6.	Shri Banerjee Abhishek	184
7.	Shri Bhole Devendra Singh	187
8.	Shri Bohra Ram Charan	188
9.	Prof Gaikwad Ravindra Vishwanath	195
10.	Shri Jadhav Prataprao	183
11.	Smt. Kalvakuntla Kavitha	184
12.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	186
13.	Shri Khan Md. Badaruddoza	190
14.	Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu	185
15.	Sh. Mahato Bidyut Baran	196
16.	Shri Mohammad Salim	190
17.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	192
18.	Shri Radhakrishnan T.	196
19.	Shri Rao Muthamsetti Srinivasa (Avanthi)	182
20.	Shri Rao M. Venkateswara (Babu)	185
21.	Shri Sawant Arvind	181
22.	Sh. Sharma Ram Swaroop	181
23.	Dr. Shinde, Shrikant Eknath	193
24.	Shri Simha Pratap	191
25.	Shri Singh Rakesh	197
26.	Shri Singh Lallu	192

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
27.	Dr. Somaiya Kirit	200
28.	Shri Sriram Malyadri	199
29.	Shri Vasava Parbhubhai Nararabhai	189
30.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	193

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
1.	Shri Adhikari Dibyendu	2113
2.	Dr. Sharma Raghu	2265
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao	2212, 2219
4.	Shri Adhikari Sisir Kumar	2075
5.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2212, 2219, 2297
6.	Smt. Ahlawat Santosh	2074, 2162
7.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	2176, 2204
8.	Shri Ajmal Sirajuddin	2071
9.	Shri Anto Antony	2288
10.	Shri Anwar Tariq	2249
11.	Shri Arunmozhithevan A.	2128
12.	Shri Azad Kirti	2141
13.	Shri B. Senguttuvan	2146, 2299
14.	Dr. Babu Ravindra	2222
15.	Shri Baker George	2078, 2291, 2295
16.	Smt. Bala Anju	2092, 2248, 2298
17.	Shri Suman Balka	2262
18.	Shri Banerjee Prasun	2158
19.	Shri Barne Shrirang Appa	2219, 2297
20.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	2263
21.	Dr. Bhagirath Prasad	2231
22.	Shri Bharathi Mohan R.K.	2191
23.	Smt. Bhatt Ranjanben	2084, 2202
24.	Shri Bhole Devendra Singh	2194
25.	Dr. Biju P.K.	2086, 2293

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
26.	Shri Birla Om	2133
27.	Shri Biswas Radheshyam	2190
28.	Shri Bodh Singh Bhagat	2225, 2291
29.	Dr. C. Gopalakrishnan	2169, 2300
30.	Col. Choudhary Sonaram	2179
31.	Shri Chand Nihal	2241
32.	Shri Chandel Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	2180, 2219
33.	Shri Chandrakasi M.	2088
34.	Shri Chandrappa B.N.	2196
35.	Prof. Chandumajra Prem Singh	2199
36.	Shri Chaudhary Pankaj	2242, 2291
37.	Shri Chaudhury Jitendra	2206
38.	Shri Chauhan Devusinh	2217, 2251
39.	Shri Chautala Dushyant	2253
40.	Shri Chavan Ashok Shankarrao	2298
41.	Shri Chavan Harishchandra	2195
42.	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhmashi	2251
43.	Prof. Chintamani Malviya	2127
44.	Shri Choudhary Ram Tahal	2140, 2260
45.	Shri Chudasama Rajeshbhai	2104
46.	Shri Danve Raosaheb Patil	2280
47.	Shri Datta Sankar Prasad	2101
48.	Shri Deka Ramen	2286
49.	Shri Deo Arka Keshari	2170
50.	KM. Dev Sushmita	2229, 2294
51.	Smt Devi Rama	2244
52.	Smt. Devi Veena	2207
53.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	2223
54.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	2074, 2269
55.	Smt. Dhurve Jyoti	2275
56.	Shri Diwakar Rajesh Kumar	2174

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
57.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2296
58.	Shri Dubey Satish Chandra	2201
59.	Shri Ering, Ninong	2232
60.	Mohammed Faizal	2185
61.	Shri Fatepara Devajibhai G.	2177
62.	Dr. Gaikwad Sunil Baliram	2085
63.	Shri Gajanan Kirtikar	2236, 2298, 2299
64.	Shri Galla Jayadev	2109
65.	Dr. Gavit Heena Vijaykumar	2098, 2202, 2226, 2238, 2290
66.	Adv. George Joice	2072
67.	Shri Ghubaya Sher Singh	2112, 2292
68.	Shri Giluwa Laxman	2140, 2195
69.	Dr. Gopal K.	2139
70.	Shri Gopalakrishnan R.	2149
71.	Shri Gupta Shyama Charan	2151
72.	Shri Gupta Sudheer	2236, 2256, 2298, 2299
73.	Shri Hansdak Vijay Kumar	2186
74.	Shri Hari G.	2089
75.	Dr. Haribabu Kambhampati	2252
76.	Shri Harish Chandra Alias Harish Dwivedi	2108, 2300
77.	Prof. Hay Richard	2078
78.	Smt. Hema Malini	2220
79.	Shri Jadhav Sanjay Haribhau	2102
80.	Dr Jaiswal Sanjay	2208
81.	Shri Jakhar Sunil	2278
82.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana Vikram	2087
83.	Shri Jaunapurua Sukhbir Singh	2134, 2190
84.	Dr. Jayavardhan J.	2098, 2202, 2226, 2238, 2290
85.	Shri Jena Rabindra Kumar	2116

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.	Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
86.	Shri Joshi Chandra Prakash	2082, 2205	116.	Shri Mahendran C.	2123
87.	Shri Joshi Pralhad	2255, 2267	117.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	2223
88.	Shri Kachhadia Naranbhai	2215	118.	Shri Majhi Balbhadra	2235
89.	Smt. Kalvakuntla Kavitha	2294	119.	Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	2197
90.	KM. Karandlaje Shobha	2143	120.	Shri Manjhi Hari	2277
91.	Shri Kashyap Virender	2171	121.	Shri Manohar Utawal	2257
92.	Shri Kaswan Rahul	2134, 2198	122.	Smt. Maragatham K.	2129
93.	Sh. Kataria Rattan Lal	2204	123.	Shri Marutharajaa R.P.	2255, 2283
94.	Shri Kateel Nalin Kumar	2196	124.	Shri Meena Arjun Lal	2163
95.	Shri Kaushik Ramesh Chander	2182, 2203	125.	Shri Meena Harish	2200
96.	Smt. Khadse Rakshatai	2147	126.	Dr. Meinya Thokchom	2264
97.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	2261	127.	Shri Mishra Bhairon Prasad	2159
98.	Smt. Kher Kirron	2122	128.	Shri Mishra Anoop	2122, 2300
99.	Shri Kishore Jugal	2083	129.	Shri Misra Pinaki	2228
100.	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	2237	130.	Shri Mohan P.C.	2239
101.	Shri Kotha Prabhakar Reddy	2103, 2236	131.	Shri Mohan M. Murli	2115
102.	Shri Kumar B. Vinod	2189	132.	Sh. Mondal Sunil Kumar	2090
103.	Shri Kumar Santosh	2113	133.	Shri Mudda Hanumegowda S.P.	2104, 2118, 2214
104.	Shri Kumar P.	2079	134.	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	2100, 2242
105.	Shri Kundariya MohanBhai Kalyanji Bhai	2139, 2204, 2266	135.	Dr. Munde Pritam Gopinath	2212, 2219, 2297
106.	Kunwar Bharatendra Singh	2255	136.	Shri Nagar Rodmal	2175, 2204
107.	Shri Lal Chhote	2183	137.	Shri Nagarajan P.	2094
108.	Smt. Lekhi Meenakshi	2287	138.	Prof. Naik A.S.R.	2240
109.	Shri Lokhande Sadashiv	2105	139.	Shri Naik B.V.	2118, 2256
110.	Adv. M. Udhayakumar	2093	140.	Shri Nath Kamal	2272
111.	Smt. Maadam Poonamben	2258	141.	Shri Natterjee J.J.T.	2161
112.	Shri Mahadik Dhananjay	2098, 2202, 2226, 2238, 2290	142.	Shri Nete Ashok Mahadeorao	2117
113.	Smt. Mahajan Poonam	2181	143.	Shri Ninama Manshankar	2284, 2300
114.	Dr. Mahato Banshilal	2165, 2300	144.	Shri Nishad Ram Charitra	2096
115.	Sh. Mahato Bidyut Baran	2236, 2298, 2299	145.	Smt. Noor Mausam	2259
			146.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2099

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.	Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
147.	Smt. Paatile Kamla Devi	2150	178.	Shri Raval Paresh	2217, 2276
148.	Shri Pal Jagdambika	2211	179.	Shri Ray Bishnu Pada	2234
149.	Shri Pala Vincent H.	2246	180.	Dr. Ray Ravindra Kumar	2112, 2292
150.	Shri Pandey Hari Om	2213, 2245	181.	Shri Reddy A.P. Jithender	2076, 2208
151.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	2296	182.	Reddy Ch. Malla	2236
152.	Shri Parasuraman K.	2154	183.	Shri Reddy Konda Vishweshwar	2282
153.	Shri Parthipan R.	2188	184.	Shri Reddy P. Srinivasa	2114
154.	Shri Patel Devji M.	2187	185.	Prof. Roy Saugata	2125
155.	Shri Patel Natubhai Gomanghai	2290	186.	Shri Rudy Rajiv Pratap	2255, 2270
156.	Shri Patel Prahlad Singh	2144	187.	Shri Sahu Lakhan Lal	2148, 2216
157.	Smt. Pathak Riti	2081, 2083	188.	Shri Sanjar Alok	2077
158.	Shri Patil A. T. Nana	2132	189.	Shri Sarswati Sumedhanand	2074, 2162
159.	Shri Patil Bheemrao B.	2120	190.	Shri Satav Rajeev	2098, 2202, 2226, 2238, 2290
160.	Shri Patil Sanjay Kaka	2221	191.	Adv. Sawaikar Narendra Keshav	2157
161.	Shri Patil Kapil Moreshwar	2192	192.	Shri Scindia Jyotiraditya M.	2229, 2272, 2294
162.	Dr. Pratap Krishan	2233	193.	Shri Senthinathan PR.	2191
163.	Shri Premachandran N.K.	2274	194.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	2293
164.	Shri Radhakrishnan T	2256, 2298, 2299	195.	Shri Shankarrao Mohite Patil Vijaysinh	2098, 2202, 2226, 2238, 2290
165.	Shri Raghav Lakhanpal	2153	196.	Shri Sharma Ram Kumar	2281
166.	Dr. Raj Udit	2255, 2095	197.	Shri Shetty Raju	2216
167.	Shri Rajan Vichare	2080	198.	Shri Shetty Gopal	2193
168.	Shri Rajendran S.	2236, 2256, 2298, 2299	199.	Shri Shewale Rahul	2223
169.	Shri Rajesh M.B.	2136	200.	Dr. Shinde Shrikant Eknath	2212, 2219, 2297
170.	Dr. Rajoria Manoj	2142, 2227, 2229	201.	Shri Shirole Anil	2078, 2291, 2295
171.	Shri Ram Janak	2250	202.	Dr. Shyal Bharatiben D.	2182, 2203
172.	Shri Ram Vishnu Dayal	2209	203.	Shri Siddeshwara G.M.	2156
173.	Shri Ramachandran K.N.	2191	204.	Shri Sigriwal Janardan Singh	2110
174.	Shri Rao Konakalla Narayana	2155	205.	Shri Singh Ganesh	2271
175.	Shri Rathore Hariom Singh	2131, 2300	206.	Shri Singh Abhishek	2152, 2268
176.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2124			
177.	Shri Raut Vinayak Bhaurao	2212, 2219			

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
207.	Shri Singh Bharat	2173, 2194
208.	Shri Singh Bhola	2224
209.	Shri Singh Dushyant	2247
210.	Shri Singh Kirti Vardhan	2184
211.	KW. Singh Kunwar Haribansh	2236, 2256, 2298, 2299
212.	Shri Singh Ravneet	2178
213.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	2273
214.	Dr. Singh Prabhas Kumar	2130
215.	Smt. Singh Pratyusha Rajeshwari	2210
216.	Shri Singh Sunil Kumar	2138
217.	Shri Singh Uday Pratap	2289
218.	Dr. Solanki Kirit P.	2121
219.	Smt. Sonker Neelam	2254
220.	Smt. Sule Supriya Sadanand	2098, 2202, 2226, 2238, 2290
221.	Shri Sundaram P.R.	2098, 2202, 2226, 2238, 2290
222.	Shri Suresh D.K.	2196
223.	Shri Tadas Ramdas C.	2082, 2205
224.	Shri Tasa Kamakhya Prasad	2285
225.	Smt. Teacher P.K. Shreemathi	2107
226.	Shri Teni Ajay Misra	2194
227.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	2230
228.	Dr. Tharoor Shashi	2073
229.	Prof Thomas K.V. Thomas	2242, 2243
230.	Shri Tiwari Manoj	2172, 2213, 2245

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
231.	Shri Tripathi Sharad	2268
232.	Shri Tukaram Godse Hemant	2164
233.	Shri Tumane Krupal Balaji	2111, 2218
234.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	2135
235.	Shri Usendi Vikram	2119
236.	Shri V. Elumalai	2145
237.	Smt. V. Sathyabama	2227
238.	Smt. Vasanthi M.	2074, 2279
239.	Shri Vasava Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	2126, 2260
240.	Shri Vasava Parbhubhai Nararbhai	2291, 2295
241.	Shri Venkatesh Babu T.G.	2106
242.	Dr. Venugopal P.	2167
243.	Shri Venugopal K.C.	2097
244.	Shri Verma Rajesh	2168
245.	Smt Verma Rekha	2111
246.	Shri Vijaya kumar S.R.	2236, 2256, 2298
247.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	2219, 2297
248.	Shri Yadav Jai Prakash Narayan	2291
249.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	2074, 2160
250.	Shri Yadav Tej Pratap Singh	2092, 2248, 2298
251.	Dr. Yadav Karan Singh	2137
252.	Shri Yadav Laxmi Narayan	2166
253.	Shri Yellaiah Nandi	2091

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	:	182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 193, 195
Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	196
Food Processing Industries	:	
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	184
Home Affairs	:	181, 190, 194, 197, 198
Housing and Urban Affairs	:	189, 191, 200
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	192, 199.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	:	2086, 2091, 2094, 2097, 2102, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2117, 2120, 2124, 2135, 2138, 2140, 2143, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2153, 2155, 2159, 2162, 2163, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2184, 2185, 2187, 2194, 2195, 2197, 2198, 2216, 2222, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2231, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2250, 2253, 2256, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2266, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2279, 2281, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2299
Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	2081, 2101, 2131, 2141, 2147, 2149, 2157, 2158, 2166, 2172, 2174, 2205, 2207, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2230, 2235, 2239, 2275, 2277, 2283
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	2074, 2084, 2087, 2090, 2093, 2111, 2113, 2118, 2128, 2137, 2139, 2145, 2165, 2167, 2171, 2177, 2188, 2210, 2212, 2220, 2223, 2224, 2270, 2272, 2280, 2286, 2291
Food Processing Industries	:	2108, 2121, 2127, 2154, 2183, 2211, 2241, 2292, 2294
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	2151, 2201, 2209, 2255
Home Affairs	:	2072, 2073, 2075, 2076, 2085, 2096, 2100, 2105, 2106, 2109, 2119, 2129, 2134, 2144, 2161, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2176, 2178, 2179, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2199, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2208, 2244, 2246, 2252, 2258, 2264, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2273, 2284, 2288, 2293

Housing and Urban Affairs	:	2071, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2082, 2089, 2095, 2098, 2099, 2103, 2107, 2122, 2123, 2125, 2126, 2130, 2133, 2156, 2160, 2164, 2173, 2186, 2193, 2196, 2200, 2214, 2218, 2229, 2232, 2233, 2237, 2248, 2251, 2262, 2290, 2298
Parliamentary Affairs	:	2257
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	2077, 2083, 2088, 2092, 2104, 2110, 2115, 2132, 2136, 2142, 2175, 2206, 2221, 2240, 2242, 2254, 2271, 2282, 2300.
