

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 7, 2018/Shravana 16, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Should I take up obituary reference or not? Let me proceed with this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs

OBITUARY REFERENCE

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Shrimati Krishna Kumari who was a member of the 5th Lok Sabha representing the Jodhpur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Shrimati Krishna Kumari was a popular visionary and focussed leader who did remarkable work in the field of empowering women and girls education. Under her guidance, Rajmata Krishna Kumari Girls Public School in Jodhpur and also Rajmata Krishna Kumari Girls Hostel in Desuri were founded.

Shrimati Krishna Kumari passed away on 03 July, 2018 in Jodhpur, Rajasthan at the age 92.

We deeply mourn the sad demise of Shrimati Krishna Kumari and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

Hon. Speaker: Please sit down. I know

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not right, please sit down

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam Speaker, It is about the honour of girls

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I know

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, I have given a notice for adjournment motion on this subject.

.....(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I know that too but we will take it all up during zerohour. It is after the question hour.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.02 hrs

HON. SPEAKER: Questions No. 281, Shri N. K. Premachandran.

[English]

Rights of Consumers

*281. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the rights of consumers as per the warranty given by the manufacturers and dealers are not protected/honoured in time;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of the Government that the distributors and sellers do not take the responsibility of rectifying/resolving the complaints on the products sold by them;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to make the dealers and sellers liable for rectifying the complaints on goods purchased; and

(e) whether it has further come to the notice of the Government that the toll free system maintained by companies for registering the complaints on the goods purchased does not give receipt and fails to attend to the complaints in time and if so, the action taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) In some cases complaints are received in the National Consumer Helpline (NCH), set up by the Department of Consumer Affairs, regarding delay in providing services, non-providing of after sales services, etc. by the manufacturers/ their authorized service centres during the warranty period. Such complaints are taken up with the concerned companies by the NCH for redressal.

Further, under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a consumer can file a complaint relating to a defective product or deficiency in service or any unfair trade practice before a Consumer Forum of appropriate jurisdiction for redressal. If the complaint is upheld by the Consumer Forum, it can order the opposite party, *inter alia*, for removal of the defect/deficiency, replacing the goods with new goods, return of price to the complainant.

(e) As reported by the NCH, while lodging complaints with NCH consumers inform about the delay in getting response, and unsatisfactory redressal after they contacted customer care of the company at the first instance. To make the consumer grievance mechanism effective, the NCH has partnered with more than 450 companies under its convergence programme. Complaints relating to these companies are directly transferred to the Nodal Officer online and further pursued by NCH with the companies.

Violation of Consumer Rights

*293. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any policy/strategy to educate/make the consumers aware of their rights across the country, particularly in rural areas;

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

(c) whether the Government has sought participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective implementation of the said policy/strategy in rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the response received by the Government from PRIs in this regard;

(d) whether complaints regarding violation of consumer rights have increased in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the action taken/being taken by the Government on such complaints; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the rights of the consumers, particularly rural consumers?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government carries out a multi-media "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign on pan-India basis covering both rural and urban areas through print, electronic and outdoor media. Grants-in-aid are also released to States/UTs for creating consumer awareness in the respective States/UTs in their regional languages so as to further ensure that the campaign reaches the rural and backward areas of the country by way of focusing on hoardings, village mandis, agricultural regulated markets/vegetables markets at prominent places in rural areas. The recipient State Government/UT has freedom to utilize the funds through any agency including Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(d) to (e) Annexure showing the number of complaints received from the consumers, State/UT wise in the National Consumer Helpline being run by the Department of Consumer Affairs in the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has been enacted to provide for better protection of the rights of the consumers, including the rural consumers. Under the provisions of the said Act, a three-tier quasi-judicial mechanism, called Consumer Fora, has been established at the District, State and National levels to provide simple, inexpensive and speedy redressal to consumer disputes.

Besides, the Department of Consumer Affairs runs a National Consumer Helpline with a toll free number 1800-11-4000 and a short code 14404, to deal with consumer grievances. Also, six zonal consumer helplines at Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Patna, Kolkata and Guwahati have been set up to attend to the consumer grievances in regional languages.

Annexure

Complaints Received at National Consumer Helpline from April, 2016 to June, 2018

Sl. No.	State	April 2015- March 2016	April 2016- March 2017	April 2017- March 2018	April 2018- June 2018	Total No. of Complaints Received.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	29563	42217	58047	16293	146120
2.	Uttar Pradesh	25388	42147	62901	18680	149116
3.	Maharashtra	21696	39477	63135	18422	142730
4.	West Bengal	12096	19751	31315	9277	72439
5.	Rajasthan	9945	19547	30602	7952	68046
6.	Haryana	10623	17641	25238	7122	60624
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7617	18410	25335	6834	58196
8.	Gujarat	8876	16888	25133	8074	58971
9.	Karnataka	8667	15701	27730	8253	60351
10.	Bihar	7913	13142	19639	5441	46135
11.	Punjab	4178	7262	11568	3372	26380
12.	Tamil Nadu	4277	7617	11754	3124	26772
13.	Telangana	1582	5805	12356	3892	23635
14.	Jharkhand	2805	4796	6941	1836	16378
15.	Andhra Pradesh	3400	3819	5640	1736	14595
16.	Odisha	2530	4195	6701	1879	15305
17.	Chhattisgarh	2132	4169	5842	1664	13807
18.	Uttarakhand	1933	3463	4839	1441	11676
19.	Kerala	1536	2647	4687	1390	10260
20.	Assam	1522	2661	4084	1167	9434
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	1361	2136	3279	886	7662
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1128	1894	3044	680	6746
23.	Chandigarh	563	1084	1781	577	4005
24.	Goa	329	592	998	296	2215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura	235	450	616	150	1451
26.	Meghalaya	92	174	257	73	596
27.	Puducherry	83	113	243	72	511
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	145	170	67	437
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86	114	184	51	435
30.	Sikkim	71	119	211	35	436
31.	Manipur	62	125	168	42	397
32.	Andaman Nicobar	25	90	190	34	339
33.	Daman and Diu	58	82	123	39	302
34.	Nagaland	36	69	105	22	232
35.	Mizoram	19	23	42	7	91
36.	Lakshdweep	1	4	6	2	13
37.	Not Identified/Abroad	75	20	0	0	95
Grand Total		172558	298589	454904	130882	1056933

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam Speaker, the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 was enacted with the sole intention to have better protection of consumers' interest in the country. The Act has been amended in the year 1991, 1992 and subsequently in the year 2002.

Madam, you may please see that after 2002, a drastic change took place in the market scenario and now the modern market has a plethora of products and services. The emergence of global supply chains, rise in international trade and rapid development of e-commerce have led to new delivery system of goods and services. At this juncture, what is the resulting effect? The resulting effect is that this has rendered the consumers vulnerable to new forms of unfair trade and unethical business practices.

Madam, my specific question to the hon. Minister is regarding the warranty which is being issued by the companies. When any defect or default or damage occurs, neither the seller nor the dealer or the distributor or the manufacturer takes the responsibility to rectify the defects.

In modern marketing, complaints are being registered through toll free numbers and as a result the consumer does not get any receipt. In order to file a petition before the consumer court or a consumer redressal forum, documentary evidence is required. But, unfortunately, since

there is no receipt of registration of a complaint through toll free numbers, the poor consumers are put to hardship and they are not able to approach a court of law or a consumer redressal forum so as to get their grievances redressed.

So, my very specific question to the hon. Minister is, whether in such a situation the Government will take the initiative to make the dealer as well as distributor or the manufacturer jointly and severally liable for selling a damaged or defective item. What action would the Government like to take in this regard? This is my first question which I would like to pose to the hon. Minister.

HON. SPEAKER: I know that you also have a second question to raise. Don't worry.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Madam Speaker, first please allow me to speak from this seat only.

Hon. Members have raised several points. They are right that many things are being done at the international level and by the Government too for consumer protection.

The Members have talked about the new laws and provisions that need to be brought in amendments that need to be made in the existing laws and other issues that need to be taken care of to protect the consumers keeping in view the advent of e-commerce and different types of advance marketing systems.

I would like to submit two three points that there are two types of methods for the protection of consumers First there is alternate dispute resolution. ADR and secondly there are courts and district fora, national consumer grievance redress system and commissions in States.

Hon. Members have mentioned the warranty period of items. Dealers and manufacturers give warranty when we purchase an item that if it gives any problem within 6 months, 12 months or two years, the company would repair it or replace it and generally take care of it. Hon. Members the original question is about warranty only. How can we help the consumers and redress their grievances in the e-commerce and e-marketing system. It is the duty of the department I would like to inform the learned Member that when we came to power, there was just one National Consumer Helpline (NCH) at Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). 14 persons used to handle the work there. Under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister now 60 persons are taking care of this work. 6 zonal consumer helplines have been started which are operating from various parts of the country. Any consumer can register his complaint through NCH. As far as receipt is concerned. They get a number. There is a tollfree number for them. Our people note down the complaints. NCH has partnered with 450 companies as part of the convergence programme. We have an agreement with them. We ask them to resolve the complaints we receive.

We are getting around 35-40 thousand complaints every month. We get around 4 lakh complaints which are being redressed. 80 per cent of the complaints are resolved. As far as warranty period is concerned, we got around 31 thousand complaints in the year 2017-18. More than 50 per cent of the complaints are regarding delay in service. For example, if I buy a new car and it gives me some problems then it is not right if I have to wait for 10-15 days to get it repaired. Almost 50 per cent of the

complaints are regarding delay in service. We are trying to resolve them.

[Translation]

You have asked about the steps being taken by us in this regard. You have talked about e-marketing and latest technology. No arrangements have been made since 2002. Recently, we have issued guidelines in this regard. A new consumer Protection Bill was introduced on 5 January, 2018. Earlier, this bill was introduced in 2015. The Standing Committee proposed certain amendments, the Supreme Court also made some observations and the general public also made some suggestions regarding the bill. So, this bill was introduced on 5 January, 2018 along with 80 amendments. All these things would be covered in it.

[English]

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: My specific question as to what the poor consumers have to do still remains unanswered. Suppose there is no documentary evidence to prove that, then what the consumers are supposed to do. I have filed or registered a complaint and I am not getting any document. The hon. Minister was talking about the toll free number. Even to get the toll free number, you have to wait for 15 to 20 minutes. It is very difficult to contact the staff concerned in the call centres. You have to wait for 15 to 20 minutes and it is very difficult to get the connection of toll free number. The modern marketing systems, like the e-commerce and e-marketing, are indirectly denying the rights of the consumers to approach a court of law to redress their grievances. That has to be addressed. That is my specific question. What is the Government proposing to do in order to address this situation? E-commerce and e-marketing are doing well in the market sector. I do agree with that. But the consumers are put in a vulnerable condition. They are not able to even approach a court of law. That is the question.

The second supplementary is this. There is the district redressal forum, the State Commission and the National Commission, etc. If we examine the number of courts or the number of redressal forums in the country, in most of these forums important positions are lying vacant due to lack of postings. The Government is giving less significance or importance to the consumer forums. In most of the consumer

forums, the posts of chairperson or member are lying vacant. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether there is any mechanism to resolve this issue. Like that of the civil cases in civil courts, we are finding it very difficult to get the grievances redressed at the earliest because there is no chairperson. How is the Government proposing to overcome that situation? I do accept the fact that the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill has been introduced in the House. In that, alternative redressal mechanism is suggested. According to me, to my limited knowledge, till now no alternative redressal mechanism is available. That is there only in the new Bill, which has not been passed. No initiative has been taken to pass that Bill also. I would like to know about that also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Hon. Speaker, the hon. member has asked a question. In this regard I would like to say that the population of our country is 130 crore. They are consumers. Be it the hon. President of India or Madam Speaker herself, we are all consumers. Recently, I visited Genera. There is a need to take many steps for the protection of the interests of the consumers.

The prevalent act belongs to the year 1986. After the year 1986, we are going to bring a new legislation now in the year 2018. We have changed BIS. In comparison to 1986, We have observed sea-change in the attitude of the consumers and the methods of selling consumer products in the present scenario. You have expressed your views in this regards. If a person has to file his complaint, he has to go to the district forum at district level. Thereafter, he has to go to the State Commission or the National Commission. I agree on your point. A Consumer can file a complaint relating to a defective product or deficiency in service or any unfair trade practice before a disitric forum or the district court. Many cases of such types have been filed and they are being disposed. No mention has been made about disposal of consumer cases in the earlier Act. But, we have introduced a new bill. We would like that it is passed during the current session. It has not been passed for the last one year. It is a non controversial and revolutionary bill.

Under this bill, Consumer Protection Authority has been empowered. Any person can file his complaint directly in the Consumer Protection Authority. Now, if you purchase

any product and the product has some problem, then you can file your complaint in the court. But, under the provision of the new bill you can file your complaint before purchasing the product, at the time of purchasing the product or after purchasing the product. This authority would investigate the matter immediately and after investigation, it would take action in this regard.

Your second question is about district forum, State Commission and National Commission. There are many vacancies in the district forum and State Commission. The Supreme Court issues guidelines in this regard. There is lack of infrastructure. Sometimes honorarium is not paid to the member or the Chairman. This issue is related to the State Government. Time and again, we are writing to the State Government in this regard.

Through this House we would insist the State Government making all such arrangements in a time bound manner. We convene a meeting with a State Consumer Minister every year and during every meeting they say that they will make all arrangements by the month of June or December. But, nothing has been done till now.

Through you, we appeal to the State Governments for filling the post of the Chairman and Members of the district and State forum, and provide office and infrastructure for the same. We have streamlined the procedure for filing complaints under the new legislation. A person can file his complaint from any place. We have authorised the district forum to entertain the complaints involving upto Rs. one crore. There is no need an advocate. Disputes can be solved by mediation. We have also made provisions for misleading advertisement in the bill. As soon as the bill passes, it would be a good step for the welfare of the consumer.

HON. SPEAKER: Que. No. 293 of Sh. Bhartruhari Mahtab is just like Que. No. 281. I club both the questions. Bhartruhari Mahtab, I allow you to ask supplementary questions.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, in this question, there were two specific supplementaries that were asked.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 293 is revised by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab. I am taking both these questions together.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The question was, whether the Government has sought participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions for effective implementation of the said policy/ strategy. No reply has been given in this regard.

Madam, the complaints relating to violation of consumer rights have increased in the country. My question is, whether, accordingly, the courts for redressal have also increased in respective States and in the country as a whole to mitigate the complaints. It is just a follow-up of what my friend, Shri N. K. Premchandran has said.

Madam, justice delayed is justice denied. If it gets delayed further, then there is no redressal of the complaints.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Hon. Speaker Sir, as the consumers get aware the number will increase. Till date the people go to their homes after purchasing the goods. They were used to think that who will go to complaint. Now E-commerce and other things have been introduced.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Nobody wants to be in any confrontation.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: But now consumers are being aware. These works are being done by this method and its number is also increasing. But, you had rightly said that we are supposed to do the work on that level to settle this number. As when we came then there were 14 national helplines but today we have increased upto 60 national helplines. Six helplines are in various zones. Obviously the load of the complaints is being increased. As we said that it has its system. We can not interfere in the forum of district level only the State Government can interfere. Earlier only the complaints upto twenty lakhs was in district level and now we have increased upto one crore in the new bill. Earlier it was one crore at State level but now we have increased upto ten crore. We have fixed the national limit above it. By this the State has become more

burdened. That is why I agree with you and with all. The redressal mechanism of complaints need to keep pace with the increasing number of complaints. We are ready to do every possible thing with collaboration of the State Government. If one is made to move the Consumer Court only, who will complain? I agree with you on this point. I will request you and also the Government that please introduce the Bill within three days and I will also request you people that discussion has already taken place in the Standing Committee, so Please pass it without any debate.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, my first question remained, unanswered. Now, we have Panchayat Adalats.

[Translation]

There are also Gram Panchayat Institutions, P.R.I. Institutions. Whether you will include Panchayati Raj Institutions in it or not if you want to spread this awareness in rural area and backward area? If you include then the time by when you will include?

SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY: Hon. Speaker Madam, hon. learned Member Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab has been honoured with Best Parliamentary Award. I will mention his two points, one, as far as the courts are concerned because our hon. Minister has just now told that [ENGLISH] The number of cases is increasing. [TRANSLATION] then [ENGLISH] how can we redress them?

[Translation]

There is a State Commission in all the State for this and the National Commission is at the national and in the same manner there is a forum at the district level. [ENGLISH] There are around 636 district forums. [TRANSLATION] But the system which you have mentioned in respect of Panchayat [ENGLISH] This is a good idea. [TRANSLATION] There can be redressal at the Gram Panchayat level. We, under the leadership of hon. Minister also had a meeting with State Minister. This thing came into light that [ENGLISH] weights and measurements. [TRANSLATION] One has to go to the laboratory to check the authenticity of weights and Measures [ENGLISH] Why should we not give the Panchayat. [TRANSLATION] The powers should also be given to the Panchayat or this

should happen at the Panchayati level. There are small cases in the same manner and If major cases upto fixed amount can be given to the Panchayats then we will not give assurance in this regard [ENGLISH] But we will think and examine this matter. [TRANSLATION] What action can be done in this regard?

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: So, you will think about it.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon. Speaker Madam, for the time being one big complaint being received is that the Government has reduced GST from 28% to 18% but the benefit of this G.S.T. is not being passed to the consumer. I would like to give the second example that the Government of Maharashtra had recently made an amendment. Earlier there was monopoly in the theatre that the food from outside was not permitted be brought in the theatre. The Government of Maharashtra has amended the law for this, whether the Ministry of Consumer is going to take any initiative in this regard?

SHRI. C. R. CHAUDHARY: Hon. Speaker Madam, one more hon. learned Member has asked a very good any question that whether the consumer is getting benefit of GST after the implementation of GST had been implemented then had we issued one notification in which we had asked the sellers to display of those goods for which prices wise increased so that we can come to know about the increased prices of GST and the consumers are not supposed to be cheated because MRP. etc. had already been printed. Put tag again on it so that the consumers can come to know about the increased rate. In the same manner we will get it examined whether the consumers are getting the benefit of decreased GST or not.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Madam, as my colleague said that we took it very seriously because GST is a flexible regime. It has been reduced many times, The Seller and Company had always this complaint that we have sold our goods so now what we can do in this? We told them that they needs only till the selling price of Govt. sold earlier, and also by how much they have reduce prices? You do not remove the earlier prize and you also keep them and write down new GST prize side by side after culting out

so that the consumer can come to know that how much relief he is getting in the prices on he is giving more. We are monitoring this. We also did it in the past and our Ministry and Department in capable to get the verbaton compliance of the decision taken in respect of GST and we will get it done.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Hon. Speaker Madam, The Government has the advertisement of 'Jago Grahak Jago'. But, jsut now we saw in the House that hon. Minsiter himself is saying that 'Jago Grahak Jago and brief this bill'. Today hon. Minister has also requested in this regard.

More than four and a half lakh court cases are pending. Last year not a single decision has been taken at the district forum in Madhya Pradesh because none of the district forum has a president in Madhya Pradesh. Hon'ble Minsiter has right now mentioned whether the Government would introduce any such bill in this session. If the priority of the Government is not to introduce a bill in this regard. Whether you would introduce an ordinance?(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister will reply.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Madam, it is not the matter that the Government is not serious. Last time consumer protection bill had been listed time and again but unfortunately the proceeding of the House was disrupted and that is why the bil could not be passed. But this time, I wish to thank both sides, the proceeding is going on and all the historic work is being done.

HON. SPEAKER: Is it Jago Vipaksh Jago!

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Only three days have been left and in this regard the Government will see what can be done during the time.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Whether you will introduce an ordiance for the same?

SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY: Madam, hon'ble member has mentioned Madhya Pradesh and there is 81.34 per cent disposal of the cases in Madhya Pradesh.(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: There is no president in the forum of Madhya Pradesh Even in Bhopal, there is no president in the forum for the last six months. (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister is talking about disposal.

Shri B. Vinod Kumar ji.(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Madam, both the hon. Minister have given replies to the questions. They have acknowledged that there are many vacancies to be filled up in the State and District Forums. You are well aware that this situation is prevailing because of paucing of funds due to which many States are not inclined to fill up these vacancies. is there any intention form the Central Government to extend support to the State Governments in financing the establishment of the Distrcit and State Forums? Is there any provision of extending finances to the States in the ensuring Bill?

[Translation]

We assemble here and call on Ministers. If some suggestions are needed that are made or where there is a need of solution that is made. We would like to request the State Government once again to reactivate consumer forum and let it be done within a fixed time frame. There is time bound of 31 days but if it is not done within the said time then the court should intervene to direct them to complete the process within the fixed time frame.

[English]

e-NAM Platform

†
*282. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:

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

(a) whether there are 73 lakh farmers who have been registered on the electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform from 14 States;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for compulsory registration of all the farmers on e-NAM platform to sell their produce without any middleman and to increase the number of regulated mandis under e-NAM platform in various States of the country including West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the approximate number of farmers expected to be benefited by expansion of the programme and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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) and (b) Since the launch of e-NAM on 14th April 2016 and till 31st July, 2018, a total of 1,11,80,475 farmers spread over 16 States and 02 Union Territories have been registered on e-NAM platform. The State-wise details of registration is annexed.

(c) to (e) It is only the farmers wishing to join e-NAM platform, who need to register themselves on e-NAM portal and can sell their produce on e-NAM platform in any e-NAM mandi of their choice. e-NAM platform promotes better marketing opportunities for the farmers to sell their produce through online, competitive and transparent price discovery system and online payment facility. It also promotes prices commensurate with quality of produce. All these contribute towards better marketing efficiency and also better prices to farmers.

A total of 585 mandis have been integrated till 31st March, 2018 on e-NAM platform, which include 17 mandis, of West Bengal State. Mandis are on-boarded to the e-NAM platform based on proposals received from respective States, with an appropriate Detailed Project Report (DPR). The three essential reforms the States must carry out for consideration are: (i) e-trading, (ii) single point levy of market fee (iii) unified single trading license for the State. Government of India provides certain assistance to the States, such as free access to e-NAM platform, financial assistance for computer hardware, internet facility and assaying equipment, mandi analyst for each e-NAM mandi for a year and training to stakeholders in mandis being integrated.

To increase the number of regulated mandis under e-NAM platform in various States of the country, Government has further approved the integration of another

415 wholesale regulated markets (APMCs/Mandis) with e-NAM platform by 2019-20.

However, the number of farmers who will benefit from expansion of e-NAM can be estimated only when the States/UTs submit their proposal indicating the markets.

State-wise details of Farmers Registered on e-NAM platform (as on 31st July 2018)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Farmers registered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,95,274
2.	Chandigarh	3,035
3.	Chhattisgarh	99,914
4.	Gujarat	6,49,388
5.	Haryana	21,54,649
6.	Himachal Pradesh	87,309
7.	Jharkhand	19,773
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15,80,900
9.	Maharashtra	4,99,506
10.	Odisha	39,049
11.	Puducherry	1,490
12.	Punjab	61,366
13.	Rajasthan	8,02,158
14.	Tamil Nadu	1,29,470
15.	Telangana	13,25,242
16.	Uttar Pradesh	29,09,837
17.	Uttarakhand	18,891
18.	West Bengal	3,224
Total		1,11,80,475

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (NAG): Under the National Agriculture Market Scheme, the training is provided to the market officials, farmers, traders, commercial agents and other. I welcome the efforts being made by the Government as it disseminates awareness about electronic-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) to the various stakeholders, particularly, farmers. As per the Minister's statement, from January 2018 to 26 March, 2018, the number of markets integrated in West Bengal is seventeen.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, Madam, whether any target has been fixed for the market to be integrated with the electronic-National Agriculture Market Platform.

[Translation]

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Hon'ble Madam, in order to emancipate the farmers of the country from the monopoly and trade-restrictive nature of mandis, the Government has proposed to set up a virtual Mandi on the e-NAM platform in which all the mandis of the States would be integrated through computers and internet. Modi Government has accomplished it as there is no news value or TRP value of any work done before the allocated time line. The 585 mandis to be integrated before 2018 under the scheme, have been integrated much before time by achieving the target. The proposal received from the West Bengal Government in which 17 mandis have already been integrated. But presently 415 more mandis are proposed to be integrated with the platform in the coming two years so that as many as 1000 mandis can be integrated with the platform.

But, we have not yet received any proposal from West Bengal on the subject. If we receive any proposal, we will certainly connect more markets to e-NAM.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (NAG): Madam, would the hon. Minister briefly state as to how he is coordinating with the State to promote e-Trading of agri-commodities for the benefit of the farmers? How does it help the farmers to aid tender as they are not fully aware or well versed with the whole concept of the e-NAM?

[Translation]

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: After launching National Agrical Market e-NAM, we had decided to provide Rs. 30 Lakh per grain markets. Now the amount has been enhanced to Rs. 75 lakh. We have also proposed to provide more funds for development of quality assessing laboratories and infrastructure for grading, assorting, sorting, cleaning and the waste management through bio-composting in the markets. The training workshop have been organized to provide training to the State Government officials. When the e-NAM platform was launched, it came to our notice that the farmers coming to markets have

to wait for hours to get themselves registered. So, we launched an app on 21st February, 2018. The farmers can download it on their android phone from Google play store and they can get themselves registered before coming to the market. In this way, they can save their time. Further, dedicated help desk have been provided in all the markets for providing training to the farmers.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Hon'ble Speaker, while replying to an Hon'ble member, Hon'ble Minister said that we have launched an app, you can download it and get yourself registered. The Government has provided figures that there are 21 lakh and 54 thousand e-NAM members in the State of Haryana. I would like to inform the Hon'ble Minister that as per official website of the Government of Haryana, the State has 7 lakh and 76 thousand marginal farmers; 3 lakh and 15 thousand small farmers; and 5 lakh and 24 thousand other farmers who have more than two hectares of land. Thus, there are total 16 lakh and 71 thousand farmers in the State of Haryana. I would like to congratulate the Government that they have registered 21 lakh farmers, the figure is mentioned in their reply itself. The Government has been able to provide this facility to only four thousand farmers out of 21 lakh farmers in Haryana since launch of the scheme in the year 2016.

I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister that farmers are giving up farming while you are talking about developing high-tech markets; whether you have any data for trading of pulses, rice, cotton, or mustard through e-NAM in the State of Haryana and in the country? Further, there are 38 thousand commission agents in Haryana. When the app starts working, the four to five people working with each commission agents are now on the verge of losing their jobs. Whether the Ministry of Agriculture will make any arrangement to provide alternative source of income to the two lakh people, who are associated with the commission agents?

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Member that there are 11 crore farming households in the country on e-NAM platform and approximately 1 crore and 14 lakh farmers among them have registered themselves on e-NAM platform. There are about 1 lakh and 14 thousand traders and commission agents engaged in agricultural trading, they have also registered themselves on e-NAM platform. We have

also provided registered facilities to 46 commission agents. Therefore, I think the concern of Hon'ble Member, that traders and commission agents would become jobless, is baseless.

Further, Hon'ble Member has also wanted information on extent of trading done through e-NAM platform in Haryana. Total 54 grain markets are registered in Haryana, in which 10.58 lakh metric ton of volume was traded till 31 July, 2018 and the value of traded volume is Rs. 22,559 crore approximately. So far as the difference in the number of farmers is concerned, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Member after seeing whole data of the department.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): Hon'ble Speaker, the Hon'ble Member belongs to Haryana, so he is more concerned with agriculture and farmers, Hon'ble Member from Ludhiana, Punjab also wanted to speak something. Madam, through you, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that a model Act was enacted in 2003, when Hon'ble Rajnath Singh was the Minister of Agriculture, to reform agricultural marketing. In this Act, there was a provision of e-NAM, e-trading, contract farming and unified single trading licence. It is a matter of 2003. What happened till 2014, I am not going into the details, otherwise you could not hear my views and you will start shouting.

When we came in power, we discussed with the States to make reforms in this field. The States were also ready. We took Ministers and marketing secretaries of all the State Governments to Karnataka in the year 2015. Hon'ble Yeddyurappa was the Chief Minister of Karnataka at that time. He launched e-NAM. After that, the Congress came to power in Karnataka, they also implemented e-NAM and it worked well in Karnataka. Seeing this, the Ministers and secretaries of all the States started reforms in their States. After that, we launched electronic National Agriculture Market *i.e.* e-NAM in the month of April. The proposal started coming from the States and 585 markets have been connected. 200 more markets will be connected during the current year and 215 more markets will be connected during the next financial year. I would like to say one more thing, the Hon'ble Member from Haryana is concerned with the income of farmers; for this purpose we have introduced various reforms like land leasing reforms in the year 2016 and issued directions to the States in this regard.

We promulgated a new model law and send it States after this in 2017, which has been implemented by many States. You won't believe me if say that it was promulgated again in 2018. I would like to say about Swaminathan Ji about whom you refer again and again. He wrote an article yesterday and I am going to read it out for you. First of all he wrote that the report of NFC had been presented in the year 2006...*(Interruption)* Please read it.*(Interruption)* Now we are coming to the electronic market. I am coming on this. ...*(Interruption)*

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister please, address the chair.*(Interruption)*

SHIR RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, electronic national agricultural market is helping in consolidating various agricultural markets*(Interruption)* Yesterday Swaminathan wrote about it in the Times of India. Similarly, the creation of rural agricultural markets will provide an opportunity for direct sales to both, the retailer and small consumers. In this regard, it is notable that Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act, 2017 and Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contracts. Agricultural Service Act, 2018 supported by the Electronic Pragram Warehouse Receipt System for more institutional credit for agricultural sector have been implemented in the agricultural sector. It has been written by Swaminthan Ji yesterday. Not only this, I will read that paragragh in which he wrote.*(Interruption)*. These words are of three lines and it is the end. These are the words of Swaminthanji, not mine.*(Interruption)* He wrote that NCF's report was presented in the year 2006. But, not much work had been done on this until the Government was formed under the leadership of Narendra Modi Ji. Fortunately, several important measures have been taken to improve the situation and income of the farmers in the last four years. He said this yesterday,*(Intrruptions)* The results of our three years efforts are coming. Please consider this also that it was being done since 2003.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHRUVE: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I am thankful to you from the core of my heart for givng me an opportunity to ask a complementary question on agriculture. My Parliamentary Constuency is surrounded by hilly areas. I am thankful to our nation's reputed Prime Minister for his aim to double the farmer's income till 2022 because we have reached above that level.

.....*(Interruption)* Madam, farmers income will be definitely double incoming times in the 2022.*(Interruption)* A Committee of Government of India an cahsew is on three-day to my parliamentary constituency, Baitul, visit since last Sunday. The Committee is organizing programme there to double the farmer's income through cashew farming. I am thankful to you. to our Agriculture Minister and the Prime Minsiter of our country.*(Interruption)*

Madam, I would like to ask the Minister of Agriculture whether our Ministry of Agriculture is considering the arrangement of E-Mandis of farmers since the farmers who come there from the hilly areas and the time to it takes to reach their market in such a situation including the monetary burden upon them and if they have made or fixed any DPR under the Government of India and the Ministry of Agriculture under the mandate? I want to ask the Minister of Agriculture. through you. ...*(Interruption)*

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Madam, agriculture, agricultural marketing and development of infrastructure in that filed is basically, a State subject. I want to tell the House as well as the hon. Member through you that in order to provide marketing facility to farmers on farm gate and at their nearest centre, we have started arrangements and started work for this under the guidance of Hon'ble Prime Minister. We can develop 22 thousand rural haats in the country and integrate these with the said E-name platform so that farmers can get the opportunity of marketing the products produced by them at the nearest centre. We will try to give this facility in all the regions in coming two-three years.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Madam, the objective of e-NAM is seamless and flawless integrated agricultural marketing.

[Translation]

As the details given by in case of Bengal, there are 17 mandis and only 3224 farmers have been registered with these 17 mandis. It means Bengal has the lowest figure among all the big States of India. There are about 190 farmers registered in each mandi. I want to convey to the Minister that there is a huge gap between reality and the things being propagated 35 farmers are committing suicide every day in India while E-nam, digital economy etc. are

present there. I want to ask you about the details given by you regarding establishment of 585 mandis.

[English]

These 585 mandis brought only 90.5 lakh farmers to this platform which is less than seven per cent of the 14 crore Indian farmers. You said that they were 12 crore; the figure is not 14 crore but it is 12 crore Indian farmers.

Close to 17 million metric tonnes of quantity worth Rs. 42,265 crore cumulative since this platform's inception is reported to have been traded on this platform. But this value is only about two per cent of India's total value of agricultural output. Besides, this value is also artificially inflated by adding the value of MSP procurement operations by States like Haryana by including such transactions made at fixed prices by a fixed buyer or procurement agency to the e-NAM platform. The true spirit of e-NAM of free and competitive marketing has failed. What is your reaction?

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, we agree with this opinion of the Hon'ble member.

HON. SPEAKER: Please hear his opinion as he has no question, to ask.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Farmers condition would not have been so pathetic, if the law had been implemented at that time of implementation of law. This was made in the year 2005-2006. We agree with him that the farmer's condition is grim. Farmers's condition is very bad. If this law had implemented between 2005-2006 then the present situation could not happen. As far as in Bengal is concerned, 17 mandis have been linked to E-name by 14 March 2018. The speed of physical transfer of E-trading after connecting with E-name is slow in Bengal. Certainly this is a matter of concern. We are contact with State Government and our efferh are to speed up E-marketing.

[English]

Fire and Emergency Services in Lakshadweep

*283. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to ensure the smooth functioning of the fire and emergency services

or to create a separate Department for the same in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The Department of Fire Protection and Control was established in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) on 11.9.1990. The Superintendent of Police (SP) was designated as Ex-officio Chief Fire Officer by the Administrator, UT of Lakshadweep Administration on 22.9.1992. The Department of Fire Protection and Control is running under the control and supervision of Superintendent of Police-cum-Chief Fire Officer. The Department is handling the fire and emergency requirement of the islands. A representation dated 12.2.2018 was received from Shri Mohammed Faizal PP, MP(LS) regarding a separate Department of Fire and Emergency Services in the Ministry of Home Affairs. A reply in this regard has been sent to him *vide* letter dated 5.7.2018 (Annexure-I).

(Annexure-I)

Hansraj Gangaram Ahir

D.O. No.U-14035/19/2015-ANL
MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

North Block,
New Delhi-110001
5th July, 2018

Dear Shri Mohammed Faizal Ji,

Please refer to your reference date 12.02.2018 regarding functioning of separate department of Fire and Emergency Services in the UT of Lakshadweep Administration.

2. I have had the matter looked into. I have been informed that the issue raised by you has been examined in detail in light of the existing infrastructure and prevailing system *vis a vis* need of the UT Administration. Since Lakshadweep Fire Services have been able to do their respective duty in times of exigency efficiently and effectively, at present it is not feasible to consider functioning of separate Department of Fire and Emergency Services in the UT of Lakshadweep Administration. However, situation can be reviewed from time to time in future.

3. I hope this clarifies the position.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(HANSRAJ G. AHIR)

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[English]

MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Thank you very much, Madam, Speaker. After a long time, an exclusive Question on Lakshadweep has been admitted and I thank you for that.

The issue which I am going to raise here is related to the requirement of Fire Services in Lakshadweep. You are aware, Madam, that Fire Service in Lakshadweep was started during 1990-93. It was started with 48 constables or the firemen, which included driver, operator, sub-officer and station-officer. There were three posts of the rank of officers; Chief Fire Officer, Divisional Officer and Assistant Divisional Officer, which remain unfilled even after 25 to 26 years. In 2015, again 50 posts were notified and interview was conducted. From the 36 group of islands that are there, ten islands are inhabited. If you equally distribute them from the 80 constables/firemen presently available in Lakshadweep, one island will get around eight firemen who are supposed to control any emergency situation. This is the present scenario of Lakshadweep.

The saddest part is, these eight persons deputed in one island, have also been rostered in the normal policing duty. They have been deputed in the police station *gadi*. They have been deputed for piloting and escorting the VIPs. They have also been placed for maintaining the law and order situation for which they are not trained at all. They are not trained for arms and ammunition or *lathi*. That is why we call it as the Fire Service. It is not the Fire Force.

The other part is that the police department is showing a step-mother attitude towards these Fire constables. The Grade Pay, which is given to these constables, is as that of the peons, that is Class-IV officers. Their counterparts in Andaman and other UTs get a much higher Grade pay than what is being given to the Firemen in Lakshadweep.

This being the situation, will the Government come up with a concrete proposal to establish a full-fledged Fire Service Station in Lakshadweep?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Madam, the hon'ble member wrote a letter regarding Lakshadweep to me in my Ministry and reply for the same has been sent. Lakshadweep has 36 islands but only 10 islands are inhabited. This is an island with less than one lakh population. A Fire Safety Control department was established here in the year 1990. It was given under control of Police Department by the administrators in the year 1992 and it is monitored and controlled by the Superintendent of Police. In this way, at all places of these 10 populated islands, fire tender vehicles have been provided there and this prevails everywhere. The hon'ble member has said these fireman and officers are used in police duty here. I would like to tell that it is not that they are deputed everyday for police duty. They are deputed only in the case of emergency threat. It happened at the place. There was an incident of firing at Aneni Island in the year 1996. There have been the incidents of fire thrice there since 1996. We took the situation under control together with the help of Police, Fire Brigade and Home Guards. As for report till now, no loss of human life has been reported there. Despite that, the hon'ble member had asked to establish a special department in this regard. We have sought information in this matter by writing to the administration there. They have replied that there is no rule of it. 10 more new vehicles

have been purchased there despite fire tender vehicles being there at 10 places. Mini Fire vehicles have been purchased. Arrangements are being made to take them to all places. He has said something regarding the problems and wages of the employees. I will seek information in this regard from Lakshadweep administration and we will take care that no injustice is done to them.

[English]

MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Madam, my request to the hon. Minister is this. It is a point of privilege also. I have a written RTI statement with me in my hand where the police department gives a reply to the RTI saying that these firemen are rostered every day. [TRANSLATION] They are standing in Police Stations with guns and lathis. They are not trained. He is talking about sending vehicles there but who will run vehicles? You don't have fire constables whom you have trained to use fire services? If you don't have people to run them then what is the benefit of sending vehicles there is? There are fire tending vehicles standing at the fire station even today. There are only two fire stations in Lakshadweep. Try dialling '100' there, There is no phone number for fire station there. Power houses of big KVA are being run in each island. You are saying that by the grace of god nothing has happened but what you will do if something happens? There is a privilege from my side as I am a Member of Parliament and I would like to tell this an instance.

Madam, please give me some time. I have submitted a letter to hon'ble Home Minister Rajnath Saheb regarding Inter Reserve Battalion of Lakshadweep requesting that an additional Company be created there. Present our 16 ships are operating there and move of them has police security. We have 36 group of islands and there is no security on inhabited islands. Where we have cleared custom post, there is no security. There is shortage of personnels there. Therefore, I consulted the administrator over there, Farukh Khan Saheb, and after consulting him I sent a proposal to create an additional company over there to the hon'ble minister.

HON. SPEAKER: You should ask your question.

MOHAMMED FAIZAL: The Secretary (Home) is monitoring that proposal without the approval of the

administrator over there. The administrators are sitting at one side and I.A.S. officers are managing work on the other side. The letter which you have written to me is not factual and is contrary to my demand. I am not saying that Home Ministry is wrong. I am only asking as to why this is happening after the year 2016?

Madam, I had raised a question in this House. [ENGLISH] That was about the need of the Legislative Assembly there because the people's elected representatives have no role there. The entire House should stand with me. About 48-50 persons signed the proposal. I have given the proposal to Madam. Madam, has sent it to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration. [TRANSLATION] Keeping this in view, hon'ble Minister has for the first time sent a political nominee as administrator to Lakshadweep; and I am thankful to the Government for this. Whichever Government comes., the I.A.S. officers there should not rule over us. We don't want this. After coming of Farukh Khan Saheb there, the I.A.S. officers below him that is advisor to administrator, do reply whenever a letter is sent to them for some work. For example, I tell you that the Statement which the Secretary (Home) sent regarding I.R.B.N., has to be changed with a change letter by the administrator. [ENGLISH] That is a privilege. Kindly have a clean look at these officers and send such officers with clear directions.

Madam, now, I am concluding. This is a fact.

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. There is no question like that.

MOHAMMED FAIZAL: There the fire service is incapable to meet the emergency. Will the Government take it up?

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: His total pain has been covered lender it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Yes, I got it.

Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, as our colleague Hansraj Ahir has stated that there are ten such islands there that are inhabited/ As I have been informed, so far as I know, These in an elaborate arrangement of fire tenders on these ten islands at time. But, I admit this also that this not

adequate. Hence, ten other vehicles have been procured and thus, an effort is being made to fabricate it as a minifreighter tender at this time. I have also been informed that they would be fabricated as early as possible and would be deployed out all the islands.

So far as the information given by the hon'ble Member and some complaints coming into his cognizance are concerned, I will collect the information about all these things and will try to give the redressal thereof. But, at the same time he has also stated that the personnel of the fire services sometimes carry out the responsibility of law and order also is the police stations. If they say so, it is true. A demand from their side was raised that this way the personnel carrying out the dual responsibility should be provided some allowance. We have sought a proposal from Lakshadweep Administration in this regard. We will consider it seriously as the Proposal comes from there.

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 284, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra. Your question would be complete. It would be complete if you ask a question, if you don't ask about it, it would not be complete that much.

Small and Modern Cold Storages

*284. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented new incentive scheme to promote setting up of small and modern cold storages for preserving food items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL):

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana to create cold chain infrastructure in the country. Under the Scheme, financial

assistance in the form of *grant-in-aid* is provided @ 35% for general areas and @ 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for creation of cold storage and reefer transport and @ 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of Rs. 10 crore per project. The integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc.

(c) Ministry has approved 234 Cold Chain projects with the Capacity of 7.57 Lakh MT of Cold Storage/ Controlled Atmosphere(CA)/ Modified Atmosphere (MA) storage/Deep Freezer, 102.49 LLPD per day of milk storage, 231.40 MT per hour of IQF and 1273 numbers of reefer vehicles. Out of these, 125 projects have been completed having a capacity of 4.64 Lakh MT of Cold Storage/Controlled Atmosphere(CA)/ Modified Atmosphere (MA) storage/Deep Freezer, 44.85 LLPD per day of milk storage, 108.05 MT per hour of IQF and 711 numbers of reefer vehicles.

12.00 hrs

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Madam Speaker, as it is in the knowledge of each and every body here that there is no adequate arrangement for storage in the country. The Wheat which is procured here that is placed in market committees in open shades and there is not proper arrangement for it. There is no arrangement for fruits and vegetables. When the rates of tomatoes and onions fall down to an extent that are low, they throw on the roads, but sometimes their price shoot up to 50 and 80 rupees.

Madam, I would like to express the gratitude to the Government because they have tried to make adequate arrangement for the same under 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana'. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister through you, that as he has given 35 per cent relaxation in the normal areas and also made provision for setting up of refrigeration and 50 to 75 per cent relaxation has been given in case of North, East and Himalayan areas. I hail from Bundelkhand area. The situations of there are very inclement. I would like to know from the hon'ble Members whether he will set up refrigeration in Bundelkhand area also like Himalayan and North East areas by giving 50 to 75 per cent relaxation.

SADHAVI NIRANJAN JYOTI: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I would like to thank the hon'ble Prime Minister. The work should have been done with high speed as it was not done on the Food Processing sector, but it could not be done on much. Hon'ble Prime Minister has expressed concern on this subject after 2014. Many schemes have been launched under, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Scheme' world to check the depletion of crops of peasants and to make their income double the year of 2022. Our hon'ble Member hails from Bandelkhand area. I have conducted a seminar also in his area: If any such proposal come from there we will not hon. late to give approval we will sanction it. Our Ministry has progressed a lot in this sector after 2014.

HON. SPEAKER: Members, I received Notice regarding adjournment of motions from some Members on various subjects, but they can be raised on other occasion also. Then I have not allowed any notice regarding adjournment of motions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Requirement of Police Personnel

*285. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted any study on the requirement of police personnel, police stations and improvement in the working of police personnel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made on the basis of such study; and

(c) the follow up action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Steps for improvement in the working of police personnel and studies on the requirement of police

personnel and police stations is a continuous process. The Government has from time to time instituted Commission and Committees for the same. These include the National Police Commission and the Committees headed by Shri J.F. Riberio, Shri K. Padmanabhaiah, Justice V.S. Malimath and Shri R.S. Mooshaharry. Their recommendations pertain to recruitment, pay scales, technical upgradation, etc. The Government of India has from time to time issued advisories to the States on these matters.

Further, Police falls in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure improvement in the working of Police personnel and police stations and their requirements.

Production/Import of Urea

*286. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) the total production of urea in the country and the quantum of urea imported during the last three years;

(b) whether the import of urea has declined and if so, the details thereof including the quantity of urea declined along with the amount of revenue saved as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the consumption of urea in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase urea production including revival of closed urea manufacturing plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) and (b) The total production of urea in the country and quantum of urea imported during the last three years & current and amount of revenue saved are given below:—

Years	Production of Urea (Figure in 'LMT')	Urea imports (in Lakh MT)	Qty. declined compare to the last year	Expenditure on import of Urea (in crore rupees)	Amount of revenue saved compare to last year
2015-16	244.75	84.74	-	16400.00	-
2016-17	242.01	54.81	29.93	11256.59	5143.41
2017-18	240.23	59.75	-	9980.00	1276.59

As per the table above, a decrease in quantity of imports of urea between 2015-16 and 2016-17 can be observed. There is a marginal increase in imports between 2016-17 and 2017-18. However, a clear cut declining trend of expenditure during last three years is discernable. Savings in subsidy out go are Rs.5143.41 crore and Rs.1276.59 crore for 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. During the year 2017-18, subsidy saved was Rs.1276.59 crore despite slight increase in urea imports of 4.94 LMT, due to decrease in urea price in global market.

(c) The Government of India is promoting the judicious and balanced use of chemical fertilizers. The kg per hectare consumption of urea at all India level during the year 2016-17 was 140.84 kg.

The Government of India has introduced Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with an aim to assist all State Governments evaluate fertility in all farm holdings across the country and issue soil health cards to farmers regularly in a cycle of 2 years. The Soil Health Card provides information to the farmer on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage on nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

In order to ensure balanced use of fertilizers and reduce the consumption of urea, *vide* notification dated 41 September, 2017 Government of India has decided to introduce 45 kg bag of urea replacing 50 kg bag.

In order to encourage the use of neem coated urea having high nutrient efficiency over plain urea, the Government of India has made it mandatory for all domestic and imported urea to be neem coated.

(d) The Government has announced New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in Urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the Urea sector.

Under the provisions of NIP - 2012 and its amendment, Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has proposed to set up a Brownfield project with capacity of 13.4 LMT at Gadepan, Rajasthan, which is likely to start commercial production in January, 2019.

To increase the production of fertilizers by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Government has decided to revive 5 closed units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) through 'Nomination Route' through Joint Ventures of nominated Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Each of these units are being revived by installing new Urea Plant having production capacity of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne Urea per annum.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Foreign Contributions

*287. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding utilization of foreign contributions received by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for child welfare and education;

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

(c) the existing rules/guidelines regarding utilization of foreign contributions received by NGOs for the purpose;

(d) the number of NGOs found guilty of not utilizing the said contributions as per the rules along with the names of the organizations against whom action has been taken during the last three years; and

(e) the outcome of the said action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010), permits receipt of Foreign Contribution (FC) under five broad heads, namely cultural, economic, educational, social and religious purposes. Details of FC received and utilized under all these five broad purposes during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Guidelines regarding utilization of Foreign Contribution received by NGOs are available in the FCRA, 2010 and The Foreign Contribution Regulation Rules, 2011 (FCRR, 2011). A gist of these is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Registration of more than 13000 associations/NGOs has been cancelled during last three years for violations of various provisions of FCRA, 2010 and Rules made thereunder. Offences of 86 NGOs have been compounded by imposing penalties amounting to Rs. 3,14,37,649/- since 2016. Also, four cases have been referred to the CBI for investigation during the last three years as detailed below:—

- (i) M/S Caruna Bal Vikash (CBV), Zachs Enclave First Floor, A-3, Second Avenue, Anna Nagar East, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Adhane Management Consultants Private Ltd (AMCPL), Zachs Enclave First Floor, A-3, Second Avenue, Anna Nagar East, Chennai, Tamilnadu.
- (iii) New Life Ministries in India, Gospel Home, Behind TB Chickaballapur, Taluk, District Chichballapur, Kolar, Karnataka.
- (iv) M/S Advantage India, 101-102, Oriental House, Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi.

Statement-I

Details of foreign Contribution received for educational and social purposes

Year	Social Purpose		Educational Purpose	
	No of NGOs	Total FC received	No of NGOs	Total FC received
2015-16	8201	8,920.66 cr.	5021	4,360.97 cr.
2016-17	7878	8,658.24 cr.	4881	4,160.81 cr.
2017-18	Final data not yet available.			

Total foreign contribution received and utilized during the last 3 years

Year	No. of FCRA registered NGOs as on 01.08.2018	Total Foreign Contribution received (excluding interest and sum brought forward from last year) as on 01.08.2018	Total Foreign Contribution utilized (including interest and sum brought forward from last year) as on 01.08.2018
2015-16	24197	17798.79 cr.	17117.7 cr.
2016-17	23176	15329.16 cr.	18108.5 cr.
2017-18	2421	588.83 cr.	590.05 cr.

*Note:*The above data is as per available Annual Returns filed by the associations/NGOs as on 01.08.2018. However last date for filing the Annual Returns for FY 2017-18 is 31st December 2018. Most of the NGOs are likely to file their ARs in the last few weeks of this deadline.

Statement-II

Summary of Rules/Guidelines regarding utilization of foreign contribution by NGOs

1. No person having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme shall accept Foreign Contribution unless such person obtains a certificate of registration/prior permission from the Central Government.
2. Registration shall be valid for a period of 5 years.
3. Prior permission shall be valid for a specific purpose for which it is obtained.

4. Associations should comply with the following terms & conditions for grant of certificate of registration or grant of prior permission under the Act:-
- (a) The person, -
- (i) is not fictitious or benami;
 - (ii) has not been prosecuted or convicted for indulging in activities aimed at conversion through inducement or force, either directly or indirectly, from one religious faith to another;
 - (iii) has not been prosecuted or convicted for creating communal tension or disharmony in any specified district or any other part of the country;
 - (iv) has not been found guilty of diversion or mis-utilisation of its funds;
 - (v) is not engaged or likely to engage in propagation of sedition or advocate violent methods to achieve its ends;
 - (vi) is not likely to use the foreign contribution for personal gains or divert it for undesirable purposes;
 - (vii) has not contravened any of the provisions of this Act;
 - (viii) has not been prohibited from accepting foreign contribution;
- (b) The person making an application for registration under sub-section (1) has undertaken reasonable activity in its chose field for the benefit of the society for which the foreign contribution is proposed to be utilized;
- (c) The person making an application for giving prior permission under sub-section (1) has prepared a reasonable project for the benefit of the society for which the foreign contribution is proposed to be utilized;
- (d) In case the person being an individual, such individual has neither been convicted under any law for the time being in force nor any prosecution for any offence pending against him;
- (e) In case the person being other than an individual, any of its directors or office bearers has neither been convicted under any law for the time being in force nor any prosecution for any offence is pending against him;
- (f) The acceptance of foreign contribution by the person referred to in sub section (1) is not likely to affect prejudicially-
- (i) the sovereignty and integrity of India; or
 - (ii) the security, strategic, scientific or economic interest of the State; or
 - (iii) the public interest; or
 - (iv) freedom or fairness of election to any Legislature; or
 - (v) friendly relation with any foreign State; or
 - (vi) harmony between religious, racial, social, linguistic, regional groups, castes or communities;
- (g) The acceptance of foreign contribution referred to in sub-section (1),-
- (i) shall not lead to incitement of an offence;
 - (ii) shall not endanger the life or physical safety of any person.
5. NGOs shall receive Foreign Contribution in a single account to be opened in the PFMS integrated bank and may open one or more accounts in one or more such banks for utilizing the Foreign Contribution. And opening of utilization account shall be intimated to the Ministry within 15 days of opening of account.
6. No funds other than Foreign Contribution shall be received & deposited in such account/accounts.
7. Foreign Contribution received shall be utilized for the purpose for which it has been received.
8. Any Foreign Contribution or the income arising out of it shall not be used for speculative business.
9. NGO shall not spend more than 50% of Foreign Contribution received in a Financial Year to meet administrative expenses without prior approval of Central Government.

10. Every NGO who receives Foreign Contribution under the Act shall submit signed and digitally signed report electronically online in form FC-4 along with financial statements for every Financial Year beginning on 1st day of April within 9 months of the closure of Financial Year.

[English]

Restructured National Bamboo Mission

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

- (a) the objectives and salient features of the restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM);
- (b) whether the Government has any record regarding the area under bamboo plantation in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has any record regarding the number of applications received, approved and the amount distributed for various projects under NBM during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH) (a) The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been launched this year under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for addressing the complete value chain and holistic development of bamboo sector. It will establish an effective linkage between producers (farmers) and industry for realizing better economic returns to the growers. The objectives of the Mission are as follows:

- (i) To increase the area under bamboo plantation in non forest Government and private lands to supplement farm income and contribute towards resilience to climate change as well as availability of quality raw material requirement of industries. The bamboo plantations will be promoted predominantly in farmers' fields, homesteads, community lands, arable wastelands, and along irrigation canals, water bodies etc.
- (ii) To improve post-harvest management through establishment of innovative primary processing

units near the source of production, primary treatment and seasoning plants, preservation technologies and market infrastructure.

- (iii) To promote product development keeping in view market demand, by assisting R&D, entrepreneurship & business models at micro, small and medium levels and feed bigger industry.
- (iv) To rejuvenate the under developed bamboo industry in India.
- (v) To promote skill development, capacity building, awareness generation from development of bamboo sector from production to market demand.

The salient features of the restructured National Bamboo Mission are as follows:

- (i) Production of genetically superior planting material of bamboo species with commercial and industrial demand for plantations.
- (ii) Adoption of end to end solution *i.e.* complete value chain approach starting from bamboo growers to consumers would be emphasized. Focus will not only be given on production and productivity enhancement and good agronomic practices, but also on treatment, processing, product development, and marketing in an integrated manner adopting cluster approach.
- (iii) Since end to end solution for development of bamboo sector is envisaged, each stage of the value chain will require relevant expertise and networking for its effective implementation. Accordingly, Mission has been developed as a platform for integration of Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies with implementation responsibilities given based on their competency and allocation of business rules, ensuring appropriate synergy and seamless development process.
- (iv) Capacity building of the officials, field functionaries, entrepreneurs and farmers through skill development and trainings will be emphasized.

- (v) Focus on Research & Development (R&D) to increase the production and productivity of bamboo by identifying its superior clones, improvement of processing technology, development of new products and tools & machinery, etc.

(b) and (c) Yes. Details of bamboo bearing area in recorded forest area and outside forest area are placed in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(d) and (e) The details of funds released under the earlier NBM in last three years to the States from which annual action plans were received are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Funds were released in 2016-17 and 2017-18 only for maintenance of plantations raised in previous years. No new activities were approved. During 2018-19, an outlay of Rs. 300 crore as Central Share has been received.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Bamboo bearing area in Recorded Forest Area

(in ha)

State/UT	Bamboo bearing area*
Andhra Pradesh	757800
Arunachal Pradesh	1512500
Assam	895500
Bihar	100400
Chhattisgarh	1106000
Goa	38200
Gujarat	354400
Haryana	2100
Himachal Pradesh	54000
Jharkhand	447000
Karnataka	1044200
Kerala	348400
Madhya Pradesh	1816700
Maharashtra	1592700
Manipur	1068700
Meghalaya	594300
Mizoram	326700

State/UT	Bamboo bearing area*
Nagaland	602500
Odisha	1210900
Punjab	4400
Rajasthan	197600
Sikkim	55300
Tamil Nadu	415400
Telangana	477800
Tripura	361700
Uttar Pradesh	93600
Uttarakhand	107800
West Bengal	94200
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5800
Total	15686600

*Information of bamboo bearing area for A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman and Diu, Lakhsadweep, J&K and Puducherry is not given due to inadequate data

Source: Table 7.3 of India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

Statement-II

Zone-wise Bamboo Estimation Outside Forest Area (Rural)

Sl. No.	Physiographic Zone	Area (in ha)
1.	Western Himalayas	32895200
2.	Eastern Himalayas	8175200
3.	North East	12785700
4.	Northern Plains	29590900
5.	Eastern Plains	22236500
6.	Western Plains	32050700
7.	Central Highlands	37128100
8.	North Deccan	36571100
9.	East Deccan	33382400
10.	South Deccan	29131700
11.	Western Ghats	7368100
12.	Eastern Ghats	19206800
13.	West Coast	11361100
14.	East Coast	16863400
Total		328746900

Source: Table 7.7 of India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

Statement-III

*Details of State-wise funds release during 2015-16 to 2017-18 under
National Bamboo Mission*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18*
1.	Chhattisgarh	513.00	143.21	47.77
2.	Gujarat	476.00	152.70	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	116.72	24.04	0.00
4.	Karnataka	400.00	133.88	94.50
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1029.25	116.49	44.40
6.	Maharashtra	175.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Odisha	498.00	102.79	72.00
8.	Rajasthan	68.42	0.00	0.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	35.00	22.79	0.00
10.	Telangana	50.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	126.55	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	3487.94	695.90	258.67
NE States				
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	350.00	138.60	75.60
13.	Assam	70.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	695.97	194.05	217.06
15.	Mizoram	830.21	416.58	284.46
16.	Nagaland	872.50	244.25	216.75
17.	Sikkim	245.60	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	124.33	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total (N.E.)	3188.61	993.48	793.87
	Grand Total	6676.55	1689.38	1052.54

* Funds were released only for maintenance of plantation raised in previous years

Rehabilitation of Beggars

*289. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on the number of physically fit, disabled and drug addicted beggars in the country and if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any action to ascertain the reasons for the increasing number of women and child beggars in the country and check this tendency and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to bring physically fit beggars into the mainstream, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is planning to bring all the beggars under the ambit of various policies including

financial inclusion, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to eradicate the practice of beggary and for rehabilitation of beggars and creation of employment opportunities for them in the country?

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

(a) The Office of Registrar General of India has informed that as per Census 2011, the total number of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in India are 4,13,670 out of which disable beggars, vagrants are 70,506. There is no data regarding drug addicted beggars.

(b) As per information received from Registrar General of India (RGI), the population of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in the age group of 0-14 year (Non-workers) was 107583 during Census 2001 whereas it has declined to 41285 during Census 2011. Further, the population of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in the age group of 5-14 years (Marginal Workers) was 5211 during Census 2001 whereas it has declined to 4011 during Census 2011. The total number of Female Beggars, Vagrants etc. below age of 15 years as per Census 2001 was 50921 and according to Census 2011 it is 19175. As per Census 2001 the total number of Female Beggars, Vagrants etc. were 334768 and according to 2011 Census it is 191997.

(c) to (e) The Ministry implemented a Central Sector Scheme for the Prevention of Beggary during 1992-93 to 1997-98, under which financial assistance was provided for establishment of work centres in the existing beggar homes for providing vocational training and technical education to beggars. However, due to moderate demand from the State Governments/UTs, the Scheme was discontinued from the year 1998-99. This Ministry has released an amount of Rs. One crore to National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for the skill development programmes for beggars during the year 2017-18 on pilot basis. According to NBCFDC, an MOU has been signed with NGOs VOs for mobilizing & handholding 400 members of the beggar's communities in five districts of Ghaziabad, Rampur, Moradabad, Madhepura and Kolkata for providing skill training programme through Government Training Institutes

and Sector Skill Councils in Handicraft, Logistics, Apparel and Furniture trades.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that they are implementing a Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now "Child Protection Services") for Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP). CNCP are defined under section 2(14) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) respectively. As per Section 2(14)(ii) of JJ Act, a child who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street is included as a "child in need of care and protection". The primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State Governments/UTs. Under ICPS, Financial Assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The scheme provides institutional care through CCIs. As a rehabilitative measures in these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or Civil Society. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

As per information available, as many as 20 States and 2 UTs have either enacted their own Anti Beggary Legislation or adopted the legislation enacted by other States. Most of these Acts have provision for training of beggars.

[Translation]

Income of Farmers

*290. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) the year in which the last survey on farmer's income was conducted by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the rise in income of the farmers during

the last four years and the current year, if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State-wise including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor along with the data on which the Government is relying for achieving the goal of doubling the farmer's income by 2022;

(c) whether the Government is exploring the possibilities of doubling the farmer's income by resorting to better and new technological solutions to increase the farm production and realise the noble objective of doubling the income of the farmers, if so, the details thereof and the initiatives taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has allocated any additional funds to the States for the said purposes and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the progress achieved so far in attaining the goal of doubling the farmer's income and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH) (a) and (b) The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is estimated by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) through the 'Situation Assessment Survey (SAS)' conducted from time to time. The last such Survey was conducted by NSSO during its 70th round in 2013 (January-December). As per the results of this Survey, the average all-India monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is estimated to be Rs. 6,426. State-wise details, including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Government has not conducted any Survey since 2013 to assess the income of agricultural households in the country.

As per the available reports of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2022, the Committee has considered the estimates of income obtained from NSSO 70th round unit level data as the base level income. Moreover, as the base year of doubling of income by 2022 has been kept as 2015-16, the Committee has derived income for the year 2015-16 at current prices

and constant (2011-12) prices for the major States and for major size classes.

(c) to (e) With the objective of doubling farmers' income by 2022, Government is realigning its interventions from production-centric approach to farmers' income-centric initiatives, with focus on better and new technological solutions. These include implementation of Schemes like, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Soil Health Card, Neem Coated Urea, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET), etc.

Funds under these Schemes are allocated to the State Governments based on the performance (physical and financial) and development priorities of the Government. State-wise details of allocation and release on these schemes during 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. In addition, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of about 700 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country for assessment and demonstration of technology/product and its dissemination through a number of extension programmes.

The National Statistical Commission (NSC) has decided to conduct the next Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households during NSSO's 77th round (January 2019-December 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July 2018-June 2019 to provide a comprehensive assessment of the situation of agricultural households in the country, including their income, expenditure, indebtedness, etc. Moreover, the Committee on Doubling of Farmers Income, alongside working on a comprehensive strategy, has been suggesting various interventions for consideration of the Government which are being implemented on an ongoing basis through the State Governments.

Statement-I

*Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household
as per 'Situation Assessment Survey of
Agricultural Households 2013'*

State	Average Monthly Income (in Rupees)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210

1	2
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
All-India	6426

Source: NSSO

Note: Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

Statement-II

Details of State-wise funds allocated and released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18 (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)		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	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

(Rs in crore)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Kerala	1.22	0.13	0.09	0.00	1.50	0.78	0.00	0.00	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	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	1.38	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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 and released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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
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
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
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
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
6.	Goa	1.58	1.58	0.00	0.00			0.05		2.52	2.51	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
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
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
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
11.	Jharkhand	26.01	26.01	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.58		40.18	25.00	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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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
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
16.	Manipur	10.14	10.14	0.00	0.00	5.00	2.85	0.25		32.00	24.00	2.17	2.17
17.	Meghalaya	6.34	6.34	0.31	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	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	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	1.50	71.40	66.27	0.95	0.52	49.91	46.87	1.44	0.72
21.	Punjab	17.96	17.96	0.00	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	0.91	23.06	23.06	7.65	15.72	70.89	58.00	0.02	0.00
23.	Sikkim	3.81	3.81	0.00	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	1.27	51.36	51.34	10.70	20.90	75.03	61.27	0.06	0.00
25.	Telangana	15.04	15.04	0.55	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	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	2.78	57.93	43.97	13.87	60.45	37.27	35.87	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	8.55	8.55	0.56	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	0.80	10.00	10.00	0.60		24.91	10.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	587.54	587.54	26.00	17.48	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 and released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		Per Drop More Crop-Micro Irrigation (PMKSY)		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Erstwhile National Mission on Micro Irrigation) (PMKSY) Other Interventions		Sub-Mission on Agro Eorestry (SMAF)	
		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
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.51	10.63	1.00	0.00	5.00	8.30	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	279.71	241.07	5.00	3.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	175.69	69.31	16.00	0.00	25.00	12.50	6.00	3.00
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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

Migration of Agricultural Labourers

*291. DR. ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the migration of agricultural labourers is taking place due to the support prices for the agricultural produce not being fixed by the Government in a proper manner and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the farmers are unable to pay proper wages to the agricultural labourers as they are not getting remunerative support prices for their agricultural produce and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is likely to provide remunerative support price to the farmers for their agricultural produce; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH) (a) Migration of agricultural labour from rural to urban areas is a general phenomenon and is a natural part of the development process. Migration itself is not an abnormal phenomenon and is common all over the world since growth centres which generate demand for labour often tend to concentrate in certain areas. Migration may happen due to other factors also on account of uncertainties associated with agriculture and livelihoods dependent on it like failure of monsoon and

drought like conditions in certain parts of the country. There is no direct link between the price policy of agricultural crops and migration owing to the levels of agricultural wages. The minimum wage is fixed from time to time by the State Government under the Minimum Wage Act, 1948. MSP is announced every year by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) recommendations.

(b) 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. As such, the cost of production covers paid out cost such as value of hired human labour and also imputed value of family labour. The methodology of computing cost is recommended by Expert Committees from time to time. The cost of cultivation/production include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased 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 farmers are able to pay proper wages to the agricultural labourers.

(c) and (d) Farmers are getting remunerative price for their produce. 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.

MSP is in the nature of minimum price offered by the Government to farmers to procure their produce when market prices tend to fall below MSP, to protect them from distress sales. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to Government agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them. Cereals like Paddy and Wheat are procured by Food Corporation of India 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.

The Budget for 2018-19 had announced that NITI Aayog, in consultation with Central and State Governments, will put in place a fool-proof mechanism so that farmers may get adequate price for their produce. NITI Aayog had held consultations on 9th March, 2018 with State Governments and Central Government Departments concerned. The Budget for 2018-19 has also announced the development and upgradation of existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) to take care of the interests of more than 86 per cent small and marginal farmers. These GrAMs, electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from regulations of Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act is expected to provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.

[English]

World Food India, 2017

292. SHRI DEVAJIBHAI G. FATEPARA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale investments have been received in Food Processing Industries (FPIs) during the recent World Food India, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the investments received, State-wise, especially in Gujarat;

(c) whether the said investment could help the Government to achieve its target of doubling the income of the farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to promote FPIs and explore new avenues for their development and growth?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, The World Food India 2017 event organized by Ministry of Food Processing Industries has attracted investment intent of about USD 13.56 billion from domestic and foreign investors through 181 MoUs signed/announced by domestic and foreign companies with Government of India and State Governments. The Statewise details of various companies is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The MoUs signed/announced envisage 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 using agricultural produce of the farmers resulting in reduction of wastage of agri-produce and increasing income of the farmers.

(d) In order to develop food processing sector and to increase the level of processing, the Government has taken various steps including launching a new Central Sector Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kissan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), with an allocation of Rs.6000 crores for the period of 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle.

Government has also taken a number of policy initiatives to promote Food processing sector in the country including 100% Foreign Direct Investment (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; creation of a special fund of Rs.2000 crore in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit; classification of food & agro-based processing units and cold chain as agriculture activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL); lower Goods & Service Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products, 100% exemption of income tax on profit for new food processing units etc., to attract investment in the sector.

Statement*State-wise Investment intent of companies having signed/announced MoUs with MoFPI during WFI, 2017*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the companies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Britannia, Janani Group, Sharaf Group, Our Food Pvt. Ltd., Aamisha Foods Pvt. Ltd., Emani Agrotech, Bunge, Blue Star
2.	Assam	Britannia, ITC Patanjali, Ambrosia Industries
3.	Bihar	ITC
4.	Chhattisgarh	Patanjali, Transworld Group
5.	Gujarat	Britannia, ITC, Danfoss, Emami Agrotech, Green Agro Solution, Serap
6.	Haryana	ITC, Sreeji Agro Food Products Industries, RP Sanjiv Goenka Group, Him Infratech Pvt Ltd.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Hillsfood Agro Beverages Pvt Ltd, Him Infratech Pvt Ltd, Minocha Industries, Minchy's Food Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Patanjali
9.	Jharkhand	SMV Agro Products, Pragati Chemicals India, Prateek Agro Experts (Central Flour Mills)
10.	Karnataka	Janani Group, Our Food Pvt Ltd., Emami Agrotech, Hain Celestial
11.	Kerala	Western India Cashew Company Pvt. Ltd., Kaladi Rice Mills, Brahmin Foods India Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	ITC, Patanjali
13.	Maharashtra	Britannia, ITC, DHL Group, Our Food Pvt. Ltd., Danfoss, Blue Star, Grofers, Patanjali (2), Emami Agrotech
14.	Manipur	Patanjali
15.	Meghalaya	Green Agro Solutions
16.	Odisha	ITC
17.	Punjab	ITC, Him Infratech Pvt Ltd
18.	Rajasthan	Janani Group, Emami Agrotech
19.	Tamil Nadu	ITC, DHL Group, Sharaf Group, Danfoss
20.	Telangana	ITC, Janani Group, Our Food Pvt. Ltd., RP Sanjiv Goenka Group, Patanjali, Saraswati Dairy
21.	Uttar Pradesh	ITC, Sharaf Group, Patanjali
22.	Uttarakhand	Panchwati Nutrients, S.P.P. Food Products (P) Ltd, Nainy Frozen Foods
23.	West Bengal	ITC, Hillman Milk Food Pvt Ltd., Keventer Agro (2), Emami Agrotech
24.	Delhi	DHL Group, CP Wholesale India, Grofers
25.	Pan India	Vista Processed Foods (OSI), Amazon, Coca Cola, Cargill Rich Graviss Products, Yes Bank
26.	Not yet defined	Sapphir Foods India, PepsiCo, Kellogg's India Pvt. Ltd., Agriversa, Hershey, HMDK Exime Pvt. Ltd.
27.	NE Region	Sharaf Group

MOUs signed by the State Governments with Companies during World Food India-2017

Sl. No	Name of the State	No of MoUs signed
1.	Telangana	11
2.	Haryana	44
3.	Punjab	40
4.	Madhya Pradesh	12
5.	Rajasthan	12
6.	Andhra Pradesh	08
7.	Uttar Pradesh	03
8.	Tamil Nadu	01
Total		131

Milk Production

*294. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that milk production in the country increased by 23.69 per cent in 2014-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Gokul Grams sanctioned under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission so far, State-wise;

(c) the details of the National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres being established by the Government in the country and the number of dairy units set up by the Government so far under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) along with the subsidy provided thereunder;

(d) the number of Embryo Transfer Centres being established by the Government in the country, State-wise and the details of Semen Centres identified for production of Sex Sorted Semen in the country; and

(e) whether the Government has launched Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), if so, the details including the objectives thereof and the number of Milk Cooperatives likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The milk production in the country has increased from 137.69 million

tonnes in 2013-14 to 176.35 million tonnes in 2017-18 registering growth of 28% during the period.

(b) The number of Gokul Grams sanctioned under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission so far State wise is as under:

State	No. and Locations of the Gokul Grams	
	Nos. of Gokul Gram	Location
Andhra Pradesh	1	Chadalwada, Parkassam
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Lohit
Bihar	1	Dumraon Buxar
Chhattisgarh	2	Bemetra and Sarkanda Bilaspur
Gujarat	3	Dharampur, Surat and Banaskantha
Haryana	1	Hissar
Karnataka	1	Kurikuppe Bellary
Maharashtra	3	Palghar, Pohra and Tathtawade
Madhya Pradesh	1	Ratona Sagar
Punjab	1	Bir Dosanji Patiala
Uttar Pradesh	3	Varanasi, Mathura & Shahjahanpur
Uttarakhand	1	Govardhanpura
Telangana	1	Veterinary University Hyderabad
Total	20	

(c) The Government has sanctioned two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres (NKBC) one at Chintaladevi in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh for Southern region and other at Itarsi in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh for Northern region. Establishment of NKBC at Chintaladevi is already completed and work for establishment of NKC at Itarsi is under progress. The details of dairy units set up & subsidy released under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme since inception of the scheme is as under:

Dairy Units set up (Nos)	Subsidy Released (Rs in crore)
330334	1339.67

(d) The State-wise details of the Embryo Transfer Technology Centres sanctioned under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission is given in the Statement-I. Details of the top A graded semen stations identified for establishment of sex sorted semen production facility is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) has been launched by the Government of India in December 2017 with corpus of Rs. 8004 crores. The scheme is being implemented with the objectives:

- (i) To modernize milk processing plants and machinery and to create additional infrastructure for processing of more milk.
- (ii) To create additional milk processing facility

for increased value addition by producing more dairy products.

- (iii) To bring efficiency in dairy processing plants /producer owned and controlled dairy institutions, thereby enabling optimum value of milk to milk producer-farmers and supply quality milk to producers
- (iv) To help the producer owned and controlled institutions to increase their share of milk thereby providing greater opportunities of ownership management and market access to milk producers in the organized milk markets.

Details of the 39 Milk Unions (51008 Dairy Cooperative Societies) benefited under DIDF Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Embryo Transfer Technology Labs Sanctioned State-wise under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

Sl. No.	State	Location of ETT Centre	Focussed Breed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lam Farm Guntur	Ongole & Punganur
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur	Red Sindhi Sahiwal
3.	Kerala	Matupatti	Vechur & Sahiwal
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Sahiwal, Gir, Malvi, Nimari & Kenkatha
5.	Maharashtra	Pune Nagpur	Gir, Sahiwal, Red Kandhari, Dangi, Deoni & Gaolao
6.	Punjab	Patiala Ludhiana	Sahiwal Sahiwal
7.	Tamil Nadu	Hosur Namakkal	Red Sindhi, Kangeyam, Umblacherry, Pullikulam and Bargur
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Niblet	Sahiwal Kherigarh, Mewati, Ponwar
9.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Red Sindhi & Sahiwal
10.	Bihar	Patna	Sahiwal, Red Sindhi & Bachaur
11.	Chhattisgarh	Anjora Durg	Sahiwal & Kosali
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Gir, Sahiwal, Kankrej

Statement-II*Details of the Semen Stations Identified for
Sex Sorted Semen Production*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ABC Salon Uttar Pradesh 2. Haringhata West Bengal 3. Mehsana Jagudan Gujarat 4. Rishikesh Uttarakhand 5. Mattupatty Kerala 6. Hissar Haryana | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Cuttack Odisha 8. SAG Bidaj Gujarat 9. Nabha Punjab 10. Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hessarghata, Karnataka 11. BAIF Research Development Foundation Urulikanchan, Pune, Maharashtra 12. Nandini Sperm Station Karnataka 13. Bhadbada Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh |
|--|--|

Statement-III*The tentative list of Milk Cooperatives to be benefitted under DIDF*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Milk Union	No. of Organised Dairy Cooperative Societies EoP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APDDCF	900
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham	793
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Sangam PC (Guntur)	664
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	734
5.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	1542
6.	Gujarat	GCMMF	-
7.	Gujarat	Kaira	1263
8.	Gujarat	Panchmahal	2120
9.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1455
10.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	1909
11.	Haryana	Hisaar-Jind	1334
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	2080
13.	Karnataka	Belgaum	589
14.	Karnataka	Dharwad	1294
15.	Karnataka	Hassan	2024
16.	Karnataka	KMF	-
17.	Karnataka	Kolar	2008
18.	Karnataka	Mandya	1158
19.	Karnataka	Shimoga	1737

1	2	3	4
20.	Karnataka	Tumkur	1432
21.	Karnataka	Raichur	1036
22.	Kerala	KCMMF	-
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4304
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3017
25.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	4100
26.	Maharashtra	Rajaram Bapu (Walva)	180
27.	Odisha	OMFED	-
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	1046
29.	Punjab	Milkfed (Centralised)	-
30.	Punjab	Patiala	751
31.	Punjab	Jalandar	1142
32.	Punjab	Baani MPC	1600
33.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	1272
34.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	970
35.	Rajasthan	RCDF	-
36.	Rajasthan	Paayas MPC	3100
37.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1295
38.	Tamil Nadu	TCMPF	-
39.	Telangana	Telangana Milk Federation	1889

New Farm Technologies

*295. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government for innovation/development of new technologies in the farm sector across the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has developed any mechanism to disseminate information about such innovation/technologies to the farmers during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of farmers who availed benefits from such innovation/

technologies during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has launched Kisan Portal for the benefit of farmers in the country and if so, the salient features of such portal and its advantages to the farmers along with the number of farmers benefited from such portal since inception; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has overall 102 institutions (Research Institutes 70, Bureau 6, Directorates 12 and National Research Centres 15) in agriculture and allied areas of research; 11 Agricultural Technology Application and Research Institute (ATARIs) and 82 AICRPs/Network projects mandated for coordinating, refining

and demonstrating agricultural technologies/innovation in the country. The ICAR has played a pioneering role in bringing food and nutritional security in India through its research and technology development that has enabled the country to increase the production of food grains, horticultural crops, fish, milk and eggs, thus making a visible impact on the national food and nutritional security. During the last 4 years, ICAR laid greater emphasis on development/ adoption of new technologies such as high yielding and multi-stress resistant/tolerant varieties/hybrids using conventional and genomic tools in major crops; multi-nutrients rich varieties of rice, wheat, maize, lentil and pearl millet and improved quality of mustard and soybean; blast resistant wheat varieties; transgenic varieties in cotton, pigeonpea and chickpea; exploitation of gene editing technology for improving desired traits in rice and wheat and development of extra-early/early maturing varieties of pulses especially mungbean and pigeonpea. The research efforts in Livestock, Poultry and Fisheries Sector have also resulted in the development of need based technologies for productivity enhancement and income supplementation by addressing the existing/ new emerging issues in order to bridge the gap between the potential and actual yield. Likewise, a number of technologies in the areas of farm mechanization, processing and value addition of the agro produce, cotton, jute, lac and gums were also developed by the ICAR research institutes during the last 4 years.

The new initiatives in farm sector taken and the technologies developed by the ICAR during the last three years and the current year include;

The research efforts of the Institutes/Centres/AICRPs have led to the development and release of 795 high yielding varieties of crops including 495 varieties/hybrids tolerant to various stresses (biotic & abiotic) in different field crops for cultivation under different agro-climatic conditions during 2014-2018 till date. In addition, 20 bio-fortified varieties of field and horticultural crops rich in Iron, Zinc, Vitamin A, Vitamin C etc. were also developed by ICAR. Besides these, 136 high yielding/ specialty varieties of horticultural crops were also developed by ICAR Institutes during this period. Keeping in view the demand of the horticulture industry, ICAR, during the last 4 years, developed processable varieties of fruit and vegetable crops which include; Pomegranate (2); Grapes (5); Litchi

(3); Banana (2); Mushroom (1); Onion (3); Garlic (1) and Tomato (2).

ICAR established 150 pulses seed hubs to produce quality seeds of important pulse crops in collaboration with Department of Agricultural Cooperation & Farmers Welfare. These seed hubs produced 1.12 lakh quintals of certified quality seed during 2017-18 and paved the way for the record production of pulses in the country and achieving self-sufficiency in pulse production.

In livestock and poultry production, ICAR has developed 14 new strains (4 of backyard poultry, 9 of pigs and one sheep) during the last 4 years. For forecasting and forewarning of 13 important livestock diseases National Animal Disease Referral Expert System has been developed for timely and appropriate action. Vaccines against 9 major diseases of livestock have also been developed by the Council during the last 4 years. In fisheries and aquaculture, during the last 4 years ICAR developed 5 different high-value compounds and nutraceuticals for human health (i) Green mussel extract and (ii) Green algal extract for pain & arthritis (iii) Seaweed antidiabetic extract for type-2 diabetes (iv) Seaweed anti-obesity extract to combat obesity/dyslipidemia and (v) Seaweed anti-hypothyroidism nutraceutical to combat hypothyroid disorder. Breeding and seed production technology developed for 9 different fish species including 5 marine fish species suitable for open sea cage culture. Over 1600 cages have already been installed all along the coast of India. Developed a Rapid Detection Kits for detecting Formaldehyde and Ammonia contamination in fresh fish by paper strip method.

Six hundred twenty three district contingency plans has been developed and validated as well as conducted skill development programs for 40.9 lakh farmers. *Mridaparikshak* a minilab for soil analysis developed to support Government's initiative of Soil Health Card. ICAR has also developed 45 Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) models in 23 States and 1 Union Territory covering all the 15 agro-climatic regions of the country. These models have been tested and validated in the fields of 1250 farmers each under various different agro ecologies covering 23 States of the country.

Farm implement and machines suitable for farmers under Indian conditions being developed and popularized by ICAR. During the last 4 years, ICAR developed 75

equipment/machines/gadgets and 37 products/ process protocols for mechanization of farm and postharvest operations. Established 652 custom hiring centres (annual net income per centre: Rs 2 to 4 lakhs); and established 49 agro-processing centres in rural catchments to encourage entrepreneurship and processing at the production sites.

(b) and (c) To disseminate information about such innovation/ technologies among the farmers, ICAR has established a network of 700 KVKs at the district level all over the country. During the last 4 years, KVKs have provided technological support to around 6.0 crore farmers, farm women and rural youth during last four years by conducting 6.45 lakh technology validation and demonstrations, capacity development of 53.96 lakh farmers, organizing extension activities for 540.04 lakh farmers. The KVKs produced and distributed 18.46 lakh quintals quality seeds of different field crops, 17.12 crore planting materials of different horticultural crops and 9.50 crore livestock strains and fingerlings during the period. The KVKs also provided 10.23 crore agro-advisories on plant protection, weather information, market related information, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc. on the mobile of farmers.

ICAR, during the last 4 years, developed over 750 agriculture based start-ups and Agri-entrepreneurs including the Farmer Entrepreneurs in various areas of agriculture. Twenty four ICAR, Institutes have established Agri-Business Incubation (ABI) Centers to provide the support for technology incubation activity and nurturing the techno-entrepreneurs, keeping in view the spectrum of technologies, available infrastructure and the core competency of the institutes.

(d) mKisan was launched to give a quantum leap in coverage of farmers and geographical area in a timely, specific, holistic and need based knowledge dissemination among the farmers by leveraging the power of mobile telephony in such a way that all sectors use this platform to not only reach out to the farmers but also to address their concerns and queries. There are more than 6000 experts registered from the Government of India (DAC, ICAR, DAHDF, IMD, CWC) and State Governments & its organisations down to Block level, SAUs, KVKs and AMFUs who send regular SMS advisories to 4.18 crore registered farmers. Farmer can register for this SMS advisory service

either by calling KCC or by web registration or by SMS. A farmer can receive crop specific advisories from various experts of Government on his basic mobile set. IMD also disseminates weather specific information to registered farmers through mKisan only. Thus, a farmer, who is not having access to digital infrastructure like computer, laptop, smart phones, internet etc., can also get crop specific location based advisories in his/her regional language on his basic mobile set.

(e) Apart from mKisan, ICAR has developed a Web Portal- Krishi Vigyan Kendra Knowledge Network which provides in-depth inputs regarding the wide spectrum of activities being conducted by various KVKs all over the country. Climate Resilient Initiatives at 121 KVKs and the National Initiative on Fodder Technology Demonstration (NIFTD) at 100 KVKs were taken up. For providing advisories on weather, Automatic Weather Stations have been installed by the Government at 100 KVKs through IMD. Besides, a total of 117 mobile based Applications have been developed by ICAR/ NARS for the users having access to the smart phones and the internet. Through these expert systems, the information about Agro advisory, weather, market price, plant protection etc. are provided to farmers and other stakeholders with the click of a button. The major developments in Information and Communicating Technologies include PUSA KRISHI; "riceXpert", PulsExpert, E-Kapas, e-Pest Surveillance, Advisory System for Horti Crops, Pest Forewarning application and National Animal Disease Referral Expert System (NADRES) for forecasting/ forewarning of 15 important livestock diseases.

Development of Border Villages

*296. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop border villages along all the international borders in 17 States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has released Rs. 1,100 crore in 2017-18 for the all round development of these villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent for each village, village and State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) during the last three years, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) as a major intervention to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border. The programme is supplemental in

nature and seeks to augment the pace of development in the border areas along the international land border. Sanction has been given for comprehensive development of 61 border villages at estimated cost of Rs. 371 crores. An amount of Rs.126 crores has been released to the border States during the last two financial years *i.e.* 2016-17 and 2017-18 for the comprehensive development of these 61 villages in the country. Village wise physical and financial progress of the projects is monitored by the concerned State Government.

(e) The details of funds allocated and released to 17 border States under BADP during the last three financial years (2015-16 to 2017-18) are as follows:

States	2015-16		2016-17 (Centre Share)		2017-18 (Centre Share)	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Arunachal Pradesh	89.96	89.96	108.97	108.97	154.14	154.14
Assam	30.66	30.66	34.05	34.05	56.00	56.00
Bihar	60.65	60.65	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
Gujarat	33.08	33.08	38.00	38.00	31.73	31.73
Himachal Pradesh	23.10	23.10	31.00	31.00	35.00	35.00
Jammu and Kashmir	130.11	130.11	190.39	190.39	198.89	198.89
Manipur	22.00	22.00	30.77	30.77	27.56	27.56
Meghalaya	27.31	27.31	36.67	36.67	36.56	36.56
Mizoram	38.62	38.62	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
Nagaland	29.10	29.10	32.15	32.15	40.04	40.04
Punjab	38.12	38.12	27.98	27.98	28.00	28.00
Rajasthan	158.39	158.39	123.72	123.72	116.00	116.00
Sikkim	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	28.01	28.01
Tripura	50.57	50.57	70.90	70.90	65.07	65.07
Uttar Pradesh	48.59	48.59	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
Uttarakhand	27.95	27.95	27.08	27.08	31.00	31.00
West Bengal	161.79	161.79	108.32	108.32	122.00	122.00
Total	990.00	990.00	1015.00	1015.00	1100.00	1100.00

[Translation]

Facilities to Women Farmers

*297. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started any schemes to provide facilities to the women farmers for the development of the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of funds allocated and utilized for the said purpose during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impart training to women farmers to familiarise them with the latest agricultural techniques and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the share of women farmers in the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In line with the provisions of National Policy for Farmers (NPF) (2007), the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is promoting 'mainstreaming of gender concerns in agriculture'. The Guidelines of the Scheme namely Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization, National Project on Soil Health and Fertility, National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm, Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material, National Project on Organic Farming, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Per-Drop More Crop, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region, Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change, National Project on Agro-Forestry have provisions for flow of funds and benefits to the tune of 30% for the women farmers under these Schemes. The allocations for women

under these Schemes and as reflected in the Statement 13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing a programme exclusively for women farmers namely, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), which is a sub-component of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The State/UT wise fund allocation and release during the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) In order to familiarize women with the latest techniques in agriculture and allied sectors, trainings are being imparted to women farmers under various schemes of DAC&FW. This includes ATMA Scheme under Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension, Cooperative Education Field Projects under various National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) Schemes as well as by Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) established by Indian Council Agricultural Research (ICAR). Special skill training courses in agriculture and allied areas (of minimum 200 hours duration) are also being conducted for farmers including women farmers through KVKs, National Training Institutions of DAC&FW and State Agricultural Management & Extension Training Institutes across the country.

(d) Government is taking various measures to increase the share of women farmers in agriculture sector. This includes earmarking of 30% of funds for women under various major schemes/programmes, taking pro-women initiatives such as supporting farm women's food security groups, inclusion of one Gender Coordinator/State in the team of committed extension functionaries supported under ATMA Scheme, undertaking macro/micro level studies in critical thrust area related to women in agriculture, development of Gender Sensitization Capsule Module on Gender Learning and its delivery through all training programmes at National/Region/State Level, publication of farm women friendly literature viz. compilation of gender friendly tools/technologies; Farm Women Friendly Handbook; compilation of best practices/success stories of the women farmers, etc.

Statement-I

Gender Budgeting Statement 13, Expenditure Profile 2018-19 reflecting allocations for women under various Schemes of DAC&FW

(in Rs. crores)

Ministry/Department	2017-2018 Revised Estimates	2018-2019 Budget Estimates
1. Central Institute for Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneshwar	9.64	10.64
2. All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Home Science, Bhubneshwar	10.10	11.10
Total	19.74	21.74
1. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	233.01	349.59
2. National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	64.20	120.00
3. National Food Security Mission	420.00	507.21
4. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	915.00	1080.00
5. National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm	98.42	120.00
6. Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana	75.00	108.00
7. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	144.00	99.60
8. National Project on Organic Farming
9. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Per-Drop More Crop	900.00	1200.00
10. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	657.00	760.80
11. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	246.30	306.00
12. Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region	30.00	48.00
13. Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	63.00	70.20
14. National Project on Agro-Forestry	12.00	22.50
Total	3857.93	

Statement-II

The State/UT-wise fund allocation and release under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) of MoRD during the last two years

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total allocation of Central share during the Project Period (from 2011-12 to 2017-18)	Release 2016-17	Release 2017-18	Total releases of Central share from 2011-12 to 2017-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211.39	0.00	0.00	132.21
2.	Assam	21.36	2.77	1.50	14.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	87.08	25.94	0.00	57.33
4.	Chhattisgarh	21.03	4.70	9.39	15.77
5.	Gujarat	20.89	0.23		5.22
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.03	0.00	0.30	1.83
7.	Haryana	7.01	0.00	0.00	1.75
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.58		2.14	2.14
9.	Jharkhand	72.19	20.50	13.81	48.96
10.	Karnataka	18.34	0.96	0.00	7.89
11.	Kerala	88.22	17.52	0.00	55.25
12.	Maharashtra	44.56	10.57	20.09	33.86
13.	Madhya Pradesh	28.11	0.83	0.00	19.40
14.	Meghalaya	2.62		0.65	0.65
15.	Mizoram	3.24	0.81		0.81
16.	Odisha	35.92	6.36	0.89	29.44
17.	Puducherry	2.29		0.58	0.58
18.	Rajasthan	33.83	7.61	6.24	26.63
19.	Telangana	6.04	0.00	0.00	3.02
20.	Tamil Nadu	14.61	0.00	6.05	8.44
21.	Uttar Pradesh	38.02	9.50	0.00	9.50
22.	West Bengal	15.07	0.00	0.49	8.08
23.	Nagaland	9.44	0.00	0.00	2.35
	Mutli State Project	39.11	0.00	0.00	29.35
		830.97	108.31	62.14	514.68

Note: MKSP is a demand driven programme. There is no provision of State-wise allocation for every year.

Relief Packages for Drought Affected Districts

*298. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

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

(a) whether a Central supervisory team visited the drought affected districts of Maharashtra in August, 2015, if so, the details thereof including the areas visited by the team and the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government had approved a relief package of Rs. 3,049 crore for the farmers of drought

affected districts of Maharashtra on 29th December, 2015 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a relief package of Rs. 2,000 crore had been approved earlier also, if so, the details of the total allocations made by the Union Government for the State, district-wise including Ahmednagar;

(d) the amount utilized/being utilized under the said packages along with the manner in which it has been utilized; and

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the State Government of Maharashtra in this regard, and sought the details of district-wise allocations,

if so, the details thereof and if not, the efforts of the Union Government for providing a relief package to drought affected areas of western and central Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) has not visited Maharashtra in August 2015. However, the State Government of Maharashtra submitted Memorandum on 12th November, 2015 seeking financial assistance of Rs.4002.82 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of drought during Kharif 2015. In response to the Memorandum, IMCT was constituted on 12.11.2015, which visited Maharashtra during 19th to 22nd November, 2015 to assess the situation and recommend financial assistance. IMCT submitted its report on 04.12.2015, recommending Rs. 3098.79 crore. The recommendation of the IMCT was discussed in the meeting of the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) on 11.12.2015. SC-NEC recommended Rs.3049.36 crore. The recommendation of the SC-NEC was discussed by the High Level Committee (HLC) in the meeting held on 29.12.2015 and approved Rs. 3049.36 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), subject to the adjustment of 50% of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) account for the instant disaster. Besides, the State Government of Maharashtra also submitted Supplementary Memorandum for Drought Kharif 2015 and Memorandum for Drought Rabi 2015-16, seeking financial assistance of Rs.2017.54 crore and Rs.2251.66 crore respectively. Based on the recommendations of the IMCTs and the recommendations of the SC-NEC thereon, the HLC approved Rs.589.47 crore (Kharif-supplementary) and Rs.679.54 crore (Rabi).

(c) to (e) Earlier during 2014-15, the State Government of Maharashtra had declared drought (Kharif 2014) in 26 districts, including Ahmednagar district and submitted Memorandum on 02.12.2014 seeking financial assistance of Rs.6013.28 crore from NDRF. In response to the Memorandum, IMCT was constituted on 02.12.2014. IMCT visited Maharashtra during 14th to 17th December, 2014, recommending Rs. 3815.45 crore from NDRF. The recommendation of the IMCT was discussed in the meeting of the SC-NEC held on 10.03.2015. SC-NEC recommended Rs.1962.99 crore. The recommendation of the SC-NEC

was discussed by the HLC in the meeting held on 24th March, 2015. The HLC approved Rs. 1962.99 crore from NDRF, subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account for the instant disaster. In the same meeting, the HLC also approved Rs. 26.00 crore from special component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged rural drinking water supply works. The amount approved by the HLC is for the State as a whole. The distribution of relief to the beneficiaries is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government is required to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance is mandatorily/necessarily disbursed through the bank account of the beneficiary.

[English]

Deaths Due to Fake News

*299. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of increasing events of mishappenings and deaths due to false propaganda and spreading of fake news through digital media;

(b) if so, the number of deaths and mishappenings reported in the country during the last two years due to fake news propaganda through digital media, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the number of victims out of the above who belong to minority communities;

(d) whether the Government is taking any action to prevent such mishappenings in the future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per the Constitutional scheme, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. State Governments are responsible for controlling crime, maintaining law and order, and protecting the life and property of the citizens. They are empowered to enact and enforce laws to curb crime in their jurisdiction. Central Government does not maintain data of deaths and mishappenings on account of circulation of fake news. However, Government is aware of the misuse of digital media for circulation of fake and

unverified news which have the potential to incite violence and other disturbances to public order and has, from time to time, issued advisories to States/UTs for maintenance of public order and prevention of crime in their areas of jurisdiction. Two advisories on addressing the issue of mob violence and lynching fuelled by circulation of fake news and rumors were issued on 04.07.2018 and 23.07.2018. Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued guidelines to law enforcement agencies for taking action under Section 79 (3) (b) of the Information Technology Act, 2000, for removal of unlawful information and contents prejudicial to public order.

Crime Against Women and Children

*300. SHRI HARISH MEENA:
SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), incidents of rapes have risen by 12-15 per cent while other crimes against women have risen by 3-5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of such cases reported, guilty arrested, convicted, cases solved/ unsolved, conviction rate achieved and the steps taken to solve all the cases and to improve the conviction rate of such cases along with the action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years and the current year, crime and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to install good quality CCTV cameras in all cities to control such cases in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among the people to prevent crime against women and also to rehabilitate the victims of violence;

(d) whether an increase has also been registered in the incidents of crime against children in the country, if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken thereon during the said period, crime and State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to bring in a stringent law with strict penal provisions to check crime against women and children, if so, the details thereof along with the comprehensive measures being taken by the Government to prevent/check such crimes including

organising workshops/ sensitisation programmes at the grassroot level and ensuring the safety of women at public places, particularly during night time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to (e) The latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) pertains to the year 2016. There has been no such discernible trend over the period 2014 to 2016.

As per the latest published information with NCRB, the details of State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases pending investigation, cases in which trial has been completed, cases in which conviction has occurred, conviction rate, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted, and persons convicted with regard to rapes and total crimes against women from 2014 to 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The details of State/UT-wise cases reported and cases charge-sheeted with regard to crimes against children from 2014 to 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Several measures have been taken for enhancing the safety of women and children. These include, *inter-alia*, enhanced punishment for crimes such as rape including provision of death penalty for the offence of rape on women below 12 years, modernization and capacity building of forensic labs for facilitating timely investigations, development of a National Database on sexual offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of Sexual Offenders across the country, a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24x7 Helpline Number 112, a Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre across the country to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, Swadhar Grah Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, a 24x7 operational Child Helpline No. 1098 and Railway Childlines at major railway platforms to provide assistance to any needy child, a national tracking system for missing and vulnerable children *i.e.* 'Track Child' portal, an enabling platform 'Khoya-paya' where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for tracing of missing children circulated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to all the States and UTs.

Statement-I*Disposal of Rape cases by Police and Courts during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	650	855	469	59	12.6	1824	1237	989	70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	74	52	7	3	42.9	644	93	86	4
3.	Assam	1980	1368	3176	829	170	20.5	6617	3673	1529	176
4.	Bihar	1127	848	925	432	116	26.9	4209	1226	987	132
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	1429	147	1225	304	24.8	2998	1708	1847	342
6.	Goa	95	73	89	14	4	28.6	222	105	91	4
7.	Gujarat	841	762	146	281	30	10.7	3577	1204	1202	35
8.	Haryana	1174	932	115	791	205	25.9	1120	1456	1369	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	207	84	106	36	34.0	598	329	267	47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	225	134	272	18	6.6	844	346	339	19
11.	Jharkhand	1050	1015	655	663	245	37.0	2329	1583	1620	262
12.	Karnataka	1324	1190	439	415	72	17.3	2852	1950	1720	108
13.	Kerala	1347	1155	1031	401	103	25.7	6398	1442	1332	116
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	4960	409	3794	1231	32.4	9159	6719	6719	1830
15.	Maharashtra	3438	3024	1507	1058	202	19.1	16848	4567	4141	254
16.	Manipur	75	41	287	7	3	42.9	119	75	41	3
17.	Meghalaya	118	139	326	18	12	66.7	927	162	144	12
18.	Mizoram	120	106	58	54	41	75.9	191	143	124	44
19.	Nagaland	30	26	11	18	14	77.8	26	42	33	22
20.	Odisha	1978	1661	1134	761	141	18.5	7034	2192	2005	151
21.	Punjab	981	797	301	743	276	37.1	530	1248	1052	349
22.	Rajasthan	3759	2079	485	957	362	37.8	5692	2848	2776	524
23.	Sikkim	47	43	8	39	22	56.4	72	107	103	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	574	425	577	157	27.2	2418	764	900	233
25.	Telangana	979	841	679	414	49	11.8	2080	1247	1057	67
26.	Tripura	239	191	89	99	30	30.3	528	258	415	46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3467	2850	367	1183	594	50.2	7213	6329	4860	843
28.	Uttarakhand	270	195	45	134	54	40.3	261	296	271	84
29.	West Bengal	1466	1453	1320	1046	108	10.3	15960	2602	1715	125
Total State(s)		34530	28908	15299	16807	4661	27.7	103290	45951	39734	6181

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	30	5	23	3	13.0	114	37	39	3
31.	Chandigarh	59	47	29	37	12	32.4	43	66	62	16
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	8	0	3	0	0.0	18	6	9	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	3	0	3	1	33.3	11	2	2	1
34.	Delhi UT	2096	1836	689	774	267	34.5	4005	2105	2047	436
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	2	0	0	-	1	1	3	0
36.	Puducherry	10	7	8	2	0	0.0	17	15	8	0
Total UT(s)		2205	1932	733	842	283	33.6	4209	2232	2170	456
Total (All India)		36735	30840	16032	17649	4944	28.0	107499	48183	41904	6637

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1027	846	970	510	82	16.1	2155	1341	1140	108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	66	34	1	0	0.0	706	105	79	0
3.	Assam	1733	1405	2981	834	163	19.5	7188	1700	1402	161
4.	Bihar	1041	904	861	434	169	38.9	4651	1183	1096	181
5.	Chhattisgarh	1560	1481	210	1569	757	48.2	2910	1787	1814	862
6.	Goa	86	74	80	57	15	26.3	239	93	89	18
7.	Gujarat	503	501	109	208	21	10.1	3866	812	815	24
8.	Haryana	1070	770	159	752	186	24.7	1138	1146	1152	286
9.	Himachal Pradesh	244	222	74	113	23	20.4	706	299	315	43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	296	203	134	227	16	7.0	817	329	314	21
11.	Jharkhand	1053	925	655	748	172	23.0	2504	1233	1028	219
12.	Karnataka	589	649	323	448	72	16.1	3053	1115	1120	86
13.	Kerala	1256	1185	1033	413	122	29.5	7168	1422	1462	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4391	4318	391	3244	805	24.8	10227	6250	6337	1167
15.	Maharashtra	4144	3456	2064	1379	292	21.2	18895	5188	4552	393
16.	Manipur	46	32	287	8	3	37.5	141	33	32	5
17.	Meghalaya	93	78	324	22	8	36.4	983	104	84	8
18.	Mizoram	58	96	16	85	60	70.6	182	68	106	77
19.	Nagaland	35	29	16	11	8	72.7	41	35	40	12
20.	Odisha	2251	2183	1127	922	161	17.5	8287	2681	2543	200

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	Punjab	886	717	301	751	257	34.2	495	991	960	335
22.	Rajasthan	3644	2006	488	1242	433	34.9	6452	2766	2806	574
23.	Sikkim	5	12	0	9	4	44.4	12	7	14	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	421	375	417	570	143	25.1	2223	529	558	169
25.	Telangana	1105	1019	708	545	56	10.3	2525	1278	1230	74
26.	Tripura	213	185	99	102	33	32.4	613	220	205	39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3025	2347	502	1599	910	56.9	7950	5369	3726	1331
28.	Uttarakhand	283	217	72	327	196	59.9	183	282	288	247
29.	West Bengal	1199	1857	575	856	114	13.3	16958	1347	1990	128
	Total State(s)	32328	28158	15010	17986	5281	29.4	113268	39713	37297	6905
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	28	11	15	1	6.7	127	32	28	1
31.	Chandigarh	72	66	30	36	15	41.7	73	92	85	24
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	2	6	3	2	66.7	17	8	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	5	3	2	1	0	0.0	13	4	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	2199	1740	1053	723	215	29.7	5011	2177	2075	253
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	0	0	-	1	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	4	4	0	0	-	10	10	4	0
	Total UT(s)	2323	1843	1108	778	233	29.9	5252	2323	2197	280
	Total (All India)	34651	30001	16118	18764	5514	29.4	118520	42036	39494	7185

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	994	937	974	631	79	12.5	2446	1186	1131	107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	63	45	24	14	58.3	743	102	77	14
3.	Assam	1779	1276	3029	636	103	16.2	7828	1976	1359	104
4.	Bihar	1008	1157	614	390	146	37.4	5418	997	1216	174
5.	Chhattisgarh	1626	1608	205	1518	453	29.8	3000	1992	1927	565
6.	Goa	61	57	78	61	11	18.0	235	68	61	11
7.	Gujarat	982	874	179	213	26	12.2	4526	1369	1278	27
8.	Haryana	1187	827	218	600	123	20.5	1362	1334	1224	175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	252	223	70	162	42	25.9	766	329	311	53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	256	185	150	183	9	4.9	819	343	268	9

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
11.	Jharkhand	1109	878	782	565	187	33.1	2817	1270	961	204
12.	Karnataka	1655	1311	598	695	91	13.1	3669	1929	1638	105
13.	Kerala	1656	1558	1048	380	81	21.3	8352	1968	1754	99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4882	4771	437	3742	990	26.5	11205	6692	6530	1399
15.	Maharashtra	4189	3825	2221	1604	317	19.8	21093	5153	4960	430
16.	Manipur	55	51	280	6	2	33.3	186	39	51	5
17.	Meghalaya	190	168	282	85	64	75.3	1066	179	282	103
18.	Mizoram	23	27	12	26	21	80.8	183	28	32	23
19.	Nagaland	26	28	11	20	8	40.0	49	25	31	10
20.	Odisha	1983	1996	1051	843	142	16.8	9440	2235	2293	206
21.	Punjab	838	654	354	565	174	30.8	584	928	857	219
22.	Rajasthan	3656	2084	392	1055	345	32.7	7447	2822	2831	535
23.	Sikkim	92	64	28	11	5	45.5	65	100	72	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	319	386	300	480	91	19.0	2129	544	556	113
25.	Telangana	1278	942	967	589	80	13.6	2845	1566	1175	93
26.	Tripura	207	168	124	102	36	35.3	617	235	192	38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4816	3708	740	1552	747	48.1	10091	8188	5462	1057
28.	Uttarakhand	336	263	72	114	61	53.5	332	334	312	78
29.	West Bengal	1110	1318	311	1037	115	11.1	17239	2268	2385	128
	Total State(s)	36657	31407	15572	17889	4563	25.5	126552	46199	41226	6089
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	23	17	7	0	0.0	143	36	27	0
31.	Chandigarh	68	57	34	53	17	32.1	77	82	78	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	18	2	14	2	14.3	21	17	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	12	8	6	1	0	0.0	20	9	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	2155	2109	1036	586	156	26.6	6534	2444	2162	178
35.	Lakshadweep	5	2	5	0	0	-	4	5	3	0
36.	Puducherry	6	4	6	2	1	50.0	22	5	4	1
	Total UT(s)	2290	2221	1106	663	176	26.5	6821	2598	2299	200
	Total (All India)	38947	33628	16678	18552	4739	25.5	133373	48797	43525	6289

Source: Crime in India

CR: Cases Registered, CCS: Cases Chargesheeted, CPIEY: Cases Pending Investigation, CTC: Cases Trials Completed, CON: Cases Convicted, CVR: Conviction Rate, CPETY: Cases Pending Trial at end of the year; PAR: Persons Arrested, PCS: Persons Chargesheeted and PCV: Persons Convicted

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Pending Investigation (CIPEY), Cases Trials Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at end of the year (CPETY); Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crimes against Women during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CIPEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	13400	8654	8808	839	9.5	31026	21692	20120	1467
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	213	14	9	64.3	1580	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19169	10039	19622	5722	518	9.1	29465	27667	11943	556
4.	Bihar	15393	10135	10182	3944	525	13.3	40853	19814	15726	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5629	1113	4499	1531	34.0	17297	8875	9196	2047
6.	Goa	508	329	416	85	14	16.5	818	497	472	16
7.	Gujarat	10854	10160	1434	4509	174	3.9	63334	25787	26079	355
8.	Haryana	9010	5751	1494	5134	692	13.5	14320	9893	9292	1011
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1122	384	480	69	14.4	4962	2007	1912	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	2360	1277	1614	105	6.5	11206	4961	4824	138
11.	Jharkhand	6086	4585	4070	2516	786	31.2	9091	7045	6804	1010
12.	Karnataka	14004	11298	5056	5382	354	6.6	31640	23110	20712	891
13.	Kerala	11451	10150	4120	5591	553	9.9	52388	13940	13321	660
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	25515	3963	14117	5773	40.9	60520	42351	42208	9295
15.	Maharashtra	26818	22834	12471	10453	926	8.9	140794	49066	47885	1428
16.	Manipur	337	71	1304	13	4	30.8	200	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	390	312	739	25	13	52.0	1532	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	82	168	139	82.7	296	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	68	47	36	27	22	81.5	48	82	59	30
20.	Odisha	14651	12194	7256	6422	429	6.7	57869	20292	19470	763
21.	Punjab	5481	3174	4004	2115	637	30.1	7357	7034	5370	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31216	16442	2732	9003	3659	40.6	59167	23772	23407	5841
23.	Sikkim	111	104	25	81	46	56.8	126	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	4756	4185	4567	1186	26.0	14640	9295	8622	1957
25.	Telangana	14147	11366	6995	5825	504	8.7	25886	19966	17761	644
26.	Tripura	1618	1343	262	610	108	17.7	3523	2070	2724	134
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	26506	9334	10469	5288	50.5	73117	112846	69734	13960
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	992	207	651	284	43.6	3264	1694	1582	434

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
29.	West Bengal	38424	35332	19813	8663	422	4.9	205834	50335	45770	517
	Total State(s)	323469	246427	131443	121507	25609	21.1	962153	505529	426152	45415
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	97	24	126	12	9.5	504	128	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	434	262	304	237	65	27.4	549	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	14	6	0	0.0	101	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16	15	11	11	1	9.1	26	7	8	1
34.	Delhi UT	15319	6412	14026	3143	1008	32.1	19744	8377	7240	1480
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	4	0	0	-	4	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	38	8	1	12.5	162	88	78	1
	Total UT(s)	15988	6862	14421	3531	1087	30.8	21090	9010	7850	1583
	Total (All India)	339457	253289	145864	125038	26696	21.4	983243	514539	434002	46998

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	15967	13255	9349	9137	768	8.4	31449	22530	20265	1565
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	259	153	5	0	0.0	1818	408	303	0
3.	Assam	23365	12287	20964	7079	669	9.5	34537	22867	12593	741
4.	Bihar	13904	9148	11156	3713	508	13.7	45850	16484	13357	751
5.	Chhattisgarh	5783	4910	1089	5245	2319	44.2	16567	6935	7212	2861
6.	Goa	392	319	335	144	27	18.8	989	402	405	32
7.	Gujarat	7777	7025	1515	4158	114	2.7	65981	18145	17912	206
8.	Haryana	9511	5348	1915	4438	805	18.1	15197	8329	8213	1173
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1295	1012	347	461	61	13.2	5399	1685	1701	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3366	2538	1140	1772	83	4.7	11503	5063	4951	136
11.	Jharkhand	6568	4722	4452	2998	726	24.2	10711	6398	6501	1075
12.	Karnataka	12775	10053	5656	5134	251	4.9	36199	21361	19288	394
13.	Kerala	9767	8856	4305	4503	649	14.4	56517	11461	11490	609
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24231	21622	4364	15986	4233	26.5	61777	36826	37241	7522
15.	Maharashtra	31216	22784	17803	10941	1229	11.2	151023	45924	41984	2244
16.	Manipur	266	94	1385	16	7	43.8	275	145	103	16
17.	Meghalaya	337	224	785	55	12	21.8	1698	280	240	12
18.	Mizoram	158	197	40	178	138	77.5	273	187	213	166

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
19.	Nagaland	91	70	40	31	24	77.4	79	102	100	29
20.	Odisha	17200	15046	7832	6147	511	8.3	66754	20512	19520	868
21.	Punjab	5340	3552	4294	2598	794	30.6	8204	6336	6022	1419
22.	Rajasthan	28224	14582	2515	8581	3318	38.7	63371	20110	20444	4765
23.	Sikkim	53	36	37	19	6	31.6	46	59	42	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5919	4221	3712	3338	867	26.0	15507	9418	7965	1629
25.	Telangana	15425	14037	6585	6099	533	8.7	30295	18962	20706	918
26.	Tripura	1267	1025	330	417	99	23.7	4101	1311	1265	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35908	24940	10024	12806	7151	55.8	84094	105231	71019	17905
28.	Uttarakhand	1465	858	533	1099	628	57.1	3063	1425	1442	986
29.	West Bengal	33318	35006	15954	8451	420	5.0	232153	36368	37997	500
	Total State(s)	311272	238026	138609	125549	26950	21.5	1055430	445264	390494	48762
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	97	41	54	7	13.0	547	124	115	8
31.	Chandigarh	468	277	323	262	65	24.8	564	466	453	87
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	12	27	6	2	33.3	107	37	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	29	13	20	4	0	0.0	35	25	14	0
34.	Delhi UT	17222	7854	19459	2514	880	35.0	24991	10630	9439	1124
35.	Lakshadweep	9	1	12	1	1	100.0	4	6	2	1
36.	Puducherry	82	66	29	5	4	80.0	94	120	88	4
	Total UT(s)	17971	8320	19911	2846	959	33.7	26342	11408	10133	1226
	Total (All India)	329243	246346	158520	128395	27909	21.7	1081772	456672	400627	49988

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	16362	14774	9161	9882	922	9.3	32708	26606	21244	1279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367	239	170	76	23	30.3	1941	389	284	23
3.	Assam	20869	11004	22866	6522	470	7.2	39019	21738	11589	475
4.	Bihar	13400	13951	7607	3435	639	18.6	56366	17448	18366	988
5.	Chhattisgarh	5947	5114	1123	4445	1207	27.2	17235	7317	7082	1573
6.	Goa	371	236	377	157	18	11.5	1062	349	300	19
7.	Gujarat	8532	7676	1679	3537	122	3.4	69847	18649	18557	294
8.	Haryana	9839	5603	1777	4180	560	13.4	16440	9296	8171	777
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1222	947	351	602	83	13.8	5598	1635	1564	120

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2850	1823	1384	1351	56	4.1	11653	3985	3546	68
11.	Jharkhand	5453	4136	4621	2436	766	31.4	12404	6504	4997	846
12.	Karnataka	14131	9936	7557	5814	271	4.7	40055	22730	18647	387
13.	Kerala	10034	9408	4315	4652	500	10.7	61251	12463	11519	657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26604	23606	4727	14007	3888	27.8	67862	40663	39662	6199
15.	Maharashtra	31388	26231	17637	10155	1135	11.2	165618	46941	44686	2101
16.	Manipur	253	165	1387	16	7	43.8	424	151	177	11
17.	Meghalaya	372	262	732	130	88	67.7	1823	283	394	127
18.	Mizoram	120	116	41	80	71	88.8	302	126	122	76
19.	Nagaland	105	61	43	55	23	41.8	85	72	67	30
20.	Odisha	17837	15610	8190	6304	392	6.2	76057	19837	19911	918
21.	Punjab	5105	2995	5009	2266	550	24.3	8868	6150	4676	894
22.	Rajasthan	27422	14493	2156	8369	2884	34.5	68040	20457	20597	4159
23.	Sikkim	153	113	65	31	11	35.5	128	159	123	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4463	3166	3972	3093	647	20.9	15561	7870	6286	954
25.	Telangana	15374	12185	8061	5809	471	8.1	34172	21287	18313	733
26.	Tripura	1013	862	278	526	130	24.7	3981	1142	1079	152
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49262	32032	12880	11007	5795	52.6	104459	130249	82000	15148
28.	Uttarakhand	1588	990	588	526	243	46.2	3527	1566	1490	347
29.	West Bengal	32513	33539	13538	9713	319	3.3	255979	34726	35215	392
	Total State(s)	322949	251273	142292	119176	22291	18.7	1172465	480788	400664	39758
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108	77	53	56	8	14.3	567	114	89	14
31.	Chandigarh	414	280	325	213	52	24.4	615	399	358	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	30	21	21	2	9.5	116	28	40	2
33.	Daman and Diu	41	28	26	20	0	0.0	43	48	34	0
34.	Delhi UT	15310	8542	21409	2594	736	28.4	30803	13759	9883	931
35.	Lakshadweep	9	8	14	0	0	-	13	7	7	0
36.	Puducherry	95	66	41	8	5	62.5	164	93	95	6
	Total UT(s)	16005	9031	21889	2912	803	27.6	32321	14448	10506	1014
	Total (All India)	338954	260304	164181	122088	23094	18.9	1204786	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Pending Investigation (CIPEY), Cases Trials Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at end of the year (CPETY); Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CIPEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2059	1284	1258	680	54	7.9	2281	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	82	37	4	1	25.0	116	124	105	1
3.	Assam	1385	571	774	88	23	26.1	914	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2255	1372	1325	497	60	12.1	4564	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	4358	3217	1162	1670	613	36.7	6045	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	330	155	296	16	5	31.3	491	256	228	10
7.	Gujarat	3219	2192	554	450	38	8.4	7250	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	2540	1434	311	1157	220	19.0	1505	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	255	142	126	31	24.6	748	404	368	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	97	115	54	2	3.7	353	190	133	2
11.	Jharkhand	423	529	159	327	144	44.0	604	509	659	151
12.	Karnataka	3416	1983	1208	331	66	19.9	3026	3449	2697	87
13.	Kerala	2391	2028	1358	431	115	26.7	6238	2714	2658	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15085	10278	3511	5345	1897	35.5	18080	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	8115	5487	4665	1319	210	15.9	25302	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	137	15	583	0	0	-	27	56	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	213	160	372	7	7	100.0	478	183	165	7
18.	Mizoram	178	139	52	53	49	92.5	146	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	25	12	15	5	5	100.0	7	45	36	24
20.	Odisha	2196	1363	1065	207	29	14.0	2840	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	1762	862	1025	495	186	37.6	864	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	3880	2067	529	786	290	36.9	5329	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	93	66	25	34	20	58.8	61	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2354	1710	1178	961	614	63.9	2449	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana	1930	1229	987	633	79	12.5	2507	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	369	243	106	65	17	26.2	460	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14835	11769	2184	2751	1427	51.9	25011	26019	19869	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	489	292	42	83	39	47.0	417	362	367	46

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
29.	West Bengal	4909	3238	4022	557	36	6.5	6315	5266	3787	36
	Total State(s)	79758	54129	29060	19132	6277	32.8	124428	90309	76454	8650
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	31	15	26	10	38.5	254	57	37	13
31.	Chandigarh	208	114	100	113	45	39.8	127	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	5	9	0	0	-	44	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	5	3	1	33.3	11	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	9350	2411	6684	823	310	37.7	6021	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	0	-	1	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	38	29	8	0	0	-	39	35	38	0
	Total UT(s)	9665	2595	6821	965	366	37.9	6497	3151	2879	433
	Total (All India)	89423	56724	35881	20097	6643	33.1	130925	93460	79333	9083

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992	1396	1668	866	108	12.5	2964	2167	1867	130
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	83	74	0	0	-	199	118	106	0
3.	Assam	2835	1023	1991	149	27	18.1	1782	2797	1070	27
4.	Bihar	1917	1122	1469	362	70	19.3	5264	1857	1506	96
5.	Chhattisgarh	4469	3127	1044	2100	961	45.8	7017	4194	4192	1068
6.	Goa	242	195	206	69	20	29.0	616	183	242	23
7.	Gujarat	3623	2494	750	338	38	11.2	9394	3531	3511	53
8.	Haryana	3262	1551	489	830	228	27.5	2163	2126	2015	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477	286	150	127	34	26.8	903	411	408	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	110	193	91	4	4.4	370	229	178	5
11.	Jharkhand	406	249	204	113	40	35.4	524	363	291	43
12.	Karnataka	3961	2176	1662	463	50	10.8	4736	3269	2743	53
13.	Kerala	2384	2009	1628	488	146	29.9	7758	2532	2410	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12859	9267	3970	5201	1704	32.8	21865	11926	12218	2161
15.	Maharashtra	13921	6345	8405	1614	313	19.4	29886	10627	8416	361
16.	Manipur	110	48	598	5	1	20.0	70	58	45	1
17.	Meghalaya	257	138	462	9	2	22.2	605	186	165	2
18.	Mizoram	186	202	29	124	110	88.7	232	188	203	111
19.	Nagaland	61	29	28	11	7	63.6	24	43	52	7

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
20.	Odisha	2562	1786	1496	393	41	10.4	4233	2062	1992	42
21.	Punjab	1836	1017	1254	752	306	40.7	1129	1691	1383	380
22.	Rajasthan	3689	2014	470	604	232	38.4	6725	2682	2733	302
23.	Sikkim	64	55	22	30	17	56.7	43	67	57	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	2617	2025	1361	791	363	45.9	3682	3238	2711	446
25.	Telangana	2697	1964	1310	791	112	14.2	3534	2384	2392	128
26.	Tripura	255	206	95	79	22	27.8	570	213	251	27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11420	8705	2241	3684	2185	59.3	29996	20693	15012	3482
28.	Uttarakhand	635	207	106	186	131	70.4	438	334	316	147
29.	West Bengal	4963	4943	3565	361	46	12.7	10897	5351	5381	56
	Total State(s)	84189	54772	36940	20631	7318	35.5	157619	85520	73866	9634
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	75	21	11	2	18.2	318	94	86	2
31.	Chandigarh	271	106	134	79	34	43.0	154	152	134	49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	20	17	3	0	0.0	61	25	22	0
33.	Daman and Diu	28	5	16	1	1	100.0	15	10	9	0
34.	Delhi UT	9489	2524	8322	876	333	38.0	7649	3097	3016	404
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	2	0	0	-	1	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	56	37	21	3	2	66.7	36	50	44	2
	Total UT(s)	9983	2767	8533	973	372	38.2	8234	3429	3311	457
	Total (All India)	94172	57539	45473	21604	7690	35.6	165853	88949	77177	10091

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1847	1405	1709	1012	113	11.2	2887	1868	1790	122
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133	71	78	5	1	20.0	261	106	80	1
3.	Assam	3964	1338	3353	340	57	16.8	2780	4179	1439	57
4.	Bihar	3932	2898	1684	316	75	23.7	7846	4300	3338	97
5.	Chhattisgarh	4746	3365	1057	2149	924	43.0	7193	4154	4100	1035
6.	Goa	230	130	210	102	18	17.6	644	187	165	18
7.	Gujarat	3637	2641	752	295	34	11.5	11729	3431	3492	44
8.	Haryana	3099	1628	408	825	150	18.2	2948	2421	2174	197
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	245	148	149	30	20.1	994	386	348	38

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CPIEY	CTC	CON	CVR	CPETY	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	222	92	208	67	4	6.0	390	174	136	4
11.	Jharkhand	717	429	387	162	45	27.8	791	672	479	45
12.	Karnataka	4455	2211	2283	607	76	12.5	6340	3213	2650	88
13.	Kerala	2879	2663	1710	510	85	16.7	9917	4025	3733	91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13746	9527	4256	5444	1642	30.2	25453	13519	12506	2200
15.	Maharashtra	14559	7239	9603	1847	399	21.6	35189	9561	9180	462
16.	Manipur	134	68	640	10	1	10.0	128	88	75	1
17.	Meghalaya	240	135	465	38	30	78.9	701	204	147	35
18.	Mizoram	188	164	46	65	63	96.9	323	193	170	63
19.	Nagaland	78	31	50	23	9	39.1	32	62	34	12
20.	Odisha	3286	2319	2072	467	43	9.2	6085	2553	2495	54
21.	Punjab	1843	835	1603	558	164	29.4	1402	1670	1073	201
22.	Rajasthan	4034	2323	417	715	266	37.2	8300	2900	2902	315
23.	Sikkim	110	86	39	19	9	47.4	110	115	98	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	2856	2144	1693	1481	634	42.8	4345	3295	2718	692
25.	Telangana	2909	2167	1523	815	88	10.8	4834	3322	2706	100
26.	Tripura	274	201	105	87	29	33.3	650	273	223	30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16079	9753	3847	2998	1529	51.0	36694	25627	16628	2571
28.	Uttarakhand	676	267	231	65	50	76.9	640	365	321	57
29.	West Bengal	7004	4641	5414	766	78	10.2	14772	5311	4943	87
	Total State(s)	98344	61016	45991	21937	6646	30.3	194378	98174	80143	8726
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86	53	42	19	4	21.1	350	88	73	3
31.	Chandigarh	222	87	144	96	45	46.9	134	114	116	52
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	11	7	2	28.6	70	15	19	2
33.	Daman and Diu	31	10	15	0	0	-	25	15	10	0
34.	Delhi UT	8178	2114	9145	704	294	41.8	9054	2894	2591	335
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	3	0	0	-	6	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	71	51	33	0	0	-	83	56	58	0
	Total UT(s)	8614	2336	9393	826	345	41.8	9722	3186	2872	392
	Total (All India)	106958	63352	55384	22763	6991	30.7	204100	101360	83015	9118

Source: Crime in India

[Translation]

Sale of Cow Milk

3221. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cow milk is not sold at the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) stall in Parliament House and the retail counters of DMS in various regions of Delhi by the DMS run by the Government even after granting permission by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare keeping in view the need for protection of cows and increasing the income of rural farmers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor especially when the Government has started "Gokul Mission" and "Kamdhenu Scheme" in the country to increase the income of farmers also to increase and improve cow milk production; and

(c) the time by which the DMS will start selling cow milk at their retail counters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) has not expanded into sale of cow milk in view of ongoing tender (published on 27.06.2018) process to outsource Operation and Management of DMS, and is at present continuing with the present operations.

[English]

Census 2021

3222. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started or is planning on starting the census 2021 preparation in the year 2018-2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning on making some changes in the different parameters which are to be used for gathering the census 2021 for making the data more appropriate and relevant;

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

(d) whether the Government is also planning on inclusion of data on the Non Resident Indians (NRIs) in the

census data and if so, the procedure that will be followed for their inclusion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Madam, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India in the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated the preparatory work for conducting next Population Census 2021.

(b) Meetings with stakeholders including Central Government Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and data users in the country are underway. Based on inputs from all the stakeholders, the questionnaire for Census will be decided and pilot testing done.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) In Census, data are collected on all persons who are present in the country during the period of Census enumeration.

Suicide of Terminally Ill People

3223. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data/report, 62 people suffering from terminal illness committed suicide every day;

(b) if so, the details of suicides reported due to illness, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Based on the latest available data compiled by the NCRB, a Statement showing State/UT wise suicides due to illness during the year 2016 is enclosed.

(c) Government of India attaches highest importance to the matter and has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in selected districts of the country with added components on suicide prevention, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. Health being a State subject under List - II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, States are competent to implement their own programmes in this regard.

20. Odisha	157	81	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
21. Punjab	228	55	0	283	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	4	
22. Rajasthan	380	118	0	498	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	0	0	21	
23. Sikkim	44	16	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
24. Tamil Nadu	2650	1332	1	3983	10	6	0	16	0	91	62	0	0	153	
25. Telangana	250	171	0	421	4	4	0	8	0	11	4	0	0	15	
26. Tripura	85	32	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	28	12	0	0	40	
27. Uttar Pradesh	148	44	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	15	
28. Uttarakhand	16	3	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
29. West Bengal	675	296	0	971	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	0	0	36	
Total (States)	14759	7302	3	22064	136	60	0	196	0	605	261	0	0	866	
Union Territories															
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	11	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
31. Chandigarh	10	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
33. Daman and Diu	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34. Delhi (UT)	116	38	0	154	2	0	0	2	0	5	3	0	0	8	
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36. Puducherry	102	20	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Total (UTs)	277	74	0	351	2	0	0	2	0	8	3	0	0	11	
Total (All India)	15036	7376	3	22415	138	60	0	198	0	613	264	0	0	877	

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India

State/UT-wise Suicides due to Illness during-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Illness (Paralysis)					Illness (Insanity/Mental Illness)					Illness (Other Prolonged Illness)				
		Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total		Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total		Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
States																
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	0	9	151	104	0	255	981	712	0	1693			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	3	0	6			
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	55	24	0	79	20	3	0	23			
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	1	17	14	0	31	0	1	0	1			
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	2	0	9	319	132	0	451	426	171	0	597			
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1	26	14	0	40	16	9	0	25			
7.	Gujarat	74	23	0	97	516	340	1	857	369	183	0	552			
8.	Haryana	2	0	0	2	79	22	0	101	202	55	0	257			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	29	8	0	37	22	12	0	34			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	7	7	7	0	14			
11.	Jharkhand	3	2	0	5	42	30	0	72	14	3	0	17			
12.	Karnataka	17	5	0	22	487	359	0	846	1060	558	0	1618			
13.	Kerala	20	3	0	23	546	215	0	761	613	223	0	836			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64	55	0	119	795	399	0	1194	502	330	0	832			
15.	Maharashtra	90	21	0	111	623	334	1	958	1343	549	0	1892			
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	1	9	6	0	15	2	2	0	4			
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1	11	6	0	17	4	3	0	7			
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
20.	Odisha	0	1	0	1	76	35	0	111	80	45	0	125			
21.	Punjab	14	6	0	20	193	47	0	240	15	2	0	17			

22. Rajasthan	15	4	0	19	283	91	0	374	69	15	0	84
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	32	10	0	42	12	5	0	17
24. Tamil Nadu	129	60	0	189	741	414	1	1156	1679	790	0	2469
25. Telangana	39	16	0	55	152	74	0	226	44	73	0	117
26. Tripura	9	4	0	13	41	13	0	54	7	3	0	10
27. Uttar Pradesh	21	3	0	24	75	30	0	105	39	9	0	48
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	13	1	0	14
29. West Bengal	11	6	0	17	402	139	0	541	243	134	0	377
Total (States)	526	214	0	740	5707	2866	3	8576	7785	3901	0	11686
Union Territories												
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	2	14	3	0	17	24	8	0	32
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	2	0	10
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4	1	0	5
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi (UT)	0	1	0	1	20	7	0	27	89	27	0	116
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	100	20	0	120
Total (UTs)	2	1	0	3	40	12	0	52	225	58	0	283
Total (All India)	528	215	0	743	5747	2878	3	8628	8010	3959	0	11969

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India

[Translation]

Maintenance of Monuments in Urban Areas

3224. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism has been developed for encouraging the protection, maintenance and beautification of monument buildings, statues and monuments dedicated to national leaders in urban areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has provided any manual/guidelines/financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Monuments of national importance are declared under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Archeological Survey of India (ASI) is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of these monuments, archeological sites and remains in the country. The conservation, preservation and maintenance of such protected monuments is a continuous process. Special repairs and structural repairs are taken up as and when necessary. Apart from the above, ASI also takes up programmes for development of environs of such protected monuments from resources available with it. Maintenance of statues of national leaders in urban areas comes under the purview of the concerned urban local body.

[English]

Appeal regarding IFFCO

3225. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have filed an appeal under section 99 of Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 against IFFCO for illegally and unlawfully repatriation of Government equity in IFFCO and if so, the details thereof and the salient points on which the appeal has been filed; and

(b) whether before filing the appeal, legal opinion was obtained from legal experts, and if so, the details of legal opinion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India through Department of Fertilizers had filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority on 04.08.2017 under Section 99 of the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 against the illegal amendment of bye-laws by IFFCO and the subsequent registration of the same by the then Central Registrar on 26.12.2002. Salient points of the Appeal are as under:

- (i) Pass an order to nullify the illegal amendments made to IFFCO on 26.12.2002 and the subsequent illegal registration of the same by the then Central Registrar *vide* certificate of registration dated 01.01.2003 and to revert the same to the situation as it existed prior to its amendments.
- (ii) Pass an order to revert back repatriated Government equity and restore the status as it existed prior 31.03.2002.
- (iii) Pass any other and further orders as this Hon'ble Appellate Authority may deem fit for proper and just adjudication of the present appeal.

(b) Legal opinion was sought from Department of Legal Affairs before filing the appeal, Department of Legal Affairs opined that DLA has no objection to file an appeal in the matter.

[Tranlation]

Metro Rail Services

3226. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is planning to run metro services during night hours on the lines of DTC for the convenience of passengers most of the international flights depart and land during the night hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

Employment to Women in PSUs

3227. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific plan to provide employment to women and girls, in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Government departments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to have a centralized pool of employable candidates to facilitate entry of women/girls in various Government organisations/agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) There are no such proposals under consideration of Department of Public

Enterprises (DPE) and Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) to have any specific plan to provide employment to women and girls and to have a centralized pool of employable candidates to facilitate entry of women/girls in various Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/ Government Organisations/Agencies. CPSEs are under the administrative control of different Ministries/Departments, the policies for recruitment to the posts below Board level in CPSEs are framed by Board/management of CPSEs in consultation with their Administrative Ministries/Departments.

Cross Border Terrorism

3228. SHRI J. J. T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that cross border terrorism in recent years are increasing in an alarming manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such intrusions across the border since 2014;

(d) whether the Government is aware that local people are always in support of such activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The year-wise details of infiltration attempts, terrorist killed, arrested and returned back since 2014 to 2018 (upto June) in Jammu and Kashmir are as under:-

Particulars	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto June)
Total infiltration attempts	222	121	371	406	133
Terrorists killed	52	46	35	59	14
Terrorists arrested	-	1	3	-	-
Terrorists returned back	105	41	217	224	50
Estimated net infiltration	65	33	119	123	69

(d) and (e) As per reports, some locals have been found supporting terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Appropriate action under law is taken against such persons. Security Forces have been tackling terrorism successfully

and as a result 694 terrorists have been neutralized and 368 terrorists/suspects have also been apprehended since 2014 to 2018 (upto July).

National Human Rights Commission

3229. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to nominate members in National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) at National and State level;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the current composition of NHRC at National and State level?

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

(a) to (c) As per Section 4(1) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Members of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are appointed by the President of India by warrant under his hand and seal, after obtaining the recommendations of a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister-Chairperson, Speaker of the House of the People-Member, Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India - Member, Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People - Member, Leader of the Opposition in the Council of States - Member and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States - Member.

As per Section 22(1) of the PHR Act, 1993, the Members of the State Commission are appointed by the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal, after obtaining the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Chief Minister - Chairperson, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly - Member, Minister in-charge of the Department of Home, in that State - Member, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly - Member, provided further that where there is a Legislative Council in a State, the Chairman of that Council and the Leader of the Opposition in that Council shall also be members of the Committee.

(d) Section 3(2) of the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 states that the NHRC shall consist of:-

(i) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

(ii) one Member who is or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court;

(iii) one Member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court;

(iv) two Members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights;

As per Section 21(2) of the PHR Act, 1993, the State Commission shall consist of:-

(i) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of a High Court;

(ii) one Member who is, or has been, a Judge of a High Court or District Judge in the State with a minimum of seven years experience as District Judge;

(iii) one Member to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights.

[Translation]

Guidelines for CPSEs

3230. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has given its approval to the amended guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) regarding the closure of sick/loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and the disposal of their movable and immovable assets in a time bound manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new guidelines will replace the guidelines issued in September, 2016 by DPE; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Government has

approved the revised guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on time bound closure of sick/loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and disposal of movable and immovable assets. The revised guidelines prescribe the timelines for the steps to be taken in respect of a CPSE under closure and about disposal of its assets.

As per the revised guidelines, the entire process of closure of a CPSE and disposal of the assets is to be completed within a period of 13 months from the zero date *i.e.* date of issue of minutes conveying the approval for closure of sick/loss making CPSE by the Government.

(c) and (d) The revised guidelines were issued on 14.6.2018. Copy is available on the DPE website, *www.dpe.gov.in*. These guidelines replace the earlier guidelines issued on 7.9.2016 on the same subject.

[English]

Violations Across LoC

3231. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent UN report on Kashmir calls for an international inquiry into multiple violations across the Line of Control (LoC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has dismissed/accepted the recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The so called report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has been rejected by India.

SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

3232. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is proposing to revamp the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act;

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to go ahead with its revamping by bringing an ordinance in case the Supreme Court decides otherwise; and

(d) whether the Union Government has consulted the State Governments in this matter, if so, the response of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 has already been amended *vide* its Amendment Act, 2015 enforced on 26.01.2016, with an objective to deliver greater justice to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The amendments broadly relate to addition of several new offences of atrocities besides rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences; establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and provision for Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in such Courts; empowerment of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offences; and addition of a chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses'.

(c) and (d) In regard to the Judgment dated 20.03.2018 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 416 of 2018 (Dr. Subhash Kashinath Mahajan Vs the State of Maharashtra and Another, arising out of Special Leave Petition (Crl.) No.5661 of 2017), which has bearing on the vires of the PoA Act, the Union of India has filed a Review Petition (Crl.) on 02.04.2018 in the Hon'ble Court, praying for reviewing the judgment and recalling the directions. The said Review Petition is under contemplation as the matter is *sub-judice* in the court.

Nevertheless, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018, has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 03.08.2018, proposing therein to insert section 18A in the PoA Act, which specifies that for the purpose of this Act, (a) preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person, (b) the investigating officer shall not require approval for arrest, if necessary of, of any person, against whom an accusation

of having committed an offence under the PoA Act has been made and no procedure other than provided under the PoA Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall apply, (c) The provision of section 438 of the Code shall not apply to a case under the Act, notwithstanding any judgment or order or direction of any Court.

Pending Metro Projects

3233. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing and pending metro rail projects in the country;

(b) whether there has been cost escalation and time overrun in these projects and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new time limit has been fixed/ prescribed for completion of pending projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The details of various ongoing and under construction metro rail projects including time and cost overrun and expected date of completion are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of various Ongoing and Under Construction Metro Rail Projects including Time and Cost Overrun and Expected Completion Date

Sl. No.	Metro Rail Project	Approximate Length (in kms)	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. crore)	Revised Cost (Rs. crore)	Sanctioned Completion Date	Expected Completion Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi Metro Phase-I	65	5179.74	10,891.00 (due to change in alignment and improvement in specifications)	Up to September, 2006 (in phases)	Fully operational since 2006.
2.	Delhi Metro-Phase-II including additional corridors and NCR extensions	125	20,085.00	21,143.46	Up to June, 2010 (in phases)	Fully operational since 2011.
3.	Delhi Airport Express line	23	3967.00	4477.49	September, 2010	Fully operational since February, 2011
4.	Delhi Metro-Phase III including additional corridors and NCR Extensions	150	46783.91	--	Up to December, 2020 (in phases)	Up to December, 2020 (in phases)
5.	Bangalore Phase-I	42	11,609.00	13,845.01	December, 2015	Fully Operational since June, 2017
6.	Bangalore Phase-II	72	26,405.01	--	March, 2021	March, 2021
7.	Mumbai Metro Line-3	34	23,136.00	--	September, 2019	December, 2021

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Mumbai Line-I*	11	2,356.00	--	March, 2012	Operational since June, 2014
9.	Lucknow	23	6,928.00	--	March, 2019	March, 2019
10.	Chennai-Phase I	45	14,600.00	--	December, 2015	December, 2018
11.	Chennai Metro Phase I extension	9	3,770.00	--	March, 2018	March, 2020
12.	Nagpur Metro	38	8,680.00	--	March, 2018	December, 2019
13.	Pune Metro	31	11,420.00	--	December, 2021	December, 2021
14.	Pune Metro Line-3 (Public Private Partnership Mode)	23	6,124.00	--	April, 2021	April, 2021
15.	Kochi-Phase I	25	5181.79	--	June, 2017	December, 2019.
16.	Ahmedabad Metro	36	10,773.00	--	March, 2018	July, 2020
17.	Noida-Greater Noida	29	5,503.00	--	April, 2018	October, 2018
18.	Hyderabad (Public Private Partnership Mode)	72	12,674.00	--	November, 2018	March, 2019
19.	Jaipur Metro Rail Project (State initiative)	12	3,149.00	--	March, 2018	March, 2019
20.	Kolkata Metro East West Corridor (under Ministry of Railways)	15	4874.58	--	March, 2014	June, 2021
21.	Rapid Metro, Gurugram Phase-I (Private Initiative)	5	1088.00	1239.00	January, 2013	Fully operational since November, 2013
22.	Rapid Metro, Gurugram Phase-II (Private Initiative)	6	2143.00	2396.00	January, 2016	Fully operational since March, 2017

*PPP project of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)

Delinking of HNL

3234. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received letters from the Chief Minister of Kerala regarding the delinking of Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL), Kerala from Hindustan Paper Corporation and making it an independent enterprises

directly under the control of Department of Heavy Industries, as well as to provide HNL with financial assistance so as to make it a profitable entity;

(b) if so, whether the Government has accepted these suggestions; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the suggestions received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Based on the decision of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, strategic disinvestment of HNL has been initiated.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Funds to Bodo Territorial Council

3235. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes under which funds are allocated to the Bodo Territorial Council in Assam;

(b) the details of the funds released by the Government to Bodo Territorial Council during the last five years and the current year and the works under which

the said funds has been utilized;

(c) whether the funds released by the Union Government is credited directly to the account of the Bodo Territorial Council or it is sent through the State Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the funds released by the Government is spent fully or unspent funds is returned to the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) A Statement of Schemes and funds released to Bodo Territorial Council from the year 2013-14 to 2018-19 is enclosed. Funds to the Council are sent through Government of Assam which releases it to the Council. Funds for the period 2013-14 upto 2017-18 have been utilized fully.

Statement

Schemes, Fund Allocation, Receipt and Expenditure by Bodoland Territorial Council from 2013-14 to 2018-19

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of Schemes/Programmes					
		Plan Fund / SOPD (State Owned Priority Development Fund)	Non Plan/ Establishment Expenditure (EE) (Entrusted Department)	Plan (Entrusted Department)	13th Finance Commission	13th Finance Commission (Urban Local Bodies)	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP CENTRAL SHARE under irrigation)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2013-14	3,733,800,000	9,831,257,000	65,001,000	369,558,500	-	1,439,600,000
2.	2014-15	4,206,000,000	13,315,297,000	49,578,000	589,132,000	15,391,000	1,701,115,000
3.	2015-16	4,626,600,000	14,155,776,431	27,347,000	238,508,000	-	957,853,850
4.	2016-17	4,626,600,000	14,927,356,000	32,447,000	120,141,000	-	1,018,103,850
5.	2017-18	5,551,920,000	20,051,831,707	-	-	-	980,962,000
6.	2018-19	3,053,550,000	9,105,345,000	-	-	-	-
Total		25,798,470,000	81,386,863,138	174,373,000	1,317,339,500	15,391,000	6,097,634,700

*During the year 2018-19 fund received Rs. 3,05,35,50,000 out of allocation of Rs. 61071 Lakh under SOPD (Col.3)

Schemes, Fund Allocation, Receipt and Expenditure by Bodoland Territorial Council from 2013-14 to 2018-19

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of Schemes/Programmes					
		Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP STATE SHARE under irrigation)	Champamati Command Area & Water Management Project (CADWM) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)-Welfare of Plains Tribes (WPT) & Backward Classes (BC)	Special Central Assistance (SCA) for Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme (FOIGS-Social Welfare)	Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)-BTC Pkg.	Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)-Normal
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	2013-14	-	-	140,250,000	4,790,000	426,662,237	397,878,000
2.	2014-15	-	-	-	-	157,780,000	708,711,413
3.	2015-16	-	-	46,750,000	-	361,702,550	568,412,073
4.	2016-17	228,777,000	32,150,000	193,450,000	-	772,389,200	772,519,200
5.	2017-18	500,700,000	-	-	-	266,020,000	330,766,600
6.	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		729,477,000	32,150,000	380,450,000	4,790,000	1,984,553,987	2,778,287,286

Schemes, Fund Allocation, Receipt and Expenditure by Bodoland Territorial Council from 2013-14 to 2018-19

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of Schemes/Programmes					
		Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)- Social & Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF)	North Eastern Council (NEC)	Mid Day Meal (MDM)	Education: Sarba Sikhsa Abhiyan (SSA)	Panchayat & Rural Development (P&RD) (Group of Ministers)	P&RD: Panchyat Raj Institution (PRI)
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	2013-14	84,477,000	12,000,000	407,735,762	40,000	-	383,900,000
2.	2014-15	-	10,810,000	-	-	403,000,000	-
3.	2015-16	-	14,699,200	-	-	-	-
4.	2016-17	-	10,964,800	-	-	-	-
5.	2017-18	-	30,648,400	-	-	-	-
6.	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		84,477,000	79,122,400	407,735,762	40,000	403,000,000	383,900,000

Schemes, Fund Allocation, Receipt and Expenditure by Bodoland Territorial Council from 2013-14 to 2018-19

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of Schemes/Programmes					
		P&RD-Raijor Podulit Raijor Sarkar (RPRS)	State Finance Commission (State Specific Fund)	Panchyat Raj Institution (State Finance Commission)	Urban Local Bodies (State Finance Commission)	Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)	Social Welfare-Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA)
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	2013-14	-	-	-	-	528,000,000	30,259,153
2.	2014-15	6,210,000	-	-	-	122,900,000	-
3.	2015-16	-	20,000,000	403,000,000	52,500,000	-	-
4.	2016-17	-	12,721,000	317,300,000	82,600,000	-	-
5.	2017-18	-	-	290,830,000	12,250,000	-	-
6.	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		6,210,000	32,721,000	1,011,130,000	147,350,000	650,900,000	30,259,153

Schemes, Fund Allocation, Receipt and Expenditure by Bodoland Territorial Council from 2013-14 to 2018-19

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of Schemes/Programmes					
		Social Welfare-Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)	Social Welfare-Angan Wadi Centre (AWC)/ Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS)	Food & Civil (F&C) Supplies Department-National Food Security (NFS)	F&C Supplies Department-Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)	F&C Supplies -Antodaya Anna Suraksa Yojana (AAYS)	F&C Supplies (AAMAR DUKAN)
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	2013-14	567,237,231	11,854,285	-	-	-	-
2.	2014-15	878,061,253	-	280,000	22,220	14,000,129	2,297,732
3.	2015-16	608,348,946	-	-	-	-	-
4.	2016-17	-	-	-	-	-	5,165,550
5.	2017-18	-	130,747,380	-	-	-	4,768,200
6.	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		2,053,647,430	142,601,665	280,000	22,220	14,000,129	12,231,482

Schemes, Fund Allocation, Receipt and Expenditure by Bodoland Territorial Council from 2013-14 to 2018-19

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of Schemes/Programmes					
		F&C Supplies	H&FW-Central Sector Scheme (CSS)	Non Plan (Administrative Grants)	Non Plan- Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) Salary Component	Special Plan Assistance (SPA)	Const. of Residential Accommodation of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	2013-14	3,902,886	5,055,000	-	-	-	10,000,000
2.	2014-15	-	-	150,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
3.	2015-16	30,440,146	-	150,000,000	-	184,612,500	10,000,000
4.	2016-17	444,216,652	-	150,000,000	84,880,000	259,418,000	-
5.	2017-18	567,220,921	-	150,000,000	94,000,000	-	-
6.	2018-19	164,913,130	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,210,693,735	5,055,000	600,000,000	178,880,000	444,030,500	30,000,000

Schemes, Fund Allocation, Receipt and Expenditure by Bodoland Territorial Council from 2013-14 to 2018-19

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of Schemes/Programmes					
		Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)- Agriculture	Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)- Sericulture	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Special Assistance (Central Plan)	Special Package for Restoration of Damage Infrastructure in BTC Riot affected areas	Ashram School (Education)
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44
1.	2013-14	-	-	-	-	450,000,000	-
2.	2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	2015-16	114,707,900	80,003,000	-	-	-	-
4.	2016-17	136,669,920	-	78,519,100	4,210,200,000	450,000,000	74,960,000
5.	2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		251,377,820	80,003,000	78,519,100	4,210,200,000	900,000,000	74,960,000

Schemes, Fund Allocation, Receipt and Expenditure by Bodoland Territorial Council from 2013-14 to 2018-19

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of Schemes/Programmes					Total (Col.3 to Col.49)
		Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) Central Share	5th Assam Finance Commission Urban Local Bodies (ULB)	One Time Special Grant	Tourism	Urban (Entry Tax)	
1	2	45	46	47	48	49	50
1.	2013-14	-	-	-	-	-	18,903,258,054
2.	2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	22,340,585,747
3.	2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	22,651,261,596
4.	2016-17	85,200,000	-	-	-	-	29,126,748,272
5.	2017-18	-	21,400,000	3,250,000,000	9,200,000	3,139,845	32,246,405,053
6.	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	12,323,808,130
Total		85,200,000	21,400,000	3,250,000,000	9,200,000	3,139,845	137,592,066,852

*[English]***Cyber Crime Against Women and Children**

3236. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Digital Space is being increasingly used to perpetuate violence against women and children;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government regarding cyber crime against women and children, particularly the elimination of online child sexual abuse material, rape imagery and other offensive material;

(c) whether the Government is setting up online central reporting mechanism for lodging complaints of cyber-crime and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has directed all the Ministries/Departments to create a special division on women issues; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) With widespread proliferation of digital communication including social media and mobile apps,

etc. there are some anti-social elements who are misusing these technologies for committing cyber-crimes against women and children.

Police and Public order are State subjects as per the Constitution. Various initiatives are taken by States to modernize their law enforcement set up from their own budgetary resources to fight against crimes including cyber crimes. Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the process by implementing Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children Scheme during 2017-2020. This includes development of a portal for facilitating public to report complaints of online content of child sexual abuse and obscene content for initiating action for its removal and further action by law enforcement agencies of States/UTs as per law. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has created a dedicated e-mail (*complaint-mwcd@gov.in*) to address and resolve the issues of hateful conduct and stalking on Social Media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook etc. with effect from July, 2016.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Home Affairs has created a new Division to address issues of women safety comprehensively. This Division would deal with all aspects of women safety in coordination with relevant Ministries/Departments and State Governments and UT Administrations.

Price of Stents

3237. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has revised the price of Dual Drug Eluting Stents (DDES) to Rs. 28,000;

(b) whether the revised price of the Stents is binding on the private hospitals which are still charging more than the prescribed prices on one or the other pretext;

(c) whether the Government is going to ensure that the Dual Drug Eluting Stents will be available to the patients in all the hospitals; 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) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 639(E) dated 12th February, 2018 has fixed and notified the revised ceiling price of the Coronary Stents as follows:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| I. Bare Metal Stents | : Rs. 7,660/- |
| II. Drug Eluting Stents (DES)
including metallic DES and
Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold
(BVS)/Biodegradable Stents | : Rs. 27,890/- |

Subsequently, after considering the wholesale price index for the year 2017 over 2016, the prices of coronary stents have been revised with effect from 02/04/2018 as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| I. Bare Metal Stents | : Rs. 7,923/- |
| II. Drug Eluting Stents (DES)
including metallic DES And
Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold
(BVS)/ Biodegradable Stents | : Rs. 28,849/- |

(b) The ceiling price fixed by the NPPA is applicable to all Hospitals including private hospitals.

(c) and (d) No shortage of coronary stents in the country has been reported to NPPA after price regulation.

Starvation Deaths

3238. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children and women suffering from starvation and reportedly died across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes/programmes launched and funds provided by the Government for eradication of starvation among children and women in the country so far;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of children and women suffering from starvation in the country specially among rural communities; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, Community and States/UTs-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 INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) No State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incident of death due to starvation during any of the last three years and the current year.

The National Food Security Act, 2013 which came into force *w.e.f.* 5.7.2013, provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population, thus covering about two-third of the country's population for receiving rice, wheat and coarse grains at subsidized prices of Rs. 3, 2 & 1 per Kg respectively under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). This Department also allocates foodgrains to the States/UTs under Welfare Institution and Hostels Scheme and for festivals, natural calamities etc. Total foodgrain allocation under TPDS and these schemes stood at 611.03 lakh MT in 2017-18 and requirement of fund for food subsidy was about Rs. 1.50 lakh crore.

The Act also has a special focus on nutritional support to women and children. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to meals as per nutritional

norms as well as to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000/-. Children upto 14 years of age are also entitled to nutritious meals or take home rations as per the prescribed nutritional standards. In case of non supply of entitled foodgrains or meals, the beneficiaries are entitled to receive Food Security Allowance.

No survey has been conducted by Department of Food and Public Distribution to ascertain the number of children and women suffering from starvation in the country.

Bird Flu

3239. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has informed the WHO that the country is free from the menace of Avian Influenza (H5N1 and H5N8) after the surveillance in the States has disclosed the absence of this virus, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the outbreaks of the influenza at various epicentres in Delhi, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, Rajpura in Punjab, Hissar in Haryana, Bellary in Karnataka, Allappuzha and Kottayam in Kerala, Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Daman and Khordha, and Angul in Odisha between October 2016 and February 2017 have been wholly contained, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The outbreaks of Avian Influenza and other diseases in animals are reported to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and not to World Health Organization (WHO). India had reported to World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza (HPAI) at various epicentres in Delhi, Gwalior, (Madhya Pradesh), Rajpura (Punjab), Hissar (Haryana), Bellary (Karnataka), Allappuzha and Kottayam (Kerala), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Daman (Daman) and Khordha and Angul (Odisha) during October, 2016 to February, 2017. The control and containment operations were carried out as per the Action Plan on Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza. Post Operation Surveillance Plan (POSP) for a period of three months was carried out at all the epicentres for surveillance of disease in the surveillance zones. Surveillance was also carried

out throughout the country and around the areas of the outbreaks after completion of the disinfection process. India had declared itself free from Avian Influenza (H5N8 and H5N1) from 6th June, 2017, as per World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) guidelines and the same was notified to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

However, later on two new outbreaks were reported in Karnataka on 02.01.2018 and in Odisha on 27.02.2018. The outbreaks were notified to OIE and the control and containment operations as well as POSP were carried out as per the Action Plan. Surveillance was also carried out throughout the country and around the areas of the outbreaks after completion of the disinfection. India has now declared itself free from Avian Influenza (H5N8 and H5N1) from 5th June, 2018, as per the OIE guidelines and this has been notified to OIE.

[Translation]

Sale of Fake Products

3240. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that fake or counterfeit products are being supplied in large scale in the country by the e-commerce companies;

(b) if so, whether the Government has issued/proposed to issue guidelines to e-commerce companies selling counterfeit products to provide full refund to the customers; and

(c) whether the Government is considering to impose heavy fines also on such e-commerce companies so as to check sale of counterfeit products by these companies in the future?

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) In the National Consumer Helpline set up by the Department of Consumer Affairs, complaints are received with regard to poor quality, receipt of fake, duplicate, spurious products etc. A three tier quasi-judicial mechanism has been set up under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 to provide speedy

and simple redressal to consumer disputes. They have been empowered to give relief of a specific nature and to award, compensation whenever appropriate to consumers. Penalties for non-compliance of orders given by the quasi-judicial bodies have also been provided in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. When a complaint is upheld by a Consumer Forum, it can order the opposite party, inter alia, to remove the defect in the product, replace the goods with new goods, return the price to the consumer. Department has introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in the Lok Sabha on 5th January, 2018 to replace the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Bill provides for making of rules by the Government for the purpose of preventing unfair trade practices in e-commerce.

[English]

FACT in Kerala

3241. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the State of Kerala regarding the serious issues of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) in the State;

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

(c) whether FACT is one of the oldest central PSU in the State;

(d) whether the Government provides assistance for the modernization and expansion including financial assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Madam, Gol has received representations from Chief Minister, Government of Kerala regarding setting up of LNG based Urea plant & revival of FACT.

(b) FACT has also approached Govt. of India with a financial restructuring proposal which includes waiver of outstanding loan & interest thereon, one-time compensation for the use of high cost LNG & approval for sale of land. Inter-Ministerial consultations are ongoing and the proposal is under finalization.

(c) FACT is one of the oldest central PSUs in the State of Kerala. FACT was incorporated in the year 1943. It became Public Sector Undertaking in the year 1962.

(d) and (e) As and when required, necessary financial assistance is being given by the Government of India to FACT. Year-wise details of the same are as under:

2001-02

Financial relief package on the OECF loan obtained by the company for its Ammonia Project at Udyogamandal as under:

- (i) Waiver of outstanding interest amounting to Rs. 226.88 crore for the period from 1998-99 to 2001-02.
- (ii) Moratorium on principal repayment upto 31.03.2002 on the balance loan amounting to Rs. 378.20 crore.
- (iii) Waiving levy of penal interest on past defaults in repayment of principal due and interest accrued and due upto 31.03.2002.

2002-03

Financial reliefs sanctioned *vide* order No.14012/8/2002-FP dated 31.10.2003.

- (i) Waiver of outstanding interest of Rs.87.80 crore on GOI loans of Rs.497.20 crore as on 31.03.2003 along with waiver of penal interest for past defaults upto 31.03.2003.
- (ii) Moratorium on repayment of principal on GOI loans as on 31.3.2003 amounting to Rs.497.20 Crore upto 31.3.2004 to be repaid in 10 equal annual instalments from 2004-05 onwards.
- (iii) Reduction in interest rates on GOI loans of FACT as on 31.3.2003 to 7% with effect from 1.4.2003 from the existing rate of 13.50%-16.00%.
- (iv) Deferment of interest payment on outstanding GOI loans as on 31.3.2003 upto 31.3.2004. The deferred interest shall be converted into loan on 31.3.2004 and repaid along with outstanding principal as in (ii) above.

2005-06

Financial relief package sanctioned by Government of India *vide* letter No.19047/3/2006-FCA-II dated 28.9.2006

based on BRPSE recommendations as follows:

- (i) Waiver of outstanding interest as on 31.3.2005 amounting to Rs. 85.77 crore.
- (ii) Conversion of 50% of the outstanding GOI loan of Rs. 584.60 crore as on 31.3.2005 (*i.e.* Rs. 292.30 crore into equity capital).
- (iii) Write off of the non-plan loan of Rs.60 crore given for voluntary retirement scheme.
- (iv) Write off of balance outstanding GOI loan of Rs. 232.30 crore as on 31.3.2005.

2007-08

During the year Government of India had released a grant in aid of Rs. 200 crore to sustain the operations of the company and help restart the shutdown plants.

2015-16

To avert immediate financial crisis in FACT, a Plan Loan amounting Rs. 1000 crore was sanctioned.

Endangered Languages

3242. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the People's Linguistic Survey of India, 220 Indian languages have been lost in the last 50 years, with a further 197 languages categorised as endangered and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of endangered languages identified in Karnataka which are flagged for attention, region-wise; and

(c) the remedial action taken by the Government to ensure that these languages do not become extinct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Madam, Office of the Registrar General, India (ORGI) conducts decadal Population Census wherein data on number of languages/mother tongues as spoken in the country are derived from the mother tongue returns. The Census data on languages/mother tongues are available on www.censusindia.gov.in. The ORGI does not prepare the list of endangered languages.

[Translation]

Buffer Stock of Sugar

3243. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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 create a sugar buffer stock of 3 million tonne and fixing a minimum ex-mill price to help cash starved millers clear cane areas which have surge to about Rs. 22,000 crore;

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

(c) whether it is also true that this situation has been created due to sharp fall in sugar prices and record production 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) With a view to improve the liquidity position of the sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers and to stabilize domestic sugar price, the Central Government has created a buffer stock of 30 LMT of sugar for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of Rs.1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock. 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 cane sell sugar.

(c) Yes, Madam. Sugar production in the current sugar season is estimated to be about 322 LMT, which is much higher than the estimated consumption of 250 LMT. The excess sugar production during the current sugar 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 including creation of buffer stock and fixation of minimum selling price of sugar, undertaken by Government recently, the ex-mill prices of sugar has

improved to Rs. 31 to 33 per kg. This has helped improving the liquidity position of sugar mills thereby reducing cane price arrears from the peaked level of Rs. 23,232 crore to about Rs. 16,028 crore on State Advised Price (SAP) basis.

[English]

Ecological Agriculture Practices

3244. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking up special measures to promote ecological agriculture practices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any specific interventions to conserve and revive traditional crop diversity and traditional landraces; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) 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, Government 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). It aims to promote eco-friendly sustainable chemical free agriculture through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science. It primarily aims to increase soil fertility and thereby helps in production of healthy food through organic practices. The details of the said Schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-I, I A and II and II A.

(c) and (d) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has developed location specific, cost effective, eco friendly farming practices; namely resource conservation technologies (Zero tillage, laser levelling, bed planting, system of rice intensification, direct seeding of rice), participatory watershed management for rainfed agriculture, conservation agriculture, micro irrigation, integrated water

management, soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management, climate resilient technologies, organic farming and Integrated Farming System keeping in view the farmer's resource availability, traditional indigenous technology knowhow and grassroot farm innovations. Benefits of successful research are being popularized among the farmers throughout the country through KVKs, State extension agencies, etc. Besides, ICAR imparts training, organises Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) and providing agro-advisories to educate farmers on all these aspects.

In some States viz. Odisha has established gene banks for ex-situ conservation of traditional landraces. 1130 nos. of paddy varieties and 100 non-paddy varieties are preserved in these gene banks.

Statement-I

Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) since 2015-16, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The Scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (Gol: State Govt.) funding pattern in 8 NE States and 3 hilly States of J & K, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining States of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management

The Scheme PKVY is implemented by the State Government on per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contiguous patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha., and the limit of assistance is Rs.50,000 per ha., out of which 62% i.e., Rs. 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years. The target of an area of around 4 lacks ha is proposed to be covered in the 3 years which is double the area covered in last three years.

Status of the Scheme Total amount allocated for the scheme 2015-2018 is Rs 947 crore and fund released Rs 582.47 crore till date for total 11891 clusters. Under PKVY Scheme 237820 hectares of land has been converted into organic farming land and 3,94,550 farmers have been benefited The details of funds released to States including is given in the enclosed Statement-I (A).

Statement-I (A)

Details of the State-wise physical & financial progress report under PKVY schemes being implemented by DAC&FW during 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of clusters	2015-16 1st year		2016-17 2nd year		2017-18 3rd year		2017-18		Release in 2018-19	
			Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	No. of New Clusters	Allocation for new clusters		Release for new clusters
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	1854.47	1100.15	1308.5	798.17	759.88	292.93	867	1563.21	363.25	0.00
2.	Bihar	327	1400.49	1050.37	988.17	664.26	573.86	0.00	100	428.28	214.14	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	188	805.17	603.88	568.12	314.78	329.92	314.16	12	51.39	25.70	0.00
4.	Gujarat	100	428.28	178.45	302.19	238.83	175.49	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	4	17.13	7.14	12.09	0	7.02	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	85.66	53.53	60.44	45.98	35.1	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	100	428.28	321.21	302.19	203.14	175.49	0.00	150	642.43	321.21	0.00
8.	Karnataka	545	2334.15	1945.12	1646.96	815.27	956.43	1224.64	0	0.00	0.00	408.21
9.	Kerala	119	509.66	382.22	359.61	0	208.83	307.24	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	3768.9	2826.67	2659.31	1787.6	1544.33	1813.94	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	932	3991.61	2598.51	2816.45	2957.59	1635.58	0.00	326	1396.21	698.10	0.00
12.	Odisha	320	1370.51	1027.88	967.02	650.03	561.57	610.60	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Punjab	50	214.14	160.6	151.1	0	87.75	0.00	200	856.57	428.28	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	755	3233.55	2373.69	2281.56	1491.13	1324.96	0.00	395	1691.72	845.86	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	479.68	399.73	338.46	207.2644	196.55	194.64	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Telangana	300	1284.85	1070.71	906.58	448.77	526.47	0.00	390	1670.31	835.15	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	2462.64	2052.2	1737.62	1270.64	1009.08	838.58	45	192.73	96.36	0.00

18. West Bengal	120	513.94	214.14	362.63	393.66	210.59	374.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Assam	220	1413.34	576.39	997.24	0	579.12	1804.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Arunachal Pradesh	19	122.06	51.41	86.13	81.08	50.02	94.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Mizoram	34	218.43	89.08	154.12	138.65	89.5	211.94	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Manipur	30	192.73	107.07	135.99	0	78.97	48.82	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	63.18	128.98	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Sikkim	150	963.64	409.105	679.94	0	394.86	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	656.81
25. Tripura	50	321.21	133.84	226.65	308.83	131.62	164.81	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Meghalaya	45	289.09	144.55	203.98	296	118.46	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Himachal Pradesh	110	706.67	395	498.62	0	289.56	797.58	100	642.43	321.21	0.00	0.00
28. Jammu and Kashmir	28	179.88	74.95	126.92	87.81	73.71	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Uttarakhand	550	3533.35	1962.97	2493.10	2019.4	1447.81	2668.08	35	224.85	112.42	0.00	0.00
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	485.39	130	342.49	0	198.89	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Daman and Diu								55	392.59	235.55	0.00	0.00
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli								500	3569.04	1000	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi								500	3569.04	471.45	0.00	0.00
34. Puducherry								8	57.10	28.55	0.00	0.00
35. Other Expenses			24.85			0.00					55.98	
Total	7208	33763.09	22619.60	23822.96	15218.88	13834.58	11889.70	4683	17604.61	8138.68	1121.00	1121.00

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 20346.29215 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters Rs 307.91 lakh and 10 lakh for the salary). Total clusters 11891 sanctioned

Statement-II**Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region**

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

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

Major components of MOVCDNER:

1. Value Chain Production
2. Value Chain Processing
3. Value Chain Marketing
4. Value Chain Support Agencies

Physical and Financial Progress report of MOVCDNER Scheme**(A) Fund Released:**

- I. During the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 112.11 crore has been released.
- II. During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 47.63 crore has been released.
- III. During the year 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 66.22 crore has been released.
- IV. In the current financial year 2018-19 an amount of Rs.9908.20 crore has been released to Seven States.

(B) Physical progress:

As on against target of 50000 ha area, 45918 ha area brought under the Organic Farming. Against the target of 100 FPCs, 97 FPCs has been achieved, against the target of 2500 FIGs, 2469 FIGs has been formed, and 48948 farmers are mobilized.

Statement-II A

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Fund Released	Utilized Fund	Unspent balance	Budget Allocation	Amount released		Total Released
						Phase-I (Committed liability)	Phase II	
			2015-18		2018-19	(A)	(B)	2018-19 (A+B)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam	2439.30	1665.31	773.994	1762.61	-	-	-
2.	Manipur	3328.94	2419.99	908.95	2407.10	546.86	1203.55	1750.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Meghalaya	2696.98	2352.92	344.06	2857.79	218.07	1428.90	1646.97
4.	Nagaland	3800.46	2836.58	963.88	2096.13	649.78	1048.07	1697.85
5.	Mizoram	2174.15	2174.15	0	1019.12	0	75.83	75.83
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2483.41	1857.31	626.1	1634.39	1053.36	817.20	1870.56
7.	Sikkim	4216.08	4185.81	30.27	883.85	1763.62		1763.62
8.	Tripura	1456.25	1210.31	245.94	1789.01	208.45	894.51	1102.96
Total		22595.57	18702.38	3893.194	14450.00	4440.14	5468.06	9908.2
Office Expenses		-	-	-	1550.00	-	15.00	15.00
Grand Total					16000.00	2676.52	5483.06	9923.20

Cold Storage

3245. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for establishing cold storages in various States of the country particularly to benefit the small and marginal farmers in their area of produce;

(b) the number of such cold storages established by the Government in Gujarat;

(c) whether these cold storages have proper connectivity by road/rail and other modes of transports, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these cold storages are operating on no-profit no-loss basis for the benefit of small and marginal farmers; and

(e) if so, the details of such cold storages and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Government does not establish cold storages on its own. However, Government is providing financial assistance and fiscal incentive for creation of cold storages to States.

Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Scheme, 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.

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.

(b) There are 890 cold storages with capacity of 3.51 million MT have been established in Gujarat under Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (upto 2009), National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) & Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI).

(c) The component is demand/ entrepreneur-driven. The entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc through commercial ventures setup cold storages and are eligible to get credit linked back ended

subsidy. Since setting up of cold storages is a commercial venture, various aspects including connectivity by road/rail & other modes of transport are given due consideration by the entrepreneur undertaking such projects.

(d) and (e) There is no tariff fixation by Government in cold storages and prices are determined by market forces.

Vocational Education in Agriculture

3246. SHRI M. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote vocational education in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has been taking inspiration from the Chinese vocational educational system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Madam. However, the Department of Agricultural Research & Education promotes higher Education in Agriculture & Allied subjects, which is now recognised as a professional course. This Department also has devised the course contents for Diploma in Agriculture for adaptation by the State Agricultural Universities.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of 'a' above.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Not applicable in view of 'd' above.

Procurement on MSP

3247. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is no proposal with the Government to ensure procurement of the crops for which MSP has been announced by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also true that the farmers organisations have alleged that the policies initiated by the Government were in favour of multinational companies at the cost of domestic farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) There is already a procurement mechanism, under which, 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 and oilseeds of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) are procured from farmers under Price Support System (PSS), as per its prescribed guidelines at MSP in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. The objective of procurement by Government Agencies is to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce and do not have to resort to distress sale. However, if producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

Funds for Sugamya Bharat

3248. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government after the launch of the 'Sugamya Bharat' (Accessibility India) campaign to sensitize people on accessibility issues concerning persons with disabilities in the country, State-wise;

(b) the salient features of the said campaign; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide disabled friendly facilities in its establishments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) While there is no fund allocation under Accessible India Campaign for activities to sensitize public on accessibility issues, however, funds for these activities are provided under the Awareness Generation and Publicity Scheme, and Media Head of DEPwD from time to time. The total funds to the tune of Rs. 93.26 lakhs has been spent for the same after the launch of 'Sugamya Bharat; (Accessibility India Campaign).

(b) Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) was launched on 03.12.2015 as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility. The campaign targets at enhancing the accessibility of built environment, transport system and information & communication eco-system to make the life of Persons with Disabilities more convenient.

(c) Yes Madam. The Government is committed to implement the relevant provisions of the newly enacted Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 regarding accessibility. A copy of the said Act was forwarded to all Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments/UTs to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Act. Again, on 16.01.2018, a letter has been addressed to the Chief Ministers of States and Administrators of UTs reminding them to make all buildings accessible and also to make Accessible India Campaign a successful event.

Death of Security Personnel

3249. SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI B. V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of security personnel who have died in the line of duty during each of the last three years;

(b) the compensation given to the families of security personnel who died in this regard;

(c) the details of the numbers of cases where family of security personnel who died in the line of duty have not yet received compensation from the Government during the said period;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the number of such cases wherein Government job has been provided to a family member of the said personnel during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per information received from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) the number of force personnel killed in action during the last three years viz. 2015, 2016 and 2017 are as under:-

Forces	Number of personnel killed in action during last three years.			
	2015	2016	2017	Total
BSF	62	58	47	167
SSB	16	15	17	48
CRPF	09	42	52	103
CISF	00	01	01	02
ITBP	15	10	15	40
Assam Rifles	18	09	08	35
Total				395

(b) Central ex-gratia compensation as per Department Pension and Pensioner's Welfare (DoP&PW) rules is paid to Next of Kins (NoKs) of CAPFs and AR personnel who die in performance of their *bona fide* official duties as under:-

Circumstances	Amount
Death occurring due to accidents in course of performance of duties.	25 lakh
Death in the course of performance of duties attributed to acts of violence by terrorists, anti social elements etc.	25 lakh
Death occurring in border skirmishes and action against militants, terrorists, extremists, sea pirates.	35 lakh
Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, unaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions.	35 lakh

Circumstances	Amount
Death occurring during enemy action in war or such war like engagements, which are specifically notified by Ministry of Defence and death occurring during evacuation of Indian Nationals from a war-torn zone in foreign country	45 lakh

Many States/UTs also have provision to pay compensation/assistance to NoKs as per their rules. In addition, all service benefits *viz*, Death cum Retirement Gratuity, Leave Encashment, Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme, Force Benevolent Fund and Personal Accidental Insurance and such other benefits at force level are also admissible.

(c) and (d) Forces have reported that 05 cases are under process for want of succession certificates and other requisite documents as per rules for the period 2015 to 2017.

(e) Forces have reported that in 18 cases, compassionate appointments were given during the said period.

Liquor Consumption

3250. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 93 per cent of alcohol consumed in the country is hard liquor and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether most of the alcohol produced and sold in the country is of very low quality/grade in comparison to that of other countries;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure production and sale of good quality liquor in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries

(MoFPI) does not maintain any data related to alcoholic liquor consumption;

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Terrorist Activities in Jammu and Kashmir

3251. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in terrorist activities during ceasefire period in Kashmir;

(b) the numbers of such incidents which took place along with the numbers of people killed in this regard; and

(c) the number of terrorists still at large in Kashmir and the period for which operations against them are likely to be continued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) On 16.05.2018 Government had issued instructions to the security forces and army not to undertake offensive operations during the period of Ramazan in Jammu and Kashmir. However, if it is essential for protecting the life of the common people, the security forces would be compelled to take appropriate action. The number of incidents of terrorist violence, terrorist neutralized, civilian killed and Security personnel martyred during the period of Ramazan and pre-Ramazan in Jammu and Kashmir are as under:-

	Period from 16.04.2018 to 16.05.2018 (Pre-Ramazan)	Period from 17.05.2018 to 16.06.2018 (Ramazan)
No. of incidents of terrorist violence	34	73
No. of terrorist neutralized	14	23
No. of civilian died	8	3
No. of Security personnel martyred	5	8

As per the report of State Government, nearly 300 terrorists are active in Kashmir.

*[English]***Population in ABD Areas**

3252. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present population density of Area Based Development (ABD) areas of cities getting benefit under the Smart Cities Mission;

(b) the estimated increase or decrease in the population density after implementation of the project;

(c) the time limit set to complete the above ABD, phase-wise and the time by which this project would be completed; and

(d) whether water, power, gas and municipal taxes would be revised and if so, the details of the estimated rise or reduction thereof, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The population density of Area Based Development (ABD) areas of cities getting benefit under Smart Cities Mission is given in the enclosed Statement. The future population density of these cities would depend on a number of factors including implementation of various urban missions.

(c) In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the duration of the Smart Cities Mission is five years *i.e.* from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2019-20. The details of projects with their timelines for the selected 100 cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

A total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,018 crores have been proposed by cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). Of these, 379 projects worth Rs. 7,039 crores have been completed, 732 projects worth Rs. 28,137 crores are under implementation and tendering has started for 436 projects worth Rs. 20,542 crores. The rest are at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.

(d) Water, power, municipal taxes etc. are State subjects. It is for the State Governments to decide revision of tariffs for these utilities.

Statement*Population in ABD Area*

Sl. No.	Name of City	Population Density (approx. number of persons per hectare)
1	2	3
1.	Port Blair	315
2.	Kakinada	199
3.	Vishakhapatnam	120
4.	Tirupati	371
5.	Amravati	55
6.	Pasighat	40
7.	Itanagar	182
8.	Guwahati	231
9.	Bhagalpur	397
10.	Patna	118
11.	Muzaffarpur	113
12.	Bihar Sharif	167
13.	Chandigarh	88
14.	Raipur	193
15.	Naya Raipur	6
16.	Bilaspur	200
17.	Silvassa	70
18.	Diu	48
19.	NDMC	216
20.	Panaji	71
21.	Ahmedabad	346
22.	Surat	509
23.	Vadodara	146
24.	Rajkot	357
25.	Gandhinagar	63
26.	Dahod	94
27.	Faridabad	243
28.	Karnal	119
29.	Dharamshala	86
30.	Shimla	202

1	2	3	1	2	3
31.	Srinagar	250	66.	Ludhiana	109
32.	Jammu	167	67.	Amritsar	940
33.	Ranchi	390	68.	Jalandhar	142
34.	Davanagere	364	69.	Jaipur	700
35.	Belagavi	77	70.	Udaipur	269
36.	Hubli-Dharwad	292	71.	Ajmer	148
37.	Mangaluru	170	72.	Kota	172
38.	Shivamogga	137	73.	Namchi	74
39.	Tumakuru	78	74.	Gangtok	197
40.	Bengaluru	240	75.	Chennai	325
41.	Kochi	143	76.	Coimbatore	132
42.	Tiruvananthapuram	94	77.	Madurai	494
43.	Kavarati	51	78.	Salem	289
44.	Indore	400	79.	Thanjavur	137
45.	Bhopal	228	80.	Vellore	183
46.	Jabalpur	136	81.	Tiruppur	182
47.	Gwalior	314	82.	Tirunelveli	124
48.	Ujjain	212	83.	Thoothukudi	110
49.	Sagar	175	84.	Tiruchirappalli	246
50.	Satna	209	85.	Erode	121
51.	Pune	110	86.	Warangal	61
52.	Solapur	356	87.	Karimnagar	61
53.	Aurangabad	306	88.	Agartala	163
54.	Kalyan-Dombivali	225	89.	Lucknow	213
55.	Nagpur	164	90.	Agra	161
56.	Nashik	207	91.	Kanpur	201
57.	Thane	554	92.	Varanasi	712
58.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	176	93.	Jhansi	174
59.	Imphal	346	94.	Allahabad	195
60.	Shillong	96	95.	Aligarh	244
61.	Aizawl	185	96.	Bareilly	165
62.	Kohima	233	97.	Moradabad	243
63.	Bhubaneswar	115	98.	Saharanpur	312
64.	Rourkela	137	99.	Dehradun	175
65.	Puducherry	193	100.	New Town Kolkata	29

IPC Amendment

3253. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has considered the repealing of Section 377 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) during its consideration for amendments in the wake of the incident of 2012 gang rape in Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Justice J.S. Verma Committee was set up in the wake of the incident of 2012 gang rape in Delhi to examine and recommend amendments in Criminal Law with respect to crimes against women. The Committee did not make any recommendation in relation to section 377 of IPC.

Increase Milk Production

3254. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding milk production against demands in domestic and international markets;

(b) whether excess domestic production of milk and dairy products in the recent period has affected remunerative returns for farmers engaged in milk production; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the farmers producing milk and to promote export of milk and dairy products in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Milk Production during the last three years in India and World is given below;

Year	Milk Production (in million metric tonnes)	
	India	World
2014-15	146.31	815.4
2015-16	155.49	800.2
2016-17	165.40	811.9

By and large the milk produced in the country is consumed in the country. The information on demand in domestic and international markets are not available in the Department.

(b) This department has no report on effect of excess domestic production of milk on remunerative returns for farmers engaged in milk production. However, reports on reduction in procurement prices of milk in some States have been received in the department.

(c) To safeguard the interests of the farmers producing milk and to promote export of milk and dairy products in the international market following steps were taken by the Government:

1. D/o Revenue *vide* notification dated 27.03.2018 has increased the import duty of Whey Powder from 30% to 40%.
2. D/o Commerce *vide* notification dated 13.07.2018 has allowed 10% export incentive under Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) for all dairy products.
3. Advisory to all the States to include supply of milk/milk products of Cooperatives through Mid-day Meal Scheme, Anganwadis under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Health schemes, Tribal Hostels and Government/Institutional canteen.
4. Advise to all State Governments and State Milk Federations to use Public Distribution System of State Governments to market surplus milk.
5. The State Government of Bihar and Rajasthan issued order to provide milk powder to children of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS.
6. State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have announced to provide subsidy of Rs. 50/Kg for Skim Milk Powder.
7. A Scheme named "Support to State Cooperative Dairy Federation" has been approved to provide working capital loan to State Cooperatives and Federations with a corpus of Rs. 300 crore.

[Translation]

Production of Milk, Paneer and Khoya

3255. SHRI SARFARAZ ALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of milk, paneer and khoya in the country is less than the consumption and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to increase their production;

(c) if so, the details of the said scheme, and

(d) the details of the scheme formulated by the Government for the farmers who are engaged in animal husbandry State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KARISHNA RAJ): (a) As per available records of the Department, there is no report of consumption of milk. However, per capita availability is 355 gram per day and milk production in the country is 165.4 Million Tonne during 2016-17. Per capita availability is 374 gram per day and milk production is 176.34 Million Tonne (Provisional) during 2017-18. As regards production and consumption of paneer and khoya, no such study has so far been conducted. However, as per Vision 2022, the projected gap in processing capacity for value added products is 18253 Metric Tonne per Day by 2021-22.

(b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India has been implementing dairy development schemes to supplement the efforts of State Governments, to increase production of milk and milk products. Details are as follows:

(i) **National Programme for Dairy Development:** The Scheme aims at creating and strengthening infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk. Some of the major components of the scheme are Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC), Milk Processing Capacity, Lab Equipment and Training.

(ii) **National Dairy Plan (Phase-I):** The scheme aims at increasing productivity of

milch animals and thereby milk production. The major components of the scheme are Progeny testing, Pedigree selection, Strengthening of Semen stations, Ration Balancing, Fodder Development and Village Based Milk Procurement System covering setting up of BMCs.

(iii) **Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS):** The Scheme aims at setting up of small dairy units, heifer rearing, bringing structural change in unorganised sector, upgradation of traditional technology to handle milk on commercial scale. Some of the major components of the scheme are setting up of small dairy units, heifer rearing, Cold Storage facilities, Equipment for manufacture of indigenous milk products, purchase of milking equipment and dairy marketing outlets.

(iv) **Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund:** The Scheme has been launched in December 2017 and aims at helping the producer owned and controlled institutions to increase their share of milk, thereby providing greater opportunities of ownership, management and market access to rural milk producers in the organised milk market. The scheme envisages investment of Rs. 8004 crore as interest bearing loan, Rs. 2004 crore as milk cooperative contribution, Rs. 12 crore as contribution by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and Rs. 864 crore as interest subvention by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India. The scheme envisages to make an investment of 27.83% of the total investment of Rs. 10881 crore towards creation of capacity of value added products.

(c) and (d) Details of above schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV.

Statement-I*Details of National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)*

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) was launched in February, 2014 with the objective of to create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk.

Under the programme, 83 projects in 28 States have been approved with the total outlay of Rs.848.48 crore (Central Assistance Rs. 650.85 crore) against which Rs.348.34 crore has been released and an amount of Rs.168.89 crore has been utilized upto 30.6.2018

This Department has approved establishment/modification of 20.36 LLPD capacity dairy plant, installation of 15.73 LLPD capacity chilling plant and creation of 8206 Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) till 30.06.2018.

Statement-II*Details of National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I)*

A Central Sector Scheme of Government of India, is a scientifically planned multi-State initiative being implemented by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) with the network of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) for the period 2011-12 to 2018-19 with the following objectives:

- (i) Increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- (ii) Provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector.

A multi-pronged series of interventions are being undertaken under NDP I to meet the twin objectives of NDP I. The key interventions being implemented under NDP I are provided below:

- (a) Progeny Testing Programme
- (b) Pedigree Selection Programme
- (c) Strengthening of Semen Stations
- (d) Pilot Doorstep AI Delivery Services
- (e) Ration Balancing Programme
- (f) Fodder Development Programme

(g) Village Based Milk Procurement System

(h) Project Management and Learning

Statement-III*Details of Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)*

The scheme has been launched in September, 2010 and implemented through NABARD. The scheme aims at setting up of small dairy units, heifer rearing, bringing structural change in unorganised sector, upgradation of traditional technology to handle milk on commercial scale. Some of the major components of the scheme are setting up of small dairy units, heifer rearing, Cold Storage facilities, Equipment for manufacture of indigenous milk products, purchase of milking equipment and dairy marketing outlets.

Pattern of Assistance

- I. Back ended capital subsidy @ 25% of the project cost for general category and @ 33.33 % for SC/ST farmers. The component-wise subsidy ceiling will be subject to indicative cost arrived at by NABARD from time to time.
- II. Entrepreneur contribution (Margin) for loans beyond Rs.1 lakh*-10% of project cost (Minimum)
- III. Bank Loan-Balance portion

Components of the Scheme:

Sl. No.	Component
i.	Setting up of milch cattle (2-10 animals)
ii.	Heifer rearing dairy units (upto 20 animals)
iii.	Vermi compost unit
iv.	Purchase of milking machines/milk-o-testers/ bulk milk cooling units (upto 5KL)
v.	Equipment for manufacture of indigenous milk products
vi.	Dairy product transportation
vii.	Cold storage facilities
viii.	Establishment of private veterinary clinics
ix.	Dairy marketing outlet/Dairy parlour

Statement-IV*Details of Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)*

- I. The scheme has been launched in December 2017 with total scheme outlay of Rs.10881 crore. The scheme aims at helping the producer owned and controlled institutions to increase their share of milk, thereby providing greater opportunities of ownership, management and market access to rural milk producers in the organised milk market. The scheme envisages investment of Rs. 8004 crore as interest bearing loan, Rs. 2004 crore as milk cooperative contribution, Rs. 12 crore as contribution by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and Rs. 864 crore as interest subvention by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India. The scheme envisages to make an investment of 27.83% of the total investment of Rs. 10881 crore towards creation of capacity of value added products. The scheme is implemented through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

Major components:

- I. Modernization and creation of new milk processing facilities
- II. Manufacturing facilities for Value Added Products
- III. Milk Chilling infrastructure
- IV. Setting up electronic milk testing equipment at village level
- V. Project Management and Learning
- VI. Any other activity related to the dairy sector targeted to contribute to the objectives of DIDF and decided by Government of India in consultation with the stakeholders.

Important points regarding DIDF:

- I. Year of implementation: 2017-18 to 2019-20 with the proposed outlay of Rs. 10881 crore.
- II. Consists of Rs. 8004 crore as interest bearing loan,

Rs. 2001 crore as contribution from Milk Cooperatives, Rs. 864 crore as interest subvention through budgetary support from DADF

- III. NDDB and NCDC will contribute Rs. 12 crore for Project Management & Learning Support.

Salient Features of the DIDF scheme:

- I. 95 Lakh milk producers will be benefited by covering 50,000 villages.
- II. Establishment of 28000 Bulk Milk Coolers with 140 Lakh Liters per Day as additional milk chilling capacity.
- III. Providing 28000 Milk Testing Equipments to check adulteration in milk.
- IV. Creation of additional 210 Metric Ton per Day Milk Drying capacity.
- V. Modernization, expansion and creation of Milk Processing capacity of 126 Lakh Litres per Day.

*[English]***Growth of Animal Husbandry Sector**

3256. SHRI B. V. NAYIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Animal Husbandry sector is facing challenges such as delivery of services, shortage of feed and fodder and frequent occurrence of deadly diseases in animals; and

(b) if so, the present growth rate of the sector and the schemes prepared and implemented by the Government to achieve the desired growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing various Schemes to supplement the efforts of State/UTs for the development of animal husbandry sector including delivery of services, development of feed and fodder and animal health. For delivery of Artificial Insemination (AI) services at the farmer's doorstep, 5642 Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) has been established in the country under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

As per Vision-2050 document prepared by Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi, Indian Council of Agriculture Research, there is an estimated deficit of 35.6% green fodder (supply of 526 MT against demand of 817 MT) and 11.0% of dry forage (supply of 453 MT against demand of 509 MT). For development of feed and fodder and improving availability of quality feed and fodder, the Government is implementing a scheme "National Livestock Mission" with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development since 2014-15.

To supplement the efforts of the States/UTs, the Government of India is implementing, "Livestock Health and Disease Control" Scheme for prevention, control and containment of various animal diseases. National Animal Disease Control Programmes have resulted in considerable reduction in incidences of major diseases in livestock. The incidence of FMD has reduced from 238 outbreaks during 2014 to 146 outbreak during 2017; incidence of PPR, CSF, and Anthrax has also reduced from 82, 69 and 55 outbreaks during 2014 to 62, 33 and 39 outbreak during 2017 respectively.

Green Box Subsidy to Farmers

3257. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Green Box subsidies or non-trade distorting subsidies which is otherwise known as permitted subsidies to farmers have come down to US\$ 18.3 billion in 2015-16 from US\$ 20.8 billion in 2014-15 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether in spite of having huge elbow room in the Green Box, the Government is not making necessary changes to benefit farmers such as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of subsidies;

(c) whether the Government has given any thought in this regard; 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) Green Box

subsidies notified by India to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for the recent five year from 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given below.

Year	Green box support (US million \$)
2012-13	18,741.10
2013-14	18,361.80
2014-15	20,830.06
2015-16	18,370.87
2016-17	19,084.41

Source: Deptt. of Commerce

The trend in Green Box subsidies given by India has been consistent over the last five years. The quantum of Green Box subsidies notified to the WTO for the year 2015-16 (*i.e.* US\$ 18370.87 million) was slightly less than that was notified in previous year 2014-15 (US\$ 20830.06 million). However, the subsidies notified for 2016-17 has increased to US\$ 19084.41 million from US\$ 18370.87 million in 2015-16.

(b) to (d) Government of India has been consistently working for efficient delivery of subsidies to the farmers which are also compliant with the WTO Rules in this regard. Besides the Green Box subsidies, Government has also been providing subsidies under Article 6.2 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, which permits grant of investment and inputs subsidies to low income and resource poor producers in developing country. Further, product and non-product specific subsidies, within prescribed limits of the WTO Rules, are also given.

Government has identified 16 schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and FW for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The list of 16 Schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Schemes for DBT

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme
1.	Agri Clinics and Agri Business Centres (ACABC)
2.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
3.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme
4.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
5.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
6.	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
7.	Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)
8.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation (ISAC)
9.	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers
10.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)-RAFTAAR
11.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
12.	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)
13.	Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)-Farmers
14.	Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)-Extension Functionaries
15.	Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)-Central Sector
16.	Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)-Centrally Sponsored

Quality of Generic Medicines

3258. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Generic medicines are very helpful for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, as it reduce out of pocket expenses in healthcare and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure the quality of medicines made under the Generic names and its availability at affordable prices to common people;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a strong regulatory structure to both certify and monitor drug testing and enforce the compliance with GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that there is also a need to bring a legal framework to ensure quality in generic drug testing;

(f) if so, whether the Government is taking any measures in this regard; and

(g) 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) Yes, Madam. Generally generic medicines are less expensive. Medicines, surgicals and consumables under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) are providing 50-90% savings to all. The details are as under:

No. of products	Savings
36 Products	90-99% savings
130 Products	80-90% savings
73 Products	70-80% savings
80 Products	60-70% savings
383 Products	50-60% savings

(b) and (c) In order to make quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all through specific outlets, 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) was launched by Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India in the year 2008. As on 31.07.2018, 3894 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 34 States/UTs of the country. Government endeavors to cover all States, UTs, Districts, Tehsils, Blocks and Gram Panchayats of the country. In order to ensure good quality of medicines under PMBJP, medicines, surgicals and consumables are procured from more than 150 private drug manufacturers (WHO-GMP Compliant) and surgical suppliers, quite a few of which are procured from Central Pharma PSUs. Apart from procurement, each batch of drugs is tested at laboratories accredited by 'National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories' (NABL). Only after passing the quality tests, the medicines are dispatched to PMBJP Kendras.

Further, drug manufactured in the country, irrespective of whether branded or generic, are required to comply

with the same standards as prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder for their quality. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have taken various regulatory measures to ensure the quality of generic medicines in the country. Details are as under:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 to provide stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The States/UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. So far, 22 States have already set up designated Special Courts.
3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
4. The inspectorate staffs have been instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
5. The number of sanctioned posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has been increased from 111 in 2008 to 510 in 2018.
6. The testing capacities of Central Drugs Testing Laboratories under CDSCO are being constantly strengthened to expedite testing of drug samples in the country.
7. On 3.4.2017, in order to ensure efficacy of drugs, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended providing that applicant shall submit the result of bioequivalence study along with the application for grant of manufacturing licence of oral dosage form of drugs falling

under the Category II and Category IV of the Biopharmaceutical Classification System.

8. On 27.10.2017, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 1337 (E) making it mandatory that before the grant of manufacturing license, the manufacturing establishment is to be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government. The licensed manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach.
9. On 10.04.2018, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 360 (E), making it mandatory for all drugs, that the applicants shall submit evidence of stability, safety of excipients etc. to the State Licensing Authority before grant of product manufacturing license by the Authority.

(d) to (g) Manufacturing, Sale and Distribution of Drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. License for manufacturing, sale and distribution of Drugs are granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by respective State Governments. As per the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940, Drugs Inspectors are authorized to take samples of any drug for test/analysis. Accordingly, States and Central Drugs Inspectors draw the sample from market/supply chains and get it tested in the Government Drugs Testing Laboratories. If the samples declared Not of Standard Quality/ Spurious drugs, action are initiated as per the provisions of said Act and Rules. Licensees are required to comply with all the condition of license and follow the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as prescribed under said Rules to ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are safe and of standard quality.

[Translation]

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

3259. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme has been implemented in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds released to Madhya Pradesh under the said programme during each of the last three years; and

(d) the status of progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 50 projects have been sanctioned for the State of Madhya Pradesh for construction of 13,635 houses involving Central Assistance of Rs. 160.31 crore.

(c) Of the Central Assistance involved in these projects, Rs. 194.52 crore were released upto Financial Year 2014-15. Excess release of Central Assistance was due to curtailment of houses/cancellation of project (s) by State at a later stage. No Central Grant under IHSDP was released to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years.

(d) As reported by the State Government, construction of 12,188 houses has been completed and 10,524 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

Upgradation of Flats

3260. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upgradation work *e.g.* tile fitting, POP, changing of old doors/windows etc. are not being done in the flats allotted under type III and type IV quarters

to the Government employees in Laxmibai Nagar, DIZ area, D-Sector, BKS Marg, etc. alongwith the other Government colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Upgradation works in Type III and Type IV quarters of DIZ area, D-Sector, BKS Marg etc. alongwith the other Government Colonies are being done in phased manner as per provisions of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs O.M. No. 18/25/2015-W-I/DG dated 08.03.2018. In terms of provisions of the said O.M., the General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) Flats above 60 years of age shall not be included in the new upgradation scheme. Minimum maintenance shall be allowed to keep them functional. As such upgradation works are not being carried out in quarters of Laxmibai Nagar, being more than 60 years of age.

[English]

Sugar Production

3261. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that India's sugar production is estimated to rise by 10 per cent to touch a new record of 35.5 million tonne in the next marketing year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said production is about 2.8-3.3 million tonne higher than the current 2017-18 marketing year's production of around 32.25 million tonne;

(d) whether it is also true that according to ISMA, sugar output could go up because of higher availability of sugarcane due to likely increase in acreage and yields from the cane variety Co/0238; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Presently, estimates of

sugar production for ensuing sugar season 2018-19 are not available with the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) As per information received from Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), the sugar production during next sugar season could go up due to higher availability of cane on account of cane plantation and yield from the cane variety Co/0238. However, as indicated above, Govt. has not made any estimates of sugar production for the next year.

Road Connectivity Along Border Areas

3262. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to connect the areas along the Indo-Bangladesh border with roads and national highways in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/released for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has undertaken seven road projects in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura connecting Bangladesh Border with different parts of these States. Similarly, Border Road Organisation has undertaken 14 road projects in the State of Mizoram connecting Bangladesh Border with different parts of the State.

Revival of PSUs/Industrial Units

3263. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) on 29.10.2015 to be followed and implemented by the Administrative Ministries /Departments for revival/ restructuring or closure of CPSEs under their Administrative control.

Further, as the CPSEs function under the Administrative control of concerned Ministries/ Departments, all matters relating to revival/rejuvenation of closed CPSEs/ units of CPSEs are dealt by the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department on a case-to-case basis.

(c) The interest of the employees is kept in view by the Administrative Ministry/Department while formulating revival/restructuring/closure plans which include provision of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) as per extant DPE's guidelines.

The revised guidelines for time bound closure of sick/ loss making CPSEs issued by DPE on 14.6.2018, *inter alia*, provide for payment of VRS/VSS at 2007 notional pay scale to employees of CPSEs under closure irrespective of the existing pay scales of the company.

The Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) Scheme of the Government provides opportunity of self/ wage employment to the employees or their dependents separated under VRS/ VSS due to closure/restructuring of the CPSEs. The Scheme aims at providing short duration skill/entrepreneurship development training programmes to equip the beneficiaries for self/wage employment.

CIPET Centres

3264. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

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

(a) the details of the number of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Institute (CIPET) operational across the country, State/UT-wise including West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government has approved setting up of some new centres including an Advanced Polymer Design and Development Research Laboratory of CIPET within the country during the last two or three years;

(c) if so, the details and present status thereof, State/UT-wise along with the purpose of setting up such centres/laboratory;

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized in this regard so far, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government is facing any difficulty in any of the State for timely completion of the said projects, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action 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 INDERTJIT SINGH): (a) At present, 32 centres of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) are functioning across the country. The State-wise/UT-wise details of these centres including West Bengal are given below:

1. Vijayawada-Andhra Pradesh
2. Guwahati-Assam
3. Plastic Waste Management Centre (PWMC), Guwahati-Assam
4. Hajipur-Bihar
5. Raipur-Chhattisgarh
6. Ahmedabad-Gujarat
7. Valsad-Gujarat
8. Murthal-Haryana
9. Baddi-Himachal Pradesh
10. Ranchi-Jharkhand
11. Bengaluru-Karnataka
12. Mysuru-Karnataka
13. Kochi-Kerala
14. Bhopal-Madhya Pradesh

15. Gwalior-Madhya Pradesh
16. Aurangabad-Maharashtra
17. Chandrapur-Maharashtra
18. Imphal-Manipur
19. Bhubaneswar (Campus-I)-Odisha
20. Bhubaneswar (Campus-II)-Odisha
21. Laboratory for Advanced Research in Polymeric Materials (LARPM) Bhubaneswar-Odisha
22. Balasore-Odisha
23. Amritsar-Punjab
24. Jaipur-Rajasthan
25. Chennai-Tamil Nadu
26. Advanced Research School for Technology and Product Simulation (ARSTPS) Chennai-Tamil Nadu
27. Madurai-Tamil Nadu
28. Hyderabad-Telangana
29. Agartala-Tripura
30. Lucknow-Uttar Pradesh
31. Dehradun-Uttarakhand
32. Haldia-West Bengal

(b) Yes, Madam. Government of India has approved 16 new centres across the country in 2015 and 2016 including an "Advanced Polymer Design and Development Research Laboratory" (APDDRL), a Research and Development (R&D) centre of CIPET at Bengaluru.

(c) Out of 16 new approved centres, CIPET Centres at Agartala, Baddi, Bengaluru, Chandrapur, Dehradun, Gwalior, Ranchi, Vijayawada, Raipur and Valsad have started functioning. Activities have been initiated for CIPET Centres at Jaipur, Varanasi, Srinagar, Medak, Mumbai and in Bihar. The main objective of establishment of new CIPET Centres is to provide skill development training through long-term and short-term courses, to provide technology support services in form of tool room, processing, testing,

quality control and inspection services for plastics and allied industries. The objective of the Advanced Polymer Design & Development Research Laboratory (APDDRL) at Bengaluru is to carry out research and development activities in the areas of Polymer Testing and Evaluation, Product Evaluation and Commercialization and Product Design Development along with imparting education to Post Graduate and Doctoral students.

(d) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for new centres are enclosed as

Statement.

(e) Timely completion of establishment of CIPET centres primarily depends on the response of the State Government and availability of adequate funds. The difficulties relating to allotment of suitable land/building and release of State's share of funds has been taken up by this Department with respective State Governments and the issue regarding availability of adequate funds in respect of Central share has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance.

Statement

Details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for new centres

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Years	Gol Share approved	Funds received and utilised			Funds received
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto June 2018)
1.	Advanced Polymer Design and Development Research Laboratory (APDDRL), Bengaluru	43.50	-	-	10.19	8.00
2.	Agartala (Tripura)	20.05	-	-	7.08	-
3.	Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)	20.05	6.17	7.00	1.04	3.00
4.	Bihar	20.05	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	25.66	-	-	5.10	7.00
6.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	25.66	-	-	1.25	-
7.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	20.05	6.17	-	1.04	1.00
8.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	25.66	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu/Kashmir	25.66	-	-	-	-
10.	Medak (Telangana)	29.16	-	-	-	-
11.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	20.05	-	-	-	-
12.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	25.00	-	14.77	1.22	1.00
13.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	25.66	-	-	3.95	7.00
14.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	20.05	6.17	7.00	1.04	2.00
15.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	20.05	-	-	-	-
Total		366.31	18.51	28.77	31.91	29.00

[Translation]

Condition of Cooperative Milk Federations

3265. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government to ameliorate the conditions of Cooperative Milk Federations;

(b) whether the Government proposes to keep the interest on loan borrowed by the dairy farmers at par with the interest paid by agriculture farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide loan on interest subvention on purchase of livestock since dairy farming is a supplementary occupation to agriculture; and

(e) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KARISHNA RAJ): (a) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India has been implementing following dairy development schemes to ameliorate the conditions of Cooperative Milk Federations in the country. Details are given in the enclosed Statements below:

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Statement
1	National Programme for Dairy Development	I
2	National Dairy Plan (Phase-I)	II
3	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	III
4	Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund	IV

(b) and (c) The Department is implementing DEDES in which Back Ended Capital Subsidy is given to farmer instead of interest subvention to reduce the

burden on loan borrowed by dairy farmers. Under the scheme, back ended capital subsidy of 25% for general category beneficiaries (33.33% for SC/ST beneficiaries) is provided for components namely setting up of small cattle rearing unit, bulk milk cooler, testing equipment, transport facilities, indigenous product making facilities, cold storage, vermi compost unit and setting up private veterinary clinic. There is a budgetary provision of Rs. 323 crore during 2018-19. Details of scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) In the budget announcement 2018-19, the facility of Kisan Credit Cards was extended to animal husbandry farmers, to help them meet their working capital needs of small and marginal farmers. Thus the animal husbandry and fisheries farmers would get the same benefit of interest subvention for their working capital requirement which is available to farmers. Interest subvention on loan of purchase of livestock has not been approved.

Statement-I

Details of National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) was launched in February, 2014 with the objective of to create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk.

Under the Programme, 83 projects in 28 States have been approved with the total outlay of Rs. 848.48 crore (Central Assistance Rs. 650.85 crore) against which Rs. 348.34 crore has been released and an amount of Rs. 168.89 crore has been utilized upto 30.6.2018.

This Department has approved establishment/modification of 20.36 LLPD capacity dairy plant, installation of 15.73 LLPD capacity chilling plant and creation of 8206 Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) till 30.06.2018.

Statement-II

Details of National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I)

A Central Sector Scheme of Government of India, is a scientifically planned multi-State initiative being implemented by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) with the

network of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) for the period 2011-12 to 2018-19 with the following objectives:

- (i) Increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- (ii) Provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector.

A multi-pronged series of interventions are being undertaken under NDP I to meet the twin objectives of NDP I. The key interventions being implemented under NDP I are provided below:

- (a) Progeny Testing Programme
- (b) Pedigree Selection Programme
- (c) Strengthening of Semen Stations
- (d) Pilot Doorstep AI Delivery Services
- (e) Ration Balancing Programme
- (f) Fodder Development Programme
- (g) Village Based Milk Procurement System
- (h) Project Management and Learning

Statement-III

Details of Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

The scheme has been launched in September, 2010 and implemented through NABARD. The scheme aims at setting up of small dairy units, heifer rearing, bringing structural change in unorganised sector, upgradation of traditional technology to handle milk on commercial scale. Some of the major components of the scheme are setting up of small dairy units, heifer rearing, Cold Storage Facilities, Equipment for manufacture of indigenous milk products, Purchase of milking equipment and dairy marketing outlets.

Pattern of Assistance

- I. Back ended capital subsidy @ 25% of the project cost for general category and @ 33.33 % for SC/ST farmers. The component-wise subsidy ceiling will be

subject to indicative cost arrived at by NABARD from time to time.

- II. Entrepreneur contribution (Margin) for loans beyond Rs. 1 lakh*-10% of project cost (Minimum)
- III. Bank Loan-Balance portion

Components of the Scheme:

Sl. No.	Component
(i)	Setting up of milch cattle (2-10 animals)
(ii)	Heifer rearing dairy units (upto 20 animals)
(iii)	Vermi compost unit
(iv)	Purchase of milking machines /milk-o-testers/ bulk milk cooling units (upto 5KL)
(v)	Equipment for manufacture of indigenous milk products
(vi)	Dairy product transportation
(vii)	Cold storage facilities
(viii)	Establishment of private veterinary clinics
(ix)	Dairy marketing outlet / Dairy parlour

Statement-IV

Details of Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

- I. The scheme has been launched in December 2017 with total scheme outlay of Rs. 10881 crore. The scheme aims at helping the producer owned and controlled institutions to increase their share of milk, thereby providing greater opportunities of ownership, management and market access to rural milk producers in the organised milk market. The scheme envisages investment of Rs. 8004 crore as interest bearing loan, Rs. 2004 crore as milk cooperative contribution, Rs. 12 crore as contribution by National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and Rs. 864 crore as interest subvention by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India. The scheme envisages to make an investment of 27.83% of the total investment of Rs. 10881 crore towards creation of capacity of value added products.

The scheme is implemented through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

Major components:

- I. Modernization and creation of new milk processing facilities
- II. Manufacturing facilities for Value added Products
- III. Milk Chilling infrastructure
- IV. Setting up electronic milk testing equipment at village level
- V. Project Management and Learning
- VI. Any other activity related to the dairy sector targeted to contribute to the objectives of DIDF and decided by Government of India in consultation with the stakeholders.

Important points regarding DIDF:

- I. Year of implementation: 2017-18 to 2019-20 with the proposed outlay of Rs. 10881 crore.
- II. Consists of Rs. 8004 crore as interest bearing loan, Rs. 2001 crore as contribution from Milk Cooperatives, Rs. 864 crore as interest subvention through budgetary support from DADF
- III. NDDB and NCDC will contribute Rs. 12 crore for Project Management and Learning Support.

Salient Features of the DIDF Scheme:

- I. 95 Lakh milk producers will be benefited by covering 50,000 villages.
- II. Establishment of 28000 Bulk Milk Coolers with 140 Lakh Liters per Day as additional milk chilling capacity.
- III. Providing 28000 Milk Testing Equipments to check adulteration in milk.
- IV. Creation of additional 210 Metric Ton per Day Milk Drying capacity.
- V. Modernization, expansion and creation of Milk

Processing capacity of 126 Lakh Litres per Day.

[English]

National Urban Livelihood Mission

3266. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in the country, State-wise especially in the Hathras region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any measures have been taken to ensure defined benefits to the urban poor thereunder and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under NULM during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, especially in the said region of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) This Ministry is implementing "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission is implemented in the statutory towns. In Uttar Pradesh the Mission is being implemented in 130 ULBs, including Hathras district. Statement-I showing State/UT-wise details of physical progress under various components of DAY-NULM during 2014-15 to 2018-19, till July, 2018 is enclosed.

(b) For implementing the Mission there is a provision for setting up of State Mission Management Unit at the State level and City Mission Management Unit at the City level. The detailed operational guidelines have also been issued to ensure the benefits under the Mission are provided to eligible persons. The implementation of the Mission is regularly monitored by the Ministry through meetings, video conferences, field visits and correspondences.

(c) Statement-II showing details of beneficiaries under DAY-NULM during last three years and current year, till July, 2018, in the States/UTs and Hathras District, Uttar Pradesh is enclosed.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of physical progress under various component of DAY-NULM during 2014-15 to 2018-19, till July, 2018

Sl. No.	Names of the States/UTs	Institution Development (SM&ID)		Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)		Self-Employment Programme (SEP)		Shelters for Urban Homeless		No. of cities completed survey under Support to Urban Street Vendors
		No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of SHGs for given Revolving Fund (RF)	No. of beneficiaries trained	Placement of Skill trained beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG- Bank Linkage programme	No. of Shelters Sanctioned	No. of Shelters Operational	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19239	22069	130147	69584	43450	189454	90	52	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	591	11	3559	113	20	0	0	0	30
3.	Assam	4750	5869	14613	1702	429	472	0	0	25
4.	Bihar	12781	7653	36352	1837	3999	453	119	42	142
5.	Chhattisgarh	23075	14147	53232	18061	19990	4063	51	12	44
6.	Goa	176	351	4276	705	28	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	11995	8399	35986	14577	5614	1458	59	8	145
8.	Haryana	1484	420	8701	1175	1385	226	1	1	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	1286	3961	413	1001	182	10	2	33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1576	1112	10704	327	4266	532	5	0	22
11.	Jharkhand	7453	3913	92985	24589	3212	361	58	27	28
12.	Karnataka	8058	6963	55234	5062	14208	5175	42	27	265
13.	Kerala	7912	27110	7229	3168	1614	11893	21	13	93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20253	9574	158000	54630	55391	5464	133	129	110
15.	Maharashtra	28828	16612	86454	21722	20474	5404	80	30	24
16.	Manipur	2324	1210	1345	22	22	192	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Meghalaya	235	52	1096	428	57	0	3	0	3
18.	Mizoram	2143	1538	11403	239	972	237	59	50	8
19.	Nagaland	1334	286	11605	4647	1188	42	2	0	3
20.	Odisha	22007	8238	27811	3243	13230	3002	45	26	101
21.	Punjab	4564	1169	10734	1746	2954	53	26	17	162
22.	Rajasthan	12002	6017	17692	681	7696	371	222	153	188
23.	Sikkim	46	0	2407	0	25	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	41929	17992	109436	60639	54402	70302	184	120	664
25.	Telangana	14431	14279	34013	20160	6912	94338	47	26	66
26.	Tripura	1338	662	1066	6	349	12242	10	0	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27454	9873	155164	72241	35089	1666	122	48	28
28.	Uttarakhand	1004	295	10172	1831	3545	6	12	9	19
29.	West Bengal	25863	25847	96804	18185	4573	6197	43	8	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	291	128	6781	2688	150	12	0	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	1013	0	0	0	216	201	0
35.	Puducherry	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	306835	213075	1199975	404421	306245	413797	1660	1001	2245

Statement-II**Beneficiaries of DAY-NULM during 2015-16 to 2018-19 (up to July, 2018)**

Sl. No.	Parameters	All India				Hathras District, Uttar Pradesh				Total	
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19		
1.	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	58,186	84,308	97,388	19,181	2,59,063	67	39	35	14	155
2.	Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund	36,125	71,818	74,610	11,845	194,398	-	24	58	-	82
3.	Number of candidates skill trained	2,54,073	4,01,654	2,64,512	97,699	10,17,938	-	400	-	-	400
4.	Number of trained candidates placed	33,664	1,51,901	1,15,416	40,325	3,41,306	-	254	-	-	254
5.	Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and group micro-enterprises (SEP-I&G)	59,024	84,428	1,16,700	10,644	2,70,796	49	72	68	3	192
6.	Number of loans given to SHGs under SHG- Bank Linkage Programme	61,324	1,70,610	1,36,157	10,162	3,78,253	-	-	15	-	15
7.	Shelters for Urban Homeless (Functional) (Cumulative)				1001	1001					-
8.	Number of cities which completed survey of urban street vendors (Cumulative)				2,245	2,245					-

Accountability in CPWD

3267. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) lacks accountability and transparency in its work;

(b) if not, whether all details of works undertaken by them is made available in their website and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CPWD generally fails to complete projects on the scheduled time and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the CPWD intends to put in public domain the details of persons who have bagged contracts of maintenance, works assigned and amount sanctioned to each one in each division;

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

(f) whether the Government is likely to involve private participation in CPWD projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of CPWD?

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

(b) Details of works undertaken by Central Public Works Department (CPWD) are available under "citizen corner" in CPWD website www.cpwd.gov.in.

(c) CPWD generally completes projects within the scheduled time. However, sometimes delays occur due to various reasons beyond the control of CPWD such

as delay in allotment of funds by the client departments, change of scope of works by the client departments, local disturbances etc.

(d) and (e) Details of contracts of maintenance are also available under "citizen corner" of the CPWD website.

(f) Some CPWD projects have been taken up through the involvement of private participation as per the following details:

(i) Redevelopment of four General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies viz. Mohammadpur, Thyagraj Nagar, Srinivaspuri and Kasturba Nagar through alternate funding mode.

(ii) Energy Service Company (ESCO) and Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) modes have been adopted for energy efficiency and renewable energy generation respectively.

(g) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to improve the functioning of CPWD which include:

(i) Outsourcing of maintenance works

(ii) Use of Electronic Measurement Book (e-MB)

(iii) CPWD e-sewa for maintenance complaints

(iv) e-tendering system

(v) Introduction of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for e-payment.

Probationary period for IPS officers

3268. SHRI K. R. P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to reduce the probation period of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers from two years to one year and also to count the probationary time as experience and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the probation period is counted on calendar year basis and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for training of probationary IPS officers during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to reduce the period of probation from two years to one year. Further, the length of probation is counted as part of service.

(b) The period of probation is counted from the date of joining the service.

(c) IPS Probationers are imparted training in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad. However, funds are not allocated to SVP NPA exclusively for the training of IPS Probationers. Funds allocated to SVP NPA are utilized for conducting Basic Training Course for IPS Probationers, various In-Service courses, Mid Career Training Programme for IPS officers, Induction training Course of IPS, Special Tactics Courses, major and minor works, salary of Staff and faculty etc.

Visa Rules for Foreigners Marrying Indians

3269. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is set to introduce amendments to visa rules for foreign nationals who marry Indians abroad, making it easier for their spouses to get visa for a longer period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has directed the concerned departments to amend the visa rules and streamline the process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per the existing provisions, foreign nationals married to Indian nationals are eligible for grant of entry visa for a period of 5 years with multiple entry facility. Liberalization, simplification and rationalization of the Indian visa regime is a continuous process.

Agricultural relationship with Russia

3270. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enlarge the long term agricultural relationship with Russia and discuss various issues on potential areas of collaboration and trade in the allied field of agriculture during the celebration of 70 years of agricultural relationship event organised recently in the capital as "India-Russia Agricultural Business Summit"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas listed for collaboration and trade in agricultural business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes. The Indo-Russia Agricultural Business Summit was held in February, 2018 at New Delhi. Discussions were held to enhance bilateral cooperation with focus in the fields of agriculture machinery; sanitary and phytosanitary measures (both plants and animals); agriculture education and biotechnology; fishery and sea products (including feeding, care and processing); and confectioner's/baker's, dry fruits and coconut products.

Scooters India Limited

3271. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to end its 95 per cent share holding in Scooters India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Scooters India Limited is a leading manufacturing unit in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified strategic participation and decided the terms and conditions in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for revamping

Scooters India Limited, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog has identified certain CPSEs, including Scooters India Limited (SIL) for strategic disinvestment, which are not considered as 'High Priority' for the Government, where private sector can bring in value through fresh investment, technical upgradation and better management. The recommendations of NITI Aayog were considered and endorsed by the Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD). The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), thereafter accorded "in-principle" approval in the meeting held on 27.10.2016 for disinvestment of entire Government of India shareholding of 93.74% in Scooters India Ltd. to a strategic buyer to be identified through 2 stage auction process.

(c) No Madam. There are other bigger players in the same segment in the country. SIL has a domestic market share of 0.44% in the three wheeler segment in the year 2017-18, as per SIAM data.

(d) No Madam. The process of disinvestment is underway as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM).

(e) In view of reply to (d) above, not applicable.

(f) Scooters India Limited (SIL) was declared sick in 2010 and came under the purview of BIFR. As per the proposal for Revival of Scooters India Limited (SIL), approved by the CCEA on 31.01.2013, the following assistance has been envisaged/provided to SIL:

- (i) Infusion of fund of Rs. 70.38 crore as equity by Gol for capital expenditure.
- (ii) Rs. 20 crore as interest free plan loan by Gol for working capital.
- (iii) Conversion of Plan & Non Plan Loan of Rs. 85.21 crore, outstanding as on 31st March 2012, into equity.
- (iv) Waiver interest accrued and due of Rs. 26.37 crore as on 31st March, 2012.

CCEA on 23.05.2018 had also approved assistance to SIL as under:

- (i) Reduction of equity of Rs. 85.21 crore in the share capital of SIL held by Government of India against accumulated losses (effective as on 31.03.2013).
- (ii) Freezing the interest on the Non-Plan loan of Rs. 1.89 crore released to SIL during 2012-13 from the date of its release to the company and
- (iii) Conversion of the outstanding principal amount of Rs. 1.89 crore into equity.

Affordable Medicine to All

3272. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been implementing a policy to achieve the objective of providing affordable medicine to all;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any financial assistance is presently being given to the State Governments and private institutions for the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Pharmaceutical Policy announced by the Government from time to time envisages making available quality medicines at reasonable prices to the masses.

(c) No financial assistance is being given to the State Governments and private institutions by the Department at present. However, the Department is operating a Scheme namely Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS) in Public Private Partnership mode through one time grant-in-aid to be released for creation of identified infrastructure and common facilities to Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) set up for the purpose. This would help the manufacturers to reduce their cost of production which would result in making available quality medicines at reasonable prices to the masses. Another Scheme namely Pharmaceuticals Promotion and Development Scheme (PPDS) is also being operated to provide grant-in-aid to

Associations/Institutes etc. for promotion, development and export promotion in Pharmaceutical Sector.

Gun licence

3273. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the existing procedure for issuing gun licence and to renew the gun licence by providing unique identification number;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons and advantages of the proposed changes; and

(d) the time by which the new procedure is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Arms Rules, 2016 notified on 15.07.2016 have the provision of generating Unique Identification Number (UIN) for every licence being issued or renewed. The system generates a UIN for every licence and any licence without a UIN is considered invalid.

(c) and (d) A need was felt to evolve a mechanism to have a check on spread of illegal arms and strengthen the policy of the Government of non proliferation of firearms in the country. This issue was addressed by having a provision in the Arms Rules, 2016 of generating UIN for every licence being issued or renewed. Any licence without a UIN is considered invalid and weapon endorsed on it as illegal. The new Arms Rules, 2016 are in effect since 15.07.2016.

Standards of BIS

3274. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of standards formulated by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the average time taken to formulate these standards;

(b) whether the BIS is facing inordinate delays in formulating standards even in areas affecting the

health and safety of consumers and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether under the Laboratories Modernisation Programme of 2005, the BIS has been able to equip itself with modern infrastructure for testing samples; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As on date more than 19000 BIS standards are in operation. During the year 2017-18, 742 standards have been formulated by Bureau of Indian Standards. Time taken to formulate standards are categorized as Priority I (time frame 12 months), Priority II (time frame 24 months) and Normal (time frame 28 months). About 97.95% standards have been formulated within time frame in Priority I category, 100% standards have been formulated within time frame in Priority II and 86.18% standards have been formulated within time frame in Normal category.

(b) BIS has taken all the important standards in the area of health and safety of customers under Priority I and time frame for formulating the standard is 12 months.

(c) and (d) Yes. BIS under the Laboratories Modernisation Programme of 2005 has procured 182 equipment's which relate to various fields of testing such as Packaged Drinking Water, Cement, CFL testing, GLS, Plastic Pipes, Cables, Aluminum Conductors, MS Tubes, Steel Products, Float Valve, Taps, Gas Stoves, Wire Ropes, Wood Products, etc.

[Translation]

Metro Rail Development Projects

3275. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned the fourth phase of metro rail development projects in Delhi;

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

(c) whether metro rail projects have also been sanctioned for other major cities facing heavy traffic jams;

(d) if so, the names of such cities where metro rail projects have been sanctioned along with the cost of such projects;

(e) whether metro rail project has also been sanctioned in Patna, the capital of Bihar and if so, the likely cost thereof;

(f) whether the Government has released any funds for Patna Metro Rail Project; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Phase-IV Project has not as yet been sanctioned by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) The details of metro rail projects which have been sanctioned for major cities in the country along with their completion cost are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Government of India has not sanctioned metro rail project in Patna.

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of (e) above.

Statement

Details of Metro Rail Projects sanctioned for major cities in the country along with their completion cost

Sl. No.	Metro Rail Project	Approximate Length (in kms)	Completion Cost (Rs cr.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi Metro Phase-I	65	10,891.00
2.	Delhi Metro-Phase-II including additional corridors and NCR extensions	125	21,143.46
3.	Delhi Airport Express line	23	4,477.49

1	2	3	4
4.	Delhi Metro-Phase III including additional corridors and NCR Extensions	150	46783.91
5.	Bangalore Phase-I	42	13,845.01
6.	Bangalore Phase-II	72	26,405.01
7.	Mumbai Metro Line-3	34	23,136.00
8.	Mumbai Line-I*	11	2,356.00
9.	Lucknow	23	6,928.00
10.	Chennai Phase I	45	14,600.00
11.	Chennai Metro Phase I extension	9	3,770.00
12.	Nagpur Metro	38	8,680.00
13.	Pune Metro	31	11,420.00
14.	Pune Metro Line-3 (Public Private Partnership Mode)	23	6,124.00
15.	Kochi-Phase I	25	5181.79
16.	Ahmedabad Metro	36	10,773.00
17.	Noida-Greater Noida	29	5,503.00
18.	Hyderabad (Public Private Partnership Mode)	72	12,674.00
19.	Jaipur Metro Rail Project (State initiative)	12	3,149.00
20.	Kolkata Metro East West Corridor (under Ministry of Railways)	15	4874.58
21.	Rapid Metro, Gurugram Phase-I (Private Initiative)	5	1,239.00
22.	Rapid Metro, Gurugram Phase-II (Private Initiative)	6	2396.00

*PPP project of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)

[English]

UID for cows

3276. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Government of India is undertaking identification of in-milk cattle and buffaloes, using 12 digit unique identification number for the purpose of scientific breeding of animals, control of spread of diseases, increasing trade of milk & milk products. This is being implemented under the "Pashu Sanjivni" component of the Scheme National Mission on Bovine Productivity. As on date 12.3 million animals have been identified under the scheme.

(c) and (d) Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH) has already been developed by National Dairy Development Board and being used as National Data Base for uploading data of animals identified using poly urethane tags with 12 digit unique identification number and it is as per the International Committee on Animal Recording. The cost of each polyurethane tags ranges from Rs 8 to 12. Allocation of Rs 148 crore has been made under the component Pashu Sanjivni for identification and issuing Nakul Swastya Patra (Health Cards) to 90 million animals in milk. Component of the scheme is being implemented on 60: 40 Central: State share basis.

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

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission with aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovine population.
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I with the aim of enhancing production of productivity of milch animals and to provide rural milk producers greater access to the organized milk processing centre. The scheme also has focus on development and conservation of 12 indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes.
- (iii) Livestock Health and Disease Control for tackling the issues of livestock health assistance is released under the scheme to the States and UTs.
- (iv) National Livestock Mission having sub mission on Feed and Fodder Development for increasing fodder availability in the country and Livestock Development with the component for providing insurance coverage to bovines along with other livestock species.
- (v) Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely, (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) (b) Central Herd Registration Scheme and (c) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute. These institutes playing crucial role in supply of high genetic merit bulls and semen doses of indigenous breeds.
- (vi) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its research institutes is undertaking genetic improvement and conservation of indigenous breeds

Metro Rail Connectivity

3277. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to connect the metro rail to all the Capital Airports of all the states in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not connecting the Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Bengaluru Airport with Metro Rail Connectivity?

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

(c) Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation has informed that Mumbai metro line-3 has connectivity to domestic and international airports of Mumbai. Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited which is a company implementing Ahmedabad metro rail project has informed that, at present, there is no plan to connect airport due to inadequate traffic projections. Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) has informed that airport connectivity is provided in the plan for Phase-2B of Bangalore metro rail project.

[Translation]

R&D in Food Processing Industry

3278. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether inadequate Research and Development

(R&D) activities are adversely affecting the food processing sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is providing any investment-linked incentives for in-house R&D expenditure incurred by the companies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the indigenously developed technologies which have been utilized gainfully for enhancing production and improving quality of food products during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (e) Considering the necessity of Research and Development activities in the food processing sector, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing a Scheme for Research & Development (R&D) in processed food sector in the country. Under the Scheme, financial assistance as grant-in-aid is given to various Universities, IITs, Central/ State Government Institutions, Government funded Organizations, R&D Laboratories and CSIR recognized R&D units in private sector to promote and undertake demand driven R&D work in the field of processed food sector for product & process development, design and development of equipment, improved storage, shelf-life, packaging etc. Under the Scheme, so far 208 R&D projects have been sanctioned; out of this 151 projects have been completed.

Government Organizations/Institutions/Universities are eligible for 100% grant-in-aid for the cost of equipment, consumables and expenditure related to Junior Research Fellow/Senior Research Fellow/Research Associate, while Private Organizations/Institutions/Universities are eligible for 50% grant-in-aid for the equipment cost in general areas and 70% grant-in-aid in difficult areas for conducting such research activities.

Scheme for Research and Development of MoFPI does not provide for investment-linked incentives for in-house R&D expenditure incurred by the companies.

Some of the indigenous technologies developed by Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) – an Autonomous Organization under Administrative control

of MoFPI and Research projects implemented through Science and Research Board (SERB) under R&D Scheme is placed as Statement.

Statement

Selected Technologies Developed by Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT)

Sl. No.	Technology/products	Transferred to
1.	An integrated equipment useful for de-stalking and de-husking of small onion	Perambalur district Maize and Small Onion Farmer Producer Company Ltd., Perambalur
2.	Instant Idli Dry Mix	Aachi Group of Companies, Chennai
3.	A formulation for preventing spoilage of High Moisture Paddy	Transferred to Farmers of Cauvery Delta Region free of cost
4.	Parboiled Ragi-Rice Production	Manna Foods, Chennai
5.	Technology for rice mill effluent treatment	M/s. Sikal Rice Mill, Nagapattinam, M/s. ASK Rice Mill, Nellore
6.	Mobile Food Processing Unit	Tamilnadu Agri Marketing Department (Issued supply order for fabricating 5 units)
7.	Grains Puffing Unit (Rice and millet)	Regional Rice Research Station (KAU) Pattambi Agricultural University, Raipur Agricultural Research Station, TNAU, Kudimiyamalai
8.	Millet Idly Mix	M/s. Sridhanya Speciality Food Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
9.	Choco Rice Flakes	M/s. Pavizham Rice - Kaladi
10.	Traditional Rice Vermicelli	M/s. SRG Organics, Chennai
11.	Mobile Granule Conveyor	M/s. KS Rice Tech
12.	Pneumatic Grain Pump	M/s. Flora-O-Foods, Jaipur
13.	(i) Process on extruded products (RTE & RTC)	JVS Foods Private Limited, Jaipur
	(ii) Malted Health mix for adolescents and school going children	
	(iii) Puffed foxtail millet and raw foxtail millet	
14.	Idli Batter Technology	M/s. PLA Group, Thanjavur
15.	Braffins Production	M/s. Saga Food Products Pvt Ltd., Chennai
16.	Asoka Sweet Production Technology	M/s. Thiruvaiyaru Sweets & Savouries
17.	NAIP Kure	M/s. Saga Food Products Pvt Ltd., Chennai M/s. Shanmugam Traders, Tuticorin
18.	Idli Dry Mix – (Chemical Method)	Mr. Hariraj, SSR Products Kumbakonam Mr. Wilson Thanjavur Ms. N. Manjula, Madurai Shri Sayed Ali, Keeranur

Selected Technologies Developed in MoFPI assisted Research Projects implemented through Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)

1. Project Title: Development of Strip based detection tests for selected adulterants and contaminants in milk

Sl. No.	Name of the technology	Name of the organization purchased the technology
1.	Strips for the detection of neutralizers, urea, hydrogen peroxide, glucose and maltodextrin in milk	1. Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited, Jaipur
2.	Strips for the detection of neutralizers, urea, hydrogen peroxide, glucose and maltodextrin in milk	2. Mother Dairy, Delhi
3.	Strip for the detection of maltodextrin in milk	3. M. Bhandari Chem Pvt. Ltd. Ahmedabad.
4.	Strip for the detection of maltodextrin in milk	4. Vaishal Patliputra Dugdh Utpadak Sakhari Sangh Ltd. Patna.
5.	Strip for the detection of maltodextrin in milk	5. Havmore Icecream Pvt. Ltd. Ahmedabad

2. Project Title: Developing post-harvest mechanization package for banana central core.

The post-harvest mechanization package equipment viz., banana central core slicer, dicer, fibre removing equipment, surface water removing equipment, juicer/grinder and juice squeezer could significantly save the time, labour and cost involved in minimal processing/ juice extraction of banana central core. Involvement of entrepreneurs/industry under the project:

- (i) M/s Sri Vel Foods, 1/65 North Street, Athichanallur, Srivaikundam (T.K), Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
- (ii) M/s KRL Foods, 2/334-1A, Kongu Gardens, Valayapatti Main Road, Rasipalaya Village, Mohanur, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu
- (iii) M/s Shiny Cottage Industries, 23A, Karupparayan Kovil Street, Langanur, PN Pudur, Coimbatore-641014, Tamil Nadu
- (iv) M/s R.C Food Products 135, Sri Ruby Garden Thindal Post Erode-638012, Tamil Nadu
- (v) M/s Sri Vari Snacks 5th Street, Nehru Nagar East Civil Aerodrome Post, Coimbatore-641014, Tamil Nadu

3. Project Title: Nutritionally enriched innovative convenience foods suitable for industrial production

from underutilized grains

Instant multigrain semolina and Gluten free cookie from millet have been developed. Instant multigrain semolina process released on 20.6.2016 taken by M/s Balagreen Agroproducts, Tamil Nadu.

4. Project Title: Development of Nano-Immuno Rapid Test to detect Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis in Milk samples

Research Outcome: 3 new tests [Dot-ELISA, LAT and Indirect FAT] was developed for detection of MAP antigens/ antibodies in milk and milk products. Modified test protocols of 'indigenous ELISA kit', microscopy and IS900 PCR was also developed to screen whole milk as test samples. Technical Personnel trained: Trainings imparted on isolation, identification and characterization of MAP infection. Commercialization of Technology:-M/s Rehan Herbal Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi has shown interest in commercialization of the indigenous plate ELISA kit for the detection of MAP infection.

5. Project Title: Scale-up of chitosan based coating formulation for preservation of selected Fruits

Commercialization of Technology:- Process for developing chitosan based formulation for shelf life of Alphonso mango, **M/s. Calgon Bioorganics, Secunderabad, India**

Alcohol Production

3279. 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 increasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to reduce the production of alcohol; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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]

Realignment of Cropping Pattern

3280. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to realign cropping patterns of the country with water availability and land productivity; 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) The farmers are encouraged to use available resources like land and water judiciously. The new technologies on cropping pattern are demonstrated at the farmers fields through State Department of Agriculture/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), etc. The cropping pattern is dependent on various factors viz. Agro-climatic condition of the region, availability of resources like land and water, market forces, socio-economic condition of the farmers and change as per the available resources.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, however, supplement the efforts of the States to diversify agricultural/horticultural crops as per the local need through various Schemes viz Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)/National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/Rainfed Area Development (RAD) etc.

Online Permission for Construction of Buildings

3281. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for mandatory online permission for construction of buildings in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Metro cities including Delhi, Mumbai and high rise cities, the construction rate per unit is not reflected at par with the sale rate and even the circle rate in the registration process; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix the selling/ lease price of the properties in the metro cities of 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) Urban Planning and Urban Development are State subjects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016, which contains a Chapter on Streamlining the Building Plan approval in a time bound manner using online tools. MBBL, 2016 is an advisory document and it is upto the State/UT Governments to adopt its provisions. The MBBL, 2016 have been shared with all the States/UTs for adoption.

For issuing construction permits, an Online Building Permission System (OBPS) has been implemented in Delhi and Mumbai, integrating all internal and external agencies for granting 'No Objection Certificates' (NOCs) for construction activities. Ministry has also issued detailed Guidelines on Online Building Permission System (OBPS) to all States/UTs. Under the AMRUT Mission, single window for building plans approvals is one of the reforms to be implemented by AMRUT cities.

(b) and (c) Cost of construction and its sale rate are market driven. However, as 'land' and 'colonisation' are State subjects, it is under the purview of States to fix the circle rate.

Trade Margin of Medical Devices

3282. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to put a cap on the trade margins of medical devices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Government had warned all those who deal with imported medical devices to reduce the prices of medical devices or face the consequences; 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) The Drug (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) provides that 16% of price to retailer shall be allowed as a margin to retailer, while fixing ceiling prices of scheduled formulations and retail prices of new drugs. At present, 23 medical devices have been notified as Drugs under Drugs and Cosmetics Act. These medical devices are regulated under Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). The Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013 contains Drugs including four notified medical devices. The ceiling prices of these Drugs are fixed under para 4, 5 & 6 of DPCO, 2013. Under this order, there is also a provision under which the Government may, in public interest, fix the ceiling prices/retail prices of non-Scheduled formulations. Government changes the policy according to the need of the time and it is an ongoing process.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Dryland Farming

3283. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated by the Government to various States including Madhya Pradesh to promote dryland farming during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total area of land brought under dryland farming in the country during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the incentives given to the farmers for dryland farming during the said period; and

(d) the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the following major programs for the promotion of rainfed/dryland farming in the country.

(i) Rainfed Area Development (RAD) as a component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW).

(ii) Watershed Development Component (WDC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) being implemented by Department of Land Resources (DoLR)

State-wise funds released under these programs for dryland farming and area covered during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV.

(c) and (d) Under RAD, Assistance is provided to farmers for Integrated Farming System (IFS) activities and also for value addition activities like bee keeping, silage making unit, green house structures, resources conservation activities, Vermicompost, post harvest storages etc. In watershed program, assistance is provided to farmers for drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods activities, etc. These programs have helped in increasing production and productivity in rainfed/dryland areas.

Statement-I*State-wise details of funds released for Rainfed Area Development (RAD) in the last 3 years and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
		Release	Release	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.50	18.00	20.00	17.50	8.75
2.	Telangana	12.60	9.60	9.00	10.50	4.20
3.	Bihar	2.50	0.00	1.13	2.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.50	2.40	6.00	6.50	3.25
5.	Gujarat	5.00	5.46	8.00	11.60	4.64
6.	Haryana	1.57	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	6.02	7.00	5.60	7.50	4.50
8.	Karnataka	5.00	4.00	7.50	10.00	5.54
9.	Kerala	1.50	0.00	0.78	1.00	0.00
10.	Madhya Pra.	11.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	25.00	26.63	17.50	25.00	12.50
12.	Odisha	15.27	18.35	13.48	17.00	8.50
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	31.83	33.50	40.00	32.00	16.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11.82	16.43	20.00	20.00	11.95
16.	West Bengal	6.00	10.51	9.92	8.00	4.00
17.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	6.83	7.30	8.00	4.80
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.00	0.50	2.00	1.00
19.	Uttarakhand	7.00	8.00	6.45	8.00	4.80
20.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.69	2.00	0.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	1.20
22.	Manipur	3.50	4.25	1.38	2.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	1.50	1.50	1.95	4.00	2.40
24.	Mizoram	3.00	6.53	9.50	7.00	3.50
25.	Nagaland	6.00	9.00	11.00	9.00	5.40
26.	Sikkim	1.04	3.00	1.00	2.40	1.39
27.	Tripura	3.50	5.20	5.32	6.00	3.60
	Total	196.65	200.19	205.99	226.00	111.92

Statement-II*State-wise physical progress under RAD during the last three years*

(Area in ha)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8000	11600	8594	28194
2.	Telangana	4504	3175	1223	8902
3.	Bihar	890	0	0	890
4.	Chhattisgarh	3067	677	2752	6496
5.	Gujarat	880	2275	422	3577
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	2822	2343	1455	6620
8.	Karnataka	2368	1300	3467	7135
9.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3849	0	0	3849
11.	Maharashtra	6902	6504	6090	19496
12.	Odisha	6409	7851	4969	19229
13.	Rajasthan	1854	0	0	1854
14.	Tamil Nadu	17234	15334	13390	45958
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5444	8197	7657	21208
16.	West Bengal	1604	6548	5442	13594
17.	Himachal Pradesh	2552	1500	2221	6273
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	235	0	86	321
19.	Uttarakhand	2148	2449	1891	6488
20.	Assam	0	0	0	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	776	1196	0	1972
22.	Manipur	850	650	0	1500
23.	Meghalaya	234	387	492	1113
24.	Mizoram	506	2446	2085	5037
25.	Nagaland	1365	2187	2900	6452
26.	Sikkim	507	1407	200	2114
27.	Tripura	1450	2200	1700	5350
	Total	76450	80226	67036	223712

Statement-III

State-wise details of number of projects, sanctioned area of the projects and funds released for the projects WDC-PMKSY in the last 3 years and the current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Projects	Central Share Released			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 31.07.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	86.73	120.96	123.35	77.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	18.00	23.12	9.62	-
3.	Assam	372	45.00	0.00	65.09	-
4.	Bihar	123	5.00	28.26	19.21	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	20.00	34.96	33.45	-
6.	Gujarat	610	100.00	115.04	87.51	-
7.	Haryana	88	6.91	12.82	10.94	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	20.00	35.40	26.83	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.00	25.59	43.66	-
10.	Jharkhand	171	20.00	17.68	0.00	-
11.	Karnataka	571	125.00	145.72	175.69	-
12.	Kerala	83	20.00	16.62	17.83	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	150.00	129.44	134.84	97.45
14.	Maharashtra	1186	250.00	186.95	279.21	-
15.	Manipur	102	9.00	11.29	13.84	-
16.	Meghalaya	96	18.00	11.56	8.95	-
17.	Mizoram	89	8.87	16.06	22.35	-
18.	Nagaland	111	27.00	60.84	32.08	23.10
19.	Odisha	310	67.50	91.99	94.48	-
20.	Punjab	67	7.95	0.00	7.96	-
21.	Rajasthan	1025	200.00	199.35	243.59	76.41
22.	Sikkim	15	6.30	0.00	1.40	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	75.00	62.36	82.75	-
24.	Telangana	330	70.00	0.00	51.14	45.696
25.	Tripura	65	20.89	27.12	16.66	-
26.	Uttarakhand	65	25.68	16.15	9.97	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	75.00	58.38	63.93	-
28.	West Bengal	163	10.00	24.06	15.48	25.87
	Total	8214	1487.83	1471.72	1691.81	346.136

Statement-IV

State-wise details of WHS created/rejuvenated, additional area brought under irrigation and farmers benefitted under WDC-PMKSY during 2014-15 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	WHS created/ Rejuvenated (in Nos.)	Additional area brought under irrigation (Ha)	Farmers benefitted (in Nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	174194	229490.00	188118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	464	560.00	20701
3.	Assam	4638	69667.28	145918
4.	Bihar	3617	17525.00	50040
5.	Chhattisgarh	5934	16221.14	26815
6.	Gujarat	16746	41647.74	37387
7.	Haryana	2654	35587.00	30787
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7783	11205.08	53422
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2601	10087.40	60658
10.	Jharkhand	2758	2437.10	32852
11.	Karnataka	24144	53623.00	137166
12.	Kerala	15357	20734.13	102325
13.	Madhya Pradesh	20769	94487.30	102915
14.	Maharashtra	9088	84370.00	99909
15.	Manipur	8948	2749.96	141391
16.	Meghalaya	2099	3728.66	7485
17.	Mizoram	6950	46708.35	47853
18.	Nagaland	2077	1971.00	7164
19.	Odisha	19349	38101.80	55321
20.	Punjab	236	6559.00	3941
21.	Rajasthan	77439	43346.00	133913
22.	Sikkim	169	32.75	1005
23.	Tamil Nadu	39487	76679.07	210403
24.	Telangana	13886	25377.00	36468
25.	Tripura	1963	5256.79	5656
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17737	81745.00	140105
27.	Uttarakhand	16808	2215.26	51220
28.	West Bengal	8084	5724.41	10079
	Total	506001	1027837.22	1941017

*[English]***Issuance of e-Visa**

3284. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether e-visa has been issued by the Government from the year 2014 onwards;

(b) if so, the total number of e-visas issued along with the names of countries included in the e-visa list; and

(c) the total amount of revenue earned through issue of e-Visa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The e-Visa Scheme has been implemented since 27th November, 2014 and more than 4943000 e-visa applications have been processed till date. Presently, 166 countries are included in the e-visa scheme. List of these countries is attached as Statement.

(c) Government of India has received an amount of Rs. 1695 crores till 13th July, 2018 for providing e-Visa services.

Statement

The names of the countries included in e-Visa Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of country
1.	Andorra
2.	Angola
3.	Anguilla
4.	Antigua and Barbuda
5.	Albania
6.	Austria
7.	Argentina
8.	Armenia
9.	Aruba
10.	Australia
11.	Azerbaijan
12.	Bahamas
13.	Barbados

Sl. No.	Name of country
14.	Belgium
15.	Belize
16.	Bolivia
17.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
18.	Botswana
19.	Brazil
20.	Brunei
21.	Bulgaria
22.	Burundi
23.	Cambodia
24.	Cameron Union Republic
25.	Canada
26.	Cape Verde
27.	Cayman Island
28.	Chile
29.	China
30.	China- SAR Hongkong
31.	China- SAR Macau
32.	Colombia
33.	Comoros
34.	Cook Islands
35.	Costa Rica
36.	Cote d'Ivoire
37.	Croatia
38.	Cuba
39.	Cyprus
40.	Czech Republic
41.	Denmark
42.	Djibouti
43.	Dominica
44.	Dominican Republic
45.	East Timor
46.	Ecuador
47.	El Salvador

Sl. No.	Name of country	Sl. No.	Name of country
48.	Estonia	82.	Luxembourg
49.	Eritrea	83.	Macedonia
50.	Fiji	84.	Madagascar
51.	Finland	85.	Malaysia
52.	France	86.	Malawi
53.	Gabon	87.	Mali
54.	Gambia	88.	Malta
55.	Georgia	89.	Marshall Islands
56.	Germany	90.	Mauritius
57.	Ghana	91.	Mexico
58.	Greece	92.	Micronesia
59.	Grenada	93.	Moldova
60.	Guatemala	94.	Monaco
61.	Guinea	95.	Mongolia
62.	Guyana	96.	Montenegro
63.	Haiti	97.	Montserrat
64.	Honduras	98.	Mozambique
65.	Hungary	99.	Myanmar
66.	Iceland	100.	Namibia
67.	Indonesia	101.	Nauru
68.	Ireland	102.	Netherlands
69.	Israel	103.	New Zealand
70.	Italy	104.	Nicaragua
71.	Jamaica	105.	Niger Republic
72.	Japan	106.	Niue Island
73.	Jordan	107.	Norway
74.	Kenya	108.	Oman
75.	Kiribati	109.	Palau
76.	Laos	110.	Palestine
77.	Latvia	111.	Panama
78.	Lesotho	112.	Papua New Guinea
79.	Liberia	113.	Paraguay
80.	Liechtenstein	114.	Peru
81.	Lithuania	115.	Philippines

Sl. No.	Name of country
116.	Poland
117.	Portugal
118.	Republic of Korea
119.	Romania
120.	Russia
121.	Rwanda
122.	Saint Christopher and Nevis
123.	Saint Lucia
124.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
125.	San Marino
126.	Samoa
127.	Senegal
128.	Serbia
129.	Seychelles
130.	Sierra Leone
131.	Singapore
132.	Slovenia
133.	Slovakia
134.	Solomon Islands
135.	South Africa
136.	Spain
137.	Sri Lanka
138.	Suriname
139.	Swaziland
140.	Switzerland
141.	Sweden
142.	Taiwan
143.	Tanzania
144.	Tajikistan
145.	Thailand
146.	Tonga
147.	Trinidad and Tobago
148.	Turks and Caicos Island

Sl. No.	Name of country
149.	Tuvalu
150.	UAE
151.	Ukraine
152.	United Kingdom (UK)
153.	United States of America (USA)
154.	Uruguay
155.	Uzbekistan
156.	Vanuatu
157.	Vatican City-Holy See
158.	Venezuela
159.	Vietnam
160.	Zambia
161.	Zimbabwe
162.	Uganda
163.	Kazakhstan
164.	Iran
165.	Kyrgyzstan
166.	Qatar

Seeds Procurement

3285. DR. P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to consider the problem of Palakkad farmers and direct NSC, New Delhi to solve the farmers' issues by paying the promised amount of Rs. 2800/quintal for procurement of Jyothi and Uma seeds from Palakkad in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) National Seed Corporation Limited (NSC) procured 11248.87 quintals seed of Uma variety and 5308.50 quintals seed of Jyothi variety of paddy crop during Kharif, 2017 from the farmers

of Palakkad Region @ Rs.2696 per quintal as per their Procurement Price Policy which has already been paid to the farmers.

As per the Procurement Price Policy of NSC, farmers are offered prices for cereals including paddy which is average of highest Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) rates plus incentives in a particular crop season. In case the average of highest APMC rates is less than Minimum Support Price (MSP), the procurement price shall be MSP plus production incentives.

[Translation]

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

3286. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to States:

(a) whether rural level integrated indigenous cattle centres have been established by the Government under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission;

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

(c) the details regarding establishment and programme of Gokul Gram, bull mother farms, gopalan sangh, breeds, field performance recording, pedigree selection programme, disease free high genetic merit distribution centres etc., State-wise;

(d) the number of farmers nurturing elite animals of indigenous breeds and given incentive/funds, so far along with and the details thereof;

(e) the number of farmers given Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards so far by the Government, State-wise; and

(f) the details of the selection process of farmers for awarding Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Funds have been sanctioned under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for setting up of Gokul Grams as Integrated Cattle Development Centres. The details of the Gokul Grams being set up under the scheme is as under:

State	No. and Locations of the Gokul Grams	
	Nos. of Gokul Gram	Location
Andhra Pradesh	1	Chadalwada, Parkassam
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Lohit
Bihar	1	Dumraon Buxar
Chhattisgarh	2	Bemetra and Sarkanda Bilaspur
Gujarat	3	Dharampur, Surat and Banaskantha
Haryana	1	Hissar
Karnataka	1	Kurikuppe Bellary
Maharashtra	3	Palghar, Pohra and Tathtawade
Madhya Pradesh	1	Ratona Sagar
Punjab	1	Bir Dosanji Patiala
Uttar Pradesh	3	Varanasi, Mathura and Shahjahanpur
Uttarakhand	1	Govardhanpura
Telangana	1	Veterinary University Hyderabad
Total	20	

(c) The State-wise details of programmes/activities- Gokul Grams, Bull Mother Farms, Gopalan Sangh in the breeding Tract, Field performance recording, Pedigree selection programme, Distribution of disease free bulls centres etc. sanctioned under Rashtriya Gokul Mission is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Direct cash incentive is not made available to the farmers under the scheme. However, in order to reward Farmers and Institutions who are engaged in scientific management of recognized Indigenous cattle breeds National Gopal Ratna and National Kamdhenu Award have been instituted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The State-wise details of awards given under the scheme is as under

Sl. No.	Name of State	2017-18		2018-19	
		No of Kamdhenu Awards	No of Gopal Ratna Awards	No of Kamdhenu Awards	No of Gopal Ratna Awards
1.	Andhra Pradesh				
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	0		
3.	Gujarat	2	2	3	2
4.	Haryana	1	2		
5.	Himachal Pradesh				2
6.	Karnataka	0	1	1	1
7.	Kerala	1	0		
8.	Maharashtra	1	1		1
9.	Odisha				
10.	Punjab	2	1		2
11.	Rajasthan	0	1		
12.	Tamil Nadu			2	1
13.	Telengana	1	1		1
14.	Uttar Pradesh			3	1
15.	Uttarakhand	3	1		1
Total		12	10	9	12

(f) The details of the procedure for selection of farmers for Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the progress made in implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State	Gokul Grams	Bull Mother Farms	Gopalan Sangh/ Breeder Society	Field Performance Recording	Pedigree Selection Programme#	Distribution of disease free bulls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	-	-	75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	125	-	
3.	Assam	-	1	14	2500	-	3
4.	Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	-	-	-	17
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	3	5	-	-	3	378

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	1	1	2	30000	1	97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	44
11.	Jharkhand	-	3	-	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	1	3	-	-	-	71
13.	Kerala	-	4	-	33750	-	91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	38
15.	Maharashtra	3	-	10	-	1	143
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	5000	-	9
21.	Punjab	1	1	2	5000	2	36
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	3	52
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	2	-	2000	-	283
25.	Telangana	1	-	3	3000	-	61
26.	Tripura	-	15	-	3000	-	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	-	-	-	153
28.	Uttarakhand	1	2	-	-	-	66
29.	West Bengal	-	2	-	-	-	100
Total		20	41	32	84375	10	1730

#Pedigree Selection Programmes are being implemented under NDP-I

Statement-II

The details of the procedure for selection of farmers for Gopal Ratna and for Kamdhenu Awards

Eligibility

To be eligible for award farmer/breeder society/gaushala/institutional farm shall be maintaining herd of indigenous breed(s), practicing best management practices to enhance milk production and productivity of indigenous breeds and contributing significantly in promoting indigenous breed (s).

Farmers/breeder society/gaushala/institutional farm maintaining any of the recognized indigenous breeds out of 41 breed of cattle and 13 breeds of buffaloes shall be eligible to apply for award.

Procedure

1. State nomination

The State Government shall identify best indigenous breed through milk yield competitions and calf rallies at district and State level under the Chairpersonship of District Collector and Principal Secretary/Secretary of Animal Husbandry Department respectively. Such District/ State level awardees will also be eligible for nomination in addition to open nomination for national Gopal Ratna Awards.

Procedure of Nomination:

Nomination of farmers to Gopal Ratna awards and Best managed indigenous Herd by Institution/Trust/NGOs/ Gaushalas or Breeders' Societies, the State has to invite

nominations as per the prescribed format provided by DADF.

Nomination of farmers to Gopal Ratna awards and Best managed indigenous Herd by institution/Trust/NGOs / Gaushalas or Breeders Society for Kamdhenu Award in the prescribed format shall be sent through concerned Gram Panchayats which will be verified physically by the State Government Veterinary Officer (VO) of the jurisdiction. Following initial verification the Veterinary Officer will submit the valid nomination to the District Veterinary Officer (DVO) for verification and counter signature. In turn the DVO will submit the verified application to the Member Secretary of the State Nomination Committee.

State Nomination Committee:

Each State shall constitute a nomination committee with the following composition for recommending to National Awards:

- (i) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Deptt of Animal Husbandry of the State-Chairperson
- (ii) Director Animal Husbandry-Member
- (iii) Managing Director Milk Federation-Member
- (iv) Representative of the State Veterinary University/ College-Member
- (v) Representative of ICAR institute (CIRB, CIRC, NBAGR and NDRI)-Member
- (vi) Representative of DADF-CCBF/CHRS-Member
- (vii) Chief Executive Officer of LDB-Member Secretary

2. National Awards:

The above nomination committee shall evaluate the recommendations submitted by all the DVOs of the State and assign the score as per the score card prescribed by DADF for Gopal Ratna Award & Kamdhenu Award and prepare the final list of best three nominees for submission to DADF Gol. The DADF after having compiled the information of all the State nominees for National Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards will place it before the National Selection Committee to adjudge Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards.

National Award Committee:

The National Committee consist of the following members for adjudging both National Gopal Ratna and

Kamdhenu Awards:

- (i) Secretary, ADF- Chairperson
- (ii) Animal Husbandry Commissioner- Member
- (iii) JS (C&DD)-Member
- (iv) DDG (AS)-Member
- (v) Director Cattle/AC (Cattle)- Member Secretary

The above award committee constituted two members Committee for five regions namely 1. North 2. West 3. South 4. East 5. Hill and North East Regions and the committee evaluated the details of the State nominees in both the categories in above 5 regions and assign the score as per the score card for Gopal Ratna Award and Kamdhenu Award and prepare the final list of best three nominees for submission to DADF Gol and placed it before the National Selection Committee to adjudge Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards. The decision of the award committee for the awards will be final and is binding to all the States and nominees.

[English]

Full Body Truck Scanners

3287. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is an inordinate delay in installation of Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) at the vulnerable points along the Indo-Pak Border, Indo-Bangladesh Border and Indo-Nepal Border considering the importance of these borders as entry and exit points of terror groups in and out of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps the Government proposes to take to expedite installation of FBTS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No. The Government has placed order for procurement of five numbers of Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) for installation at Attari, Poonch-Chakan-da-bagh and Uri-Salamabad along the Indo-Pak Border; Petrapole on Indo-Bangladesh Border and Raxaul on Indo-Nepal Border. The procurement is done in accordance with the laid down procedure and after obtaining requisite clearances from various agencies.

Assaults against SCs

3288. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop the assaults against Scheduled Caste people in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard during the last one year and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) An Act of Parliament namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 was enacted to prevent commission of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs a greater justice, the PoA Act has been amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. The amendments broadly relate to addition of several new offences of atrocities besides rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences, establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, empowerment of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and addition of chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses'.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

(Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 made by the Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the PoA Act have also been amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities){PoA} Amendment Rules, 2016 and enforced with effect from 14.04.2016. The amendments broadly relate to provisions of relief amount between Rs. 85,000/- – Rs. 8,25,000/-, depending upon the nature of the offence, payment of admissible relief to within seven days and completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet within sixty days. These Rules have been further amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2018 on 27.06.2018 and the amendments broadly relate to provision of relief to victims of unnatural offences, relief for grievous hurt by throwing acid and provision of relief in case of death, injury, rape, gang rape, unnatural offences, grievous hurt by throwing acid etc., damage to property, in addition to any other right to claim compensation in respect thereof under any other law.

Since provisions of the PoA Act and the PoA Rules are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, towards effective implementation of said legislations, they are provided Central Assistance, mainly for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery, relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons, incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste and awareness generation. They are also addressed from time to time to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. The State/UT-wise Central Assistance released during 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 02.08.2018) is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

States/UTs-wise Central Assistance during 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 02.08.2018) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central assurance released during	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2609.01	-

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	6.00	-
3.	Bihar	1506.67	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	507.12	-
5.	Goa	7.45	40.00
6.	Gujarat	3010.755	345.915
7.	Haryana	753.625	891.419
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42.485	-
9.	Jharkhand	183.702	316.565
10.	Karnataka	2864.77	-
11.	Kerala	1105.46	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6819.965	7224.67
13.	Maharashtra	2547.47	-
14.	Odisha	1124.435	1356.25
15.	Punjab	100.00	-
16.	Rajasthan	3070.695	1820.26
17.	Sikkim	21.00	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	1921.235	-
19.	Telangana	1373.445	-
20.	Tripura	14.750	18.332
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5100.4705	1081 3.115
22.	Uttarakhand	76.4875	-
23.	West Bengal	409.00	256.041
24.	Chandigarh	10.00	10.00
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-
27.	NCT of Delhi	-	-
28.	Puducherry	400.00	-
Total		35586.00	23092.567

[Translation]

**Appointment of Vice-Chairman and Members
of NSKFDC**

3289. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint the Vice-Chairman and the Members of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these appointments are likely to be made;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria/

eligibility for the appointment of vice chairman and the members of the said commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the power, rights and jurisdiction of the vice-chairman and the members of the said commission to be appointed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) No, The Government does not propose to appoint the Vice-Chairman and the Members of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Land of Sick Units

3290. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to sell the land of sick/closed fertilizer units from Bihar and UP in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Gorakhpur unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd (HFCL) are situated in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar respectively. There is no proposal to sell the land of these units.

(c) and (d) The Union Cabinet has decided to revive these units through 'Nomination Route' by Joint Venture namely Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Ltd. comprising of nominated Central Public Sector Enterprises namely

National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., Coal India Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and FCIU HFCL by installing new Urea Plant having production capacity of 1.27 Million Metric Tonne Urea per annum each at both the locations.

[Translation]

Procurement of Agricultural Produce

3291. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of crops purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in various States of the country including Rajasthan and the percentage of crops purchased out of the total production thereof, State and crop-wise;

(b) the number of farmers who are deprived of the purchase at MSP, State and crop-wise; and

(c) the details of the policy in regard to distribution of copies to the primary units of Panchayats and cooperatives after the declaration of MSP and advertisement through news and print media for the widespread propaganda thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) As per prescribed guidelines of present procurement mechanism, Government procures notified farm produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) in consultation with the concerned State Government when market price of these farm produce goes below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. The details of quantum of crops purchased at MSP alongwith its percentage crop-wise and State-wise including Rajasthan are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(c) In order to give wide publicity to disseminate the Government's decision regarding announcement of MSPs for agricultural produce through following modes of communication:-

(i) announcement on PIB.

(ii) dissemination through social media like facebook and twitter

- (iii) dissemination *via* message through m-kisan Portal, radio programmes like Kisan Vani and other similar radio programmes apart from panel discussions on DD Kisan.
- (iv) all the State Governments/UT's are requested to disseminate the message in local languages in addition to English and Hindi *via* sms using m-kisan portal.
- (v) MSPs for agricultural produce are uploaded on Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare's website immediately after announcement by the Government.

Statement-I

Details of Production, Quantum of Pulses and Oilseeds Procured at MSP under PSS and its perctange during KMS 2017-18 and RMS 2018-19 as on 24.07.2018

States	Pulse/Oil Seed	Commodities	Estimated production as per 3rd Advance estimates (In MT)	Tentative Procurement Upto 24.07.2018 (in MT)	% of Procurement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif 2017-18					
Rajasthan	Pulse	Moong	742500	262203.84	35.31
	Pulse	Urad	337000	130853.40	38.83
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	1259100	146279.51	11.62
	Oil Seed	Soyabean	1069800	11624.00	1.09
Maharashtra	Oil Seed	Soyabean	3886000	26283.64	0.68
	Pulse	Moong	163000	5260.63	3.23
	Pulse	Tur	1059000	336717.75	31.80
	Pulse	Urad	177000	58663.95	33.14
Telangana	Pulse	Moong	59000	3319.95	5.63
	Pulse	Tur	264000	75300.00	28.52
	Pulse	Urad	26000	11170.41	42.96
	Oil Seed	Soyabean	245000	34553.05	14.10
Karnataka	Pulse	Moong	93000	21758.40	23.40
	Pulse	Urad	44000	13090.15	29.75
	Pulse	Tur	729200	335499.88	46.01
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	241000	11860.28	4.92
Gujarat	Pulse	Urad	94000	19878.40	21.15
	Pulse	Tur	321000	69986.72	21.80
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	3773000	829697.00	21.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Pulse	Moong	11000	2335.75	21.23
	Pulse	Urad	38000	13600.00	35.79
	Pulse	Tur	118000	55600.00	47.12
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	828000	60939.37	7.36
Uttar Pradesh	Pulse	Urad	283000	22567.96	7.97
West Bengal	Pulse	Urad	48000	6790.00	14.15
Rabi-2018					
Andhra Pradesh	Pulse	Chana	676000	91982.65	13.61
	Pulse	Urad	275000	79163.00	28.79
	Pulse	Moong	71000	1264.56	1.78
Karnataka	Pulse	Chana	825000	127301.26	15.43
Telangana	Pulse	Chana	150000	50000.00	33.33
	Oil Seed	Sunflower	4000	215.00	5.38
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	269000	26.99	0.01
	Pulse	Urad	5000	2000.00	40.00
Maharashtra	Pulse	Chana	1761000	194726.89	11.06
Haryana	Oil Seed	Mustard	860000	227517.70	26.46
	Oil Seed	Sunflower	6000	2400.00	40.00
Rajasthan	Oil Seed	Mustard	3507800	471614.16	13.44
	Pulse	Chana	1471400	579972.38	39.42
Tamil Nadu	Pulse	Urad	249700	1547.86	0.62
Gujarat	Pulse	Chana	362000	91000.00	25.14
	Oil Seed	Mustard	360000	52659.55	14.63
Madhya Pradesh	Oil Seed	Mustard	976000	119740.38	12.27
	Pulse	Masoor	679000	233150.46	34.34
	Pulse	Gram	4595000	1611811.37	35.08
Odisha	Pulse	Urad	18800	4216.77	22.43
	Pulse	Moong	57730	2675.11	4.63
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	33700	2633.02	7.81
	Oil Seed	Sunflower	16200	130.43	0.81
Uttar Pradesh	Pulse	Chana	683700	14354.05	2.10
	Pulse	Masoor	447200	13698.24	3.06
	Oil Seed	Mustard	958000	1211.41	0.13
West Bengal	Oil Seed	Mustard	630000	565.87	0.09

Statement-II

Production, procurement and percentage procurement of rice

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	KMS 2017-18		
	Prod.#	Proc.	% Proc
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Andhra Pradesh	79.05	39.57	50.06
Telangana	62.86	36.21	57.60
Assam	51.64	0.26	0.50
Bihar	78.25	7.93	10.13
Chandigarh		0.14	
Chhattisgarh	47.26	32.55	68.87
Delhi			
Gujarat	20.64	0.01	0.04
Haryana	45.23	39.92	88.26
Himachal Pradesh	1.18		0.00

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	6.08	0.13	2.10
Jharkhand	40.78	1.43	3.51
Karnataka	25.52		0.00
Kerala	5.16	3.29	63.76
Madhya Pradesh	41.19	10.96	26.60
Maharashtra	26.98	1.79	6.63
Nagaland			
Odisha	65.29	32.80	50.24
Puducherry			
Punjab	128.67	118.33	91.96
Rajasthan	4.51		0.00
Tamil Nadu	65.92	8.40	12.74
Uttar Pradesh	132.71	28.75	21.66
Uttarakhand	6.63	0.38	5.77
West Bengal	153.68	0.59	0.38
Others	25.99		
All India Total	1115.22	363.43	32.59

#As per Third Advance Estimates

Statement-III

Production, procurement and percentage procurement of wheat

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	RMS 2017-18			RMS 2018-19		
	Prod.	Proc. \$	% Proc	Prod.	Proc. \$	% Proc
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	164.41	117.06	71.20	176.12	126.91	72.06
Haryana	115.47	74.32	64.36	113.12	87.39	77.25
Uttar Pradesh	300.56	36.99	12.31	319.87	50.88	15.91
Uttarakhand	8.82	0.02	0.23	8.80	1.09	12.39
Madhya Pradesh	179.39	67.25	37.49	159.11	72.87	45.80
Gujarat	27.37	0.07	0.26	30.52	0.37	1.21
Rajasthan	89.85	12.45	13.86	95.33	15.31	16.06
Bihar	51.11		0.00	45.83	0.25	0.55
Jharkhand	4.25		0.00	4.09		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	1.71		0.00	1.88		0.00
Delhi						
Jammu and Kashmir	4.76		0.00	4.85		0.00
Maharashtra	18.75		0.00	15.09		0.00
Odisha						
Himachal Pradesh	7.04		0.00	5.93	0.01	0.17
Chandigarh		0.08			0.14	
West Bengal	8.63		0.00	3.07		0.00
Chhattisgarh	1.60		0.00	0.93		0.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.00			0.00		
Assam	0.24		0.00	0.29		0.00
Telangana	0.07		0.00	0.06		0.00
Others	1.09		0.00	1.24		0.00
All India Total	985.10	308.24	31.29	986.13	355.22	36.02

Statement-IV*Arrival, procurement and percentage procurement of cotton*

During current cotton season 2017-18 (October, 2017 to September, 2018), 357.91 lakh bales of seed cotton (kapas) have arrived as on 31st July, 2018. Out of this, 3.89 lakh bales have been procured by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Limited under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations. State-wise detail is as under:-

State	Cotton Arrivals (As on 31.7.2018) (in bales)	MSP Purchases	
		Purchase (in bales)	% of CCI Purchases to Arrivals
Punjab	1094750	-	-
Haryana	2250000	-	-
Rajasthan	2200000	-	-
Gujarat	10029090	95105	0.95%
Maharashtra	8500000	14647	0.17%
Madhya Pradesh	2050000	7797	0.38%
Andhra Pradesh	1856300	6497	0.35%
Telangana	5101220	263491	5.17%
Karnataka	1800000	297	0.02%
Odisha	350000	1991	0.57%
Tamil Nadu	460000	-	-
Others	100000	-	-
Total	35791360	389825	1.09%

Since beginnings, of current cotton season 2017-18, the market price of kapas is ruling above MSP level. Hence, there has been no procurement under MSP in the State of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu.

[English]

Area under Rabi Crops

3292. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under wheat, oilseeds and other Rabi crops has declined during the current year;

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

(c) the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortfall, if any, in availability of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The period of current agricultural year is from July 2018 to June 2019. The current Rabi season begins from the month of October 2018. Therefore, sowing of Rabi crops is yet to begin in current agricultural year.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Price of Fertilizers

3293. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of fertilizers have increased in comparison to the support price of sugarcane;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the support price of sugarcanes or decrease the prices of fertilizers;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide more subsidies on chemical fertilizers to provide relief to sugarcane farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The cost of production of sugarcane does not depend only on the cost of fertilizers as fertilizer is only one of the inputs among many others. A detailed cost analysis is undertaken and increase in price of all inputs is considered before recommending the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane. It may be noted that the fertilizer prices in 2017-18 over 2016-17 have just increased by 1.01% as per WPI released by office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

The FRP of Sugarcane for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 were Rs. 230 per quintal (for a basic recovery rate of 9.5%), Rs. 255 per quintal (for a basic recovery rate of 9.5%) and Rs. 275 per quintal (for a basic recovery rate of 10%) respectively.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to decrease price of Urea. In order to encourage balanced use of fertilizers and reduce the consumption of urea, Department of Fertilizers has introduced 45 Kg bag of urea in place of 50 Kg bag of Urea. The MRP of 45 Kg bag of urea is Rs. 242 per bag (exclusive of taxes and other charges towards neem coating) and the MRP of 50 Kg bag of urea will Rs. 268 per bag (exclusive of taxes and other charges towards neem coating).

Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the Urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

As per NBS policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidised P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market

dynamics at a reasonable level which is monitored by the Government.

The NBS rates are generally fixed for one year. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for increasing the subsidy rates for P&K fertilizers during the financial year 2018-19.

[Translation]

Rapid Action Force

3294. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rapid Action Force (RAF) Battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) have been deployed in various States across the country and if so, the names of such States;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan for deployment of RAF Battalion and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to approve deployment of the said battalion;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be approved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The 10 Rapid Action Force Battalions of CRPF sanctioned in 1991 are located in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Delhi. In 2016, Government have approved raising 5 more Rapid Action Force (RAF) Battalions, including one battalion at Jaipur (Rajasthan). The locations of other 4 battalions are one each in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka.

Procurement and storage of pulses

3295. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up new institute/agency in public private partnership for procurement, sale and storage of pulses, exclusively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start a pulse storage centre in Bundelkhand; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said centre is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Does Not arise.

(c) and (d) As on date, there is not proposal to start a pulse storage centre in Bundelkhand.

Financial Assistance to NGOs

3296. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) receiving financial assistance from the Government during the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the details of funds allocated to NGOs during the said period, year-wise;

(c) whether the NGOs receiving financial assistance from the Government have given written assurance that they will implement reservation in their organisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these NGOs adhere to it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment released Grant-in-aid to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the following Schemes:

(i) Scheme of Assistance to NGOs working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

(ii) Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)/Economically

Backward Classes (EBCs)/ De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs).

- (iii) Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students.
- (iv) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)-For Boys and Girls
- (v) Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)
- (vi) Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.
- (vii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)

(viii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

The details of fund released to the NGOs under the above schemes during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) The NGOs receiving grants under the Schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are required to give an undertaking that they will conform to the reservation policy of the Government.

The sanction letter for funds released to the NGOs also incorporates a clause that grantee NGOs will conform to the reservation policy of the Government.

Statement

Total number of NGOs and Fund released to these NGOs under the Schemes of this Ministry during the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 02.08.18)	
		No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released
1.	Scheme of Assistance to NGOs working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.	105	1794.87	226	5008.13	113	2650.00	44	564.75
2.	Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)/Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)/De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs).	16	47.66	10	19.76	No grant has been released to NGOs since 2017-18.			
3.	Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	31	296.33	10	1 29.34	29	1769.01	1	10.06
4.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)-For Boys and Girls.	21	1402.45	13	1014.31	12	1205.94	0	0.00
5.	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)	332	2758.06	328	2698.67	333	4446.66	129	1372.06
6.	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.	289	3615.00	282	4670.07	253	4897.10	49	762.61
7.	Assistance to Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	10	223.83	19	816.60	16	468.75	0	0.00
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	587	5018.99	592	4500.00	562	5999.77	312	1796.55

Incidents of Mobile Snatching*[English]*

3297. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of Mobile Snatching have increased in Metro Cities, particularly in Mumbai and Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of incidents of Mobile Snatching that took place in Mumbai and Delhi in which people were stabbed while offering resistance during each of the last two years; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to nab such Mobile snatchers along with the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to incidents of mobile snatching. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Various advisories to improve law & order situations are issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs from time to time, which are available in the Ministry's website viz www.mha.gov.in.

Release of Rice and Wheat under PDS

3298. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantum of rice and wheat released to Uttar Pradesh through Public Distribution System during the last three years under BPL, APL and AAY;

(b) whether a number of States have sought timely release of allocated quantum of rice and wheat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) made to Uttar Pradesh during last three years is placed as Statement.

(b) and (c) National Food Security Act, 2013 has mandated that every eligible beneficiary/household shall get entitled quantity of foodgrain per month. To this effect, Targeted Public Distribution Control Order, 2015 further mandated that the State Governments are required to lift entitled quantity of foodgrain from FCI godowns/Central Pool by the last day of the month preceding the allocation month. A provision has also been made wherein the State Governments can make an advance lifting of foodgrain upto six months. In case of non-supply of entitled quantity of foodgrain, State Govts are liable to pay Food Security Allowance to such persons.

Statement*Allocation of Foodgrain for Uttar Pradesh*

(In thousand tons)

Year	Foodgrain	BPL	AA Y	APL*	NFSA	Total
2015-16	Rice	1374.915	1017.046	0.000	427.682	2819.643
	Wheat	1049.548	492.324	2396.217	714.631	4652.720
	Total	2424.463	1509.370	2396.217	1142.313	7472.363
2016-17	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	3671.475	3671.475
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	5680.832	5680.832
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	9352.307	9352.307

Year	Foodgrain	BPL	AAY	APL*	NFSA	Total
2017-18	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	3939.462	3939.462
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	5786.358	5786.358
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	9725.820	9725.820

*APL allocation include Additional APL also

Special Budget Allocation

3299. SHRI BHAGWANATH KHUBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought any report from the State Government of Karnataka regarding article 371J;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given special budget allocation for Hyderabad, Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is coordinating with the State Government of Karnataka in the implementation of article 371J; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Article 371-J, which provides for special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region of the State of Karnataka, was inserted in the Constitution by the Constitution (Ninety-Eighth Amendment) Act, 2012. Thereafter, the State of Karnataka (Special Responsibility of Governor for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 was issued on 24.10.2013, which gave special responsibility to the Governor of Karnataka for the establishment of a separate Development Board for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region. A report on the working of the Board is required to be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly. As per the information received from Government of Karnataka, an allocation of Rs. 3750 crore has been made in the budget during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.

Funds for Developmental Schemes

3300. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for allocation of funds under various developmental schemes by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States which are performing well in implementation of the schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any guidelines has been issued by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Allocation of funds to various developmental schemes in Auto and Capital Goods Sector is made as per the approved plan of these schemes and availability of fund.

(b) Under the Department, there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme and funds are not allocated to States through its various schemes.

(c) Not Applicable

Automotive Mission Plan

3301. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated the Automotive Mission Plan, 2026 for development of automotive industry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has extended the timeline for the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP);

(c) if so, the details of facilities envisaged to be part of NATRIP that are in various stages of planning;

(d) whether the Government provides incentives

for Research and Development investment by automotive industries and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the challenges that the automotive sector is presently facing and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Madam, the salient features of Automotive Mission Plan 2016-26 are:—

- (i) The Automotive Industry to be a top job creator – 65 million additional jobs.
- (ii) The Automotive Industry to be the prime mover of Manufacturing sector and “Make in India” Programme.
- (iii) The Automotive Industry to aim at increasing export of vehicle by 5 times and components by 7.5 times.
- (iv) For success of AMP 2016, there is a need of coordinated and stable policy regime for the automotive sector
- (v) Specific interventions are envisaged to sustain and improve manufacturing competitiveness and to address challenges of environment and safety.

(b) Yes Madam, as per the approval of CCEA in July, 2016, the timeline of NATRIP Project has been extended till June 2019 as per last facilities completion date.

(c) NATRIP has awarded most of contracts relating to Civil Infrastructure and Procurement of Machines & Equipment for the testing facilities to be created at various centers. The target dates for the completion of various ongoing facilities have been advanced in many cases for ensuring early completion.

(d) Yes Madam, Government is providing fiscal incentive of weighted tax deduction for R&D expenditure for in house R&D facility.

(e) and (f) In the course of formulating AMP 2016-26, the Government has assessed the challenges being faced

by the Indian Automotive Industry. These challenges include sustaining growth rate of output, export related issues, currency depreciation, congestion and pollution, inadequate infrastructure development, finance and taxation. In order to ensure a fair and predictable governing environment for the Indian Automotive Industry, AMP 2016-26 spells out views on the path of evaluation of key policies for the Auto sector, so that all regulations impacting the industry are formulated comprehensively in scope and scale to be implemented harmoniously across the nation and both at the Centre and the States.

Heat and Cold Wave as National Calamity

3302. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:
SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether heat waves and cold waves are both considered as national calamities under NDMA;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time since when the status of heat waves and cold waves has been changed under the NDMA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The issue of inclusion of any calamity in the list of notified natural calamities 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 and cold wave. However, the heat wave was not included in the centrally notified list of natural calamities 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 calamities 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. With regard to cold waves, it is to inform that the damages caused due to cold waves & frost already stands included as one of the eligible natural calamity for providing assistance from SDRF/NDRF as per the norms applicable in the wake of other notified natural calamities.

CCTV Cameras in Jails

3303. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CCTV cameras have been installed in all the prisons across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any measures have been adopted to curb the increasing suicide rates among inmates and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to ensure the health and safety of inmates;

(d) whether the data of custodial deaths collated by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) respectively differ significantly, if so, the details thereof and the action taken to resolve this problem; and

(e) the mechanism established to ensure regular and fair inspections in prisons?

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

(a) As per latest information available with the National Crime Records Bureau, 10,360 CCTV cameras have been installed in the prisons across the country as on 31.12.2016.

(b) to (e) 'Prisons' is a 'State' subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is, therefore, the responsibility of respective State Governments, who take suitable steps to control and prevent such incidents and ensure safety and security of prisoners. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has circulated a Model Prison Manual, 2016 to all States & UTs which, *inter-alia*, has a specific chapter on 'Custodial Management' providing instruction for safety and security of prisons and prisoners. The Model Prison Manual also has a chapter on 'Medical

Care' to prison inmates.

NHRC has informed that there is no significant difference between their data and that of NCRB. However, NHRC had noticed that there was some under reporting to NHRC from the States of Haryana and Madhya Pradesh and the matter has been taken up with respective State Governments as also with NCRB for re-conciliation and coordination.

NHRC has informed that the Special Rapporteurs of the Commission carry out visits to various jails from time to time and their reports are examined by the Commission and appropriate recommendations are made by it to the concerned State Governments for taking remedial measures.

Outstanding Amount to CISF

3304. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has threatened to pull out from airport security duties owing to huge outstanding amount to be paid by the Airports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether negotiations were held at the top levels to sort out the issue amicably; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per policy of Government of India, CISF operates on cost reimbursement basis. Cost of CISF's deployment is to be borne by the respective organisations.

(c) and (d) Discussions on outstanding dues with the Ministries and organisations concerned are held from time to time.

[Translation]

Impact of Surfactants

3305. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various types of surfactants in the country;

(b) the percentage of import/export of surfactants across the country;

(c) whether the Government has brought all the varieties of surfactants into a single product;

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

(e) whether the same has had an adverse impact on the cost of organic products and if so, details and the reasons therefore;

(f) whether the same has developed a situation of crisis for organic items; and

(g) if so, details of the steps taken by the Government to resolve the said problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) There are broadly 03 types of Surfactants used in the country viz. Anionic, Cationic and Non-Ionic.

(b) Import and Export data of Surfactants during the last 03 years as obtained from Export Import Data Bank of Department of Commerce, is as under:—

Qty in MT

Commodity	Year of Import			Year of Export		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Anionic	37909.32	22028.57	23230.25	97178.46	111955.03	120460.76
Cationic	1467.35	1930.57	6063.08	1772.22	1853.51	1779.35
Non-Ionic	16185.06	17211.34	19238.75	38984.75	42147.43	44516.25

(c) The Government has brought the above commodities under ITS (HS) Code 2017 as Organic Surface-Active Agents (Other than Soap) as per details given below in order to identify the specific character and use of a particular commodity.

Sl. No.	ITS HS Code	Commodity
1.	3402 11	Anionic
2.	3402 12 00	Cationic
3.	3402 13 00	Non-ionic

(d) to (g) Do not arise.

[English]

Use of Social Media by Terrorists

3306. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that militants in Jammu and Kashmir are using social media like WhatsApp and Facebook for terrorist activities;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Authorities of WhatsApp and Facebook etc.;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to block WhatsApp in militancy affected areas in Jammu and Kashmir and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, Government is aware about the use of the social media by the militants of Jammu and Kashmir. However, Police and Public Order being State subjects as per the Constitution, States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of such crimes through their law enforcement machinery. Law enforcement agencies monitor the web and social media and take appropriate action as per the law.

(e) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Assistive Living Devices for Senior Citizens

3307. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide spectacles, dentures and wheel chairs free of cost to senior citizens living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps so far in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing a Scheme for providing physical aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL category named "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)" since 1st April, 2017 with the objective of providing 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 and Spectacles are provided free of cost to the beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is being implemented through the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry, as the sole Implementing Agency. The devices are distributed in the camp mode. The beneficiaries are identified through Assessment Camps organised in collaboration with the respective State Government/District Administration and the devices are distributed in Distribution Camps organised in the selected districts. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). So far, a total of 292 districts have been selected including Aspirational and Backward districts from all States/UTs for the implementation of the RVY Scheme. As on date, 46 Distribution Camps have been organised at district level distributing 112380 aids and assistive devices to 49184 Senior Citizens.

[English]

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme

3308. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the cost-sharing pattern of the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release the outstanding Central Assistance under the Scholarship Scheme which has accumulated to around Rs. 1547.56 crore for Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the Finance Ministry has cleared the same in one go; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No proposal is under consideration to change the cost-sharing pattern of the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students (PMS-SC) at present. As per extent guidelines of the Scheme, Central Assistance is considered for release over and above the committed liability of States/UTs while North Eastern States are exempted from Committed Liability.

(c) to (e) At present, the Budget for 2018-19 under PMS-SC Scheme is Rs. 3000.00 crore. Tamil Nadu Government has been released Rs. 234.47 crore under PMS-SC during 2018-19. The balance arrear is considered for released based on availability of funds.

Poly Houses

3309. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to launch schemes to make the poly-houses for agricultural activities popular especially amongst small farmers to uplift their economic condition and to reduce dependence on non-agricultural professions forcing them to migrate to cities and towns from their respective villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide financial assistance to small farmers for raising poly-houses on their own land which involves fairly substantial expenditure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to make available technological skills to the farmers desirous of undertaking agricultural activities using poly-houses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented for the holistic development of horticulture sector in the country covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo through various interventions.

Under MIDH, assistance is provided for protected cultivation through Green House structures/poly houses. 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. Assistance for protected cultivation is also being provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

(d) Under the Human Resource Development (HRD) programme of MIDH, training of farmers, entrepreneurs, field level workers and officials is envisaged, including for poly-houses. Further, 22 Precision Farming Development Centres (PFDCs) have been established in the country to standardize precision farming, promote use of various plasticulture technologies and to provide training & awareness programmes. Farmers are also provided technical literature and information about financial assistance under the scheme in local languages.

[Translation]

FPI in Jammu and Kashmir

3310. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Government to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for encouraging food processing in the State during the previous two years;

(b) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to set up a mega food park in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana - (PMKSY) for promotion and development of Food Processing Sector in the country including Jammu and Kashmir.

The State-wise funds are not allocated or released under PMKSY. It is a demand driven scheme and project promoters under various schemes of PMKSY are provided grant-in-aid for their projects as per scheme guidelines across the country including Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) to (d) M/s RFK Green's Food Park Pvt. Ltd., (Special Purpose Vehicle–SPV) was accorded final approval on 19.02.2014 for setting up of a Mega Food Park in Pulwama in Jammu & Kashmir. Out of approved Grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 crore, Rs. 14.03 crore has been released to the SPV till date. As per the scheme guidelines the time schedule for completion and operationalisation of project is 30 months from the date of issue of final approval unless extended by Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee for the reasons to be recorded.

FPI in Rural Areas

3311. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any long term scheme for processing of agricultural produces in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) Government has approved a new Central Sector Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) on 3rd May, 2017 with an allocation

of Rs. 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle for overall growth and development of food processing sector in the country including rural areas. PMKSY is a comprehensive package resulting in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. It not only provides a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also helps in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

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

[English]

National Institute for Mental Health Rehabilitation

3312. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the first time the Government is going to open rehabilitation centres meant solely for patients who are cured of mental illness and whose families are unwilling to take them back;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open National Institute for Mental Health Rehabilitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such rehabilitation homes likely to be opened in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the total funds required for this purpose and the facilities for patients with mental illness likely to be made available in these homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR) (a) and (b) No such proposal is

currently under consideration of the Ministry. However, it is stated that relief for persons with disabilities is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. In pursuance of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 10.7.2017, in the matter of Gaurav Kumar Bansal Vs State of UP & Ors, guidelines have been issued by the Central Government on 18.08.2017 providing for standards for all the States/UTs for setting up of rehabilitation homes for mentally ill persons who have been cured of mental illness but are still lodged in various hospitals/nursing homes.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has decided to establish the National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 179.54 crore in three years.

There is no proposal to set up rehabilitation homes in States/UTs.

Increase in Income of Farmers

3313. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to raise the income of farmers of the country by two times by 2022, if so, the details of the results which have been achieved under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), State-wise including Himachal Pradesh, so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to wind up Food Corporation of India and create Food Trading Corporation (FTC) to facilitate in stabilising the rise and fall in prices of produce due to less/more production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to

examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022.

At present, thirteen draft volumes of 'Strategy for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022' prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

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, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Main components/works under PMKSY are as under:—

- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM):** To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects. Implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
- **PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani):** Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP & MGNREGA, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
- **PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop):** Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance and application, precision irrigation systems, topping up of input cost beyond MGNREGA permissible limits, secondary storage, water lifting devices, extension activities, coordination and management. Implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

- **PMKSY (Watershed):** Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works. Implemented by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

Further, during 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium Irrigation Projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and balance estimated cost of Rs. 77595 cr. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

State/year-wise details of Central Assistance released under PMKSY are given in enclosed Statement-I.

State/year-wise details of physical achievement under PMKSY are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Government of India has no proposal to wind up Food Corporation of India (FCI) and create Food Trading Corporation. For price Stabilization of wheat and rice, FCI, on the instructions from the Government of India, sells excess stock out of Central Pool through Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) in the open market from time to time at predetermined prices.

Statement-I

*Funds released under PMKSY during
2015-16 to 2017-18*

(Rs. in crore)

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
MoWR, RD&GR*			
Andhra Pradesh	-	7.46	15.23
Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	20.52	10.26
Assam	271.65	87.86	375.77
Bihar	55.62	12.64	55.08
Chhattisgarh	32.77	13.29	29.03
Goa	-	-	-

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Gujarat	482.72	1643.52	2100.96
Haryana	77.39	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1.67	1.13	49.28
Jammu and Kashmir	146.01	-	114.05
Jharkhand	281.62	145.75	305.10
Karnataka	269.25	166.90	474.76
Kerala	1.93	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	292.51	377.94	284.06
Maharashtra	312.59	395.05	395.85
Manipur	210.30	147.0	47.65
Meghalaya	72.99	-	47.10
Mizoram	1.98	-	8.25
Nagaland	61.45	18.50	9.25
Odisha	286.50	492.93	526.28
Punjab	156.97	52.42	-
Rajasthan	194.65	45.89	233.65
Sikkim	4.34	-	9.00
Tamil Nadu	38.49	-	-
Telangana	157.38	545.45	83.14
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	648.38	135.63	65.60
Uttarakhand	121.37	-	32.40
West Bengal	7.56	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Total	4233.64	4309.83	5271.75

MoRD (DoLR)

Andhra Pradesh	86.73	120.96	123.35
Arunachal Pradesh	18.0	23.12	-
Assam	45.0	-	65.09
Bihar	5.00	28.26	19.21
Chhattisgarh	20.0	34.96	33.45
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	100.00	115.04	87.51
Haryana	6.91	12.82	10.94
Himachal Pradesh	20.00	35.40	26.83

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Jammu and Kashmir	-	25.59	43.66
Jharkhand	20.0	17.69	-
Karnataka	125.00	145.72	175.69
Kerala	20.0	16.62	17.83
Madhya Pradesh	150.0	129.44	134.84
Maharashtra	250.00	186.95	279.21
Manipur	9.0	11.29	13.84
Meghalaya	18.0	11.56	8.95
Mizoram	8.87	16.06	22.35
Nagaland	27.0	60.84	32.08
Odisha	67.5	91.99	94.48
Punjab	7.95	-	7.96
Rajasthan	200.00	199.35	243.59
Sikkim	6.3	-	1.40
Tamil Nadu	75.00	62.36	82.75
Telangana	70.0	-	51.14
Tripura	20.89	27.12	16.66
Uttar Pradesh	75.0	58.38	63.93
Uttarakhand	25.68	16.15	9.97
West Bengal	10.0	24.06	15.48
Others	-	-	-
Total	1487.83	1471.73	1691.81

MoA&FW

Andhra Pradesh	206.47	308.69	517.10
Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.0	8.30
Assam	5.03	11.0	3.00
Bihar	28.60	21.60	12.50
Chhattisgarh	20.30	44.80	55.00
Goa	0.30	0.80	-
Gujarat	213.05	274.0	300.00
Haryana	34.97	27.0	14.01
Himachal Pradesh	7.60	8.50	19.25
Jammu and Kashmir	4.87	5.40	3.00
Jharkhand	14.97	30.70	25.00
Karnataka	213.12	229.0	385.00

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kerala	8.53	-	25.00
Madhya Pradesh	161.74	121.10	150.00
Maharashtra	107.26	305.80	362.50
Manipur	2.76	3.60	7.50
Meghalaya	1.43	-	3.30
Mizoram	3.27	8.10	12.30
Nagaland	2.34	4.50	11.80
Odisha	28.70	39.80	48.00
Punjab	43.00	1.18	-
Rajasthan	142.84	129.0	107.50
Sikkim	4.86	5.40	4.00
Tamil Nadu	129.78	143.50	369.55
Telangana	111.32	189.0	257.00
Tripura	1.55	-	3.75
Uttar Pradesh	37.51	41.20	55.00
Uttarakhand	9.60	15.0	27.20
West Bengal	4.80	19.90	31.00
Others	2.63	0.60	1.50
Total	1556.23	1991.17	2819.06

*In addition to above, Central Assistance of Rs. 600 cr., Rs. 2514 cr., Rs. 2000 cr. and 1400 cr. was released to Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 (so far) respectively. Further, NABARD has released Rs. 3334 cr., and Rs. 4825.72 cr. in respect of State share during 2016-17 & 2017-18 respectively.

Statement-II

*Physical achievements under PMKSY during
2015-16 to 2017-18 (Area in Th. Ha.)*

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
MoWR, RD&GR*			
IPC created under AIBP & HKKP			
Andhra Pradesh	29.11	11.89	10.41
Arunachal Pradesh	2.80	0.00	0.00
Assam	36.00	39.76	5.00
Bihar	13.20	10.31	0.40
Chhattisgarh	13.61	15.40	9.96
Goa	0.00	0.05	0.00

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Gujarat	185.91	116.50	312.18
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	1.60	1.62	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	8.20	7.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	79.19	0.00
Karnataka	100.31	24.62	81.00
Kerala	0.47	0.07	0.24
Madhya Pradesh	62.84	79.45	72.28
Maharashtra	17.82	57.94	31.49
Manipur	8.00	4.00	3.24
Meghalaya	0.90	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	2.90	0.50	0.00
Odisha	7.76	33.42	17.61
Punjab	2.89	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	6.48	7.00	7.05
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	69.22	20.82	84.12
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	63.78	67.40	61.13
Uttarakhand	4.88	1.71	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	638.68	578.64	691.12

MoWR, RD&GR

CCA covered under CADWM

Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	0.00	2.24	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2.88	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	258.82	385.28	290.00
Haryana	58.75	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	5.04	0.00	0.00

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	0.00	11.00	11.00
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	15.81	75.00	85.00
Maharashtra	0.76	19.00	16.00
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	72.66	10.00	24.00
Punjab	82.05	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	46.22	6.80	7.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	5.14	0.00	0.00
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	23.41	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	571.54	509.38	438.00

MoRD (DoLR)**Addl. Area brought under Irrigation**

Andhra Pradesh	51.58	86.33	67.01
Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.13	0.05
Assam	20.57	35.08	10.77
Bihar	3.41	11.26	2.34
Chhattisgarh	4.07	1.77	4.46
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.08	7.76	7.67
Haryana	27.97	3.24	2.02
Himachal Pradesh	2.74	1.04	1.05
Jammu and Kashmir	0.03	7.93	2.06
Jharkhand	1.10	0.81	0.15
Karnataka	14.81	15.14	16.41
Kerala	6.90	5.54	7.70
Madhya Pradesh	20.32	26.91	25.50

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Maharashtra	28.82	15.95	11.56
Manipur	0.25	0.53	0.67
Meghalaya	1.51	1.26	0.18
Mizoram	27.92	16.66	18.49
Nagaland	0.01	0.95	0.81
Odisha	3.86	9.95	19.87
Punjab	3.82	2.03	0.41
Rajasthan	5.72	17.31	14.84
Sikkim	0.00	0.03	0.00
Tamil Nadu	5.03	15.62	18.37
Telangana	9.27	0.01	14.70
Tripura	0.75	0.69	1.33
Uttar Pradesh	3.73	20.47	53.98
Uttarakhand	1.35	0.31	0.06
West Bengal	1.14	2.19	1.63
Total	246.81	306.90	287.46

MoA&FW**Area brought under micro-irrigation**

Andhra Pradesh	94.10	141.10	186.44
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.78
Bihar	5.16	4.23	3.14
Chhattisgarh	8.06	19.23	13.09
Goa	0.09	0.12	0.24
Gujarat	142.68	165.95	143.13
Haryana	3.12	5.70	10.69
Himachal Pradesh	3.31	0.94	1.20
Jammu and Kashmir	4.53	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	5.81	1.54
Karnataka	64.22	139.41	236.11
Kerala	0.56	0.31	0.36
Madhya Pradesh	75.22	54.32	38.77
Maharashtra	35.24	106.17	132.83
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.40	0.00	0.00

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	2.91	4.61	3.04
Punjab	1.80	1.95	0.60
Rajasthan	56.35	47.65	48.21
Sikkim	0.77	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	32.29	44.78	105.70
Telangana	39.86	61.98	89.74
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1.60	32.51	28.24
Uttarakhand	0.72	3.20	1.43
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2.14
Total	572.98	839.96	1047.13

*Reported so far by the State Governments (Provisional).

Urban Poverty

3314. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major schemes of his Ministry aimed at addressing the ever growing urban poverty in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated to address the urban poverty across the country along with the funds utilized/ unutilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for unspent allocations during the said period;

(d) the action initiated against those States which have failed to spend the allocations during this period; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to eradicate urban poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) This Ministry is implementing "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households.

(b) and (c) A Statement showing State-wise details of funds released and utilized during 2015-16 to 2018-19 and unutilized funds available with States/UTs as on July 31, 2018 under Mission is enclosed. During the initial years the States/UTs had the balance of funds from erstwhile SJSRY and they were in the process of putting in place the requisite institutional step up for implementation of the Mission. The pace of implementation has now picked up and the quantum of unspent balance with States/UTs has come down drastically.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is regularly monitoring implementation of the Mission, including utilization of funds, in all the States/UTs through meetings, video conferences, field visits and correspondences.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released and utilized during 2015-16 to 2018-19 and unutilized funds available with States/UTs as on July 31, 2018 under Mission*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Unutilized Balance available as on July 31, 2018
		Released	utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized till July 31, 2018	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	69.33	56.30	78.06	36.31	19.33	9.91	0.00	26.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.46	1.32	1.43	0.78	6.22	4.76	0.00	0.44	3.97
3.	Assam	0.00	7.26	0.00	11.19	13.00	8.57	0.00	1.31	26.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	0.00	0.00	20.93
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	2.79	2.79	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.11	2.86
	Total	239.72	580.07	289.71	644.68	556.73	565.16	237.04	104.82	754.59

*The utilization of funds by States/UTs include the unspent balances of erstwhile SJSRY restructured into DAY-NULM.

Drugs Banned by DCGI

3315. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drugs with their market/brand names banned by the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) internationally;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the illegal sale of banned drugs and medicines on a large scale in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the stringent action taken/being taken against the drug mafia by the Government to curb illegal sale of drugs and unethical practices indulged by Pharmaceutical companies/individuals and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the other measures/corrective steps taken by the Government to curb the illegal sale of drugs and medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) There is no procedure for banning drugs internationally by Drugs Controller General (India).

(b) to (d) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of any provision of the Act and Rules. Manufacturing and Marketing of banned drugs is a punishable offence.

Consumer Courts

3316. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ensured that all district and State consumer courts are functioning properly and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the steps taken for proper functioning of all district and State consumer courts; and

(c) whether any State Government failed to set up consumer courts 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) As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to establish District Consumer Redressal Fora (District Fora) and State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (State Commission) in the States/UTs and to provide infrastructure as well as manpower for their smooth functioning. However, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments to ensure basic infrastructural facilities for the smooth functioning of the consumer fora and computer hardware, software and technical manpower to the consumer fora for computerization of their working. The Central Government issues advisories to the State Government/UTs from time to time to fill up the vacancies of President/Member in the consumer fora well in time. In addition, for further strengthening the consumer protection legislation, the Central Government has already introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in Parliament, which, *inter alia*, seeks to provide for several provisions for better and effective

adjudication process in the consumer fora. For improvement in the salary structure and method of appointment for the post of Presidents and Members of the Consumer Fora, model rules as approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court have been circulated to all the State Governments for adoption.

(c) District Fora and State Commissions have been established in all the States/UTs.

Framing of Rules of Legislation within Time Limit

3317. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time taken for framing rules of legislation after publication of approval in the official gazette exceeds a time limit of 15 days as per the Manual of Parliamentary Procedure;

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

(c) the number of legislations that have adhered to the time limit in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha during each of the last five years; and

(d) the remedies adopted by the Government to frame the rules of all legislations within the time limit and reduce the delays associated with framing the rules?

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) (b) and (d) The Manual of Parliamentary Procedure, under Chapter 11 (Subordinate Legislation), para 11.3.1 stipulates as under:—

"Statutory rules, regulations and bye-laws will be framed within a period of six months from the date on which the relevant statute came into force. Cases in which, for any reasons, this is not possible, will be brought to the notice of the Secretary and the Minister at the earliest possible stage."

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Rotting of Foodgrains

3318. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) whether Food Corporation of India and its ancillary agencies are deliberately allowing wheat stocks to rot in the rains as reported in the media with a supporting picture wherein people are seen removing raincover during rain in Pillukheda Godown in Haryana;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take action against such officials and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the quantum of foodgrain that got rotten in godowns of Food Corporation of India and its ancillary agencies during the last four years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to fix the responsibility of concerned officials for the rotting of foodgrains and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Food Corporation of India (FCI) and its ancillary agencies are not deliberately allowing wheat stocks to rot in the rains in Pillukheda Godown in Haryana. The incident in Pillukheda godown in District Jind of Haryana where wheat was stored in Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage pertains to Haryana State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited (HAFED). They have informed that the defaulting officials are placed under suspension and departmental disciplinary proceedings has been initiated against them.

(c) The State-wise details of the foodgrains damaged/non-issuable in the godowns of FCI and its ancillary agencies during last four years and current year are enclosed as Statement.

(d) If negligence on part of officials is observed, disciplinary action are invariably taken against the defaulters. Action taken against the officials responsible for damaged/non-issuable of foodgrains in FCI during last four years is as under:—

Year	No. of officials
2014-15	77
2015-16	31
2016-17	13
2017-18	0

Statement

The State-wise details of the foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable in the godowns of FCI and its ancillary agencies during last four years and current year are as under

(Figure in MT)

Sl. No.	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 1.7.18)
1.	Bihar	704	46	0	1617	0
2.	Jharkhand	3	0	0	45	0
3.	Odisha	7109	26	1	0	0
4.	West Bengal	120	12	0	0	8
5.	Assam	97	120	205	328	4
6.	North East Frontier (Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram)	95	210	105	92	0
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Nagaland	38	11	3	0	0
9.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	3	16	12	14	1
11.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6120	0	0	0	0
14.	Punjab	45	30	8	211	160
15.	Rajasthan	3	2	125	1	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	322	116	48	243	0
17.	Uttarakhand	8	0	0	0	0
18.	Andhra Pradesh	2262	2202	6	0	0
19.	Kerala	398	179	88	2	1
20.	Karnataka	748	35	13	75	7
21.	Tamil Nadu	377	30	66	16	6
22.	Gujarat	195	16	119	6	0
23.	Maharashtra	104	56	7963	15	16
24.	Madhya Pradesh	80	0	0	0	5
25.	Chhattisgarh	18	7	12	0	1
	Total	18847	3116	8776	2663	211

[English]

Priority Sector Lending

3319. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently revised the upward housing loan limits under Priority Sector Lending (PSL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the housing loan limits were revised to bring union of the PSL guidelines for housing loans with the Affordable Housing Scheme of the Government and to give a stimulus to lowcost housing for the economically weaker sections and low income groups; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has informed that RBI *vide* notification dated 19.06.2018 has revised the housing loan amount from Rs. 28 lakh to Rs. 35 lakh (in metropolitan centers with population of ten lakh and above) and from Rs.20 lakh to Rs.25 lakh (in other centers) to be classified under priority sector, provided the overall cost of the dwelling unit in the metropolitan centre and at other centers does not exceed Rs.45 lakh and Rs.30 lakh, respectively.

The housing loan limits have been revised with a view to bringing convergence of the Priority Sector Lending guidelines for housing loans with the Affordable Housing Scheme, and to give a fillip to low-cost housing for the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups. The revision is expected to boost the overall housing demand, and enable the private developers to construct more affordable housing.

Linking of Sugar and Sugarcane Prices

3320. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Revenue Sharing Formula (RSF), as proposed by CACP,

for linking price of Sugarcane with the prevailing Sugar prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has created the Sugar Stabilization Fund (SSF) under this Hybrid approach;

(d) if so, the details of the corpus of SSF; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has suggested to implement Revenue Sharing Formula linking price of Sugarcane with the prevailing Sugar prices as recommended by Dr. Rangarajan Committee. This recommendation has been referred to State Governments for implementation as deemed fit. So far, Maharashtra and Karnataka have implemented the recommendation relating to revenue sharing formula.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has been taking several measures from time to time in case of mismatch between production, demand and depressed prices of sugar in order to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills to enable them to clear cane price arrears of farmers; such as extending interest free working capital loans through schemes like Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings (SEFASU), Soft Loans, fixing remunerative prices for ethanol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, extending assistance to offset the cost of cane, etc. Further, in order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has now 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. Therefore, Central Government does not support creation of Sugar Stabilization Fund.

*[Translation]***Cheaper Loans to Farmers**

3321. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start any scheme to provide cheaper loans to farmers keeping in view the rising cost of production and the requirement for farming equipment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, presently, the Government, with a view to encourage crop production and productivity provides concessional short term crop loans under the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS). 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 term and conditions. Further, in addition to interest subvention provided by Government under ISS, some State Governments also provide interest subsidy to make available short term crop loans to farmers at zero rate of interest.

The benefit of interest subvention is also available for an extended period upto six months to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for post-harvest crop loan for storing their produce against negotiable warehouse receipts. The purpose is to discourage distress sale of agriculture produce. Such short term crop loans restructured on account of natural calamities are also available for the first year at the sub-vented rate of 7%. These provisions are also continuing in 2018-19.

*[English]***Modernisation of Agriculture System**

3322. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to modernize the existing agriculture system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether farmers are constantly threatened by adverse weather and environmental conditions that spell disaster for their produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the public-private partnership model could be a game-changer in India's agricultural sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The modern agricultural practices such as sensor based technologies and machines are being developed to modernize agricultural system. The protected cultivation system is being promoted by organizing training programmes/ awareness programmes. Skill Development programmes on farm mechanization, greenhouse operation, agro-processing and value addition are also being organized by the institutes:-

- During the last five years over 1800 farmers were trained on modern cultivation practices.
- The All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture with its 12 centres are working with a mandate of Application of ergonomical principles and anthropometric data for increasing productivity, reducing drudgery, and minimizing accidents and occupational health problems of workers in agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme centres have developed safety gadgets and 15 ergonomically improved tools and equipment and 17 gender friendly tools and equipment.

- Consortia Research Platform (CRP) on Farm Mechanization and Precision Farming has been started from year 2015 to fast-track the process of farm mechanization through development of need based machinery and functional networking of stakeholders. The major objectives of the scheme is to accelerate the development/adaptation of need based technology through functional networking with stakeholders.
- The infrastructure developed for state-of-art laboratories for lac production and value addition of Natural Resins and Gums (NRGs) and strengthening of ISO 9001 accredited Quality Evaluation Laboratory for natural resins and gums.
- The technologies developed for (i) utilization of cotton biomass for preparation of value added products like briquettes, pellets and compost; (ii) extraction of fibres from Banana and development of value added products from the fibre and its pulp; and (iii) portable ginning machines which enables the farmers to assess the ginning outturn and assist them in getting better remuneration (focusing on marketing system with objective quality evaluation).

For promotion of agricultural mechanization, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented *w.e.f* 2014-15 with 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 centres located all over the country.

And during 2018-19 new scheme for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi' is also introduced. State and year-wise funds released is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The State Governments are primarily responsible for taking immediate measures in the wake of all natural calamities. The Government of India provides assistance to the State Governments through financial and logistic support. The State Governments have ready availability of funds in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for taking immediate measures in the wake of all natural calamities including drought. Contribution to SDRF is both by the Government of India and State Governments concerned, in the ratio of 3:1 for 18 general category States and in the ratio of 9:1 for the remaining 11 special category States (8 North Eastern States and 3 Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand).

Additional assistance over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), for natural calamities of severe nature, in accordance with an established procedure and on submission of a Memorandum for Central Assistance by the affected State. There are laid down items and norms for assistance from SDRF/NDRF and Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with it. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the items and norms for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, for the 5-year period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Financial Assistance from SDRF and NDRF in the wake of natural calamities is for immediate relief only and not by way of compensation for the loss suffered.

In addition, to address the risk associated with agriculture, Government has introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016. 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.

(e) The public-private partnership model have a positive impact in the agriculture system as detailed below:

- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT) has developed technologies in collaborative mode in the area of post-harvest processing of cotton and value addition to biomass viz. Rubber roller for Double Roller (DR) Gins, Single locking cotton feeder, Lint opener, Portable

gins, Nano cellulose based products etc.

- Industry sponsored research has resulted in ease of technology commercialization / transfer.
- Agri Business Incubation Centre of the institute provides avenues for public private collaboration resulting in establishment of startups. Two new startups have been established by the incubatees.

Statement

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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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 crores)

State	Released during 2018-19
Haryana	137.84
Punjab	269.38
Uttar Pradesh	148.60

[Translation]

BPL Families in Urban Areas

3323: SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey across the country to identify the number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the said survey is likely to be conducted/completed;

(c) the criteria fixed for determining urban poverty; and

(d) whether the Government has considered the report of the experts committee constituted in this regard 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) Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) in urban areas conducted by respective State Government/

UT Administration along with caste enumeration and rural survey has been completed. In the process, information regarding various individual particulars and household characteristics, viz., main source of income/earnings; housing/dwelling; amenities; assets etc., has been collected as per 'respondent based' questionnaire method, with Statutory Towns being considered urban and Census Towns being considered rural. Accordingly, in urban areas, data has been returned in respect of 299.99 million population (65.13 million household). Relevant SECC data corresponding to the questionnaire canvassed in urban areas is in public domain at <http://secc.gov.in>. Official estimates of poverty in terms of number and proportion of urban poor (2011-12) were released by erstwhile Planning Commission, which has since been restructured as NITI Aayog, in which the poverty line has been expressed in terms of monthly per capita consumption expenditure. SECC data would be utilized to target beneficiaries for various welfare programmes by different departments, which may have their own respective targeting criteria.

[English]

Shortfall in Allocation of Wheat

3324. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about net shortfall allocation of wheat by 29,639.003 Mt under NFSA during the period from November, 2015 to February, 2017 consequent upon recent revision of Central allocation for the State of Odisha, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government is taking necessary steps to recoup the shortfall allocation of wheat by 29,639.003 Mt under NFSA during the period from November, 2015 to February, 2017 to the State of Odisha, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government of Odisha has requested for release of shortfall allocation of 29,639.003 MT of wheat under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) from November, 2015 to February, 2017. This Department has been allocating foodgrains to the State Government of Odisha as per their demand. Odisha implemented NFSA *w.e.f* November, 2015 and accordingly, as per the request of the State Government, the wheat-rice ratio within the overall allocation has been revised from time to time as per beneficiaries identified by the State and their demand for change in ratio of wheat & rice. The Government of Odisha had earlier requested for release of shortfall allocation of 99,960 MT of rice from November, 2015 to February, 2017. In order to recoup this shortfall, though a revision in the allocation of rice with an equivalent reduction in the allocation of wheat within the total foodgrains allocation to the State was done in June, 2018, the State Government was informed that this was a onetime measure and in future, distribution of foodgrains should be strictly as per the stipulated allocation. Any request for change in allocation may be sent by the State Government to the Department in advance for examination of the same as per extant policy.

Construction of Houses in Chhattisgarh

3325. SHRI KAMALBHAN SINGH MARABI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) categories are under construction in various parts of Chhattisgarh under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds, released and utilised for the purpose and the details of agencies involved in the

construction of these houses in the State; and

(d) the time by which these houses are likely to be completed and allotted to the EWS and LIG categories in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) 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 is providing assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of urban poor including those from Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) categories.

The Scheme comprises following four verticals covering following categories of beneficiaries:-

Vertical	Categories of Beneficiaries
"In-Situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	EWS
Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	EWS, LIG & MIG
Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	EWS
Beneficiary-led Individual House Construction or Enhancement (BLCE)	EWS

The projects approved under the PMAY (U) are being implemented by State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) which is State Urban Development Authority (SUDA), Chhattisgarh through implementing agencies such as Urban Local Bodies, Chhattisgarh Housing Board, Development Authorities etc.

The tentative time schedule for completing the houses approved under BLC vertical varies from 12 to 24 months and the houses under this vertical are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. Under AHP & ISSR verticals, the tentative time schedule is 24 to 48 months as mentioned in the respective Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) approved by the State Government.

As on date, total 1,76,752 houses have been approved, 46,578 houses have been grounded for construction and 6,301 houses have been completed under the PMAY(U) in the State of Chhattisgarh. Central Assistance of Rs. 771.12 crores has been released and Rs. 52.93 crores have been utilised.

*[Translation]***Rise of Crime in Delhi**

3326. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rise in the incidents of various crimes in Delhi particularly fake suicide, snatching, cheating etc. as reported in media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the data of crimes in Delhi has been collected during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. However, crime reported under various heads, namely, dacoity, murder, attempt to murder, robbery, riot, extortion, snatching, cheating, burglary, house theft etc., have shown a decline. During the year 2016 and 2017, there is a decline of 3.28% and 14% respectively in snatching cases and also a decline of 9.91% and 19.34% respectively in cheating cases registered compared to previous years. However, Delhi Police reportedly does not collate any data/record regarding fake suicide.

(c) and (d) Details of number of cases of crimes registered and persons arrested by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.07.2018) are as under:—

Year	Number of cases registered	Number of persons arrested
2015	191377	77797
2016	209519	72034
2017	233580	76122
2018	125668	34132

(upto 15.07.2018)

*[English]***Consumption of Sugar**

3327. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production and domestic consumption of sugar in the country during 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively;

(b) whether the domestic production of sugar is sufficient to meet the consumption, if so, the reasons for import of sugar especially from Pakistan;

(c) whether there has been a protest from the cane farmers' unions against the import of sugar; 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) Presently, estimates of sugar production and domestic consumption for the sugar seasons 2018-19 and 2019-20 are not available with the Central Government.

(b) Domestic production of sugar during current sugar season 2017-18 is estimated to be about 322 Lakh MT as against the estimated domestic consumption of 250 Lakh MT. The Central Government does not import/export sugar on its own. The Government has already increased import duty from 50% to 100% to discourage any import under Open General License (OGL). However, Import of sugar from Pakistan by merchant importers has been very miniscule as compared to total production in the country.

(c) and (d) As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra there has been protest from cane farmers' union against import of sugar from Pakistan.

Projects under AMRUT

3328. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps has been taken to remove

the hurdles and expedite the work relating to projects under AMRUT;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To expedite the works and remove the hurdles in implementation of projects under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), States/Union Territories (UTs) have been empowered to select, appraise, approve and implement individual projects. Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has granted fast-track approvals to the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/UTs and is regularly monitoring the progress in implementation of the Mission through review meetings, field visits along with monitoring through an Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA). Progress of the Mission is also monitored by the Apex Committee constituted under the Mission. The Ministry is also providing hand-holding support to the States/UTs whenever required in order to achieve the targets in a timely manner.

(c) Does not arise.

Sl. No.	Incidents	2015	2016	2017	2017 (upto 29.07.2017)	2018 (upto 29.07.2018)
1.	No of incidents of terrorist violence	208	322	342	191	308
2.	No. of encounters	63	101	133	69	90
3.	No. of Terrorists neutralized	108	150	213	112	113
4.	No. of Security personnel martyred	39	82	80	39	49

(c) The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter-alia*, include strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International Border/Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlight on the

[Translation]

Encounters Between Terrorists and Security Forces

3329. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of encounters involving the security forces and the terrorists have increased a lot in the Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, the number of such encounters reported along with the number of terrorists killed and the number of security personnel martyred in such incidents during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the infiltration of terrorists in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The levels of terrorist violence in the hinterland of J&K are linked to the infiltration from across the border. The number of incidents of terrorist violence including encounters, the number of terrorist neutralized and the number of Security personnel martyred in terrorist violence incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and current year is as under:—

International Border (IB) and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

Impact of PMKSY

3330. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) has helped in ensuring

remunerative prices for agriculture produces to the farmers and doubling their income;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether this has created employment avenues particularly in the rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it has checked the wastage of agricultural produces; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a Central Sector Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana – (PMKSY) for promotion and development of Food Processing Industries in the country. The various Schemes implemented under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities; (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

The PMKSY is expected to leverage investment of Rs. 31400 crore, handling of 334 lakh MT agro-produce valuing Rs. 1,04,125 crore, benefit 20 lakh farmers and generate 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment in the country by the year 2019-20.

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

The components of PMKSY like Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure and Creation of Forward and Backward Linkages are very crucial in

reducing the Harvest and Post-Harvest losses of the Agricultural produce.

[English]

Sand Mining

3331. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that villagers are facing long legal battle against illegal sand mining across the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the number of officials and police killed by the sand mafias during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to protect villagers/officials/police from the sand mafias?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Minor minerals, which include sand, are defined under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. Section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957 gives powers to the State Governments to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. Under this provision, regular operations to curb and eliminate illegal mining and to take action against those involved in illegal mining are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Government of India does not maintain information about cases of illegal mining or killings by sand mafia. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies, as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The onus of defending the officers involved in prevention of heinous crimes including prevention of activities of sand mafia rests with the respective State Governments. Further, States/UT Administrations are competent to take action in their area

of jurisdiction to protect the interests of citizens.

A report in the form of 'Sand Mining Framework' has been prepared and released by the Ministry of Mines based on a study conducted on sand mining in various States detailing the best practices adopted by States in areas of Rules and Regulations, Allocation of Sand blocks, Sale and Transportation of sand, Monitoring of Operations, Alternatives of sand and Consumer Satisfaction. The framework has been developed for assisting States to arrive at an appropriate policy and administrative system for addressing the needs of this sector. The framework examines States objectives, the Demand-Supply scenario, allocation models, transportation and monitoring mechanism, suggestions for faster clearances/approvals and use of IT intervention in the complete process chain of sand mining. This framework also lays emphasis on the alternatives of sand *i.e.* Manufactured Sand (M-Sand), sand from mined overburden and import of sand for reducing dependency on river sand.

[Translation]

Shortage of Staff in FCI

3332. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of staff in Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made by the Government to overcome such a shortage;

(c) the details of the theft of foodgrains during their transportation and storage and the losses suffered by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor State-wise including Chhattisgarh; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As on 30.06.2018, there are 19610 posts vacant. There are 22428 Men in position

against the approved sanction of 42038 personnel. The Category-wise details are tabulated as below:-

Category	As on 30.06.2018		
	Sanctioned strength	In position	Vacancy
Category I	1111	875	236
Category II	6221	4484	1737
Category III	27345	14268	13077
Category IV	7361	2801	4560
Total	42038	22428	19610

It is further, informed that during last three (03) years 5648 candidates have joined in FCI under Direct Recruitments, Further, FCI conducts direct recruitments of Cat-I, II & III officers/officials through Recruitment Agency appointed through an Open Tender Enquiry. A tender has already been floated for appointment of a Recruitment Agency.

(c) The year-wise details of theft/pilferage cases reported by Regions during last three years and current year are given as under:-

Year	No. of Case	Qty. (In MT)	Amount involved (in Rs)
2015-16	13	62.89	18,10,816/-
2016-17	02	26.4	8,65,820/-
2017-18	03	92.73	30,85,224/-
2018-19 (Up to 30.07.2018)	02	37.9	11,24,000/-

Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, it is informed that there are no theft cases reported in Chhattisgarh Region, in last three years.

Further, the operational (Storage & Transit) losses State-wise information including that of Chhattisgarh for the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

The reasons for Storage/Transit losses are as under:-

- Due to moisture driage.

- Due to natural wear and tear of gunnies in storage.
- Due to bleeding of grains through cracks and crevices in the floor and doors of wagon.

(d) The following remedial steps have been taken to prevent such losses:-

1. Installation of barbed wires fencing of boundary walls and provision of high mast lights in the godowns/ complexes.
2. Deployment of security staff of FCI as well as other agencies like Home Guards, DGR sponsored agency & Special Police Officers and State Armed Police on need basis.

3. Security inspections as well as surprise checks of the depots are conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug any security lapses.
4. Lodging of FIRs with the Police where pilferage and Theft has come to notice. Apart from this, departmental action including recovery of loss has been resorted to as a deterrent measure.
5. Apart from the above, monitoring by installing CCTV camera systems and other gadgets.

In order to reduce storage and transit losses, various steps taken by FCI/Government of India. The same is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

The details of Theft/Pilferage cases period from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone/ Region/Depot	Date of occurrence	Nature of loss Commodity/Quantity	Amount involve (Rs.)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan					
1	RSWC Taradevi, Hanumangarh (Sriganganagar)	16.06.2015	16 Kattas Wheat (8 Qtl.)	18,856/-	Amount Rs. 37,712/- has been recovered from RSWC, Investigation is under process.
Bihar					
2.	FSD Mokama, (Patna)	20.06.2015	Wheat, 81.47 Qtl.	1,68,480/-	Amount Rs.1,55,608/- Recovered from home guards and penalty has been imposed against 3 watchman, "with holding of one increment for one year without cumulative effect"
3.	FSD Mokama, (Patna)	27.08.2015	Rice, 22.34 Qtl.	61,078/-	FIR lodged, Final report from police is awaited.
Gujarat					
4.	CWC Chhani (Baroda)	30.10.2015	Ind. Wheat 1.25 Qtl.	2,238/-	Theft of 2 Wheat bags done by the driver of H&TC, CWC Chhani and FIR No. 01/186/15 dated 30.10.2015 was lodged by the warehouse Manager of CWC Chhani against the Truck Driver.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab					
5.	Patti (Amritsar)	19/20.08.2015	21 Bags URS Wheat 10.50 Qtls.	23,804/-	FIR Lodged. Efforts are on for taking Suprdagi of the 21 bags of wheat through court.
6.	FSD Kotkapura	19.11.2015	Wheat, 151 Bags. 75.50 Qtls.	1,71,083/-	Amount Rs. 1,71,083/- has been recovered from Home Guards.
7.	Mukhtiar Kaur-II Godown, Moga	25/26.01.2016	90 Bags Rice 45.00 Qtls	1,49,670/-	Amount Rs. 1,49,850/- has been Recovered from Pungrain Agency.
8.	ARDC Ajitwal (Moga)	04/05.03.2016	571 Rice Katta 285.50	9,47,958/-	Amount Rs. 9,47,958/- has been Recovered from Home Guard.
Uttar Pradesh					
9.	FSD Naini	22.09.2015	Wheat, 16.85 Qtls.	38,180/-	Amount Rs. 76,396/- has been recovered from Home Guard.
10.	FSD Naini	03.02.2015 (Reported in January, 2016)	Wheat, 21 bags 10.5 Qtls.	44,634/-	Amount Rs. 44,634/- has been recovered from Security Agency, FIR Lodged.
11.	FSD Naini	02.03.2015 (Reported in January, 2016)	Wheat, 55 Bags 27.5 Qtls.	1,16,875/-	Amount Rs. 1,16,875/- has been recovered from Security Agency, FIR Lodged.
12.	Fsdkuraghat (Gorkhpur)	16.12.2015 (Reported in April, 2016)	Wheat, 37 bags (18.5 Qtls) and Rice, 17 Bags (8.5) Qtls.	67,960/-	FIR lodged, Final report from police is awaited.
Haryana					
13.	Rohtak	07.11.2015	Wheat, 34 Bags 17.5 Qtls.	—	Misappropriation 34 Bags wheat by Deepak Kumar AG-II (D) has been recovered. Charge sheet has been issued to Sh. Deepak Kumar, case under process
		Total	62.89 MT	18,10,81 6/-	Amount Rs. 17,00,116/- recovered Against 8 cases
01.04.2016 to 31.3.2017					
Punjab					
1.	PSWC Killi Chahal (Ajitwal)	21/22.06.2016	Theft of 508 bags of Rice (2015-2016) (254 Qtl.)	8,45,820/-	Amount Rs. 8,45,820/- Recovered from PSWC.
Rajasthan					
2.	Sirohi Road (Udaipur)	02.03.2017	Theft of 20 bags of wheat (10 Qtl.)	20,000/-	Theft Stock Recovered, FIR has been lodged against the involved Home Guard in the case.
		Total	26.4 MT	8,65,820/-	Amount-Rs. 8,45,820/- recovered 1 case

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018					
Punjab					
1	FSD Faridkot	12/13.05.2017	Theft of 82 bags of Rice (41 Qtl.)	1,72,636/-	Amount Rs. 1,72,636/- Recovered from PHG., Case is closed
2.	PEG Jatin Agro Kokrikalan Godown	23/24.08.2017	Theft of Rice, 135 Bags (67.5Qtl.)	2,15,436/-	Amount Rs. 2,15,436/- recovered from the bills of Pungrain.
3.	PSWC Shivam Godown	10/11.02.2018	Theft/robbery of 1640 RRA Bags	26,97,152/-	Amount Rs. 26,97,152/- Recovered from the bills of PSWC.
Total			92.73 MT	30,85,224/-	Amount Rs. 30,85,224/- recovered against 3 cases.

01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019**Punjab**

1	PSWC Bagli Campus, (under FSD Chawapail, Distt.- Ludhiana)	23/24.05.2018	Theft of 423 Bags, Rice (211.5 Qtl.)	7,16,000/-	Police complained has been lodged.
2	CWC Ajitwal (Moga)	13/14.07.2018	Theft of 336 Bags, Wheat (168 Qtl.)	4,08,000/-	Local Police complained has been lodged.

Statement-II

State-wise Storage Losses for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18

Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Punjab	-0.28	-0.35	-0.12
Haryana	-0.47	-0.59	-0.45
Uttar Pradesh	0.13	0.16	-0.04
Uttarakhand	0.00	-0.08	0.05
Rajasthan	-0.16	-0.28	-0.48
Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.04	0.03
Delhi	0.09	0.00	0.01
Himachal Pradesh	-0.02	-0.02	0.01
Maharashtra	0.25	0.33	0.25
Gujarat (including Goa)	0.14	0.08	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	-0.52	-0.90	-0.92
Chhattisgarh	0.18	0.20	0.26
Andhra Pradesh (including Telengana)	0.10	0.05	0.01
Karnataka	0.14	0.26	0.13

Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Tamil Nadu	0.13	0.16	0.08
Kerala	0.07	0.06	0.03
West Bengal	0.04	0.03	0.00
Odisha	0.13	0.06	0.06
Bihar	0.04	0.03	0.04
Jharkhand	0.10	0.10	0.10
NEF Region (Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram)	0.16	0.07	0.10
Assam	0.11	0.08	0.14
N&M Region (Nagaland and Manipur)	0.05	0.15	---
Nagaland	----	----	0.10
Manipur	----	----	0.08
Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	0.42	0.11
Total	-0.08	-0.11	-0.09

Losses in percentage

Note: (-) minus indicates gain

2015-16, 2016-17 are Audited figures. 2017-18 are Provisional figures

Statement-III*State-wise Transit Losses for the year
2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18*

Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Punjab	0.90	0.49	0.00
Haryana	0.01	0.13	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.39	0.33	0.32
Uttarakhand	0.12	0.02	0.00
Rajasthan	0.03	0.05	0.12
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18	0.21	0.33
Delhi	0.17	0.14	0.22
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.00
Maharashtra	0.38	0.38	0.34
Gujarat (including Goa)	0.19	0.22	0.19
Madhya Pradesh	-0.10	0.42	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.15	0.09	0.27
Andhra Pradesh (including Telengana)	0.18	0.18	0.19
Karnataka	0.34	0.40	0.36
Tamil Nadu	0.20	0.20	0.15
Kerala	0.24	0.14	0.22
West Bengal	0.31	0.37	0.29
Odisha	0.27	0.27	0.41
Bihar	0.36	0.37	0.35
Jharkhand	0.32	0.29	0.37
NEF Region (Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram)	0.20	0.24	0.70
Assam	0.59	0.53	0.69
N&M Region (Nagaland and Manipur)	0.36	0.39	----
Nagaland	----	----	0.68
Manipur	----	----	0.81
Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.20	0.46
Total	0.30	0.30	0.32

Losses in percentage

Note: (-) minus indicates gain

2015-16, 2016-17 are Audited figures. 2017-18 are Provisional figures

Statement-IV*Measures taken to minimise the operational, Storage
and Transit Shortages:-*

- (1) Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks as prescribed and pre-monsoon fumigation is undertaken from time to time.
- (2) Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement.
- (3) Physical measures like installation of barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.
- (4) Initiative has been taken to install CCTV cameras in all owned depots for surveillance and better supervision.
- (5) Security Staff of FCI, Home Guards and other external agencies are being deployed at depots to ensure safety and security of the stock.
- (6) Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the depots are being conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug any security lapses.
- (7) Spreading of Polythene Sheet on the floor of railway wagons to retrieve the spilled-over grains has been introduced.
- (8) An 'SOP' regarding Joint Verification of High TL cases has been laid down *vide* circular dated 23.12.2015 and 16.02.2017.
- (9) Proper weighment and accounting of the stocks at the time of receipt and issue is ensured.
- (10) Deployment of independent Consignment Certification Squad (ICCS) at the time of loading and unloading of rakes is being ensured.
- (11) Physical verification of the stocks is undertaken by conducting Quarterly PV, Annual PV and Zero PV.

[English]

Use of Aadhaar Data by Police

3333. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any input suggesting that the police should be given limited access to Aadhaar data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether limited access to Aadhaar data will help the police in tracing first time offenders and unidentified bodies; and

(d) 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) Madam, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has not received any input suggesting that the police should be given limited access to Aadhaar data. Chapter VI of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 read with the Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016 *inter-alia* has provisions regarding protection of information to ensure that the information in the possession of control of the Authority, including information stored in the Central Identities Data Repository, is secured and protected against access, use or disclosure not permitted under this Act or regulations made thereunder.

(c) and (d) No such findings are available.

[Translation]

Smart Cities

3334. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for more smart cities in the State;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the funds released/utilised for the already

chosen cities under smart cities project in Gujarat so far, City-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry has any monitoring mechanism for the works undertaken through the said fund; 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) City-wise details of funds released and status of implementation of Smart Cities Mission in Gujarat State is attached as Statement.

(d) and (e) The mechanism for monitoring the progress of Smart Cities is as follows:—

- The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities at various levels through Video Conferences, 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 City Level Advisory Forum (CLAF) to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders. This Forum 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 regular basis.

Statement*City-wise details of funds released in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Funds Released in Rs. crore (as on date)
1.	Gandhinagar	26
2.	Ahmedabad	196
3.	Surat	196
4.	Vadodara	196
5.	Rajkot	27
6.	Dahod	59
Total		700

City-wise Progress of Implementation of Smart Cities Mission in Gujarat - As reported by cities on MIS – 13.07.2018

(in Rs. crore)

City	No. of Projects	Value of Projects
1	2	3

Tenders Issued

Ahmedabad	6	184
Dahod	1	36
Gandhinagar	3	97
Rajkot	10	2127
Surat	10	833
Vadodara	8	365

Work Orders Issued

Ahmedabad	15	1358
Dahod	--	--
Gandhinagar	3	95
Rajkot	2	9
Surat	28	2036
Vadodara	24	1500

Works Completed

Ahmedabad	21	912
Dahod	--	--

	1	2	3
Gandhinagar		1	2
Rajkot		1	69
Surat		19	149
Vadodara		15	478

*[English]***Living Conditions in Cities**

3335. COL. SONARAM CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the living conditions in smaller towns/cities is far from satisfactory and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has any plan in place for the development of 'B' and 'C' categories of smaller towns/cities in the country;

(c) if so, the progress thereof, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban Development is a State subject. The provision of satisfactory living conditions in cities and towns is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Urban Local Bodies/Urban Development Authorities.

To complement the efforts of the States, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through its six Missions viz. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) (PMAY-HFA) (U), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), is extending financial assistance.

(c) The details of the financial assistance released under the Missions/scheme, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement*Status of fund released under Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Upto June, 2018 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	612
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4.	Assam	196
5.	Bihar	325
6.	Chandigarh	196
7.	Chhattisgarh	306
8.	Daman and Diu	54
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	54
10.	Delhi	196
11.	Goa	118.2
12.	Gujarat	700
13.	Haryana	215
14.	Himachal Pradesh	216
15.	Jharkhand	196
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	40
17.	Karnataka	913
18.	Kerala	248
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1022
21.	Maharashtra	1434
22.	Manipur	111
23.	Meghalaya	2
24.	Mizoram	55
25.	Nagaland	111
26.	Odisha	386
27.	Puducherry	102
28.	Punjab	258
29.	Rajasthan	784
30.	Sikkim	134
31.	Tamil Nadu	1000

1	2	3
32.	Telangana	114
33.	Tripura	196
34.	Uttar Pradesh	800
35.	Uttarakhand	22
36.	West Bengal	8
Total		11340.2

Details of funds released under DAY-NULM Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Upto June, 2018 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.05
3.	Assam	13
4.	Bihar	48.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.69
6.	Goa	6.13
7.	Gujarat	94.48
8.	Haryana	16.08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.88
11.	Jharkhand	84.99
12.	Karnataka	96.45
13.	Kerala	25.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	140.81
15.	Maharashtra	128.54
16.	Manipur	11.48
17.	Meghalaya	4.2
18.	Mizoram	52.5
19.	Nagaland	24.64
20.	Odisha	54.91
21.	Punjab	10.07
22.	Rajasthan	99.9
23.	Sikkim	5.65
24.	Tamil Nadu	328.09

1	2	3
25.	Telangana	77.07
26.	Tripura	18.39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	211.96
28.	Uttarakhand	18.46
29.	West Bengal	130.94
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06
31.	Chandigarh	4.81
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Puducherry	5.76
Total		1995.34

Details of funds released under AMRUT Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Upto June, 2018 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	602.42
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	81.95
4.	Assam	135.46
5.	Bihar	277.38
6.	Chandigarh	28.81
7.	Chhattisgarh	311.03
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.27
9.	Daman and Diu	3.75
10.	Delhi	351.66
11.	Goa	25.94
12.	Gujarat	615.04
13.	Haryana	162.13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	255.46
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	399.76
16.	Jharkhand	146.33
17.	Karnataka	1376.85
18.	Kerala	298.67

1	2	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1045.80
21.	Maharashtra	1388.71
22.	Manipur	99.84
23.	Meghalaya	73.72
24.	Mizoram	79.43
25.	Nagaland	32.45
26.	Odisha	455.58
27.	Puducherry	35.06
28.	Punjab	469.31
29.	Rajasthan	640.78
30.	Sikkim	11.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	1278.01
32.	Telangana	288.20
33.	Tripura	39.29
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1301.85
35.	Uttarakhand	141.80
36.	West Bengal	588.16
Total		13047.17

Details of Fund released to States under SBM

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Upto June, 2018 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.3619
2.	Andhra Pradesh	456.9900
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.9700
4.	Assam	94.0140
5.	Bihar	222.8717
6.	Chandigarh	4.9651
7.	Chhattisgarh	309.1330
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.7420
9.	Daman and Diu	0.1957
10.	Delhi	104.7500
11.	Goa	11.8553

1	2	3
12.	Gujarat	506.5362
13.	Haryana	117.0526
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.8722
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.8190
16.	Jharkhand	185.1080
17.	Karnataka	246.8879
18.	Kerala	74.5725
19.	Madhya Pradesh	721.3638
20.	Maharashtra	609.7624
21.	Manipur	18.3617
22.	Meghalaya	7.2990
23.	Mizoram	19.7710
24.	Nagaland	14.7130
25.	Odisha	105.0773
26.	Puducherry	11.4750
27.	Punjab	193.1940
28.	Rajasthan	594.2476
29.	Sikkim	5.0236
30.	Tamil Nadu	506.5398
31.	Telangana	196.2508
32.	Tripura	7.7772
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1006.1156
34.	Uttarakhand	21.8431
35.	West Bengal	410.4200
Total		6910.9320

Details of Fund released to States under PMAY

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Upto June, 2018 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,570.83
2.	Bihar	848.46
3.	Chhattisgarh	771.12
4.	Goa	3.76
5.	Gujarat	2,690.66

1	2	3
6.	Haryana	300.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	58.5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	71.59
9.	Jharkhand	975.17
10.	Karnataka	2,413.10
11.	Kerala	409.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,492.25
13.	Maharashtra	1,950.32
14.	Odisha	488.78
15.	Punjab	186.32
16.	Rajasthan	580.25
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,554.73
18.	Telangana	1,278.77
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2,054.14
20.	Uttarakhand	246.28
21.	West Bengal	1,631.29
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.48
23.	Assam	340.51
24.	Manipur	160.35
25.	Meghalaya	5.37
26.	Mizoram	79.02
27.	Nagaland	86.57
28.	Sikkim	1.31
29.	Tripura	478.32
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	0.23
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	1.85
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	31.6
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	5.46
34.	Delhi (UT)	82.92
35.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	48.06
Total		27975.56

Details of Fund released to States under HRIDAY

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Upto June, 2018 (Rs. in crores)
1.	Rajasthan	28.11
2.	Punjab	52.32
3.	Andhra Pradesh	12.33
4.	Karnataka	5.38
5.	Gujarat	18.48
6.	Bihar	16.85
7.	Tamil Nadu	14.16
8.	Tamil Nadu	11.90
9.	Uttar Pradesh	16.80
10.	Uttar Pradesh	69.08
11.	Odisha	11.46
12.	Telangana	19.41
Total		276.28

FDI in Food Processing Industries

3336. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had met the heads of major retail and food processing companies and also organized road shows in the UK to attract Foreign Direct investment into India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of these companies thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, The Indian delegation led by Hon'ble Minister of Food Processing Industries visited United Kingdom on 6th - 8th September 2016 for promoting FDI investments under 100% FDI policy in trading, including e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured and/ or produced in India and also the Make in India initiative.

During her visit, She held extensive discussions with the various Food Retail Chains such as Sainsbury, Marks and Spencer, TESCO, Patridges, Waitrose, Holland and Barrett, Harrods as well as with Mr. George Eustice,

Minister of State, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK.

During the visit, it was found that the foreign retail companies are keen to consider India as one of their major investment destinations. However, they requested for level-playing field to foreign retailer *vis-à-vis* domestic retailers. Under the existing policy, the FDI investor is allowed to sell only food products manufactured and/ or produced in India whereas domestic retailers can sell all types of imported food products along with non-food products in their store.

Visa-Free Movement on Indo-Myanmar Border

3337. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of border between India and Myanmar;

(b) whether it is true that there is a visa-free movement regime for people living within 16 km. of either side of the border;

(c) if so, whether exodus of Rohingyas from Myanmar is facilitated by the regime and such refugees are easily entering the country;

(d) whether this regime is also being used by militants for smuggling drugs and fake currencies;

(e) if so, whether the Government is considering to review the free movement regime and bilateral agreement on this with Myanmar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) India and Myanmar share a 1643 km long and land border which is characterized by "Free Movement Regime" for people residing within 16 kms of the either side of the border. The Border Guarding Forces with the assistance of other intelligence and enforcement agencies constantly monitor the movement of the people on the border to prevent any cross border illegal activity.

(e) to (f) The recently concluded agreement on Land Border Crossing between India and Myanmar contains provisions for harmonizing and regulating the movement of people residing within 16 kms., on either side of the border.

Cotton Cultivation

3338. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes launched during the last three years for promotion of cotton cultivation in the country;

(b) the number of villages selected thereunder along with the criterion fixed for selection of villages;

(c) the details of cotton produced in the country in the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of financial, institutional and technological assistances given by the Government to cotton producing States during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing Cotton Development Programme under National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) for enhancing production and productivity *w.e.f* 2014-15 in 15 States *viz.*, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Government has also approved revamped NFSM-Commercial Crops

Programme for 2018-19 & 2019-20. Under this Scheme thrust has been given on transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to the farmers. NFSM is being implemented on sharing basis between Government of India and States on 60:40 basis for general category States & 90:10 basis for North East & Hilly States. However, the Central Agencies are funded 100% by Government of India.

Besides NFSM, the States can support cotton development programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State.

(b) The districts and beneficiary farmers under the scheme are identified by the State Government and implementing agencies involving Panchayati Raj Institutions. Amongst various considerations, focus is given on areas of low productivity, pest infestation, non adoption of improved technologies etc. The records related to villages & farmers is maintained by the concerned State Governments.

(c) Area, production and yield of major cotton growing States during 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Allocation (Central share) made to States and agencies under NFSM-Cotton during 2015-16 to 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Area, Production and Yield of Major Cotton Growing States during 2014-15 to 2017-18*

State		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Andhra Pradesh	A	8.21	6.66	4.72	6.44
	P	28.41	18.88	15.64	20.38
	Y	588	482	563	538
Telangana	A	17.13	17.73	14.09	18.97
	P	38.00	36.61	34.44	47.54
	Y	377	351	416	426
Gujarat	A	27.73	27.22	23.82	26.23
	P	105.00	94.00	85.75	126.37
	Y	644	587	612	819

State		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Haryana	A	6.48	6.15	5.70	6.69
	P	23.00	9.93	20.41	16.26
	Y	603	274	609	413
Karnataka	A	8.75	6.42	5.10	5.46
	P	23.11	20.00	10.10	12.24
	Y	449	530	337	381
Madhya Pradesh	A	5.47	5.63	5.99	6.03
	P	17.50	18.00	20.51	18.69
	Y	544	544	582	527
Maharashtra	A	41.9	42.07	38.00	42.07
	P	70.00	75.00	106.19	65.46
	Y	284	303	475	265
Odisha	A	1.27	1.25	1.36	1.45
	P	4.00	3.00	3.82	4.02
	Y	535	408	478	471
Punjab	A	4.20	3.39	2.85	2.91
	P	16.00	7.50	10.31	12.83
	Y	648	376	615	750
Rajasthan	A	4.87	4.48	4.71	5.84
	P	15.27	12.14	14.02	18.93
	Y	533	461	506	551
Tamil Nadu	A	1.87	1.42	1.42	1.85
	P	6.86	3.69	3.59	4.88
	Y	624	442	430	448
Others	A	0.31	0.50	0.50	0.54
	P	0.90	1.30	1.00	1.02
	Y	494	442	340	320
All-India	A	128.19	122.92	108.28	124.48
	P	348.05	300.05	325.77	348.62
	Y	462	415	511	476

A = Area in lakh ha, P = Production in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each and Y = Yield in kg per ha.

* 3rd Advance Estimates

Statement-II*Allocation (Central Share) under National Food Security Mission-Cotton during 2015-16 to 2018-19*

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	States/Agencies	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.31
2.	Assam	0.11	0.00	0.20	0.25
3.	Gujarat	0.77	1.58	1.58	1.94
4.	Haryana	0.37	0.41	0.30	0.37
5.	Karnataka	0.56	0.62	0.79	0.75
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.71	0.60	0.73
7.	Maharashtra	1.20	1.74	1.74	2.13
8.	Odisha	0.71	0.86	0.77	0.95
9.	Punjab	0.37	0.40	0.35	0.43
10.	Rajasthan	0.37	0.41	0.30	0.11
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.37
12.	Telangana	0.70	0.77	0.69	0.84
13.	Tripura	0.68	0.53	0.53	0.65
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.27	0.30	0.25	0.30
15.	West Bengal	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.30
Total A		6.86	9.14	8.91	10.43
Agencies					
1	All India Coordinated Research Project on Cotton, Coimbatore	0.48	0.47	0.63	0.70
2	Directorate of Cotton Development, Nagpur	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.14
3	Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur	1.97	0.00	0.00	2.00
4	National Centre for Integrated Pest Management, New Delhi	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total B		3.91	0.55	0.73	2.84
Grand Total A+B		10.77	9.69	9.64	13.27

Skilled Manpower in Fertilizer Industry

industry is facing huge shortage of skilled manpower;

3339. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(a) whether it is true that the chemicals and fertilizers

(c) whether an MoU has been signed with the Skill Development Department to provide skill training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, there is no major shortage of skilled manpower in fertilizers CPSUs. However, Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL) and Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) have reported the shortage. The details of the same are as under:—

PSU	Category	Approved strength skilled Manpower	Manpower as on date	Shortage
BVFCL	Workers	977	197	780
	Executive	507	405	102
MFL	Workers	400	191	209
	Executive	494	373	121

As per the estimates based on manpower requirement study for plastics/polymer industries, conducted in 2014-15 through a Coordination Committee comprising members from the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) and industry associations, around 11,80,000 skilled/semi-skilled manpower was employed in these industries in 2015 and a further requirement of around 11.60 lakh skilled and semi-skilled manpower was projected for 10 years from 2015 to 2024.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and also by Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers on 09.07.2015 to harness and strengthen the capabilities for skill training, to create an efficient mechanism for training, assessment, certification and placement of skilled and certified workforce in Chemicals and Petrochemicals sector as well as Fertilizers Sector.

Consumer Grievance Redressal System

3340. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country does not have a quick and effective consumer grievance redressal system;

(b) if so, the manner in which the standard specifications in different areas are monitored; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism has been established at the district, State and National levels to provide for simple, inexpensive and speedy redressal of consumer disputes.

In addition to the legislative measures, the Department has launched an online portal *www.consumerhelpline.gov.in*, which provides a platform to the consumers to register their complaints. The Department has also set up a National Consumer Helpline (NCH) with a toll free number 1800-11-4000 and short code 14404 to handle the consumer grievances. The NCH has partnered with more than 450 companies under its convergence programme. Complaints concerning these companies are transferred to them directly online for redressal. Sector specific complaints are also forwarded online to the regulators/Government Departments concerned.

Under the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). BIS is the National Standard Body of India for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods. It has a well-established complaint redressal system to redress the grievances received from various consumers of BIS certified products as well as services. Initially, the complainant-end investigation is carried out to establish the genuineness and the nature of the complaint. Samples if available are also drawn for testing. This is followed by investigation at the licensee-end for examination of records of the lot/batch of the complained material and the overall assessment of the licensee's performance. Based on the above, the licensee

is advised to arrange for redressal by way of replacement/repair depending upon the product under complaint. Actions are taken against the licensees includes Stop Marking and cancellation of licence.

[Translation]

**Assistance for Production of
Organic Manure**

3341. SHRI LALLU SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide subsidy to cattle reares for production of organic manure on the lines of subsidy given for the production of chemical fertilizers/manure;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated by the Government for this scheme during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Open Gang War

3342. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that open gang wars have been attempted by the gangsters in the capital's roads and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of gang wars were attempted in Delhi;

(c) the number of people who lost their lives due to these gang wars; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reported that there are as such no open gang wars in Delhi. However, there have been some incidents of crimes between two criminals and their associates due to various reasons like personal enmity, property dispute etc. Details of such cases registered by Delhi Police, number of persons injured/ killed and number of accused persons arrested during the last year and the current year (upto 30.06.2018) are as under:—

Year	Number of cases registered	Number of Persons injured	Number of Persons killed	Number of accused persons arrested
2017	05	01	05	42
2018 (upto 30.6.18)	04	06	06	06 (including 02 Juveniles)

The various preventive measures taken by Delhi Police to curb such crimes include maximum visibility of police staff, strict watch by beat staff in their respective areas and collection of local intelligence, identification and surveillance of recorded criminals, integrated patrolling by local police, installation of CCTV cameras and mapping of dark spots and crime prone areas etc.

[Translation]

Poor Quality Rice for PDS

3343. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a complaint from a people's representative *vide* letter no. 9148/mp/2018 dated 6.4.2018 regarding poor quality rice of non-FAQ quality kept in the godowns in Balaghat Madhya Pradesh for distribution under Public Distribution System and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any inquiry into the complaint was conducted, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the poor quality rice mentioned in the complaint was found when the enquiry was conducted;

(d) if so, whether punitive action was taken against the guilty officers concerned and millers and the details thereof;

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

(f) whether the poor quality rice had been in storage for a very long time in the godowns before the complaint was registered?

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) Yes, Madam. A complaint dated 06.04.2018 was received from Shri Bodhsingh Bhagat, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) about storage of beyond Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms rice in Maa Ambe, Khursodi Godown and Saibaba Warehouse, Khursodi in District Balaghat of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh being a De-Centralized Procurement (DCP) State, the procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains is undertaken by the State Government.

The complaint was investigated by a joint team of officers of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Madhya Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (MPSCSC). The team collected 8 samples of rice from both the depots and 7 samples were found beyond FAQ norms. Based on the investigation report, State Government has taken disciplinary action against the officers/officials responsible for procurement of beyond FAQ rice in these depots. Besides, the rice millers who delivered non FAQ rice have been suspended from milling work.

(f) No, Madam.

[English]

IFFCO Partnership in Agro-machinery

3344. DR. KULMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IFFCO has entered into strategic partnership with two leading South Korean firms to explore business opportunities in agro machinery and farm credit centres; 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 FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. IFFCO has informed that IFFCO has entered into a MoU with two South Korean firms namely LS Mtron Ltd. to explore business opportunities in agriculture machinery supply and with NH Capital Co. Ltd. to explore business opportunities in agriculture finance to cater to the market demand in India.

[Translation]

Threat from Terrorists

3345. SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign based terrorists are threatening the politicians of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Government to take action against such elements based in Canada and other countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) A few foreign based pro-Khalistan terrorists and fringe elements have issued threat messages and posted video containing threats to political leaders in India.

(b) and (c) Government of India is closely engaged with the Governments of the concerned countries to address our concerns relating to anti-India activities being undertaken by such elements from these countries.

[English]

Coastal Security

3346. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of 26/11 Mumbai attacks, the Union Government had launched a coastal security scheme for augmentation of infrastructure in some States/UTs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether majority of the projects are running far behind schedule and the funds allocated for these projects have not been utilised;

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

(d) the steps the Government proposes to take to speed up the augmentation of infrastructure in coastal areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) 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 waters close to the coast. Under the Scheme, 194 Coastal Police Stations are operational, and Coastal Police of States/UTs has been equipped with 204 boats, 28 jetties, 284 four-wheelers, 554 two-wheelers, 97 checkposts, 58 outposts and 30 barracks. The Coastal Police of States/UTs has also been equipped with navigation/communication equipment, card readers, equipment enhancing night operation capabilities for boats, computer systems, etc.

The Coastal Security is periodically reviewed by the National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and the Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management), MHA respectively. Coastal States/UTs are regularly issued advisories by MHA on issues relating to coastal security.

Assam Legislative Council Bill

3347. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Assam Legislative Council Bill;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to bring the Assam Legislative Council Bill in the current session; and

(c) the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced?

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

(a) to (c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Release of Loans for Houses under PMAY

3348. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY :

SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that even after applying for subsidy under PMAY Scheme for construction of house, banks are denying release of loans and discouraging the consumers;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government on the implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government including issue of new guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) For implementation of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG & CLSS for MIG) component of PMAY(U) mission, Ministry has identified two Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) *i.e.* National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. to channelize the subsidy to the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) *viz* Banks, Housing Finance Companies, etc. CNAs have in-turn signed MoUs with PLIs for implementation of the scheme.

In terms of the Scheme Guidelines, Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) have to adopt their own due diligence process while sanctioning home loans. The beneficiary has to complete the formalities as prescribed under the 'due diligence' of the PLIs (Banks/HFCs, etc) concerned, if he is otherwise eligible under the scheme guidelines of PMAY (U) mission.

(c) Government has not conducted any study on the implementation of the CLSS scheme.

(d) Grievances received against PLIs in connection with the implementation of CLSS are sent to Central Nodal Agencies viz National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), for remedial action. CNAs are also advised to undertake sensitization/interaction programmes with the PLIs from time to time to increase awareness about the Scheme.

Since the launch of PMAY(U) scheme guidelines on 25.06.2015, Government has issued amendments/clarifications under the scheme guidelines from time to time to strengthen the outreach of the scheme.

Formation of Andhra Pradesh

3349. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual details of agreement signed by the Government at the time of creating a separate State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the period fixed by the Government for fulfilling various conditions as laid down in the agreement; and

(c) the various aspects of agreement having been fulfilled so far and the remaining aspects of the agreement which still remains to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No agreement was signed by the Government of India at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh as a separate State. The Undivided State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and Successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana came into existence *w.e.f.* 2nd June 2014.

VIP Security by CRPF

3350. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has asked the Government not to remove it from VIP duties;

(b) if so, whether Ministry of Home Affairs is convinced with CRPF's argument and has withdrawn its

decision to remove it from VIP security, if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether 30 per cent of the people deputed in two specialist VIP security forces—the Special Protection Group (SPG) and the NSG are CRPF men and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the CRPF personnel work in the harshest conditions in LWE affected areas with no phone connectivity, no electricity and for fighting extremists in Jammu and Kashmir and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) In order to ensure uniformity and standardization in the specialized task of personal protection duties, the Government has decided to progressively relieve CRPF from personal protection duties and assign this task to CISF and NSG.

(c) At present, in SPG about 30% officers are from CRPF on deputation; and in NSG it is about 11%.

(d) All CAPFs, including CRPF, work in challenging conditions in LWE affected areas and in Jammu and Kashmir.

Inquiry into Cases Relating to Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji

3351. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is monitoring the status of CBI inquiry into the Beadbi Case of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji at Village Bargari, Punjab in 2015 and the cases of theft of a saroop of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji at Village Burj Jawahar Singh Wala in June, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status update and the timeline for the same; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made in connection with the cases along with the status of trials and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The investigation in these cases registered

on 13.11.2015 on the request of Govt. of Punjab, is in progress. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has declared a reward of Rs.10 lacs, in connection with these cases. Recently, 03 persons allegedly disclosed their involvement in the *Beadbi* of Sri Guru Granth Sahib in Burj Jawahar Singh Wala, Faridkot, before Punjab Police. They have been taken on Police remand by the CBI.

Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles

3352. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to manufacture or encourage the manufacturing of electric vehicles in the country;

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

(c) whether such vehicles are manufactured indigenously or with the help of some other country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the manufacturers to set up electric vehicle plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) To provide impetus to electric mobility in the country, the Government has launched FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] initially for a period of 2 years, commencing from 1st April 2015, which has been extended further upto 30th September 2018. This Scheme is intended to support hybrid and Electric Vehicles (xEVs) market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance. The scheme is being implemented through four focus areas namely Demand Creation, Pilot Projects, Technology Platform/R&D and Charging Infrastructure.

Under Demand Creation component of the scheme, the incentive is available to buyer of xEV in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. The details of demand incentives extended through this scheme are given at Annexure 13 of the Scheme's notification, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry [<http://www.dhi.nic.in/>].

Also, specific projects received under different focus areas *i.e.* Pilot Projects, Technology Platform/R&D & Charging Infrastructures are funded under the scheme by the Government.

The Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme clearly mentions that

“To meet the qualifying criteria for the demand incentives, the hybrid/Electric Vehicle (xEVs) including its variants and versions shall, *inter-alia*,

(a) be manufactured in the country.

(b) meet provisions contained in Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR) in terms of its classification, categorization, definition, roadworthiness, type approval, registration etc.”

The Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has not received any proposals from manufacturers to set up electric vehicle plants.

Promotion of Electric Vehicles

3353. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to bring any legislation for use of Electric Vehicles in Delhi apart from the petrol/diesel vehicles, to control the alarming state of pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to promote the manufacturing of electric vehicles in India along Make in India project along with incentives, to serve as a long-term solution to the vehicular pollution in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Madam. There is no plan to bring legislation for use of Electric Vehicles in Delhi apart from petrol/diesel, under consideration of the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises.

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

(c) and (d) In order to promote electric and hybrid vehicles in the country, the Government notified FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India] in March, 2015. The Phase-1 of the scheme was approved with an outlay of Rs. 795 crore, initially for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015, which has been extended subsequently till 30th September 2018. This scheme is intended to support hybrid and Electric Vehicles (xEVs) market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance. The scheme is being implemented through four focus areas namely Demand Creation, Pilot Projects, Technology Platform/R&D and Charging Infrastructure.

Under Demand Creation component of the scheme, the incentive is available to buyer of xEV in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. The details of demand incentives extended through this scheme are given at Annexure 13 of the Scheme's notification, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry [<http://www.dhi.nic.in>].

As per the Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme, the qualifying criteria to avail demand incentives, *inter-alia*, mentions about the Electric/hybrid Vehicles (xEVs) to be manufactured in India.

Cleaning of Sewage Drains

3354. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the rising number of deaths of Safai Karamcharis who are deployed to clean the sewage drains due to lack of proper safety mask and gears for their use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to prohibit the deployment of Safai Karamcharis into the sewage drains without proper masks, body gears and equipments and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to award stringent punishment including life imprisonment to such employers who deployed Safai Karamcharis for cleaning of drains without providing them with safety masks and gears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has reported that there is no report of rising number of deaths of Safai Karamcharis who are deployed to clean the sewage drains.

(c) Under Section 7 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) no person, local authority or any agency shall, from such date as the State Government notifies, which shall not be later than one year from the date of commencement of the above Act, engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank.

(d) Under Section 9 of the MS Act, 2013 whoever contravenes the provisions of section 7 shall for the first contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees or with both, and for any subsequent contravention with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees or with both.

[*Translation*]

Rehabilitation of Begging Children

3355. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:

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

(a) whether cases of involvement of children in begging in all the States/UTs of the country have been increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of children below 15 years engaged in begging activities;

(c) whether the Government is likely to formulate any effective policy to bring such children into the main stream of the society;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government for rehabilitation of the children involved in begging;

(e) whether the Government has any data of the number of children involved in begging and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(f) if not, whether the Government is likely to conduct any assessment regarding the number of children involved in begging under Integrated Child Protection Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) As per information received from Registrar General of India (RGI), the population of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in the age group of 0-14 year (Non-workers) was 107583 during Census 2001 whereas it has declined to 41285 during Census 2011. Further, the population of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in the age group of 5-14 years (Marginal Workers) was 5211 during Census 2001 whereas it has declined to 4011 during Census 2011.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child

Development has informed that they are implementing a Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now "Child Protection Services") for Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP). CNCP are defined under section 2(14) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) respectively. As per Section 2(14)(ii) of JJ Act, a child who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street is included as a "child in need of care and protection". The primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State Governments/UTs. Under ICPS, Financial Assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The Scheme, provides institutional care through CCIs. As a rehabilitative measures in these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or Civil Society. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

(e) and (f) The Office of Registrar General of India has informed that as per Census 2011, the total number of Child Beggars, Vagrants etc. who are below 15 years of age are 45,296. The State-wise details is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Child Beggars, Vagrants etc. below 15 years of age-Census 2011

India/States/UTs	Marginal workers*			Non-workers#			Total Child Beggars		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	4011	2268	1743	41285	22110	19175	45296	24378	20918
Jammu and Kashmir	87	58	29	903	495	408	990	553	437
Himachal Pradesh	34	14	20	144	73	71	178	87	91
Punjab	129	75	54	1085	594	491	1214	669	545
Chandigar	0	0	0	11	8	3	11	8	3
Uttarakhand	23	13	10	251	153	98	274	166	108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	116	80	36	1055	632	423	1171	712	459
NCT of Delhi	24	12	12	266	140	126	290	152	138
Rajasthan	709	378	331	6458	3392	3066	7167	3770	3397
Uttar Pradesh	1079	642	437	9088	5053	4035	10167	5695	4472
Bihar	302	187	115	3094	1653	1441	3396	1840	1556
Sikkim	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	23	10	13	24	11	13
Nagaland	6	5	1	14	6	8	20	11	9
Manipur	1	0	1	33	16	17	34	16	18
Mizoram	0	0	0	6	4	2	6	4	2
Tripura	3	2	1	40	27	13	43	29	14
Meghalaya	2	0	2	36	20	16	38	20	18
Assam	75	46	29	611	320	291	686	366	320
West Bengal	211	122	89	3005	1583	1422	3216	1705	1511
Jharkhand	60	38	22	1194	621	573	1254	659	595
Odisha	65	34	31	840	457	383	905	491	414
Chhattisgarh	68	39	29	997	485	512	1065	524	541
Madhya Pradesh	225	139	86	2367	1322	1045	2592	1461	1131
Gujarat	83	41	42	1899	1054	845	1982	1095	887
Daman and Diu	1	1	0	7	2	5	8	3	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	107	52	55	2919	1577	1342	3026	1629	1397
Andhra Pradesh	441	215	226	2687	1289	1398	3128	1504	1624
Karnataka	122	50	72	1480	743	737	1602	793	809
Goa	0	0	0	24	12	12	24	12	12
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Kerala	7	4	3	195	90	105	202	94	108
Tamil Nadu	30	20	10	542	275	267	572	295	277
Puducherry	0	0	0	9	3	6	9	3	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: * Represents age-group 5-14 yrs.

Represents age-group 0-14 years

*[English]***Growth Rate of Agriculture Sector**

3356. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the details of the Agricultural growth rate as against the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate during each of the last ten years and the current year;

(b) whether the growth rate in Agriculture sector has witnessed growth at par with the GDP growth rate during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current share of agriculture sector in the GDP and the share of population who are dependent on Agriculture sector;

(d) the details of the Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture during each of the last six years and the current year; and

(e) whether the investment in Agriculture sector has increased/decreased during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Based on the annual estimates of National Income released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the details of growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2007-08 to 2011-12 and Gross Value Added (GVA) from 2012-13 to 2017-18 in agriculture and allied sector is given in the enclosed Statement.

The overall economy has been growing at a faster rate than the agriculture sector resulting in a decline of the share of agriculture and allied sector in the economy. This is on account of structural changes due to a shift from a traditional agrarian economy to industry and service dominated one. This phenomenon is generally expected in the normal development process of developing economies including India.

(c) As per the Provisional Estimates of Annual

National Income 2017-18 released by CSO, MoSPI on 31st May, 2018 the share of agriculture and allied sectors in GVA of total economy is 14.8% at constant 2011-12 prices and 17.1% at current prices.

As per the Census conducted by the Registrar General of India for the year 2011, the total number of workers directly involved in agriculture stands at 263.1 million, accounting for 54.6 per cent of total working population of country.

(d) and (e) As per estimates released by the CSO, MoSPI details of investment measured in terms of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture and allied sector during the 2011-12 to 2016-17 (latest available) at current prices is given below:-

Year	GCF in Agriculture and Allied Sector at Current Prices (Rs. crore)
2011-12	273870
2012-13	273490
2013-14	330836
2014-15	331863
2015-16	291989
2016-17	343476

Source: CSO, MoSPI

During the said period, GCF has followed a mixed trend, however, from 2015-16 it has increased by 17.6% in 2016-17.

Statement

Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2007-08 to 2011-12 and Gross Value Added (GVA) from 2012-13 to 2017-18 in agriculture and allied sector

Year	Total Economy	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
1	2	3
Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 2004-05 prices		
2007-08	9.3	5.8
2008-09	6.7	0.1
2009-10	8.6	0.8

1	2	3
2010-11	8.9	8.6
2011-12	6.7	5.0
2004-05 series discontinued by CSO Growth rate of Gross value Added (GVA) at 2011-12 prices		
2012-13	5.4	1.5
2013-14	6.1	5.6
2014-15	7.2	-0.2
2015-16	8.1	0.6
2016-17*	7.1	6.3
2017-18**	6.5	3.4

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

** As per the Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2017-18 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Fourth Quarter (Q4) of 2017-18 released on 31st May, 2018.

Note: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) includes GVA, taxes on Products including import duties and less subsidies on Products.

Source: CSO, MoSPI

[Translation]

Subsidy to Farmers

3357. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy to farmers for promotion of farming in the country; and

(b) the details of the subsidy provided by the Government to the farmers during the last five years and the current year, State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of funds released to the State Governments under various Schemes during the last five year and current year, State-wise, including Rajasthan is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2013-14

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) {now (NMOOP)}	Soil Health Management (SHM)	Support to State Extension Programmes for State Reforms (ATMA) {now under (NMAET)}	Submission on Seeds and Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.37	85.94	1.78	20.19	29.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.32	0.00	0.00	6.97	1.52
3.	Assam	95.10	0.00	0.00	4.36	2.58
4.	Bihar	15.22	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	79.46	10.25	0.72	13.78	2.66
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	38.51	27.54	0.00	36.31	7.51
8.	Haryana	42.15	3.63	0.00	6.22	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21.83	0.45	0.00	9.39	3.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.50	1.58	0.00	5.44	5.99
11.	Jharkhand	38.68	0.00	2.72	31.68	0.00
12.	Karnataka	127.74	23.13	0.00	8.72	5.95
13.	Kerala	0.89	0.00	2.29	14.07	1.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	366.06	40.76	0.00	40.37	44.21
15.	Maharashtra	274.32	31.32	0.76	49.71	1.85
16.	Manipur	26.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	12.31	0.00	0.11	0.55	0.60
18.	Mizoram	7.50	1.46	0.41	3.97	0.63
19.	Nagaland	20.00	0.00	0.00	8.05	0.00
20.	Odisha	68.74	14.50	5.77	35.27	4.84
21.	Punjab	37.56	0.00	0.00	8.55	7.35
22.	Rajasthan	126.35	40.18	0.00	30.02	13.90
23.	Sikkim	2.12	0.00	0.00	1.90	0.30
24.	Tamil Nadu	37.65	12.06	1.81	27.83	15.11
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	34.09	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	245.05	10.08	0.00	51.88	16.82
28.	Uttarakhand	13.46	0.00	0.00	5.26	0.00
29.	West Bengal	59.93	3.34	0.00	13.91	0.00
Total		1976.91	306.23	16.37	479.65	186.22

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2013-14

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNE&HS) Released	National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Released	National Bamboo Mission (NBM) Released	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Released	National Mission on Micro Irrigation NMMI Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh		91.06	0.00	456.87	265.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.60		16.67	33.04	0.00
3.	Assam	48.00		15.18	218.87	0.00
4.	Bihar		20.00	0.00	254.26	57.50
5.	Chhattisgarh		90.62	5.15	233.82	30.00
6.	Goa		4.00	0.00	10.43	0.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat		119.00	3.03	476.89	220.00
8.	Haryana		93.63	0.00	159.29	33.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26.19		0.95	77.40	3.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.43		1.08	88.52	0.00
11.	Jharkhand		50.05	0.35	147.10	15.00
12.	Karnataka		69.74	9.66	467.29	173.30
13.	Kerala		30.00	0.96	256.24	5.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh		75.00	7.93	276.25	106.52
15.	Maharashtra		117.00	0.50	959.69	141.01
16.	Manipur	58.00		12.13	23.66	1.50
17.	Meghalaya	40.00		0.00	37.98	0.50
18.	Mizoram	48.00		20.09	77.41	6.75
19.	Nagaland	47.45		20.29	30.07	0.00
20.	Odisha		84.09	5.47	529.42	25.86
21.	Punjab		58.19	0.00	229.44	5.00
22.	Rajasthan		62.50	1.23	735.24	80.00
23.	Sikkim	49.36		2.80	10.20	5.89
24.	Tamil Nadu		92.87	0.00	269.96	86.90
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	56.14		0.58	70.50	1.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh		35.00	0.85	561.09	2.00
28.	Uttarakhand	30.00		0.87	44.03	5.40
29.	West Bengal		8.00	0.00	265.08	0.00
	Total	479.17	1100.75	125.78	7000.04	1271.49

*Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the
Department of Agriculture, and Cooperation during 2014-15*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Released	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Released	National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Released	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP [Earlier (ISOPOM)]) Released	Soil Health Management (SHM) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	263.54	75.64	64.68	17.98	3.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.92	7.50		2.04	0.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	267.71	95.82		8.86	1.82
4.	Bihar	545.73	74.68	17.00	1.54	5.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	341.75	47.94	111.88	3.20	1.22
6.	Goa	0.00		0.00	0.00	1.90
7.	Gujarat	290.03	13.92	109.47	14.01	0.00
8.	Haryana	254.68	36.49	65.45	2.42	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.11	17.98		0.00	1.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.25	10.20		1.01	7.36
11.	Jharkhand	153.15	23.35	49.69	1.19	0.00
12.	Karnataka	632.22	134.19	96.08	20.22	0.50
13.	Kerala	300.70	3.13	40.00	0.41	1.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	511.78	214.71	42.23	45.06	5.60
15.	Maharashtra	942.09	194.71	140.00	34.08	6.79
16.	Manipur	43.00	14.82		1.98	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	60.64	9.63		0.63	0.00
18.	Mizoram	113.92	7.08		6.68	0.08
19.	Nagaland	52.75	19.41		4.55	0.40
20.	Odisha	482.07	53.98	71.75	9.26	1.51
21.	Punjab	413.71	40.83	58.50	0.40	1.75
22.	Rajasthan	695.28	213.88	42.67	47.85	5.64
23.	Sikkim	9.49	2.42		0.69	6.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	298.95	73.49	55.36	8.43	1.85
25.	Telangana	179.64	66.03	45.00	6.19	3.70
26.	Tripura	80.27	29.66		5.12	0.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	589.47	254.85	37.32	11.73	6.79
28.	Uttarakhand	80.70	8.98		0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	582.34	54.32	18.74	6.03	3.75
	Total	8363.89	1799.64	1065.82	261.56	70.37

*Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the
Department of Agriculture, and Cooperation during 2014-15*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Soil Health Card (SHC) Released	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization under NMAET (SMAM) Released	Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNE&HS) Released	On Farm Water Management (OFWM) [Earlier (NMMI)] 2014-15 Released	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) [under NMAET] Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.24	10.54		121.48	22.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.49	23.77	0.00	7.13
3.	Assam	0.51	5.62	29.09	1.00	7.49
4.	Bihar	2.53	9.01		35.00	23.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.66	5.19		10.00	11.83
6.	Goa	0.12	0.00		0.20	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.81	7.94		140.68	44.86
8.	Haryana	0.34	2.55		23.00	2.83
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.24	1.02	42.42	1.50	11.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.32	1.18	45.00	0.00	3.25
11.	Jharkhand	0.51	3.58		15.00	15.06
12.	Karnataka	1.27	9.62		124.25	11.47
13.	Kerala	1.13	2.37		3.75	17.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.43	13.92		66.50	50.06
15.	Maharashtra	2.16	20.34		177.50	34.13
16.	Manipur	0.13	1.10	44.17	2.72	6.71
17.	Meghalaya	0.14	1.25	27.60	0.00	1.72
18.	Mizoram	0.12	0.50	41.00	4.50	2.44
19.	Nagaland	0.13	0.62	34.76	0.00	7.56
20.	Odisha	0.80	7.09		10.14	44.48
21.	Punjab	0.26	2.09		0.00	19.95
22.	Rajasthan	1.43	15.80		75.00	24.43
23.	Sikkim	0.12	0.19	44.50	4.26	3.51
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.32	8.44		56.63	36.94
25.	Telangana	0.93	6.93		77.57	13.47
26.	Tripura	0.18	0.39	37.00	2.00	1.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3.54	21.21		3.00	69.98
28.	Uttarakhand	0.23	0.91	32.73	6.97	6.96
29.	West Bengal	1.17	5.98		0.00	12.14
	Total	23.90	165.87	402.02	962.65	516.13

*Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the
Department of Agriculture, and Cooperation during 2014-15*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Bamboo Mission (NBM) Released	Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Released	Submission on Seeds and Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP) Released	National E-Governance Plan Agriculture (NEGP-A, PHASE-II) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	13.00	8.21	1.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.82	4.73	0.37	0.74
3.	Assam	2.97	3.00	18.56	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	5.00	6.39	3.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.80	11.44	6.27	1.16
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
7.	Gujarat	2.91	22.50	0.08	1.76
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.81	7.58	0.90	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.77	2.50	1.70	1.02
11.	Jharkhand	0.40	10.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4.65	15.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	1.10	5.00	1.56	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.81	24.98	9.75	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.59	40.00	9.54	0.00
16.	Manipur	8.62	5.00	0.00	0.47
17.	Meghalaya	0.97	4.84	0.34	0.40
18.	Mizoram	12.30	4.88	0.00	0.34
19.	Nagaland	11.36	5.46	0.72	0.56
20.	Odisha	3.88	13.00	5.94	1.93
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	2.70	1.04
22.	Rajasthan	0.31	25.00	6.60	1.78
23.	Sikkim	0.57	4.60	0.00	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.15	30.00	12.88	2.24
25.	Telangana	0.00	10.00	3.29	0.67
26.	Tripura	0.81	4.50		0.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.50	20.00	10.47	4.84
28.	Uttarakhand	0.29	7.00	2.22	0.74
29.	West Bengal	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.85
Total		77.36	304.00	108.50	27.29

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Released	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMO OP) [Earlier (ISOP OM)] Released	Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Released	Soil Health Management (SHM) Released	Soil Health Card (SHC) Released	Prama pargat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.12	39.57	19.50	2.89	4.58	11.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.93	2.18	3.00	0.00	0.17	0.51
3.	Assam	67.84	8.87	0.00	1.02	1.42	5.76
4.	Bihar	55.79	1.70	2.50	1.52	4.88	10.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.50	3.19	5.50	2.25	2.81	6.04
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.07
7.	Gujarat	9.22	6.47	5.00	0.00	6.03	1.78
8.	Haryana	11.39	8.31	1.57	0.00	2.88	0.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.55	0.00	7.00	0.91	0.47	3.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.48	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.77	0.75
11.	Jharkhand	29.46	0.00	6.02	0.17	0.54	3.21
12.	Karnataka	52.11	13.36	5.00	2.93	6.50	19.45
13.	Kerala	0.77	0.02	1.50	0.40	0.61	3.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	134.11	26.15	11.00	0.00	8.88	28.27
15.	Maharashtra	111.64	19.83	25.00	3.20	9.32	25.99
16.	Manipur	13.02	0.67	3.50	0.00	0.18	1.07
17.	Meghalaya	6.23	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.21	1.45
18.	Mizoram	2.03	5.07	3.00	0.00	0.14	0.89
19.	Nagaland	11.75	1.20	6.00	0.41	0.22	1.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	67.70	5.58	15.27	1.97	2.70	10.28
21.	Punjab	14.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	1.61
22.	Rajasthan	106.54	34.91	0.00	2.07	8.76	23.74
23.	Sikkim	3.24	0.30	1.04	0.15	0.12	4.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	35.87	8.06	31.83	3.06	4.70	4.00
25.	Telangana	38.79	9.68	12.60	1.68	3.53	10.71
26.	Tripura	18.94	2.62	3.50	0.28	0.23	1.34
27.	Uttar Pradesh	120.16	13.19	11.82	8.38	17.16	20.52
28.	Uttarakhand	6.67	0.70	7.00	0.20	0.65	19.63
29.	West Bengal	33.13	9.85	6.00	4.78	4.80	2.14
Total		1067.03	221.47	196.65	38.51	96.44	224.65

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) (under NMAET) Released	Information Technology NEGP-A Phase-II Released	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization under NMAET (SMAM) Released	Submission on Seeds and Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP) Released	Horticulture Mission for North East Himalayan States (HMNE&HS) Released	National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.41	1.55	7.28	6.50		55.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.77	0.79	1.88	0.00	35.50	
3.	Assam	6.82	0.00	0.00	10.60	20.00	
4.	Bihar	27.72	2.14	0.00	6.00		4.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.10	0.80	4.00	2.45		77.55
6.	Goa	0.19	0.14	0.00	0.00		2.30
7.	Gujarat	24.80	1.21	7.55	0.00		47.82
8.	Haryana	5.44	0.67	0.00	0.01		50.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.66	0.00	0.75	2.48	24.49	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.30	0.72	0.95	3.91	52.00	
11.	Jharkhand	13.27	0.00	2.54	0.00		25.79
12.	Karnataka	20.09	0.00	0.00	0.20		67.69
13.	Kerala	6.57	0.00	0.00	0.04		25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35.45	0.00	26.02	5.87		40.50
15.	Maharashtra	24.81	0.00	15.96	0.00		96.25
16.	Manipur	8.36	0.33	2.91	0.04	35.75	
17.	Meghalaya	1.30	0.28	0.00	0.98	18.00	
18.	Mizoram	3.87	0.22	2.03	0.00	34.50	
19.	Nagaland	10.69	0.84	2.85	1.18	17.25	
20.	Odisha	24.26	1.36	5.67	0.00		54.45
21.	Punjab	7.15	0.74	0.00	3.18		30.35
22.	Rajasthan	15.48	2.43	0.00	1.22		45.00
23.	Sikkim	2.14	0.19	0.65	0.00	33.25	
24.	Tamil Nadu	25.07	1.71	21.39	9.70		58.73
25.	Telangana	7.44	0.74	4.76	3.00		35.25
26.	Tripura	1.38	0.28	2.44	0.00	32.75	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	59.43	3.39	16.51	9.00		22.00
28.	Uttarakhand	5.58	0.51	0.78	3.03	22.50	
29.	West Bengal	30.12	1.39	5.65	0.00		28.00
	Total	408.68	22.43	132.57	69.39	325.99	767.18

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Agroforestry Bamboo Mission (NABM) Released	Rashtriya Krish Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Released	Per Drop More Crop (Micro Irrigation) Released	Pradhan Mantri Krish Sinchayee Yojana (Other intervention) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	192.66	177.68	28.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.50	31.55	0.00	2.59
3.	Assam	0.70	94.10	0.50	4.53
4.	Bihar	0.00	111.20	10.00	18.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.13	145.07	7.50	12.80
6.	Goa	0.00	21.70	0.00	0.30
7.	Gujarat	4.76	174.55	204.10	8.95
8.	Haryana	0.00	141.54	16.94	18.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.17	28.30	0.75	6.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	37.36	0.00	4.87
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	78.32	0.00	14.97
12.	Karnataka	4.00	346.93	111.75	101.37
13.	Kerala	0.00	90.48	0.86	7.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.29	264.09	134.33	27.41
15.	Maharashtra	1.75	438.00	88.38	18.88
16.	Manipur	6.96	20.46	1.36	1.40
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	8.26	0.00	1.42
18.	Mizoram	8.30	19.39	2.25	1.01
19.	Nagaland	8.73	25.25	0.00	2.34
20.	Odisha	4.98	292.36	8.35	20.34
21.	Punjab	0.00	107.97	0.00	42.99
22.	Rajasthan	0.68	325.97	52.38	90.47
23.	Sikkim	2.46	4.07	4.26	0.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.35	259.74	72.75	57.03
25.	Telangana	0.50	135.91	106.71	16.16
26.	Tripura	1.24	21.54	0.00	1.55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1.27	177.41	7.50	30.01
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	36.20	3.50	6.10
29.	West Bengal	0.00	284.56	0.00	4.80
Total		66.77	3914.94	1011.85	552.83

Details of State-wise funds 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	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Released	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated Schemes, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP Released	Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development) Released	Soil Health Management (SHM) (Erstwhile National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility) Released	Soil Health Card (SHC) Released	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.62	30.83	18.00	6.52	13.94	7.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.15	5.30	4.00	0.51	0.37	0.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	39.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.65	0.00
4.	Bihar	35.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	53.39	4.00	2.40	6.20	3.43	3.15
6.	Goa	0.29	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	21.36	23.34	5.46	0.00	5.29	2.39
8.	Haryana	10.40	0.00	0.00	2.58	0.00	0.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.83	0.00	6.83	1.81	0.29	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88
11.	Jharkhand	9.41	1.27	7.00	3.37	0.64	2.03
12.	Karnataka	99.29	15.83	4.00	9.27	10.30	8.15
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	185.08	25.78	0.00	38.77	13.74	17.88
15.	Maharashtra	139.96	36.52	26.63	17.21	19.11	29.58
16.	Manipur	7.40	0.91	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	3.15	0.00	1.50	0.42	0.00	2.96
18.	Mizoram	1.13	10.86	6.53	0.44	0.06	1.39
19.	Nagaland	10.90	5.40	9.00	0.00	0.18	0.00
20.	Odisha	34.67	8.42	18.35	0.00	3.04	6.50
21.	Punjab	9.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	103.44	24.76	0.00	0.00	11.08	14.91
23.	Sikkim	3.84	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	44.52	7.83	33.50	0.60	6.45	2.07
25.	Telangana	8.29	0.00	9.60	4.41	4.68	4.49
26.	Tripura	6.08	0.62	5.20	2.89	0.59	3.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	92.93	4.15	16.43	0.00	24.42	12.71
28.	Uttarakhand	9.74	0.51	8.00	0.00	1.45	20.19
29.	West Bengal	56.02	5.00	10.51	0.00	10.95	3.94
	Total	1061.77	211.34	200.19	95.00	133.67	152.19

*Details of State-wise funds 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	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms) (SMAE) Released	National e-Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase-II Released	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM) Released	Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) Released	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Released	National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.15	1.24	48.99	0.37	64.02	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.35	0.81	1.33	0.00	0.00	1.39
3.	Assam	5.83	0.00	1.08	10.00	22.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	29.24	0.00	14.00	6.35	17.96	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.14	0.64	10.00	2.81	61.47	1.43
6.	Goa	1.14	0.00		-	1.65	0.00
7.	Gujarat	21.93	0.00	6.00	0.00	65.45	1.53
8.	Haryana	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.01	59.55	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.07	0.00	4.95	3.75	24.25	0.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.79	0.58	3.64	-	96.09	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	16.53	0.00	2.25	6.91	30.13	0.00
12.	Karnataka	8.41	0.00	44.41	0.25	69.50	1.34
13.	Kerala	11.81	0.00	1.00	0.27	15.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29.70	0.00	20.00	13.95	35.62	1.16
15.	Maharashtra	27.66	0.00	15.00	6.00	50.44	0.00
16.	Manipur	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.55	10.00	1.94
17.	Meghalaya	3.74	0.22	0.90	0.11	18.75	0.00
18.	Mizoram	4.23	0.33	2.00	0.25	31.50	4.17
19.	Nagaland	10.75	0.32	3.33	0.00	15.00	2.44
20.	Odisha	28.42	1.13	35.78	0.00	43.68	1.03
21.	Punjab	9.00	0.00	52.09	0.00	30.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	29.25	0.99	4.25	1.01	43.13	0.00
23.	Sikkim	1.32	0.00	1.44	0.00	25.25	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	21.09	2.97	30.30	7.02	47.14	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Telangana	3.77	0.58	5.97	5.50	20.96	0.00
26.	Tripura	1.27	0.44	2.00	-	23.50	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45.87	0.00	37.98	1.24	31.96	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	6.34	0.79	2.56	0.88	47.50	0.00
29.	West Bengal	27.05	1.19	4.00	0.00	8.00	0.00
Total		407.87	12.21	355.25	67.21	1009.49	16.89

NABM: During 2016-17 and 2017-2018, fund released only for maintenance of Bamboo plantation raised earlier.

Details of State-wise funds 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) Released	Per Drop More Crop-PMKSY-Micro Irrigation Released	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana - Other Interventions Released	Sub Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	222.59	265.69	43.00	3.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.92	0.00	2.00	0.00
3.	Assam	210.45	0.00	11.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	90.61	0.00	21.60	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	193.04	24.00	20.80	0.00
6.	Goa	10.35	0.30	0.50	0.00
7.	Gujarat	155.31	250.00	24.00	4.50
8.	Haryana	126.85	24.00	3.00	1.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	52.76	0.50	8.00	1.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.49	0.00	5.40	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	72.72	12.00	18.70	0.00
12.	Karnataka	242.31	169.00	60.00	3.25
13.	Kerala	92.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	293.49	84.00	37.10	4.20
15.	Maharashtra	250.91	247.50	58.30	0.00
16.	Manipur	12.83	0.00	3.60	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	10.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	20.58	3.90	4.20	0.00
19.	Nagaland	34.94	0.00	4.50	0.00
20.	Odisha	334.91	10.80	29.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	95.81	1.18	0.00	2.00
22.	Rajasthan	261.98	72.00	57.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	14.40	3.90	1.50	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	204.87	110.00	33.50	2.50
25.	Telangana	256.99	171.58	24.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	34.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	201.89	12.00	29.20	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	46.57	10.00	5.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	280.78	3.90	16.00	0.00
Total		3876.15	1476.25	520.90	22.50

SMAF: Scheme is operational in 21 States only

*Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture,
Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Released	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated Schemes, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP Released	Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development) Released	Soil Health Management (SHM) Released	Soil Health Card (SHC) Released	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101.54	19.66	20.00	12.22	12.26	6.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.56	1.00	0.00	0.17	0.21	0.95
3.	Assam	130.06	11.07	0.69	1.38	0.00	18.04
4.	Bihar	28.68	5.04	1.13	0.00	0.00	2.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	69.85	7.58	6.00	1.24	8.88	3.40
6.	Goa	0.00	0.04		0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	5.00	10.00	8.00	3.39	19.90	0.00
8.	Haryana	7.96	0.00	0.00	4.50	10.65	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.23		7.30	0.56	1.36	11.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.05	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	25.72	5.48	5.60	0.00	0.00	3.21
12.	Karnataka	96.55	11.88	7.50	4.32	11.36	12.25
13.	Kerala	0.13	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	13.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	103.80	5.00	2.00	0.00	26.69	28.85
15.	Maharashtra	152.10	27.18	17.50	0.00	10.67	6.98
16.	Manipur	4.68	0.00	1.38	0.68	0.00	0.49
17.	Meghalaya	5.23	0.75	1.95	0.00	0.40	0.00
18.	Mizoram	2.30	5.30	9.50	0.00	0.12	2.12
19.	Nagaland	17.75	4.15	11.00	0.00	0.00	1.29
20.	Odisha	54.91	10.29	13.48	2.98	4.51	6.11
21.	Punjab	5.42	0.00	0.00	2.47	0.00	4.28
22.	Rajasthan	85.30	21.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.46
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	37.02	9.87	40.00	0.00	8.69	1.95
25.	Telangana	19.34	0.00	9.00	8.02	7.05	8.35
26.	Tripura	17.15	0.99	5.32	0.00	0.33	1.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	83.10	7.00	20.00	0.00	22.56	9.35
28.	Uttarakhand	3.83	0.28	6.45	0.25	0.93	27.81
29.	West Bengal	107.86	18.91	9.92	0.00	5.91	3.74
Total		1193.13	182.52	205.99	42.18	152.63	182.93

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms) (SMAE) Released	National e-Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase-II Released	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM) Released	Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) Released	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Released	National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.47	1.85	132.92	3.52	76.70	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.83	1.27	5.50	0.52	0.00	0.76
3.	Assam	13.31	0.00	10.00	13.13	22.90	0.00
4.	Bihar	38.02	2.97	0.00	3.24	18.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.93	0.78	30.00	5.18	89.23	0.48
6.	Goa	1.58	0.00		-	2.51	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	26.90	0.00	6.48	0.24	88.74	0.00
8.	Haryana	11.66	0.00	45.00	0.01	73.50	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.62	0.00	11.70	3.86	38.14	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.07	0.00	1.80	-	116.50	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	26.01	0.00	1.00	8.99	25.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	13.90	0.00	75.00	0.83	68.50	0.95
13.	Kerala	11.49	0.00	9.79	0.00	29.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	34.41	0.00	43.11	20.56	30.00	0.44
15.	Maharashtra	45.25	0.00	34.13	24.31	86.73	0.00
16.	Manipur	10.14	0.00	2.85	0.00	24.00	2.17
17.	Meghalaya	6.34	0.31	0.50	1.42	15.36	0.00
18.	Mizoram	7.91	0.50	4.81	0.00	41.50	2.84
19.	Nagaland	13.55	0.45	16.00	0.47	36.34	2.17
20.	Odisha	33.47	1.50	66.27	0.00	46.87	0.72
21.	Punjab	17.96	0.00	48.50	0.00	15.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	32.92	0.91	23.06	15.11	58.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	3.81	0.00	1.38	0.00	30.50	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	39.82	1.27	51.34	13.30	61.27	0.00
25.	Telangana	15.04	0.55	10.00	9.36	32.19	0.00
26.	Tripura	5.29	0.97	25.52	-	10.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63.84	2.78	43.97	14.36	35.87	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	8.55	0.56	30.95	2.29	30.37	0.00
29.	West Bengal	42.45	0.80	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
Total		587.54	17.48	741.58	140.70	1212.72	10.53

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Released	Per Drop More Crop-Micro Irrigation PMKSY Released	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Erstwhile National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility) Other Interventions Released	Sub Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208.20	425.00	92.10	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.63	0.00	8.30	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	241.07	3.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	69.31	0.00	12.50	3.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	157.65	25.00	30.00	2.50
6.	Goa	8.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	194.70	275.00	25.00	2.70
8.	Haryana	87.53	6.81	7.20	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.94	2.00	17.25	0.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.76	0.00	3.00	0.61
11.	Jharkhand	0.60	15.00	10.00	4.00
12.	Karnataka	235.11	300.00	85.00	4.50
13.	Kerala	51.50	0.00	25.00	2.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217.53	150.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	398.62	315.00	47.50	4.00
16.	Manipur	13.75	3.00	4.50	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	10.41	0.00	3.30	1.00
18.	Mizoram	10.38	4.80	7.50	0.50
19.	Nagaland	57.35	1.80	10.00	0.91
20.	Odisha	174.42	0.00	48.00	4.00
21.	Punjab	131.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	234.97	10.00	97.50	6.00
23.	Sikkim	2.99	0.00	4.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	224.38	237.55	132.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	63.85	207.00	50.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	32.76	0.00	3.75	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	268.72	30.00	25.00	6.00
28.	Uttarakhand	79.66	7.20	20.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	293.36	6.00	25.00	0.00
Total		3527.44	2024.16	793.40	42.27

*Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture,
Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2018-19*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Released	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated Schemes, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP Released	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development) Released	Soil Health Management (SHM) Released	Soil Health Card (SHC) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.28	26.25	8.75	13.93	6.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.20	3.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	27.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	19.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.20	4.42	3.25	0.00	3.50
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8.83	9.36	4.64	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.69	0.00	4.80	0.00	1.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.21	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.47
11.	Jharkhand	7.67	0.98	4.50	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	49.60	9.61	5.54	7.12	8.35
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.12
15.	Maharashtra	54.69	25.05	12.50	0.00	15.60
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	3.09	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.30
18.	Mizoram	2.28	5.82	3.50	0.00	0.17
19.	Nagaland	14.14	3.40	5.40	0.00	0.40
20.	Odisha	37.51	4.00	8.50	1.15	3.42
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	-	0.11	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	76.20	28.00	0.00	0.00	21.10
23.	Sikkim	3.96	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	33.31	8.40	16.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	5.65	2.50	4.20	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	10.33	0.71	3.60	0.00	0.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	78.75	9.74	11.95	0.00	23.19
28.	Uttarakhand	11.80	0.43	4.80	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	21.35	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
Total		547.12	141.68	111.92	22.31	104.40

*Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture,
Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2018-19*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Released	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms) (SMAE) Released	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM) Released	Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) Released	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Released
1	2	3	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.80	9.43	75	3.00	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	5.58	3.55	0.00	0
3.	Assam	0.00		0	0.00	11
4.	Bihar	0.00		25	0.00	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	8.17	20	3.40	57.5
6.	Goa	0.00	0.72	0	-	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	14.49	8.69	0.67	39
8.	Haryana	0.00	6.85	45	0.01	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	4.74	10.97	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	8.39	10.22	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00		3	5.50	0
12.	Karnataka	8.16		59.13	0.04	60
13.	Kerala	0.00	8.19	10.37	0.00	12.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.72	19.85	50.39	15.00	0
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	20.57	45.5	13.63	57
16.	Manipur	0.00		2	0.10	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	2.44	1.11	0.55	0
18.	Mizoram	0.45	2.07	3.75	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	0.00	6.64	15	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	0.00	17.78	52.5	0.00	21
21.	Punjab	0.00		0	0.00	0

1	2	3	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	50.49	11.62	10	0.00	22
23.	Sikkim	13.14		2	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.02	22.70	75	9.00	25
25.	Telangana	0.00	2.70	6	3.00	0
26.	Tripura	1.44	2.36	2	-	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.61	52.85	36.58	4.23	30
28.	Uttarakhand	59.07		37.5	0.50	20
29.	West Bengal	0.00	19.71	11.25	0.86	0
	Total	198.90	247.85	621.51	59.47	427.00

Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2018-19

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM)* Released	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Released	Per Drop More Crop-Micro Irrigation PMKSY Released	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Erstwhile National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility) Other Interventions Released	Sub Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	98.58	230	30	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	-	0.88	0	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	-	0	0	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	56.05	0	6.61	1.50
6.	Goa	-	0	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	-	0	150	22.5	2.50
8.	Haryana	-	30.6	0	0	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0	0	12	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0	0	0	1.50
11.	Jharkhand	-	1.51	0	0	1.00
12.	Karnataka	-	52.11	0	28.6	2.50
13.	Kerala	-	30.99	0	0	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	86.11	0	9	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	-	0	81.68	16.32	2.00
16.	Manipur	-	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	-	0	0	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	-	0	0	0	0.75
19.	Nagaland	-	0	0	0	0.75
20.	Odisha	-	0	0	5.72	2.00
21.	Punjab	-	0	0	0	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	-	76.64	0	54	0.00
23.	Sikkim	-	6.83	0	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	82.6	0	27.43	0.00
25.	Telangana	-	0	0	16.85	0.00
26.	Tripura	-	25.91	0	0	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	161.51	0	24.01	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	-	0.25	0	0	0.00
29.	West Bengal	-	95.73	12	12	0.00
Total		0.00	806.30	473.6	265.0	14.5

NABM: Fund released only for maintenance of Bamboo plantation raised earlier.

Rise in Prices of Food Products

3358. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer selling price of the food products is sure to go up with the recent decision of the Government to increase the minimum support price for 14 foodgrains products of kharif crops in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide relief to the common people from price rise; 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) to (d) The prices of food products are influenced by various factors which *inter alia* include demand supply mismatch owing to shortfall in production because of adverse weather condition and seasonality,

increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities and artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing as well as minimum support prices of the food products.

Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders & black marketers; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing agricultural production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agricultural commodities like pulses, onion and potato.

Evaluation of CPSUs

3359. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:
SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

(a) whether the performance/functioning of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) is evaluated regularly;

(b) if so, the details of the performance of the CPSUs along with the parameters for rating the performance during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of Memorandum of Understanding signed by all the above CPSUs during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the assistance provided to the loss making CPSUs by the Government, CPSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTREPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Evaluation of the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done after the end of the financial year against the targets fixed in respect of CPSEs which signs MoUs.

(b) The details of the grading of performance of MoU signing CPSEs during each of the last three year is enclosed as Statement-I. The parameters for rating the performance are decided in accordance with applicable MoU Guidelines.

(c) the details of Memorandum of Understanding signed by all the above CPSEs during the last three years and the current year, received in DPE is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the Administrative control of various Ministries/Departments. As per the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs", the responsibility for addressing the sickness of Central CPSEs lies with the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments. The Administrative Ministries/Departments monitor the sickness of CPSEs and identify the sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs functioning under their control based on the performance and take timely redressal measures. The concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments formulate revival/restructuring/closure plans for CPSEs functioning under them on a case-to-case basis and after obtaining the approval of competent authority implement the plan.

Statement-I*Grading of performance during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	NS/NE	Very Good	Fair
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
3.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	Fair
4.	Air India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Fair
5.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	NS/NE	Fair	Poor
6.	Airports Authority of India	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
7.	Andrew Yule & Co Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Very Good
8.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
9.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corpn. of India Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
10.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Poor	NS/NE	NS/NE
11.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
12.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
13.	BEL Thales System Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Excellent
14.	Bengal Chemical & Pharma Ltd.	Good	Excellent	Very Good
15.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	Good	Merged with BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	
16.	Bharat Broadband Nigam Ltd.	Good	Good	Poor
17.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Very Good	Very Good	#
18.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
19.	Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)	Good	Good	Very Good
20.	Bharat Electronics Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
21.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Good	Good	Excellent
22.	Bharat Immunological & Biological Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
23.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
24.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
25.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	NS/NE	Fair	NS/NE
26.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
27.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Poor	Fair	NS/NE
28.	Bharitya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Fair
29.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
30.	BHEL-EML	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
31.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assis. Council	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
32.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corp Ltd.	Poor	Good	Good
33.	Brahmputra Crackers and Polymers Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
34.	Braithwaite & Co Ltd.	Fair	Good	Poor
35.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company (BBJ) Ltd.	Good	Good	Poor
36.	Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good
37.	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL)	NS/NE	Fair	Good
38.	Burn Standard Co.	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
39.	Cement Corporation of India	Very Good	Good	Poor
40.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	#
41.	Central Cottage Industries Corp. of India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
42.	Central Electronics Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
43.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute	Excellent	Excellent	#
44.	Central Railside Warehousing Compny Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
45.	Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
46.	Certification Engineers India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
47.	Chandigarh International Airport Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Excellent
48.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
49.	Coal India Limited	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
50.	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
51.	Concor Air Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
52.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
53.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
54.	CREDA-HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	Good	NS/NE	Excellent
55.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
56.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Poor
57.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
58.	Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
59.	Educational Consultants India Ltd.(EdCIL)	Good	Excellent	Good
60.	Electronics Corp. of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
61.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
62.	Engineers India Ltd.,	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
63.	Kamarajar Port Ltd. (Earlier known as Ennore Port Ltd.)	Excellent	Excellent	Good
64.	Export Credit Guarantee Corp. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
65.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (I) Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Fair
66.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (T) Ltd.	Poor	Fair	Poor
67.	Food Corporation of India	Very Good	Very Good	Good*
68.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	Good	Good	Exempted
69.	FSNL	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
70.	GAIL (I) Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
71.	Gail Gas Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
72.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Eng. Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
73.	Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Good
74.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
75.	Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corpn.	Very Good	Good	Poor*
76.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
77.	High Speed Rail Corp. of India Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Exempted
78.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
79.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Good
80.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Poor	NS/NE	NS/NE
81.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
82.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
83.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
84.	Hindustan Newsprint Limited	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
85.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Poor	Fair	Fair
86.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
87.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
88.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	NS/NE
89.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
90.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Good	Good	Good
91.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
92.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
93.	HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Excellent
94.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
95.	HMT Bearing Ltd.	Good	NS/NE	NS/NE
96.	HMT International Ltd.	Good	Good	Poor
97.	HMT Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
98.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
99.	Hoogly Printing Co. Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
100.	Hotel Corp. of India Ltd.	NS/NE	Good	Poor
101.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
102.	HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
103.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
104.	India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
105.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
106.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.,	NS/NE	Fair	Very Good*
107.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
108.	Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corpn Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Good
109.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.,	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
110.	Indian Railway Station Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Fair	Good	Fair
111.	Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
112.	Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Agency (IREDA)	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
113.	Indian Tourism Development Corp. (ITDC)	Good	Good	Good
114.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
115.	Ircon Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
116.	IRCON International Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
117.	IRCON Pb Tollways Limited	NS/NE	NS/NE	Very Good
118.	IRCON Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Excellent
119.	ITI Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
120.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
121.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Good
122.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
123.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	Excellent	Very Good	Poor
124.	KIOCL Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
125.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good
126.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Fair
127.	Kumararupa Frountier Hotel Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Very Good
128.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Fair	NS/NE	NS/NE
129.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
130.	Mahanadi Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
131.	Mahanagar Telephone Mauritius Ltd. (MTML)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
132.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)	Good	Good	Fair
133.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
134.	Manganese Ore (I) Ltd. (MOIL)	Excellent	Good	Very Good
135.	Mazagoan Dock Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
136.	MECON Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
137.	Millennium Telecom Limited	NS/NE	NS/NE	Excellent
138.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
139.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
140.	MMTC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
141.	MSTC Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
142.	Mumbai Rail Vikas Nigam	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
143.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
144.	National Aluminium Co. Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
145.	National BC Fin. & Development Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
146.	National Building Construction Corpn Ltd.,	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
147.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
148.	National Film Development Corp. Ltd.	Good	Excellent	Poor
149.	National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Fair

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
150.	National Handloom Dev. Corp.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
151.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated (NICS)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
152.	National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Good	NS/NE
153.	National Mineral Dev. Corp. (NMDC)	Very Good	Good	Very Good
154.	National Minorities Finance Development Corpn	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
155.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
156.	National Research Dev. Corpn.	Good	Very Good	Fair
157.	National Safai Karamchari's Fin. & Dev. Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
158.	National Schedule Caste Finance Development Corpn	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
159.	National Schedule Tribes Finance Development Corpn.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
160.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
161.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
162.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
163.	NBCC Services Limited	NS/NE	NS/NE	Excellent
164.	NEPA Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
165.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
166.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Excellent
167.	NHDC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
168.	NHPC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
169.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
170.	NMDC-CMDC Limited	NS/NE	NS/NE	Poor
171.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO)	Very Good	Good	Good
172.	North Eastern Handicraft & Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
173.	North Eastern Reg. Agri. Marketing Corpn. (NERAMAC)	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
174.	Northern Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	#
175.	NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	Good	NS/NE	Exempted
176.	NTPC Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
177.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
178.	Nuclear Power Corpn. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
179.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
180.	Oil & Natural Gas Co. Ltd. (ONGC)	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
181.	Oil India Limited	Very Good	Good	Very Good
182.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
183.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Very Good*
184.	PEC Limited	Good	Good	Fair
185.	PFC Capital Advisory Services Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Exempted
186.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
187.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	NS/NE
188.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Good	Poor	NS/NE
189.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
190.	Power Grid Corpn. Of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
191.	Power Grid NM Transmission Ltd.	NS/NE	Very Good	Exempted
192.	Powergrid Vizag Transmission Ltd. (VTL)	NS/NE	Excellent	Very Good*
193.	Power System Operation Corporation Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
194.	Prize Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
195.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	Fair	Good	Fair
196.	Punjab Logistics Infrastructure Ltd.	NS/NE	Good	Fair
197.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
198.	Railtel Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
199.	Railtel Enterprises Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Fair
200.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
201.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Poor	Fair	NS/NE
202.	Rajasthan Electronics & Instrumentation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
203.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
204.	Rashtriya Ispat Nagam Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
205.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
206.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
207.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Excellent
208.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
209.	RITES Afrika Limited	Very Good	Excellent	Poor
210.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Exempted
211.	RITES Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
212.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
213.	Sail Refractory Co. Ltd. (SRCL)	Good	Good	Very Good
214.	Sambar Salt Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
215.	SJVN Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
216.	Scooters India Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
217.	Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
218.	Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Poor
219.	Sidcul Concor Infra Company Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Fair
220.	SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Co. Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Very Good
221.	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	NS/NE	NS/NE	Very Good
222.	Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd.	NS/NE	Very Good	Very Good
223.	South Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
224.	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Poor
225.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
226.	Tamil Nadu Telecommunication Co. Ltd.	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
227.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	Very Good	Good	Poor
228.	TCIL Bina Road	Excellent	Very Good	NS/NE
229.	THDC Ltd. (Tehri Hydro Development Corpn. Ltd.)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
230.	Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
231.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	NS/NE	NS/NE	Poor
232.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
233.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
234.	WAPCOS Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
235.	Western Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	#

NS/NE: Not Submitted/Not Evaluated.

*: Rating is provisional.

#: MoU signed on consolidated basis by Holding Company (Coal India Limited).

Statement-II

Memorandum of Understanding signed by the CPSEs during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Year	No. of MoU signed
1.	2015-16	215
2.	2016-17	231
3.	2017-18	198
4.	2018-19	163*

* As on date.

Guidelines for SCSP

3360. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued by the NITI Aayog for implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP);

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised by various Central Ministries and States for the implementation of the said Scheduled Castes Sub Plan during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether cases of alleged irregularities and violation of guidelines including diversion of funds in implementation of the aforesaid SCSP by States/UTs have come to light and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of complaints received during the aforesaid period and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the mechanism established to monitor maximum utilisation of funds under the said SCSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) NITI Aayog has issued guidelines for the implementation of various schemes being implemented for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes. The details of the important guidelines issued by NITI Aayog are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of funds allocated and utilised by various Central Ministries and States during last three year and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(c) and (d) No such case has been reported so far.

(e) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has developed an online-web portal (*e-utthaan.gov.in*) for the financial, physical and outcome indicators in which all the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) are monitored from the year 2017-18. The financial progress made by the Department/Ministry is monitored through Public Financial Management System (PFMS). Nodal Officers have been appointed by the concerned Department/Ministry to upload the information directly in the portal. Regular meetings are held with Ministries and States.

Statement-I

The details of the important guidelines issued by NITI Aayog

1. Percentage of earmarking should not be less than 50% of the population proportion of SCs or as

decided by the Task Force, or actuals whichever is higher. Ministry/Department allocating funds for SCs at higher percentages shall maintain existing percentages.

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

Monitoring should be both outcome and output based and through dashboard.

Statement-II

BE, RE and Expenditure details of Allocation for Welfare Scheduled Castes (AWSC) 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Departments/Ministries/UTs	2015-16			2016-17		
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	1967.71	1879.20	1463.57	2430.00	3574.54	1875.00
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	230.84	189.43	190.73	224.06	205.12	201.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)	50.40	46.68	46.68	52.50	51.39	50.89
4.	Department of Commerce	65.00	65.00	40.80	15.50	16.59	11.85
5.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Region Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1372.00	2362.86	2396.16	3080.00	3630.00	3629.85
7.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	51.00	54.00	52.67	64.00	64.00	63.90
8.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	34.00	34.00	28.16	37.75	37.75	37.23
9.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3731.45	3729.23	3783.12	4757.60	4767.41	561.87
10.	Chandigarh	24.58	16.77	14.31	11.91	12.84	—
11.	Daman and Diu	1.69	1.69	1.04	1.99	1.99	2.66
12.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	—	—	—	1047.20	990.36	1018.61
13.	Department of School Education and Literacy	7816.40	7850.20	7505.64	8013.98	8032.68	7919.72
14.	Department of Higher Education	2378.30	2091.94	2098.23	2475.00	2574.76	2465.94
15.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	348.79	104.00	82.72	251.10	86.82	77.74
16.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	313.61	309.08	293.16	360.00	601.65	509.60
17.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	10.00	8.63	7.08	173.00	144.00	122.63
18.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	—	33.80	29.85	—	100.80	100.80
19.	Ministry of Power	564.37	671.02	671.02	1012.60	895.46	895.46
20.	Department of Rural Development	3865.36	6719.06	3610.66	5431.68	5431.68	5647.42
21.	Department of Land Resources	258.83	258.83	258.83	266.30	266.30	266.00
22.	Department of Science and Technology	85.04	85.04	68.45	100.00	117.00	88.14
23.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	—	—	—	—	311.34	—
24.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	5128.50	4579.22	4454.47	5128.99	5131.19	5102.59
25.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	102.49	86.80	78.38	112.00	111.94	108.91
26.	Ministry of Textiles	176.17	166.17	66.91	167.50	167.50	101.61
27.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2057.35	3202.05	3201.21	3460.00	3453.00	3350.45
28.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	217.00	130.04	159.85	157.97	141.59	123.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Department of Consumer Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–
30.	Ministry of Culture	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total		30850.88	34674.74	30603.70	38832.63	40919.70	34333.67

BE, RE and Expenditure details of Allocation for Welfare Scheduled Castes (AWSC) 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	Departments/Ministries/UTs	2017-18			2018-19	
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	Exp. (till 30.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	6668.89	6420.50	3665.54	7654.09	1348.73
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	329.30	329.30	309.88	475.36	71.18
3.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)	71.43	71.43	66.43	56.00	3.86
4.	Department of Commerce	40.00	40.00	23.24	25.00	5.01
5.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern	53.00	53.00	52.99	98.40	0.00
6.	Region Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	4399.62	5279.62	4943.69	4915.48	1885.60
7.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	23.33	28.52	28.51	133.00	23.61
8.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	37.75	37.75	36.56	70.35	0.00
9.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	5510.66	5421.60	4797.05	6045.70	19.68
10.	Chandigarh	12.99	20.83	–	21.37	–
11.	Daman and Diu	1.74	3.48	–	3.38	–
12.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1433.25	1435.34	1685.36	1519.57	383.10
13.	Department of School Education and Literacy	8473.94	8592.79	8156.77	9175.91	79.39
14.	Department of Higher Education	2953.00	3060.00	2808.79	2960.00	412.66
15.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1114.30	1022.34	911.44	1200.68	162.00
16.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	733.19	707.28	683.02	1160.83	81.25
17.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	184.00	143.00	138.67	217.00	11.80
18.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	121.50	113.40	113.40	133.63	0 00
19.	Ministry of Power	1141.10	1141.10	1011.10	1867.40	834.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Department of Rural Development	8501.01	8518.70	8333.16	7637.80	3240.33
21.	Department of Land Resources	355.30	292.95	292.95	451.17	34.84
22.	Department of Science and Technology	101.00	101.00	99.07	104.85	0.53
23.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	470.49	345.21	23809	485.80	0.75
24.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	5418.91	5418.91	5340.48	5562.58	1471.08
25.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	113.17	118.58	117.94	133.13	2.85
26.	Ministry of Textiles	172.00	168.00	119.11	212.01	12.39
27.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	3693.00	3573.00	3140.08	3900.44	715.92
28.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	264.68	261.37	248.66	316.66	34.02
29.	Department of Consumer Affairs	—	—	—	5.81	0.00
30.	Ministry of Culture	—	—	—	56.10	0.56
31.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	—	—	—	55.00	0.00
Total		52392.55	52719.00	47361.98	56618.50	10835.97

Statement-III*Allocation and Expenditure under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan from 2015-16 to 2018-19*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	% of SC Population (2011 Census)	2015-16			% of SCSP Exp. to SCSP Allocation	2016-17		
			Total Plan Allocation	Allocation for SCSP	Expenditure under SCSP		Total Plan Allocation	Allocation for SCSP	Expenditure under SCSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.41	34408.08	5877.96	5844.39	99.43	49134.44	8724.26	7314.04
2.	Assam	7.15	26338.71	252.87	46.87	18.54	29439.38	163.03	127.12
3.	Bihar	15.91	6341.76	1096.58	1054.13	96.13	6133.20	1205.83	1010.83
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.82	45791.04	4788.48	3150.21	65.79	51993.91	5451.35	4109.17
5.	Goa	1.74	4129.74	34.89	16.59	47.55	4654.89	37.71	12.70
6.	Gujarat	6.74	66195.11	3915.22	3086.51	78.83	69140.79	4201.47	3209.99
7.	Haryana	20.17	25291.34	4398.96	3389.95	77.06	37100.66	5898.96	4892.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.19	4800	1209.12	1052.44	87.04	5200.00	1309.88	1176.58
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.38	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR
10.	Jharkhand	12.08	22050.01	1163.28	855.37	73.53	24372.16	1959.09	1754.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Karnataka	17.15	72596.81	11773.54	11259.48	95.63	85375.33	14253.26	12998.37
12.	Kerala	9.10	2157.32	1506.24	1114.23	73.97	23585.19	1740.42	1.524.69
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15.62	42701.16	7667.74	5595.98	72.98	67897.31	10984.98	8059.12
14.	Maharashtra	11.81	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR
15.	Manipur	3.78	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR
16.	Odisha	17.13	44150.00	7108.24	2717.14	38.23	NR	NR	NR
17.	Punjab	31.94	NR	6764.10	7655.30	113.18	30688.00	10289.00	8619.06
18.	Rajasthan	17.83	107865.00	1915000	17910.23	93.53	95052.94	1.7106.93	15410.91
19.	Sikkim	4.63	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR
20.	Tamil Nadu	20.01	55100	1.1274.16	11058.54	98.09	60610.00	12461.94	12166.19
21.	Telangana		52374.55	8089.24		000	NR	NR	NR
22.	Tripura	17.83	1983.30	343.63	321.60	93.59	3243.68	505.54	37944
23.	Uttar Pradesh	20.70	120000.00	25374.00	19462.93	76.70	13666741	28899.13	19804.35
24.	Uttarakhand	18.76	NR	NR	NR		16933.53	1566.34	646.11
25.	West Bengal	23.51	49507.00	11169.65	11.102.99	99.40	55542.50	12608.15	NR
26.	Chandigarh	18.86	634.82	165.62	165.62	10000	798.78	151.74	151.74
27.	Delhi	16.75	1900000	3470.39	567.91	16.36	2060000	3603.86	506.16
28.	Puducherry	15.73	2400.00	312.69	294.53	94.19	240000	270.14	261.16
Total		16.63	805815.75	136906.60	107722.94		876564.10	143393.01	104134.73

Allocation and Expenditure under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan from 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18				2018-19		
		% of SCSP Exp. to SCSP Allocation	Total Plan Allocation	Allocation for SCSP	Expenditure under SCSP	% of SCSP Exp. to SCSP Allocation	Total Plan Allocation	Allocation for SCSP
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.84		9847.13	9602.45	97.52	NR	NR
2.	Assam	77.97	8754.32	169.96	110.12	64.79	NR	NR
3.	Bihar	83.83	6992.79	1790.22	1419.95	79.32	8047.65	2023.53
4.	Chhattisgarh	75.38	62464.72	6772.29	5338.64	78.83	NR	NR
5.	Goa	33.68	9094.80	49.82	14.42	28.94	NR	NR
6.	Gujarat	76.40	85143.72	4603.69	3971.84	86.28	NR	NR
7.	Haryana	82.94	35885.00	7019.80	5945.01	84.69	40147.00	8078.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89.82	5700.00	1435.83	1256.35	87.50	NR	NR

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		NR	NR	NR		NR	NR
10.	Jharkhand	89.56	26620.76	2293.29	1823.98	79.54	NR	NR
11.	Karnataka	91.20	111472.76	19669.51	18217.81	92.62	NR	NR
12.	Kerala	87.60	26839.45	1891.10	1057.69	55.93	NR	NR
13.	Madhya Pradesh	73.36	101724.03	18732.54	14810.85	79.06	NR	NR
14.	Maharashtra		NR	NR	NR		NR	NR
15.	Manipur		NR	NR	NR		NR	NR
16.	Odisha		NR	NR	NR		NR	NR
17.	Punjab	83.77	16858.72	5524.10	3832.00	69.37	NR	NR
18.	Rajasthan	90.09	86094.45	14656.98	13028.90	88.89	NR	NR
19.	Sikkim			NR	NR		NR	NR
20.	Tamil Nadu	97.63	54564.19	11627.43	10959.66	94.26	55498.17	11669.30
21.	Telangana		NR	NR	NR		NR	NR
22.	Tripura	75.06	2225.14	433.17	285.90	66.00	NR	NR
23.	Uttar Pradesh	68.53	426453.81	24756.79	17755.34	71.72	NR	NR
24.	Uttarakhand	41.25	42798.31	1312.45	855.08	65.15	NR	NR
25.	West Bengal		NR	NR	NR		NR	NR
26.	Chandiarh	100.00	4312.40	819.28	641.79	78.34	4512.00	857.28
27.	Delhi	14.04	18500.00	3773.84	NR		22000.00	4232.31
28.	Puducherry	96.68	2334.00	238.19	222.76	93.52	NR	NR
Total			1134833.37	137417.41	111150.54		130204.82	26860.87

NR: Not Reported.

Note: Figures collected from NITI Aayog and State Government/UT Administration.

[English]

Spurious LED Bulbs

3361. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey by Nielsen has found that nearly three out of four LED bulbs being sold in the country are spurious, non-compliant with BIS norms and these not only consume more energy but can also be dangerous;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check such a violation of norms and create awareness among the consumers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Survey carried out by Nielsen Market Research Group has alleged that more than 76 per cent of the LED bulb brands across 200 electrical retail outlets in four cities were found to be non-compliant with consumer safety standards.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

(MeitY) has notified the following LED related luminaire products categories under the Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration Order), 2012 (CRO) for compliance of Indian Standards on 13th November, 2014:

- (i) Self Ballasted LED Lamps
- (ii) Electronic Control Gear for LED Modules
- (iii) Fixed General Purpose LED Luminaire.

Further the following LED luminaires product categories were added to the schedule of the Order *vide* Gazette Notification dated 23rd August, 2017

- (i) Recessed LED Luminaries
- (ii) LED Luminaires for Road and Street lighting
- (iii) LED Flood Lights
- (iv) LED Hand lamps
- (v) LED Lighting Chains
- (vi) LED Luminaires for Emergency Lighting

It is not explicitly clear in the Nielsen Compliance Study that the samples surveyed belong to which LED lighting product category. At the time of publication of the report, only Fixed General Purpose LED Luminaires (IS-10322 Part 5 section 1) were covered under the Order.

The order for Recessed LED Luminaries, LED Luminaires for Road and Street Lighting, LED Flood Lights, LED Hand lamps, LED Lighting Chains, and LED Luminaires for Emergency Lighting has come into effect on 23rd May, 2018 whereas the said report was published in October, 2017. For the notified products, the provisions of "Electronic & Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" are applicable from the date coming into effect of the Order.

(c) BIS grants licence for use of Standard Mark on LED bulbs. The monitoring of the BIS licences for compliance of their product to Indian Standards Specification is done through periodic surveillance visits and drawal of market samples.

MeitY is carrying out surveillance on the goods notified under the CRO. As per the provisions of the Order, the surveillance samples are picked up from the manufacturer's premises or market. The details of non-compliant products are sent to BIS for taking appropriate action as per the BIS Act/Rules.

BIS organizes Consumer awareness programme to make the consumer aware for the benefit of BIS Standard marked products.

Unspent Funds under Social Sector Schemes

3362. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to key social sector schemes remain unspent in various States during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for avoiding non-utilisation of funds by State Governments in future and to monitor the implementation of the social sector schemes properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Senior Citizens and Disabled are implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The fund allocated to States normally does not remain unspent. However, amount remained unspent under two Schemes *viz.* Scheme of SCA to SC-SP and Scheme of Welfare of OBCs/EBCs/DNTs. The States/UT where unspent amounts have been reported are placed in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Regular correspondence is maintained with States/Union Territories as well as through video conferences and regional conferences at Secretary and Minister level to ensure proper monitoring of funds and avoid non-utilization of funds.

Statement

Under the following schemes utilization certificates are pending from some States/UTs as per details below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	States/UTs where unspent funds have been reported
1.	Special Central Assistance under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP).	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBC Students	Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Assam, Manipur, Delhi
3.	Post-Matric Scholarship to the OBC Students	Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Daman and Diu
4.	Dr. Ambedkar Post Matric Scholarship to the EBC Students	Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Tripura
5.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

Islands Development Agency (IDA)

3363. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Islands Development Agency (IDA) for holistic development of 26 islands including key infrastructure projects, digital connectivity, green energy, desalination plants, waste management, promotion of fisheries and tourism-based projects;

(b) if so, the objectives and salient features of IDA;

(c) whether the Government has any details regarding the islands selected for the implementation of various projects under the IDA and the amount earmarked in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to dispense with the requirement of Restricted Area Permit for foreigners visiting the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government has constituted an Islands Development Agency (IDA) to oversee the comprehensive development of Islands.

The functions of the IDA are as follows:—

- (i) Guide the policies and programmes for comprehensive development of Islands;
- (ii) Guide the formulation of Integrated Master Plans for comprehensive development of Islands;
- (iii) Review the policies, programmes, plans and their implementation for comprehensive development of Islands;
- (iv) Review any other matter concerning the Islands.

(c) Key areas for development have been identified and final Site Potential Development Report have been

prepared for four Islands in Andaman and Nicobar namely Smith, Ross, Long and Aves Islands and five islands in Lakshadweep namely Minicoy, Bangaram, Thinnakara, Cheriyam and Suheli Islands at this stage.

(d) and (e) In the interest of promoting tourism and overall development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it has been decided to exclude 29 inhabited islands in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the Restricted Area Permit (RAP) regime upto 31st December, 2022 with certain conditions.

Hostels for OBC Students

3364. SHRI NAGESH GODAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct hostel buildings for Other Backward Class (OBC) students separately in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana for construction of hostels for OBC students during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of such hostels sanctioned so far along with the details of the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Yes. This Ministry is implementing a Scheme namely "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" under which funds for construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls are provided. The funds are released to States/UTs/Central Universities/Central Institutions on receipt of complete proposals from them. The State-wise, Financial and Physical details during last three year current financial years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes. The details of proposal received for construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls may be seen in the enclosed Statement-II. On examining, the proposals were found incomplete in documentation. The deficiencies were communicated to the State Government of Telangana.

Statement-I

Physical and Financial Achievement under the Scheme of "Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" during the last three years and Current year (as on 02.08.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement
		No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	
		1	2	3
2015-16				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	100	93.39
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	500	788.40
4.	Tamil Nadu	5	400	439.79
5.	Uttar Pradesh	5	450	350.77
6.	West Bengal	4	400	408.61
7.	Manipur	1	100	237.53
8.	Tripura	1	100	157.50
9.	Sikkim	2	200	315.00
10.	Central Universities/ Institutes	6	550	1238.50
Total		26	2800	4029.49
2016-17				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	300	405.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	419	502.72
3.	Madhya Pradesh	4	800	497.69
4.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3	300	140.22
6.	West Bengal	1	100	413.40
7.	Manipur	4	400	675.97
8.	Tripura	0	0	0.00
9.	Sikkim	2	200	315.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Central Universities/ Institutes	2	200	1050.00
Total		21	2719	4000.00

2017-18

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	536.64
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2	200	1434.22
4.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	205.39
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	273.75
6.	West Bengal	0	0	0.00
7.	Manipur	0	0	141.75
8.	Tripura	0	0	
9.	Sikkim	0	0	608.00
10.	Central Universities/ Institutes	3	400	1050.00
Total		5	600	4249.75

2018-19 (as on 2.8.2018)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	220.77
4.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.00
6.	West Bengal	0	0	57.10
7.	Manipur	0	0	0.00
8.	Tripura	0	0	0.00
9.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00
10.	Central Universities/ Institutes	0	0	246.39
Total		0	0	524.26

Statement-II

Proposals for OBC Hostels received from State Government of Telangana under the Scheme of "Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" during 2016-17

Sl. No.	Location of the hostels	No. of inmates
1	2	3
1.	One Girls hostel at GBCGH Mandamarri, Distt. Adilabad	100
2.	One Girls hostel at GBCCGH, Asifabad, Distt. Adilabad	100
3.	One Girls hostel at Govt. BC College, Manuguru, Distt. Khammam	100
4.	One Girls hostel at BC College, Bhadrachalam, Distt. Khammam	100
5.	One Girls hostel at Nuthankai, Distt. Nalgonda	100
6.	One Girls hostel at BC College, Aurangabad, Distt. Medak	100
7.	One Girls hostel at BC College, Ponnal (V), Siddipet, Distt. Medak	100
8.	One Girls hostel at Jogipet, Distt. Medak	100
9.	One Girls hostel at Sanga Reddy, Distt. Medak	100
10.	One Boys hostel at GBCBH, Ponakal, Mamada, Distt. Adilabad	100
11.	One Boys hostel at GBCBH, Indravelli, Distt. Adilabad	100
12.	One Boys hostel at GBCBH, Asifabad, Distt. Adilabad	100
13.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Lodangal, Mahabubnagar	100
14.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Chityal, Mahabubnagar	100
15.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Maheshwaram, Rangareddy	100
16.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Doulatnabad, Medak	100
17.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Kowdipally, Medak	100

1	2	3
18.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Dharmara, Nizamabad	100
19.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Luxettipet, Adilabad	100
20.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Kamalapur, Karimnagar	100
21.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Shayampet, Warangal	100
22.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Bonakal, Khammam	100
23.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Moosi, Nalgonda	100
24.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Nagarjunasagar, Nalgonda	100
25.	One Girls hostel at MJPTBCWR School Nagarkunool, Mahabubnagar	100
26.	One Girls hostel at MJPTBCWR School Kalwakurthy, Mahabubnagar	100
27.	One Girls hostel at MJPTBCWR School Sangareddy, Medak	100
28.	One Girls hostel at Adilabad, Adilabad	100
29.	One Girls hostel at Colony, Karimnagar	100
30.	One Girls hostel at Thimmapur, Warangal	100
31.	One Girls hostel at Lankapally, Khammam	100
Total		3100

Note: No proposal has been received during 2015-16, 2017-18 and current financial year so far.

PDS Scams in Arunachal Pradesh

3365. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent PDS scams occur in Arunachal Pradesh ranging up to thousands of crores of Rupees, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to overcome this problem; and

(c) the details of the States where the Government has implemented IT in PDS along with the reasons for nonimplementation of IT in PDS in Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has informed that the alleged Public Distribution System scams occurred during the years 2001 to 2004; and after that no such case has occurred in the State. As reported by the State, major reason for scams was the operation of Headload in most of the districts of State. After implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 in the State, the Headload has been completely banned.

(c) With an aim to bring reforms in the functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS), Government has implemented a Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' in collaboration with all States/UTs including Arunachal Pradesh. The Scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries, computerization of supply-chain management, installation of e-PoS machine at Fair Price Shops, setting up of transparency portals and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms [GRM] in all States/UTs. A State/UT-wise Statement including Arunachal Pradesh showing the status of implementation of End to End Computerisation of PDS operations as on 17.07.2018 is enclosed.

Statement**Status of End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations**

(as on 17.07.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Digitization of Ration Cards	Aadhaar Seeding in RCs	Online Allocation of Foodgrains	Computerization of Supply Chain Management	Transparency Portal	Online Grievance Redressal	Toll Free Helpline Numbers	Total No. of Fair Price Shops	No. of FPSs with Operational ePoS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	28,663	28,663
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	482	401
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	45%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1,731	0
4.	Assam	100%	0%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	38,236	109
5.	Bihar	100%	83%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	41,483	62
6.	Chandigarh	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	12,294	11,914
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	62	62
9.	Daman and Diu	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	51	51
10.	Delhi	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,254	0
11.	Goa	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	446	42
12.	Gujarat	100%	98%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,210	17,210
13.	Haryana	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	9,399	9,399
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100%	94%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,934	4,933
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100%	59%	Up to TSOs*	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	6,583	6,392
16.	Jharkhand	100%	97%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	23,356	23,356
17.	Karnataka	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	20,114	18,849
18.	Kerala	100%	98%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	14,335	14,334
19.	Lakshadweep	100%	98%	-	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	39	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	92%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	23,661	23,661
21.	Maharashtra	100%	96%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	52,532	52,532
22.	Manipur	100%	30.57%	Partial*	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,154	0
23.	Meghalaya	100%	0%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,651	10
24.	Mizoram	100%	86%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,250	0
25.	Nagaland	100%	57%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,691	0
26.	Odisha	100%	92%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	12,577	12,577
27.	Puducherry	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0
28.	Punjab	100%	98%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	16,657	16,000
29.	Rajasthan	100%	96%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	26,361	26,225
30.	Sikkim	100%	87%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,421	109
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	34,774	34,774
32.	Telangana	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,170	17,170
33.	Tripura	100%	98%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,806	1,806
34.	Uttar Pradesh	100%	92%	Implemented	implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	81,137	13,202
35.	Uttarakhand	100%	90%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	9,212	8
36.	West Bengal	100%	63%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	20,278	0
Total		100%	83.53%	30	21	36	35	36	5,29,004	3,33,890

[Translation]

Funds for Welfare of SCs

3366. SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government for proper utilisation of the funds allocated/released for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): The Department has developed an online-web portal (*e-utthaan.gov.in*) for the financial, physical and outcome indicators in which all the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) are monitored.

All the concerned Ministries/Departments have nominated the Nodal Officer for the financial, physical and outcome based monitoring of AWSC.

Nodal Officers of the concerned Department/Ministry have been provided user-ID for uploading the information on physical progress and outcome indicators directly in the portal.

The financial progress made by the Department/Ministry is monitored through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

Regular Meetings are held with the Nodal Officers of the Departments to review the progress. Regular meeting/conferences are also held with the representative of the State Govts./UTs Administration for effective implementation of proper utilization of the schemes of the Ministry

[English]

National Institutes in Andhra Pradesh

3367. SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister had laid the foundation stone for the National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics in Andhra Pradesh's Anantpur district but financial approval for the building is yet to be given;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in grant of financial approval for the construction of the Academy;

(c) the time by which financial approval is likely to be given and work started on the ground along with the projected date for commissioning of the said Academy;

(d) the status of establishment of Institutes of National Importance under the 13th Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

(e) the reasons for the delay in approval even though the State has allocated the land; and

(f) the time by which the project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. An amount of Rs. 13.94 Lakh has been sanctioned for soil exploration and investigation. The estimates submitted by CPWD for construction of boundary wall are under examination, whereafter the administrative and financial approval will be accorded for construction in phases. First phase consisting of construction of Administration Block, Lecture Halls, Hostel Facilities, Residential Accommodation for faculty and sports amenities is planned to be completed in 24 months *i.e.*, by August, 2020. CPWD has been requested to put the entire project on fast track.

(d) to (f) Section 93 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act (APR Act), 2014 provides that the Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day. Institutions and Projects included in Schedule XIII are at various stages of implementation. Some of these projects have long gestation period. Most of the educational institutions listed in Schedule XIII have started functioning from temporary campus.

[Translation]

Organic Farming

3368. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI:
SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the current position of organic farming across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether 22 lakh hectares of land are under organic farming in the country at present which is the largest in the world but the country is lagging behind in terms of value addition of organic produce and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to link organic produce to e-Mandis and develop a separate supply chain and marketing for value addition of organic produce and if so, the policy measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the prices of organic produce in the country are higher in comparison to that of non-organic produce and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to intervene and support the production and marketing of organic produce in the country to reduce their costs and prices and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The current position of organic farming *w.r.t.* area covered across the country is 23.02 lakh hectares under the schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and National Programme

of Organic Production (NPOP). The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

Under PKVY and MOVCDNER schemes enough assistance is provided to Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs)/ entrepreneurs for development of value chains/ marketing of organic produce. The guidelines for providing assistance for various post harvest management/ value chain development activities including infrastructure development, branding, marketing are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Cost of organic agriculture largely depends on on-farm generation of inputs. When on-farm organic inputs are used, cost of production per unit area is less by 13 % under organic agriculture than inorganic management. However, if organic inputs from outside the farm are purchased and utilized, the cost of production increases by about 15-20% depending on the nature of inputs used. Integrated Organic Farming System (IOFS) models being developed under NPOP promises to meet 70-80% of organic inputs within the farm thus reducing the market input cost considerably. During the conversion period of initial two to three years, yield levels are expected to be low till soil system regains to respond to organic production system especially in the intensive agriculture areas.

Government of India under the Schemes- PKVY & MOVCDNER is supporting the production and marketing of organic produce in the country to reduce their costs and prices. Use of organic inputs like PROM, vermicompost, organic/bio-fertilizers, city compost, waste decomposer have been promoted under these schemes which will further reduce the costs of production in organic farming. The details of the Schemes PKVY and MOVCDNER is given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

Statement-I

State-wise area covered under Organic Farming for the year till date (Area in Ha)

Under National Program of Organic Production (NPOP)*					
Sl. No.	State Name	Organic area	In Conversion	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12037.551	11190.775	26000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.490	3789.769	380	5000
3.	Assam	1952.598	31446.173	4400	5000
4.	Bihar	0.000	1.730	8540	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4555.575	16103.931	4000	-
6.	Goa	14133.973	1648.390	80	-
7.	Gujarat	45868.039	28513.854	2000	-
8.	Haryana	7851.308	664.058	400	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8192.784	10921.265	4200	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12570.367	22010.607	560	-
11.	Jharkhand	159.660	46620.466	5000	-
12.	Karnataka	26539.526	63490.668	10900	-
13.	Kerala	13519.398	10972.633	12380	-
14.	Lakshadweep	885.075	0.000	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	379017.532	405328.981	27600	-
16.	Maharashtra	119443.434	160296.915	25160	-
17.	Manipur	0.000	240.100	600	5000
18.	Meghalaya	1402.522	8611.646	900	6430
19.	Mizoram	0.000	50.000	680	4053
20.	Nagaland	1651.110	3074.964	480	6000
21.	Delhi	17.312	0.000	10000	-
22.	Odisha	41198.176	57630.360	6400	-
23.	Pondicherry	2.835	0.000	160	-
24.	Punjab	779.379	1046.700	5000	-
25.	Rajasthan	68203.256	160729.926	23000	-
26.	Sikkim	38969.089	4936.738	3000	12435
27.	Tamil Nadu	2119.366	3181.771	2240	-
28.	Telangana	4315.956	6226.090	13800	-
29.	Tripura	203.560	0.000	1000	2000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	70397.322	25961.493	12400	-
31.	Uttarakhand	32061.548	21029.254	11700	-
32.	West Bengal	3831.781	687.900	2400	-
33.	Andaman	-	-	1360	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1100	-
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	10000	-
Total		911901.522	1106407.157	237820	45918

Grand Total (area covered under NPOP, PKVY & MOVCDNER): 23.02 Lakh Ha

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

Statement-II*Policy to Promote Organic Farming*

Under the following Schemes the policy measures are taken by the Government to develop/ boost marketing of certified organic produce easily available to households consumers to promote organic farming:—

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

1. Financial Assistance is given for direct marketing to the groups and clusters including procuring common packing material, printing of packing material, brochures, leaflets, preparation of labels, holograms, transportation expenses to local markets, hiring spaces on rent for specific organic markets and branding of organic products @ Rs. 15 lakhs/cluster of 1000 ha. each.
2. Clusters can develop their own post-harvest, value addition and processing facilities, preferably under their institutions such as Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)/ Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) for creation, collection and aggregation of post harvest process centre (one between every 5-10 groups) @ Rs. 20 lakhs/cluster of 1000 ha. each.
3. Market linkage/ brand building with FPO/ Small Medium Enterprises (SME) including the cost of organic fare to be provided on submission of appropriate proposal to the Executive Committee (EC) on case to case basis @ Rs. 53 lakhs/cluster of 1000 ha. each

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

Financial Assistance is given for setting up of the following:—

1. Functional infrastructure for collection, aggregation, grading units and North-Eastern (NE) organic bazaar @ Rs. 15 lakh (75% subsidy).
2. Integrated Processing Units with Total Financial Outlay (TFO) of Rs. 800 lakh or more limited to 75% to Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) and 50% to private entrepreneurs as credit linked back ended subsidy.
3. Integrated pack house with 75% subsidy to FPCs on TFO of 50 lakh or more and 50% to private entrepreneurs or maximum of 37.50 lakh whichever is less as credit linked back ended subsidy.
4. Transportation/ 4 wheeler up to TFO of 12 lakh (50%).
5. Refrigerated transport vehicle/Pre-cooling/Cold stores/ Tipening chambers upto TFO of 25 lakh (75% subsidy to FPC and 50% to private).

Statement-III**Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

It is the first comprehensive Scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) since 2015-16, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (GoI: State Govt.) funding pattern in 8 NE States and 3 Hilly States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining States of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management

The Scheme PKVY is implemented by the State Government on per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contiguous patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha., and the limit of assistance is Rs. 50,000 per ha., out of which 62% *i.e.*, Rs. 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years. The target of an area of around 4 lacks ha is proposed to be covered in the 3 years which is double the area covered in last three years.

Status of the Scheme

Total amount allocated for the scheme 2015-2018 is Rs. 947 crore and fund released Rs. 582.47 crore till date for total 11891 clusters. Under PKVY scheme 237820 hectares of land has been converted into organic farming land and 3,94,550 farmers have been benefited.

Statement-IV**Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region**

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

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

Major components of MOVCDNER:

1. Value Chain Production
2. Value Chain Processing
3. Value Chain Marketing
4. Value Chain Support Agencies

Physical and Financial Progress Report of MOVCDNER scheme**(A) Fund Released:**

- I. During the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 112.11 crore has been released.

- II. During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 47.63 crore has been released.
- III. During the year 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 66.22 crore has been released.
- IV. In the current financial year 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 9908.20 crore has been released to seven States.

(B) Physical progress:

As on against target of 50000 ha area, 45918 ha area brought under the Organic Farming. Against the target of 100 FPCs, 97 FPCs has been achieved, against the target of 2500 FIGs, 2469 FIGs has been formed, and 48948 farmers are mobilized.

Implementation of PMKSY

3369. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented in various States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made under the scheme, State-wise;
- (c) whether all types of micro, medium and big level irrigation schemes have been included under the PMKSY;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the initiatives taken by the Government to link more and more areas with irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with effect from 1st July, 2015. The Scheme is being implemented in all the States of the country. The main components under PMKSY are as under:—

- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP):** To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including

National Projects. Implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR).

- **PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani):** Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP & MGNREGA, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies. Implemented by MoWR, RD & GR.
- **PMKSY(Per Drop More Crop):** Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance & application, precision irrigation systems. Implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW).
- **PMKSY (Watershed):** Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure,

livelihood support activities and other watershed works. Implemented by Department of Land Resources (DoLR).

The State-wise details of achievement made under the programme are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(c) to (e) Micro, Medium and big irrigation projects have been included under the PMKSY to bring more area under irrigation. During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and balance estimated cost of Rs.77595 crore have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019. With the view of bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized, the Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works of irrigation projects are taken up under PMKSY-Har Khet ko Pani. Presently 84 projects have been included under CADWM Programme.

Statement-I

Physical Achievement under PMKSY-AIBP and Har Khet Ko Pani

Sl. No.	State	AIBP and Har Khet Ko Pani, MOWR, Thousand Hectares					
		IPC created under AIBP & HKKP			CCA covered under CADWM*		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.11	11.89	10.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	13.20	10.31	0.40	0.00	2.25	5.49
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.61	15.40	9.96	2.88	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	185.91	116.50	312.18	258.82	385.33	290.06
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.75	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.60	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	79.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.20	7.00	0.00	5.04	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	100.31	24.62	81.00	0.00	11.08	10.95
11.	Kerala	0.47	0.07	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	62.84	79.45	72.28	15.81	74.94	85.06
13.	Maharashtra	17.82	57.94	31.49	0.76	19.44	15.77
14.	Odisha	7.76	33.42	17.61	72.66	10.47	24.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Punjab	2.89	0.00	0.00	82.05	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	6.48	7.00	7.05	46.22	6.86	7.22
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	69.22	20.82	84.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	4.88	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	63.78	67.40	61.13	23.41	0.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	36.00	39.76	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	8.00	4.00	3.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Nagaland	2.90	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		638.68	578.65	696.11	571.54	510.36	438.90

IPC: Irrigation Potential Created.

CCA: Culturable Command Area.

*Command Area Development Water Management.

Statement-II*Physical Achievement under PMKSY-Per Drop
More Crop Component*

Sl. No.	State	Per Drop More Crop, DAC&FW, Hectare Area under Micro Irrigation (Ha)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94104	141098	186441
2.	Bihar	5155	4228	3143
3.	Chhattisgarh	8056	19227	13087
4.	Goa	92	123	236
5.	Gujarat	142681	165948	143134
6.	Haryana	3117	5701	10751
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3306	937	1197

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	4528	5810	1544
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	64220	139405	236107
11.	Kerala	561	310	358
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75224	54323	39761
13.	Maharashtra	35242	106172	132829
14.	Odisha	2907	4611	3036
15.	Punjab	1799	1950	600
16.	Rajasthan	56346	47650	48205
17.	Tamil Nadu	32288	44778	105695
18.	Telangana	39864	61980	89474
19.	Uttarakhand	721	3199	2182

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1598	32511	28235	27.	Nagaland	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	0	0	2137	28.	Sikkim	773	0	0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	29.	Tripura	0	0	0
23.	Assam	0	0	782	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	31.	Puducherry	0	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0		Grand Total	572980	839961	1048934
26.	Mizoram	398	0	0					

Statement-III*Physical Achievement under PMKSY-Watershed*

Sl. No.	State	PMKSY-Watershed, DoLR				
		No. of Projects	Area, Mha	WHS Created/ rejuvenated, Nos	Additional area brought under Irrigation, Ha	Farmers Benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.81	174194	229490.00	188118
2.	Bihar	123	0.61	3617	17525.00	50040
3.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.19	5934	16221.14	26815
4.	Goa#	0	0.00			
5.	Gujarat	610	3.10	16746	41647.74	37387
6.	Haryana	88	0.36	2654	35587.00	30787
7.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.84	7783	11205.08	53422
8.	Jharkhand	171	0.91	2758	2437.10	32852
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.65	2601	10087.40	60658
10.	Karnataka	571	2.57	24144	53623.00	137166
11.	Kerala	83	0.42	15357	20734.13	102325
12.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.94	20769	94487.30	102915
13.	Maharashtra	1186	5.13	9088	84370.00	99909
14.	Odisha	310	1.70	19349	38101.80	55321
15.	Punjab	67	0.31	236	6559.00	3941
16.	Rajasthan	1025	5.76	77439	43346.00	133913
17.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.37	39487	76679.07	210403
18.	Telangana	330	1.40	13886	25377.00	36468
19.	Uttarakhand	65	0.35	16808	2215.26	51220
20.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.05	17737	81745.00	140105
21.	West Bengal	163	0.69	8084	5724.41	10079

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.47	464	560.00	20701
23.	Assam	372	1.58	4638	69667.28	145918
24.	Manipur	102	0.49	8948	2749.96	141391
25.	Meghalaya	96	0.24	2099	3728.66	7485
26.	Mizoram	89	0.37	6950	46708.35	47853
27.	Nagaland	111	0.48	2077	1971.00	7164
28.	Sikkim	15	0.07	169	32.75	1005
29.	Tripura	65	0.21	1963	5256.79	5656
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands#					
31.	Puducherry#					
Grand Total		8214	39.07	505979	1027837.22	1941017

From 2014-15 to 2017-18

#PMKSY- WDC is not Operational in Union Territories

Statement-IV

PMKSY State-wise details of Central Assistance released during last three years and allocation for 2018-19 under PMKSY

(Rs. in crore)

States	MoWR, RD&GR*		
	Release**		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	—	7.46	15.23
Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	20.52	10.26
Assam	271.65	87.86	375.77
Bihar	55.62	12.64	55.08
Chhattisgarh	32.77	13.29	29.03
Goa	—	—	—
Gujarat	482.72	1643.52	2100.96
Haryana	77.39	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1.67	1.13	49.28
Jammu and Kashmir	146.01	—	114.05
Jharkhand	281.62	145.75	305.10
Karnataka	269.25	166.90	474.76
Kerala	1.93	—	—

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	292.51	377.94	284.06
Maharashtra	312.59	395.05	395.85
Manipur	210.30	147.00	47.65
Meghalaya	72.99	—	47.10
Mizoram	1.98	—	8.25
Nagaland	61.45	18.50	9.25
Odisha	286.50	492.93	526.28
Punjab	156.97	52.42	—
Rajasthan	194.65	45.89	233.65
Sikkim	4.34	—	9.00
Tamil Nadu	38.49	—	—
Telangana	157.38	545.45	83.14
Tripura	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	648.38	135.63	65.60
Uttarakhand	121.37	—	32.40
West Bengal	7.56	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
Puducherry	—	—	—
TSG/HQ	—	—	—
Total	4233.62	4309.88	5271.75

State	DoLR				DAC&FW			
	Release		Allocation		Release		Allocation	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andhra Pradesh	86.73	120.96	123.35	129.35	206.47	308.69	517.10	520.00
Arunachal Pradesh	18.00	23.12	9.62	31.96	2.60	2.00	8.30	25.00
Assam	45.00	-	65.09	69.08	5.03	11.00	3.00	90.00
Bihar	5.00	28.26	19.21	43.48	28.60	21.60	12.50	55.00
Chhattisgarh	20.00	34.96	33.45	54.15	20.30	44.80	55.00	91.00
Goa	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.80	-	3.00
Gujarat	100.00	115.04	87.51	141.15	213.05	274.00	300.00	345.00
Haryana	6.91	12.82	10.94	25.89	34.97	27.00	14.01	43.00
Himachal Pradesh	20.00	35.40	26.83	40.08	7.60	8.50	19.25	30.00
Jammu and Kashmir	-	25.59	43.66	66.82	4.87	5.40	3.00	13.00
Jharkhand	20.00	17.69	-	48.05	14.97	30.70	25.00	75.00
Karnataka	125.00	145.72	175.69	168.46	213.12	229.00	385.00	405.00
Kerala	20.00	16.62	17.83	21.77	8.53	-	25.00	22.00
Madhya Pradesh	150.00	129.44	134.84	162.41	161.74	121.10	150.00	275.00
Maharashtra	250.00	186.95	279.21	272.22	107.26	305.80	362.50	480.00
Manipur	9.00	11.29	13.84	23.57	2.76	3.60	7.50	40.00
Meghalaya	18.00	11.56	8.95	16.30	1.43	-	3.30	40.00
Mizoram	8.87	16.06	22.35	24.02	3.27	8.10	12.30	75.00
Nagaland	27.00	60.84	32.08	38.51	2.34	4.50	11.80	35.00
Odisha	67.50	91.99	94.48	98.44	28.70	39.80	48.00	70.00
Punjab	7.95	-	7.96	13.57	43.00	1.18	-	15.00
Rajasthan	200.00	199.35	243.59	299.00	142.84	129.00	107.50	240.00
Sikkim	6.30	-	1.40	2.14	4.86	5.40	4.00	70.00
Tamil Nadu	75.00	62.36	82.75	88.19	129.78	143.50	369.55	355.00
Telangana	70.00	-	51.14	76.16	111.32	189.00	257.00	348.00
Tripura	20.89	27.12	16.66	19.51	1.55	-	3.75	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	75.00	58.38	63.93	93.67	37.51	41.20	55.00	115.00
Uttarakhand	25.68	16.15	9.97	11.64	9.60	15.00	27.20	43.00
West Bengal	10.00	24.06	15.48	43.12	4.80	19.90	31.00	40.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.50	1.00
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	2.03	-	-	2.00
TSG/HQ	-	-	-	-	1.35	0.60	1.00	14.00
Total	1487.83	1471.73	1691.81	2122.71	1556.75	1991.17	2819.06	4000.00

*The funds released depends upon the budget provision & eligible proposals received from the State Governments.

**In addition to above, Central Assistance of Rs. 600 cr., Rs. 2514 cr., Rs. 2000 cr. and 1400 cr. was released to Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16, 2016-17 2017-18 & 2018-19 (so far) respectively. Further, NABARD has released Rs. 3334 cr., and Rs. 4825.72 cr. in respect of State share during 2016-17 & 2017-18 respectively.

[English]

**Setting up of International Level
Agricultural University**

3370. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start international level agricultural university in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Madam. However, the Government is encouraging the 4 Deemed Universities, namely Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly; Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal under Indian Council of Agricultural Research as well the three Central Agricultural Universities, namely, Central Agricultural University, Imphal; Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Samastipur, Bihar to become internationally recognised Institutes of excellence in Agricultural Research and Education.

(b) Question does not arise.

Alternative to Tobacco Farming

3371. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Government has put in place schemes or a framework to shift farmers from tobacco farming to alternate farming, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified alternate

crops for replacing tobacco, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for tobacco producing States during the last two years for replacing tobacco farming and the amount of funds utilized by the different States to shift from tobacco farming to alternate farming;

(d) whether there is any early success indicator of alternate farming, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage tobacco farmers to shift to other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has extended Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), an ongoing sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternative crops/cropping system in ten tobacco growing States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal *w.e.f.* 2015-16. Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra has not implemented the scheme as their area is negligible under tobacco. Under CDP, tobacco growing States have given flexibility to take suitable activities/interventions for replacing the tobacco to alternative crops/cropping system as per the cost norms approved under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme/State Scheme.

Under CDP for motivating the farmers, State may also organize study tours/exposure visits and campaigns etc. for highlighting harmful effects of tobacco and long term benefits of alternative crops.

(b) The research work carried out by ICAR-Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI), Rajahmundry revealed that a remunerative cropping system rather than a sole crop can be a viable alternative to sole tobacco crop. Alternative crops/cropping systems like maize, rice, wheat, ragi, cotton, soybean, mustard, castor, groundnut, black gram, chilly, chickpea, potato, ginger, sugarcane, jute, areca nut, banana, oil palm along with dairy/ poultry/ fishery have been identified for the tobacco growing areas in different States. The most preferred diversified suitable crops adopted for

farming reported by some of the States are as under.

Sl. No.	State	Diversified preferred crops adopted for farming
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bengal gram, Black gram, Green gram, Jowar, Maize & Hybrid Vegetables
2.	Bihar	Organic vegetable farming
3.	Gujarat	Wheat, Pulses, Nutri Cereals (Jowar, Bajra), Paddy, Cotton & Vegetables
4.	Karnataka	Cereals/millets, Pulses, Sugarcane, Oilseeds, Horticultural crops (Mango, Banana, Papaya) flowers, Plantation crop and vegetables
5.	Odisha	Hybrid Maize, Millets, Vegetables, Oil Seeds (Groundnut & Mustard) Cropping System like vegetable-maize/millets, vegetables-groundnut/mustard, vegetables-urd/Bengal gram, vegetables-vegetables
6.	Tamil Nadu	Hybrid Maize and Hybrid Vegetables like Tomato, Brinjal & Bhindi
7.	Telangana	Bengal gram, Chillies & Oil palm
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Lentil, Bengal gram, Wheat & Mustard
9.	West Bengal	Mustard, Vegetables, Potato & Wheat

(c) The allocation of funds (Central Share) by the Government of India to various States during the last two years along with the expenditure (Central Share + State

Share) reported by the States to shift from tobacco farming to alternate farming is given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18	
		Allocation (BE) (CS)	Expenditure (CS+SS)	Allocation (B.E.) (CS)	Expenditure (CS+SS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	945.00	1323.00	210.10	252.00
2.	Bihar	80.00	65.45	17.80	15.57
3.	Gujarat	905.00	96.54	201.23	380.16
4.	Karnataka	720.00	658.36	160.08	133.25
5.	Maharashtra	13.00	0.00	2.86	0.00
6.	Odisha	11.00	0.00	2.45	0.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	24.00	0.00	5.33	21.60
8.	Telangana	47.00	0.00	10.47	12.95
9.	Uttar Pradesh	172.00	0.00	38.21	103.70
10.	West Bengal	83.00	129.00	18.47	30.77

BE-Budget Estimate, CS-Central Share, SS-State Share

The expenditure under CDP is shared on 60:40 basis between Central and State Governments.

(d) Government of Telangana, Odisha and Karnataka have reported experience of farmers for cultivation of alternative crops to tobacco. Government of Telangana has informed that tobacco farmers shifted to alternative crops like Bengal gram & chillies. In Odisha farmers shifted towards vegetables like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, chilly

and hybrid maize, sunflower, lemongrass, groundnut, black gram etc. In Karnataka tobacco farmers adopted alternative crops like soybean followed by sugarcane during 2017.

(e) In order to encourage farmers to shift tobacco growers to other crops, a National Seminar on Crop

Diversification sponsored by DAC&FW, was organized by the ICAR-CTRI at Rajahmundry to exchange of information and experiences of various stakeholders on various issues relating to tobacco diversification. Tobacco Board in collaboration of CTRI has conducted two National Seminars at Rajamahendravaram for Andhra Pradesh and at Mysore for Karnataka to identify and create awareness among the farmers about alternative available to tobacco. Tobacco Board in collaboration of State Department of Agriculture & allied Departments of Government of Karnataka conducted a seminar at Periyapatna on cultivation of alternative crops to tobacco. Tobacco Board has also distributed pamphlets on package of practices for alternative crops to Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco.

In addition to above, DAC&FW is supplementing the efforts of the States through implementation of various crop development programme like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET), Soil Health Card Scheme, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc

Setting up of Heavy Industries

3372. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to set up new heavy industries in various States of the country including Madurai and its surrounding regions in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Heavy Industry does not have any plan to setup new heavy industries in any State including Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Functioning of CFSL

3373. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is a shortage of CFSL experts in the field of Forensic Science in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(d) whether there is a heap of unexamined viscera samples owing to acute shortage of CFSLs and staff in the said laboratory and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is obstacle in the disposal of grave criminal cases owing to delay in the viscera report and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the capacity of forensic laboratories and setting up of new forensic labs in each and every States of the country?

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

(a) There are seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) functioning in the country as below:—

Sl. No.	CFSL and location
1.	CFSL, Chandigarh
2.	CFSL, Kolkata
3.	CFSL, Hyderabad
4.	CFSL, Bhopal
5.	CFSL, Guwahati
6.	CFSL, Pune
7.	CFSL (CBI), New Delhi

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the requirement of forensic experts in CFSLs, Ministry has approved 120 additional scientific and administrative posts for CFSLs. Further, Ministry has also approved recruitment of 77 forensic professionals (on contract basis) in CFSLs.

(d) and (e) Presently, there are total of 330 viscera cases with the CFSLs. These cases are examined on priority.

(f) Apart from strengthening the Central Forensic Science Laboratories, the Government has decided to support States/UTs in setting up of special forensic units to meet the forensic needs of sexual assault cases in a timely manner.

Government has already approved a project to set up a State-of-art DNA lab in Central Forensic Science Lab in Chandigarh under the Nirbhaya Fund. Following funding support to States has also been approved under the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme a Centrally Sponsored Scheme):-

- (i) upgrading of Gujarat Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar for establishment of a Centre of Excellence, and Institutes for training and capacity building activities,
- (ii) establishment of hi-tech State Forensic Science Laboratory at Amravati in Andhra Pradesh,
- (iii) upgrading forensic laboratories and institutes in North-Eastern States.

[Translation]

Potential in FPI Sector

3374. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether few States have ample scope to set up food processing and agriculture industries;

(b) if so, the names of such States including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Union Government have offered programmes to establish food processing industries so as to generate the employment opportunities and to double the farmers income;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has appealed to the Food Processing Industries to derive the benefits of the schemes proposed by the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) has recently organized a conference on Food Processing Industries; and

(h) if so, the various issues discussed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) There is ample scope for growth of food processing industries in almost all States of India including Uttar Pradesh as India has huge diversified production base and low level of food processing as compared to its level of production of various agricultural produces.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to the individual, farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/ State PSUs etc. under its various schemes for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects. MoFPI has re-structured its ongoing schemes and introduced new Schemes under the new Central Sector Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with an allocation of Rs. 6,000 crore for period 2016-20 co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission Cycle. In addition to the existing Scheme components of Mega Food Parks; Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and Human Resources and Institutions, PMKSY encompasses three new Schemes namely; Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities. PMKSY is

a comprehensive package with the objectives to create robust modern infrastructure with efficient and seamless supply chain management along the entire value chain *i.e.* from farm gate to retail outlet. It aims at not only to provide a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better returns to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmer's income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

(e) and (f) To create awareness about various aspects of food processing sector; plan, policy and programmes of MoFPI for promotion and development of food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries provides assistance for organisation/participation in National/International Seminars/Workshops/Exhibitions/Fairs to the eligible agencies under its Scheme for Promotional Activities, Advertisement, Publicity, Studies and Surveys under Human Resource and Institution Scheme of PMKSY. The Scheme has four components Seminars/Workshops; Studies/Surveys; Exhibitions/Fairs and Advertisement and Publicity. Ministry also participates in National/ International Exhibitions/Fairs to disseminate information regarding the untapped potential of Food Processing Sector in the country and to familiarize the entrepreneurs with modern techniques of production and packaging, development of markets, popularization of products and to attract investment into the sector.

(g) and (h) Under the Scheme for Promotional Activities, Advertisement, Publicity, Studies and Surveys of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has organized conferences on food processing industries to propagate the schemes and various initiatives taken by MoFPI for the development of food processing Industries in the country. CII was also the event partner for the recently held World Food India 2017, organized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. During the World Food India event various opportunities in the food processing sector were explained to the potential investors through about 8000 Business to Business (B2B) meetings and 36 conferences covering a vast array of topics related to the entire food processing and food retail value chain.

Use of Organic Fertilizers

3375. SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to promote organic farming in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of assistance being given by the Government to the farmers to make organic fertilizers on their own;

(c) whether any arrangement have been made to make organic fertilizers available in all development blocks in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-availability of organic fertilizers in most of the development blocks in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) whether the Government would take any measures to overcome this shortage of organic fertilizers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Government has taken a number of initiatives across the country through the Schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)/ Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) to promote organic farming. The details of the Schemes PKVY and MOVCDNER is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II. In addition it is also supported through other Schemes *viz.* Soil Health Management (SHM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR. Pattern of assistance for promotion of bio and organic inputs under these schemes is enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Setting up of organic/bio-fertilizer units has been promoted under credit linked Subsidy Scheme (CISS) of NMSA (through NABARD) to ensure adequate organic fertilizer availability. States have been establishing bio-fertilizer units under RKVY Scheme also. No such complaint about non-availability of fertilizer in the most of

the developing blocks in Uttar Pradesh has been brought to the notice of Government.

Statement-I

Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) since 2015-16, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The Scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (Gol: State Govt.) funding pattern in 8 NE States and 3 Hilly States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining States of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management

The Scheme PKVY is implemented by the State Government on per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contiguous patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha., and the limit of assistance is Rs. 50,000 per ha., out of which 62% *i.e.*, Rs. 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years. The target of an area of around 4 lacks ha is proposed to be covered in the 3 years which is double the area covered in last three years.

Status of the Scheme

Total amount allocated for the scheme 2015-2018 is Rs. 947 crore and fund released Rs. 582.47 crore till date for total 11891 clusters. Under PKVY scheme 237820 hectares of land has been converted into organic farming land and 3,94,550 farmers have been benefitted.

Statement-II

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched a Central Sector Scheme entitled “**Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region**” for implementation in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya,

Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The Scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative. The scheme was approved with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore for three years. The guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management

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

Major components of MOVCDNER:

1. Value Chain Production
2. Value Chain Processing
3. Value Chain Marketing
4. Value Chain Support Agencies

Physical and Financial Progress Report of MOVCDNER Scheme

(A) Fund Released:

- I. During the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 112.11 crore has been released.
- II. During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 47.63 crore has been released.
- III. During the year 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 66.22 crore has been released.
- IV. In the current financial year 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 9908.20 crore has been released to seven States.

(B) Physical Progress: As on against target of 50000 ha area, 45918 ha area brought under the Organic

Farming. Against the target of 100 FPCs, 97 FPCs has been achieved, against the target of 2500 FIGs, 2469 FIGs has been formed, and 48948 farmers are mobilized

Statement-III

I. National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-Organic & INM Components of Soil Health Management (SHM):

1. Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/Biopesticide units, 100% assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.160.00 lakh/ unit and 25% of cost limited to Rs.40 lakh/ unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.
2. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of Rs. 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of Rs. 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
3. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid/Solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50 % of cost subject to a limit of Rs. 5000/- per ha and Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha area.
4. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/ Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to Rs.63 lakh per unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/ vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production.

II. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH): Vermicompost Units/Organic input production-50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on pro-rata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 cft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis (Rs. 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and Rs. 16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed).

III. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Organic Farming project components are considered by the respective State Level Sanctioning Committee according to their priority choice.

IV. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is implementing under Network project on "Soil Biodiversity-Biofertiliser" and developed improved and efficient strains of biofertiliser specific to different crops and soil types.

V. In order to promote use of organic manures in the country, the council has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphorcompost, vermicompost, bio-enriched compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from various organic wastes. These organic manures have been tested on different soils using various crops and found useful in improving soil health and crop productivity. All these technologies are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmer's trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.

[English]

Sub-Categorization of OBCs

3376. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is pending with the Government since 2000 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any plan to liberalize the current concept of the creamy layer and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that after 1931, no OBC census took place in the country and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal for a separate budget for the upliftment of OBCs and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give constitutional status to NCBC and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any proposal for a separate Ministry for OBCs with a dedicated fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) The Government has constituted a Commission on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine the issues of sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes. The four member Commission headed by Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court is mandated to submit its report by 30.11.2018.

(b) There is no such plan at present.

(c) In the Population Census, the enumeration of Castes and Communities other than the Scheduled Cases and the Scheduled Tribes has been discontinued as a matter of policy after Independence.

(d) The overall budgetary allocation for the Ministry are sub-allocated for Scheduled Castes Development, Backward Classes Development, Social Defence etc. For Financial Year 2018-19, the budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is Rs.7750 crore of which Rs. 1747 crore is earmarked for schemes of Other Backward Classes.

(e) The Government introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha on 05.04.2017 namely the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 on 5.04.2017 for insertion of Article 338B for setting up of a Commission for socially and educationally backward classes, to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes, on the lines of National Commission for

Scheduled Castes (Article 338) and National Commission of Scheduled Tribes (Article 338A) and passed on 10.04.2017. The said Bill was considered in the Rajya Sabha on 31.07.2017 and was passed with amendment. The Bill with alternate amendment was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3.01.2018 and has been passed on 2.08.2018.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal for a separate Ministry for OBCs as there is a full-fledged Backward Classes Division with sufficient staff in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, to look after the welfare measures of OBCs, with a dedicated budget allocation. Therefore, creation of a separate Ministry for the OBCs is not considered necessary.

Indian Institute of Pulses Research

3377. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) with the support of ICAR has planned to set up a regional centre of Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) in Bhubaneswar in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the site for establishment of the IIPR has been visited by the Central team and the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the progress of the plan to establish the institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The Standing Finance Committee-2017-2020 of DARE/ICAR in respect of thematic area "Pulse Improvement and Seed Research" has agreed upon to open a new regional centre of ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), Kanpur at Bhubaneswar (Odisha) to carry out strategic research for humid region of Eastern India with creation of new infrastructure and redeployment of manpower from the Crop Science Division of ICAR.

(c) and (d) The Director, ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur has visited the proposed site at Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar for assessing

its suitability. The Registrar of OUAT, Bhubaneswar has informed to ICAR that the Government of Odisha has agreed to transfer 10 hectare of cultivable land of the university for establishment of the regional centre of ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur at Bhubaneswar under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

Metro Trains Operations

3378. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced unattended metro train operations system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the special features of unattended metro trains;

(c) the number of metro trains which run without drivers in the country along with the result thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken initiative for making energyefficient metro trains and their stations in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ being taken by the Government to ensure safety/security of the passengers in driver less trains?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam. In metro trains, energy efficient systems such as regenerative braking, optimised train operation, mechanised opening and closing of doors to conserve energy etc. are used. Energy efficient green building features such as LED lighting, regenerative braking in lifts, tapping of natural lighting etc. are being adopted at various metro rail stations.

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

[Translation]

Lease Property

3379 SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the release deed under Land and Development Office (L&DO) has been regarded as legal document for transfer of any lease property in Delhi/NCR;

(b) if so, the details of the lease properties which have been transferred;

(c) if not, the details of persons who have applied for the same;

(d) the time limit for registration of release deed: and

(e) whether any lease property can be cancelled if it has been transferred through release deed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The original lessee may transfer his leasehold interests in favour of one or more than one person through valid documents which include a release deed.

(b) and (c) L&DO has leased out thousands of properties in Delhi which have been subsequently transferred and based on relevant documents including release deed.

(d) As per Registration Act, 1908 the registration of any document comes under the jurisdiction of concerned State Governments.

(e) The lease of any property, including those transferred through release deed, can be cancelled, if the lessee violates the terms of lease.

[English]

AMRUT Cities

3380. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the work in the cities which are to be transformed into Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) cities in the State of Kerala;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released to Kerala under each component of AMRUT scheme during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to enhance/augment water supply under AMRUT in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Madam, 9 cities of Kerala have been selected under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (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 Kerala, the Ministry has approved SAAPs for Rs. 2,359.38 crore for the entire Mission period out of which contracts have been awarded for projects costing Rs. 658.85 crore and these projects are at various stages of implementation. Further, tenders have been invited for projects costing Rs. 970 crore and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved for projects worth Rs. 684 crore for which tenders are being invited.

(b) Rs. 1,161.20 crore has been allocated as Central Assistance (CA) to the State of Kerala against the approved SAAPs of Rs. 2,359.38 crore for implementation of projects under AMRUT.

The Central Assistance is released in three instalments of 20:40:40 against the approved SAAPs and not sector or city wise. 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.

First instalment of Rs. 232.24 crore has been released as per the provisions of Mission guidelines. The Ministry has also released Rs. 47.57 crore as incentives for reforms, Rs. 15.15 crore for Administrative and Other

Expenses (A&OE) and Rs. 1.29 crore for Geographic Information System (GIS) based mapping scheme. Thus, total Rs. 296.25 crore has been released as CA to the State of Kerala so far under AMRUT.

(c) Under AMRUT, the Ministry has approved SAAPs for Rs. 2,359.38 crore submitted by the Government of Kerala for the entire Mission period which includes projects worth Rs. 1,062 crore to enhance/augment water supply.

Curfews Imposed in Different States

3381. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of curfews imposed during the last three years and the current year in different cities to maintain law and order in the country, city and State-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of casualties observed during the said curfews;

(d) the number of days the curfews were imposed in the said cities, State-wise;

(e) whether Central Security Forces were deployed during the said curfews; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order rest with the respective State Governments. There is no centralized data base regarding imposition of curfew in various parts of the country. Central Government deploys Central Armed Police Forces in assistance of the State Police, as per requirement.

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation

3382. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding poverty alleviation and employment generation in Jharkhand during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of proposals which have been approved;

(c) the details of the proposals which have not been approved so far and the reasons for the pendency; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to approve the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is, however, implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.* "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" *w.e.f.* 23rd September, 2013 by restructuring Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission provides skill training and placement in wage as well as self-employment. It also provides for interest subvention on bank loans for self-employment ventures. Building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor is another focus area for the Mission. Further, the Mission aims at providing permanent shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and also addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. So far Rs 84.99 crores has been released to Jharkhand for implementation of DAY-NULM.

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

[English]

Conditions of Dairies

3383. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the health and well being of cattle are being severely compromised in milk dairies as a large number of dairies across the country have no shelter for animals and most of these dairies housed sick and injured animals;

(b) if so, whether any on the spot assessment of condition of dairies has been undertaken by the Government/its allied agencies in the past few years, if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the dairy owners are wantonly administering banned drugs/injections to animals to increase the production of milk;

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether there is a need to immediately identify the number of cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Indian dairy is characterised by small holder dairy system where herd size is ranging from 1-2 milch animals to supplement the rural household income and its benefit goes to 70 million rural household engaged in dairying including 52.67 million small and marginal farmers. In such systems animals are kept in the same household generally in a separate room, where adequate & personal care of the animal is taken by the owners. In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States for control of animal diseases Government of India is implementing Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme with the aim of control and containment of animal diseases in the country.

(c) and (d) Recently, Government of India *vide* GSR No. 411 (E) dated 27th April 2018, has issued notification to regulate and restrict the manufacture, sale and distribution of the Oxytocin in the country and to prevent its misuse, directing that the drug Oxytocin shall be manufactured for sale or for distribution or sold as specified in the notification and given in the enclosed Statement. However, there are some reports in the media and other sources regarding misuse of Oxytocin particularly in buffaloes at the time of milking under erroneous impression that it increases milk production. Oxytocin has no effect in boosting milk production. Oxytocin is used to aid in parturition of animals when the female has been in labour for an extended period. Oxytocin also has role in let-down of milk.

(e) Looking towards importance of animal identification in scientific breeding, control of spread of

diseases, increasing trade of milk and milk products Government of India is undertaking identification of only in-milk cattle and buffaloes, using 12 digit unique identification number under the "Pashu Sanjivni" component of the Scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission. As on date 12.3 million animals have been registered and identified.

Statement

The Manner in which Drug Oxytocin to be manufactured for sale or for distribution or sold is as under:—

- (i) The manufacture of Oxytocin formulations for domestic use shall be by public sector undertakings or companies only and the label of the product shall bear bar codes.
- (ii) The manufacture of Oxytocin formulations for export purposes shall be open to both public and private sector companies and the packs of such manufacture for exports shall bear bar codes.
- (iii) The manufacture of active pharmaceutical ingredient of Oxytocin shall supply the active pharmaceutical ingredient only to the public sector manufacturers licensed under Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945 for manufacture of formulations of the said drug for domestic use.
- (iv) The manufacturers of active pharmaceutical ingredient of Oxytocin shall supply the said active pharmaceutical ingredient to the manufacturers in public and private sector licensed under Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945 for manufacture of formulations of the said drug for export purpose.
- (v) Oxytocin formulations manufactured by the public sector companies or undertakings licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules 1945 for the domestic use shall supply the formulations meant for human and veterinary use only:—
 - (a) to registered hospitals and clinics and private sector directly; or
 - (b) to Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadi Pariyojna (PMBJP) and Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlet or any other Government entity which may be specified

by the Central Government for this purpose in the country which shall further supply the drug to the registered hospitals and clinics in public and private sector.

- (vi) Oxytocin in any form or name shall not be allowed to be sold through retail chemist.

Plastic Parks

3384. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Plastic Parks set up/ being set up in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the status of process of setting up of these parks, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the said projects being funded by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under the Scheme for setting up of Plastic Parks, 4 Plastic Parks in the State of Assam (Tinsukia), Madhya Pradesh (Tamot, Raisen), Odisha (Jagatsinghpur) and Tamil Nadu (Thiruvallur) are approved for implementation till 2019-20.

(b) and (c) The Scheme provides for Central funding up to 50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40.00 crore for setting up of state-of-the-art infrastructure and enabling common facilities for 10 Plastic Parks, based on the preliminary proposals subject to the approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from the State Governments. The remaining project cost is funded by the State Government or its agencies. In phase-I of the scheme, based on approval of DPRs, four Plastic Parks, funded by the Central Government, are in various stages of implementation in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh (Tamot, Raisen), Odisha and Tamil Nadu. In Phase-II of the scheme, based on consideration of preliminary proposals received from the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, six Plastic Parks have been given in principle' approval in the States of Jharkhand, Madhya

Pradesh (Gwalior), Haryana, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Uttarakhand.

[Translation]

Water Harvesting Systems in Buildings

3385. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of the Government regarding water harvesting systems while constructing buildings;
- (b) whether the Government has reviewed the said policy and if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether many builders are not following the said policy while constructing the buildings; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for strict implementation of the above mentioned policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The provision of Rainwater Harvesting has been included in Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and based on this most of the State Governments barring Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Lakshadweep; have incorporated the provision of rain water harvesting in their respective building bye laws.

(b) The Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 were an outcome of review of Model Building Bye Laws, 2004.

(c) and (d) The construction activities and its proper implementation come under the jurisdiction of the concerned State Governments/Urban Local Bodies/Urban Development Authorities in accordance with the Building Bye Laws.

[English]

Import of Pulses

3386. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to import a lot of pulses from Canada and Australia; 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) No Madam.

- (b) Doesn't arise.

[Translation]

Package to Farmers Family

3387. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether farmers commit suicide as the rise in prices of agricultural inputs is not commensurate with the Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has announced any compensation package and provided assistance to the family members of those farmers who commit suicide or die unnatural death apart from the State Governments' assistance during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including North East States;

(c) whether the Government has also provided funds to the State Governments to address the problems and issues of farmers' suicide during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including North East States;

(d) whether cases of suicide by farmers have not come down despite more loan disbursement by banks to farmers during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to set up financial institutions/corporations exclusively for overcoming farmers indebtedness in rural areas of the country; and

(e) whether the Government has constituted monitoring committees in each State to check the suicide by farmers and if so, the details thereof along with the action plan prepared by the Government to address the problem of suicide by farmers in several parts of the country?

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

(b) and (c) Agriculture is a State subject. State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers including payment of compensation to the bereaved families of farmers affected by suicide. However, Union Government supplements the efforts of the States through appropriate policies, Schemes/Programmes and budgetary support. Various Programmes/Schemes for the development of agriculture sector and welfare of farmers, *inter-alia*, include, National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card & Neem Coated Urea, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Interest Subvention Scheme and National Agriculture Market (e-NAM).

(d) Government has continuously enhanced the budgetary support to the agriculture sector to provide credit to farmers at a reasonable rate of interest. As per the available data from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), overall cases of farmers suicide has gone up from 2013 to 2015 at an all-India level. However, the State/UT wise disaggregated data of the NCRB on farmers' suicide given in the enclosed Statement points to a fall in most States/UTs. No proposal is under consideration of the

Government to set up financial institutions/corporations exclusively for overcoming farmers indebtedness in rural areas.

(e) The State Governments/UTs have been advised to constitute Review Committee at district and State level for the welfare of farmers. It is envisaged that the Committee would closely monitor the field situation and would provide inputs for taking remedial measures to check farmers' suicide.

Suicides owing to economic reasons are best addressed and overcome by enabling the farmers to increase their income in a holistic manner. With this understanding, the Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine various dimensions of farmers' income and to recommend an appropriate strategy. In the meanwhile, the Government is realigning its interventions to move from production-centric to farmers' income-centric platform.

Statement

Number of Farmer Suicides

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014	632	916
2.	Telangana	-	1347	1400
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	3	10
4.	Assam	305	59	138
5.	Bihar	127	10	7
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	755	954
7.	Goa	1	0	0
8.	Gujarat	582	600	301
9.	Haryana	374	119	162
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33	63	46
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	37	21
12.	Jharkhand	142	4	21
13.	Karnataka	1403	768	1569
14.	Kerala	972	807	210

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1090	1198	1290
16.	Maharashtra	3146	4004	4291
17.	Manipur	1	0	1
18.	Meghalaya	5	2	3
19.	Mizoram	6	5	1
20.	Nagaland	2	0	0
21.	Odisha	150	102	50
22.	Punjab	83	64	124
23.	Rajasthan	292	373	76
24.	Sikkim	35	35	18
25.	Tamil Nadu	105	895	606
26.	Tripura	56	32	49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	750	192	324
28.	Uttarakhand	15	0	2
29.	West Bengal	0	230	0
Total (States)		11744	12336	12590
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	8	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
5.	Delhi (UT)	8	0	0
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
7.	Puducherry	0	16	12
Total (UTs)		28	24	12
Total (All India)		11772	12360	12602

Source: NCRB, 2015.

**Domestic and Foreign Corporate Industrialist
in Dairy Sector**

3388. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the big corporate houses have started their business in the dairy industry;

(b) if so, the number of domestic and foreign big corporate industrialists who are doing business in the dairy industry;

(c) whether it is true that despite India being the largest producer of milk in the world, the majority of the consumers are unable to afford milk due to its high retail price; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with 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) and (b) Yes Madam, there are some big corporate houses doing business in Dairy Industry. There are 349 numbers of active licenses of Food Business Operators (Dairy Units) under Central Registration with Food Safety and Standard Authority Act, 2006

(c) and (d) As per National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on milk and milk products has increased between 2001-02 and 2011-12 as indicated below:—

NSS Round	Rural/ Urban	Milk and Milk Products (in Rupees)
NSS round 57 th (July 2001-June 2002)	Rural	41.91
	Urban	75.82
NSS round 57 th (July 2001-June 2002)	Rural	41.91
	Urban	75.82
NSS round 68 th (July 2011-June 2012)	Rural	116.38
	Urban	187.14

The sale of liquid milk by cooperatives has been increasing by almost 4.4% per annum during last 5 years, which is much more than the growth rate of population (estimated at 1.02% between 2011 and 2021). [Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI] This implies that more and more people are buying milk from cooperative over the years.

Year	Avg. liquid milk sale by Dairy Cooperatives (TLPD)
1	2
2013-14	29,444
2014-15	31,116

1	2
2015-16	32,128
2016-17	33,082
2017-18	37,957
CAGR (%)	4.4

Source: NDDB

There is no study of per capita milk consumption in different classes of consumers. However, in order to increase the consumption of milk in poor substrata of society, this department has taken following steps:—

- I. Advisory to all the States to include supply of milk/milk products of Cooperatives through Mid-day Meal Scheme, Anganwadis under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Health Schemes, Tribal Hostels and Government/ Institutional Canteen.
- II. Advise to all State Governments and State Milk Federations to use Public Distribution System of State Governments to market surplus milk.
- III. The State Government of Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan issued order to provide milk powder to children of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS.
- IV. The State Government/UT/Cooperatives of Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Pudduchery, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Sikkim are also supplying milk/milk products through Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Anganwadis.

[English]

Kisan Call Centre

3389. SHRI P. K. KUNHALIKUTTY:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that an agency in the name of “Kisan Seva Kendra” having Government of India logo has been allegedly running the Kisan Call Centres Scheme illegally and duping job seekers

and gullible unemployed youth by asking them to deposit huge sums of money for application form and registration fee;

(b) if so, the details of the *modus operandi* of the said scheme; and

(c) the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard and the steps taken by the Government to apprehend the fraudsters involved and to ensure that there is not any misuse of the Government schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Complaints have been received that a agency named “Kisan Seva Kendra” has allegedly duped job seekers in the name of Kisan Call Centre Scheme.

As reported by complainants, *modus operandi* of the said agency is to issue advertisements having strong resemblance with the Government of India Scheme ‘Kisan Call Centre’. Fake website addresses with Govt. logos are given to lend credence to such bogus advertisements. The gullible youth are asked to contact on a given telephone number and a telephonic interview is then carried out. Thereafter, the candidate is declared selected and he/she is asked to deposit a security amount in a given Bank Account Number. A fake offer letter is also issued simultaneously.

(c) Government has requested Chief Secretary and Police authorities for investigating the matter in their respective States and taking stringent action against the fraudsters. The complainants have also been advised to file FIR with local authorities. An alert has also been uploaded on Department’s website as a caution to the general public.

The Government has also taken following other actions:—

- (i) Agriculture Production Commissioners/Principal Secretary (Agriculture)/Secretary (Agriculture)/ Director (Agriculture) of all States have been requested to create requisite awareness amongst general public and likely candidates of their States about such fraudulent advertisements and to take stern action against such fraudulent agencies.

- (ii) Advertisements have been issued in the leading and local newspapers from time to time in different parts of the country to alert people not to pay any security money against such fraudulent advertisements and jobs offered by fake agencies.
- (iii) Scrolling message was also issued on Doordarshan alerting general public against such misleading advertisements on employment in Kisan Call Centre or related organizations.
- (iv) All Kisan Call Centers under the Government of India Scheme have been advised to guide and alert the public who call on the toll free number 1800-180-1551 seeking clarification on any such fraudulent advertisements.

Agricultural Marketing Facilities

3390. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that often the farmers of remote areas do not have sufficient access to Agricultural Produce Market Committee and their potential market is local *haats* where their produce is sold below the minimum support price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that strong procurement operations need to be expanded to the neglected regions of the country including rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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 (d) Agricultural Marketing is a State subject and price of produce depends on demand and supply. There are 6630 number of Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) markets in the country under respective State APMC Act, wherein farmers sell their produce. In order to improve accessibility of farmers to markets including APMC markets and to provide them with a competitive barrier free markets,

Government of India has formulated a Model "The State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017", and circulated to States/Union Territories for their adoption. The model Act provides for direct marketing, private markets, e-trading etc. to promote alternate marketing channels to farmers. Government of India has also formulated Model "The State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018", and circulated it to States/Union Territories for their adoption. So far, 21 States have made provisions of contract farming following earlier release of Model Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act, 2003 (APMC Act, 2003) to States/Union Territories (UTs) for adoption. To improve the demand for farmer's produce, the Government has introduced National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), an online trading platform promoting transparent and competitive bidding even by distant buyers, for better price discovery for farmers for their produce. Already 585 mandis in 16 States and 02 UTs have been integrated with e-NAM platform.

Further, in order to improve market accessibility and to facilitate the farmers to directly sell their produce to the consumer to get better price realization for their produce, the Government has announced in Union Budget 2018-19, to develop and upgrade existing 22000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). In these GrAMs, physical infrastructure will be strengthened using Government Schemes such as MGNREGA (Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act). These GrAMs are to be exempted from regulations of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMCs) and linked to e-NAM to provide farmers with better market accessibility and facilities to sell their produce at remunerative prices.

The Central Government also extends price support to paddy and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies across the country. As per procurement policy of the Government, whatever food grains are offered by farmers within the stipulated period & conforming to the specifications, are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Government Agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool.

Further the different commodities of coarse grains are procured by State Governments itself, in consultation

with Central Government, as per their requirement for distribution under National Food Security Act (NFSA).

In addition to above, Price Support Scheme (PSS) is implemented for procurement of oil seeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at the MSP declared by the Government.

Further, Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is implemented for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under PSS to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale.

The objective of procurement and market intervention by Government is to ensure that farmers and producers get remunerative prices for their produce and do not have to resort to distress sale. However, if producer/farmer gets better price elsewhere they are free to sell their produce in open market.

Rehabilitation of Bru Migrants

3391. SHRI BALKA SUMAN:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Bru refugees residing in refugee camps in Tripura;

(b) whether the Government has signed an agreement with the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura and Mizoram Bru Displaced People's Forum (MBDPF) on repatriation of displaced Bru persons from Mizoram since 1997;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government will provide financial assistance for rehabilitation of Brus in Mizoram and address the issues of security, education, livelihood, etc. of the displaced Bru persons;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has any plan to deal with the demands of the refugees specifically those relating to cluster villages for the Bru refugees in Mizoram and the creation of a Development Council and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (f) In a major breakthrough on repatriation of displaced Bru persons from Mizoram since 1997, an Agreement has been signed by Government of India, Government of Mizoram, Government of Tripura and Mizoram Bru Displaced People's Forum (MBDPF) on 3.7.2018. 5407 families comprising of 32,876 persons presently in temporary camps in Tripura will be repatriated to Mizoram before 30th September, 2018. Government of India will provide Financial Assistance for rehabilitation of Brus in Mizoram, such as Financial Assistance @ Rs. 4 Lakh/per family, Cash Assistance @ Rs. 5000/- per month per family for 2 years, Housing Assistance @ 1,50,000/- per family, Free Ration @ 600 gm/300 gm, adult/minor for 2 years, utensils and blankets @ Rs. 3,500/- per family and security cost, and address their issue of security, education, livelihood, etc. in consultation with Government of Mizoram and Tripura.

[Translation]

Impact of National Bamboo Mission

3392. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bamboo Mission has failed in most of the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the total funds provided under this Mission to Maharashtra and the expenditure incurred there against during the last three years till date; and

(d) the details of the increase made in the plantation of bamboo and developing its new varieties in the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No Madam. The earlier National Bamboo Mission was largely focused on bamboo plantations in both forest and non-forest areas. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The lacuna of the weak linkage between farmer (producer) and markets has been removed in the restructured National

Bamboo Mission (NBM) launched this year by addressing the complete value chain of bamboo sector for better realisation of economic returns to the growers as well as the bamboo industry of the country.

(c) During 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 175.00 lakh was released to Maharashtra as Central share, out of which Rs. 60.62 lakh has been spent and remaining fund of Rs. 114.38 lakh remains as unspent balance with the State Government. During 2016-17 & 2017-18, Rs. 18.02 lakh and Rs. 16.68 lakh, respectively was allocated to the

State for maintenance of bamboo plantation raised earlier, but due to this unspent balance no fund could be released to Maharashtra.

(d) As per the reports received from States, the details of plantation raised under earlier National Bamboo Mission from 2006-07 to 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement. Funds were released in 2016-17 and 2017-18 only for maintenance of plantations raised in previous years. No new activities were approved.

Statement

Details of plantation raised under earlier National Bamboo Mission from 2006-07 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	48	353	142	268	202	70	-	-	-	1083
2.	Bihar	-	2075	-	-	805	250	358	464	-	-	3952
3.	Chhattisgarh	864	3500	-	4255	2929	1657	1340	1490	973	1500	18508
4.	Goa	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
5.	Gujarat	-	1315	2305	3206	359	860	981	1840	1200	2500	14566
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	700	1488	-	487	605	580	444	140	424	4868
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	490	150	-	140	-	780	156	-	1716
8.	Jharkhand	-	550	832	862	1600	460	100	-	-	-	4404
9.	Karnataka	-	1765	2060	710	981	2072	3555	2700	500	2000	16343
10.	Kerala	-	500	-	120	-	-	-	171	250	-	1041
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2194	-	-	-	-	-	5550	300	4000	12044
12.	Maharashtra	-	100	1826	1431	811	769	1159	256	51	307	6710
13.	Odisha	1563	2407	90	1100	800	2500	1350	3000	700	2510	16020
14.	Punjab	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
15.	Rajasthan	-	-	2417	1081	993	854	963	730	433	40	7511
16.	Tamil Nadu	-	1485	853	-	250	-	100	-	310	125	3123
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2000	625	-	630	1454	919	620	-	-	6248
18.	Uttarakhand	836	2294	-	750	960	450	538	200	-	-	6028
19.	West Bengal	80	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390
	Sub-total	3343	20944	14449	13807	11873	12273	12013	18245	5013	13406	125366

Sl. No.	States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
N.E. States												
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	7357	5360	846	250	1123	2497	3744	15000	1600	800	38577
21.	Assam	2880	2200	1757	300	2614	-	6340	4300	-	-	20391
22.	Manipur	2800	2200	500	2208	11993	12785	7738	5400	900	3200	49724
23.	Meghalaya	-	3890	676	1008	-	-	-	-	340	-	5914
24.	Mizoram	4500	6056	2000	5500	7500	6750	8367	9300	2500	4200	56673
25.	Nagaland	4240	8500	3000	2980	5504	4524	5932	5750	1000	3000	44430
26.	Sikkim	1500	2800	1130	1944	1081	2421	680	1245	600	-	13401
27.	Tripura	100	4703	860	366	-	482	258	426	120	-	7315
	Sub-Total	23377	35709	10769	14556	29815	29459	33059	41421	7060	11200	236425
	Total	26720	56653	25218	28363	41688	41732	45072	59666	12073	24606	361791

[English]

Setting up of Fishing Harbours

3393. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up fishing harbours and provision of cold storage facilities in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh including East Godavari to tap the potential of fisheries sector in the State for the provision of livelihood and income generation of small scale fishermen;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be taken up by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed for development of five fishing harbours in the State and sought the Central Financial Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management

of Fisheries and Sagarmala Programme. Details of the proposed fishing harbour projects are as below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Fishing Harbour	District	Present Estimated cost (crores)
1.	Juvvaladine	SPSR Nellore	242.22
2.	Phase-II Development of Nizampattinam Fishing Harbour	Guntur	340.78
3.	Phase-II Development of Machilipattinam Fishing Harbour	Krishna	252.00
4.	Vodarevu	Prkasham	409.22
5.	Uppada	East Godavari	289.40
	Total		1533.62

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested in January, 2018 to confirm availability of necessary land free from encroachments and encumbrances, environmental clearance and State willingness to contribute their share for development of the proposed fishing harbours. Since the State Government has not yet furnished the confirmation on these points, the time by which the projects are likely to be taken up cannot be indicated at this stage.

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

3394. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision of Rs. 50,000 crore for Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana was announced by the Government in August 2015;

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

(c) the amount of funds proposed to be provided under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched with effect from 1st July, 2015. The provision of the PMKSY Scheme approved during financial year 2015-16 for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 was Rs.50000 crore.

(b) and (c) The main components under PMKSY are as under:-

- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) & Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM):** To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects. Implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR).
- **PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani):** Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP and MGNREGA, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies. Implemented by MoWR, RD & GR.

- **PMKSY(Per Drop More Crop):** Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance & application, precision irrigation systems, secondary storage, water lifting devices etc. Implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW).
- **PMKSY (Watershed):** Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works. Implemented by Department of Land Resources (DoLR).

The State-wise details of Central Assistance released during last three years and allocation for 2018-19 under PMKSY is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Central Assistance released during last three years and allocation for 2018-19 under PMKSY

(Rs. in crore)

States	MoWR, RD&GR*		
	Release**		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	—	7.46	15.23
Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	20.52	10.26
Assam	271.65	87.86	375.77
Bihar	55.62	12.64	55.08
Chhattisgarh	32.77	13.29	29.03
Goa	—	—	—
Gujarat	482.72	1643.52	2100.96
Haryana	77.39	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1.67	1.13	49.28
Jammu and Kashmir	146.01	—	114.05
Jharkhand	281.62	145.75	305.10
Karnataka	269.25	166.90	474.76
Kerala	1.93	-	-

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	292.51	377.94	284.06	Telangana	157.38	545.45	83.14
Maharashtra	312.59	395.05	395.85	Tripura	-	-	-
Manipur	210.30	147.00	47.65	Uttar Pradesh	648.38	135.63	65.60
Meghalaya	72.99	-	47.10	Uttarakhand	121.37	-	32.40
Mizoram	1.98	-	8.25	West Bengal	7.56	-	-
Nagaland	61.45	18.50	9.25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Odisha	286.50	492.93	526.28	Puducherry	-	-	-
Punjab	156.97	52.42	-	TSG/HQ	-	-	-
Rajasthan	194.65	45.89	233.65	Total	4233.62	4309.88	5271.75
Sikkim	4.34	-	9.00				
Tamil Nadu	38.49	-	-				

State	DoLR				DAC&FW			
	Release			Allocation	Release			Allocation
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	86.73	120.96	123.35	129.35	206.47	308.69	517.10	520.00
Arunachal Pradesh	18.00	23.12	9.62	31.96	2.60	2.00	8.30	25.00
Assam	45.00	-	65.09	69.08	5.03	11.00	3.00	90.00
Bihar	5.00	28.26	19.21	43.48	28.60	21.60	12.50	55.00
Chhattisgarh	20.00	34.96	33.45	54.15	20.30	44.80	55.00	91.00
Goa	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.80	-	3.00
Gujarat	100.00	115.04	87.51	141.15	213.05	274.00	300.00	345.00
Haryana	6.91	12.82	10.94	25.89	34.97	27.00	14.01	43.00
Himachal Pradesh	20.00	35.40	26.83	40.08	7.60	8.50	19.25	30.00
Jammu and Kashmir	-	25.59	43.66	66.82	4.87	5.40	3.00	13.00
Jharkhand	20.00	17.69	-	48.05	14.97	30.70	25.00	75.00
Karnataka	125.00	145.72	175.69	168.46	213.12	229.00	385.00	405.00
Kerala	20.00	16.62	17.83	21.77	8.53	-	25.00	22.00
Madhya Pradesh	150.00	129.44	134.84	162.41	161.74	121.10	150.00	275.00
Maharashtra	250.00	186.95	279.21	272.22	107.26	305.80	362.50	480.00
Manipur	9.00	11.29	13.84	23.57	2.76	3.60	7.50	40.00
Meghalaya	18.00	11.56	8.95	16.30	1.43	-	3.30	40.00
Mizoram	8.87	16.06	22.35	24.02	3.27	8.10	12.30	75.00
Nagaland	27.00	60.84	32.08	38.51	2.34	4.50	11.80	35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	67.50	91.99	94.48	98.44	28.70	39.80	48.00	70.00
Punjab	7.95	-	7.96	13.57	43.00	1.18	-	15.00
Rajasthan	200.00	199.35	243.59	299.00	142.84	129.00	107.50	240.00
Sikkim	6.30	-	1.40	2.14	4.86	5.40	4.00	70.00
Tamil Nadu	75.00	62.36	82.75	88.19	129.78	143.50	369.55	355.00
Telangana	70.00	-	51.14	76.16	111.32	189.00	257.00	348.00
Tripura	20.89	27.12	16.66	19.51	1.55	-	3.75	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	75.00	58.38	63.93	93.67	37.51	41.20	55.00	115.00
Uttarakhand	25.68	16.15	9.97	11.64	9.60	15.00	27.20	43.00
West Bengal	10.00	24.06	15.48	43.12	4.80	19.90	31.00	40.00
Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.50	1.00
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	2.03	-	-	2.00
TSG/HQ	-	-	-	-	1.35	0.60	1.00	14.00
Total	1487.83	1471.73	1691.81	2122.71	1556.75	1991.17	2819.06	4000.00

*The funds released depends upon the budget provision & eligible proposals received from the State Governments.

**In addition to above, Central Assistance of Rs. 600 cr., Rs. 2514 cr., Rs. 2000 cr. and 1400 cr. was released to Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16, 2016-17 2017-18 & 2018-19 (so far) respectively. Further, NABARD has released Rs. 3334 cr., and Rs. 4825.72 cr. in respect of State share during 2016-17 & 2017-18 respectively.

Agricultural Works

3395. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the works undertaken by the Government to promote agricultural production in the country;

(b) whether these works are being undertaken by the Government through autonomous institutions, public undertakings and other authorities to promote agriculture production and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any allocation has been made to the States for the purpose and 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 increase the agricultural production in the country, Government of India has been implementing various Centrally Sponsored/ Central Sector Schemes for crops, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries sectors. Besides, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes, State Agricultural

Universities have also developed various technologies/ production technologies for farm operations, post harvest processing and value addition of the agro-produce, etc.

(b) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Umbrella Scheme "Green Revolution-Krishi Unnati Yojana", in agriculture sector which includes Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) [inclusive of National Mission for Oilseeds & Oil Palm], National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE), Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Materials (SMSP), Sub-Mission on Plant Protection & Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ), Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (ISAM) and National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A). Besides Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) provides flexibility to the State to undertake programme as per their local need with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLCC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State. In addition to this, Government of India also provide support to the States under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai

Yojana (PMKSY). These programmes are undertaken by the State Governments, ICAR Institutes, Public Sector Undertakings like National Seeds Corporation (NSC), National Agricultural Marketing Federation (NAFED), various Research Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), etc.

(c) State-wise funds allocated to promote agricultural

production under major programmes of DAC&FW viz; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP), Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) during 2018-19 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise funds allocated to promote agricultural production

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under the programme during 2018-19			
		NFSM	RKVY	MIDH	NMOOP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.12	200.39	114.00	52.50
2.	Bihar	59.05	167.39	22.50	6.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	76.27	114.43	123.00	16.31
4.	Goa	0.13	15.00	4.50	0.05
5.	Gujarat	26.98	111.72	127.00	22.60
6.	Haryana	20.30	65.07	110.00	4.01
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12.92	23.84	27.50	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.76	19.83	47.50	0.89
9.	Jharkhand	33.36	101.51	34.00	3.91
10.	Karnataka	113.80	109.88	130.00	13.92
11.	Kerala	1.08	62.29	39.50	0.09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	209.86	174.38	38.50	30.50
13.	Maharashtra	148.70	245.14	158.00	48.56
14.	Odisha	50.31	134.54	89.00	13.14
15.	Punjab	16.15	81.77	71.00	0.50
16.	Rajasthan	152.52	153.29	90.50	56.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	44.80	165.20	98.00	14.01
18.	Telangana	30.31	256.77	28.00	10.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	156.13	279.39	67.00	19.49
20.	Uttarakhand	17.09	21.27	55.00	0.84
21.	West Bengal	45.35	143.98	44.00	25.44
22.	Chandigarh		0.20		
23.	Delhi		3.30	0.50	
24.	Puducherry		2.70	3.00	
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		2.30	2.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Lakashadweep		0.30	0.80	
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2.90	0.50	
28.	Daman and Diu		0.50	1.50	
29.	Arunchal Pradesh	9.60	17.58	26.00	6.00
30.	Assam	124.41	202.29	84.00	26.39
31.	Manipur	13.71	16.03	37.00	1.79
32.	Meghalaya	5.95	19.16	42.00	1.67
33.	Mizoram	3.04	10.41	30.00	11.64
34.	Nagaland	18.87	35.93	32.00	6.79
35.	Sikkim	5.35	13.66	25.00	0.50
36.	Tripura	22.46	51.82	44.00	1.72
Total		1485.38	3026.14	1846.80	395.26

NFSM—National Food Security Mission; RKVY—Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana; MIDH—Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture; NMOOP—National Mission on Oilseed and Oilpalm.

Preparedness of Central Armed Forces

3396. DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and the Border Security Force (BSF) are fully equipped to combat and prevent any incidents of terrorist attacks *via* air and road routes;

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

(c) whether CRPF and BSF are fully prepared to combat and prevent any incidents of naxalite attacks *via* road route; 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) Yes Madam. CRPF and BSF are fully equipped to combat and prevent incidents of terrorist attacks by road routes. Indian Air Force is responsible for prevention of air borne threats. Various measures like regular security audits, intelligence collection, multi layered security set up etc. have been taken to prevent any terrorist attacks.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. CRPF and BSF are equipped

with latest weapons and equipment to counter any naxalite attacks *via* road route. Further, various measures like specialized training, use of technology, tactical planning of operations, availability of Bomb disposal equipment and use of dog squads for detecting land mines and IEDs etc. are adopted to prevent attacks *via* road route.

[English]

De-Addiction Centres

3397. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government has come up with a comprehensive support system to help run de addiction centres in the States professionally and if so, the details thereof, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) whether instances wherein professionally run de-addiction centres have lost out on Government funds, while illegal ones continue to receive Government grants

some way or the other have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof, particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard to stop the misuse of Central aid and if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) whether there is a difference between the licensed de-addiction centres in the States and de addiction centres receiving Central funds under a scheme for Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for addicts;

(e) if so, the number of such cases that came to the notice of the Government, State-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against the illegal de-addiction centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry implements Central Sector Scheme of 'Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse for identification, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary and other eligible organizations. Under this Scheme, Financial Assistance is provided to NGOs/Voluntary Organizations and other eligible agencies for setting-up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs). At present the Ministry is supporting 74 IRCAs in Maharashtra and Rs.10.10 crores grant in aid has been released to them during 2017-18.

(b) No, Madam no such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry so far.

(c) Does Not arise

(d) to (e) As per the norms of the scheme following organizations/institutions shall be eligible for assistance under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse:—

- (i) A Society registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) or any relevant Act of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations or under any State law relating to the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies, or

- (ii) Registered Societies formed by the State Governments.

- (iii) District Hospitals subject to condition that they maintain separate accounts for de addiction.

- (iv) Railway Hospitals near major Railway Stations subject to condition that they maintain separate accounts for de-addiction.

- (v) A Public Trust registered under any law for the time being in force, or

- (vi) A Company established under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956;

- (vii) Panchayati Raj Institutions {PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Organizations/ institutions fully funded or managed by State/Central Government or a Local Body;

- (viii) Universities, Schools of Social Work, other reputed educational institutions, NYKS, and such other well established organizations/ institutions which may be approved by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

The proposals of above eligible organizations are forwarded by the State Governments.

(f) The Ministry has no information regarding illegal de-addiction centres. However, the proposals of NGO for release of grant in aid are considered in the Ministry only after it is inspected and recommended by the State Government.

[Translation]

Coverage under Crop Insurance Schemes

3398. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers covered under the various crop insurance schemes implemented by the Government including the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, National Crop Insurance Programme and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of sown area covered under the crop insurance schemes as compared to net sown area during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the number of insurance claims made under these schemes and the amount thereof, State-wise and the amount disbursed by the Insurance Companies under these schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) State-wise details of number of farmers covered and total claims under the various crop insurance schemes implemented by the Government from 2014-15 onwards are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of percentage of gross cropped area insured under various schemes from 2014-15 onwards is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise/year-wise details of farmers covered and total claims under various crop insurance schemes from 2014-15 onwards

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of Farmers Covered (No.)					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	783	-	324	364
2.	Andhra Pradesh	405,745	1,740,908	1,771,957	1,799,021
3.	Assam	49,889	45,736	60,265	56,791
4.	Bihar	3,874,082	3,091,612	2,714,270	2,233,811
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,068,387	1,283,176	1,549,139	1,471,963
6.	Goa	160	136	757	538
7.	Gujarat	660,856	504,170	1,975,139	1,758,352
8.	Haryana	22	-	1,336,028	1,335,764
9.	Himachal Pradesh	131,770	162,458	379,925	379,163
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,364	-		150,302
11.	Jharkhand	258,569	589,793	877,754	1,197,438
12.	Karnataka	1,113,816	1,210,430	2,737,667	1,601,511
13.	Kerala	49,386	62,335	77,405	48,145
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,159,693	5,740,022	7,181,316	6,890,930
15.	Maharashtra	7,019,829	12,517,231	12,001,215	10,052,898
16.	Manipur	3,472	7,514	8,366	9,109
17.	Meghalaya	2,010	1,129	89	2,945
18.	Odisha	1,918,490	2,258,871	1,820,236	1,899,034
19.	Puducherry	1,541	1,680	8,537	
20.	Rajasthan	9,886,728	10,956,917	9,150,224	6,019,604
21.	Sikkim	19	149	574	1,391
22.	Tamil Nadu	707,716	1,090,098	1,450,427	1,275,323
23.	Telangana	1,090,959	1,334,240	973,343	1,082,956

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
24.	Tripura	324	1,458	12,760	11,674
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1,759,441	3,795,359	6,767,276	5,290,335
26.	Uttarakhand	79,233	150,111	261,571	184,427
27.	West Bengal	1,834,322	2,007,789	4,133,279	4,004,597
	Grand Total	37,078,606	48,553,322	57,249,843	48,758,386

Total Claims (Rs. Lakh)

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	-	15	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,846	31,808	90,049	29,477
3.	Assam	560	202	515	27
4.	Bihar	110,437	37,551	29,142	5,000
5.	Chhattisgarh	18,502	69,863	16,005	130,406
6.	Goa	-	14	3	0
7.	Gujarat	50,424	179,613	126,197	104,002
8.	Haryana	1	-	29,484	35,680
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,286	2,111	4,513	312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	-		568
11.	Jharkhand	2,912	21,253	2,632	5,044
12.	Karnataka	22,262	87,881	180,204	49,968
13.	Kerala	716	1,376	4,235	562
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74,151	480,810	198,612	454,979
15.	Maharashtra	223,005	552,689	231,586	270,538
16.	Manipur	185	270	196	-
17.	Meghalaya	16	-	3	-
18.	Odisha	26,331	178,264	43,134	106,027
19.	Puducherry	-	-	757	
20.	Rajasthan	119,085	147,196	180,362	129,398
21.	Sikkim	-	-	11	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	3,600	52,068	344,598	1,500
23.	Telangana	16,661	10,371	17,844	8,500
24.	Tripura	-	-	24	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	77,953	143,644	55,489	30,276
26.	Uttarakhand	4,164	1,800	2,747	2,527
27.	West Bengal	15,258	34,481	41,978	2,304
	Grand Total	776,385	2,033,266	1,600,334	1,367,095

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25. Nagaland			489,000								
26. Odisha			5,069,000	-	1,318,712	1,424,357		0%	0%	26%	28%
27. Puducherry			26,000	1,734	1,941	7,979		7%	7%	31%	0%
28. Punjab			7,870,000								
29. Rajasthan			23,954,000	11,977,915	11,454,818	10,533,200	6,931,334	50%	48%	44%	29%
30. Sikkim			144,000	17	104	131	299	0%	0%	0%	0%
31. Tamil Nadu			5,140,000	48,685	-	1,327,732	1,128,464	1%	0%	26%	22%
32. Telangana			5,969,977	338,316	1,242,058	829,509	1,152,769	6%	21%	14%	19%
33. Tripura			368,000	416	1,028	4,941	3,042	0%	0%	1%	1%
34. Uttar Pradesh			25,821,000	2,043,165	3,798,071	5,817,447	4,653,633	8%	15%	23%	18%
35. Uttarakhand			1,124,000	51,278	111,066	132,362	104,249	5%	10%	12%	9%
36. West Bengal			9,678,000	996,690	873,403	1,995,501	1,893,335	10%	9%	21%	20%
Grand Total			194,404,000	38,585,250	46,386,360	56,296,615	49,043,540	20%	24%	29%	25%

[English]

Milk Prices

3399. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) the total quantum of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether international prices of SMP have crashed and dairy companies in the country are not able to export SMP produced from the surplus milk and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a sharp fall in wholesale milk prices in the country recently and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the farmers in some parts of the country particularly Maharashtra have been agitating against a sharp fall in wholesale milk prices and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to fix MSP for milk in the country on the lines of agricultural produce; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the difficulties faced by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The total quantum of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) exported during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:-

Year	Quantity (in Tonnes)
2015-16	13,838.21
2016-17	14,698.17
2017-18	11,307.88
2018-19 (Apr-May)	1,539.57

Source: D/o Commerce.

(b) International price of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) has decreased from \$ 2450-2650 per metric tonnes during March 2017 to \$ 1925-2075 per metric tonnes during July 2018 (*Source: USDA*).

(c) Month-wise Wholesale Price Index (Base Year: 2011-12=100) of milk during last one year is given below:—

Manth	2017	2018
Jan.	135	140.3
Feb.	135.4	140.6
March	136.5	140.7
April	137.7	141.2
May	138.5	141.7
June	139.2	142.5
July	139.2	-
Aug.	139.7	-
Sep.	140.4	-
Oct.	140.2	-
Nov.	140.2	-
Dec.	140.2	-

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industries

(d) This Department received the information about agitation in Maharashtra by dairy farmers demanding subsidy for milk producing farmers. In Maharashtra, 50,000 Tonnes stock of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) was lying in the godowns of Cooperative and Private Sector dairies and the demand is low in the market. This is likely to affect the procurement price given to the farmers. Government of Maharashtra has taken following measures to overcome the situation:—

- (i) Export Subsidy of Rs 50/- Per Kg of SMP and Rs 5/ litre of liquid milk for next three months period.
- (ii) Subsidy of Rs 5/- per litre for cow milk for conversion into milk products to cooperatives and private dairies subject to condition that minimum price of Rs 25/litre shall be paid to farmers digitally.
- (iii) Government of Maharashtra has issued directions to supply milk and milk products

through Schools under Mid Day Meal Scheme and Anganwadis under ICDS Scheme.

(iv) The State Government approved the sale of Aarey's milk through Fair Price Shop.

(e) and (f) Government does not control prices of milk.

This department does not have any proposal to fix MSP for milk in the country. Milk is a highly perishable product and prices are decided by the Cooperative and Private dairies based on cost of production. The Government of India, D/o Commerce *vide* notification dated 13.07.2018 has allowed 10% export incentive under Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) for all dairy products.

Naxal Activities

3400. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the success achieved by the security personnel in controlling the activities of Maoists, so far;

(b) the names of districts which are included under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Maoists have been attempting to create an entirely new zones of operations and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same;

(d) whether the Maoists are expanding their region in districts of certain States such as Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh as compared to their earlier region in forested pockets and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to win over villagers on various issues to stop them from supporting Maoists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The security forces have achieved considerable success in operations against Left Wing Extremists which is reflected in a significant improvement in the situation both in terms of reduction of violence and its geographical spread. The number of violent incidents has come down to 908 in 2017 from a high of 2258 in 2009. The geographical spread of violence has also shrunk considerably.

(b) 90 districts in 11 States are currently covered by the Security Related Expenditure Scheme. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Changes in areas of operation are resorted to from time to time by the Left Wing Extremists as part of their tactics. These are mostly undertaken to deflect pressure on armed cadres in their core areas. Over the past few years, there have been some effort by the CPI(Maoist) to expand their activities to the Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu tri-junction and Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh tri-junction with limited success.

Districts which have been particularly affected are Wayanad, Palakkad and Malappuram, all in Kerala on the Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu tri-junction and Balaghat, Mandala in Madhya Pradesh, Gondia in Maharashtra and Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh on the Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh tri-junction.

(e) The Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. A National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. Development initiatives include focused schemes for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities, particularly in the most affected districts. These measures have contributed towards weaning away the people from Maoist influence and increased support for the Government.

Statement

List of Districts Covered under Security Related Expenditure Scheme

Sl. No	State	No of Districts	Districts Covered Under SRE Scheme
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari.
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas, Vaishali, West Champaran.
3.	Chhattisgarh	14	Balod, Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma, Kabirdham.
4.	Jharkhand	19	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	02	Balaghat, Mandla.
6.	Maharashtra	03	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia.
7.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh.
8.	Telangana	08	Adilabad, Bhadradi-Kothagudem, Jayashankar- Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancherial, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural.

Sl. No	State	No of Districts	Districts Covered Under SRE Scheme
9.	Uttar Pradesh	03	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonebhadra.
10.	West Bengal	01	Jhargram.
11.	Kerala	03	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad.
Total		90	

Urban Infrastructure/Services

3401. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Indian cities have failed to deliver even the minimum urban infrastructures/services like housing, transportation, sanitation, waste management for its citizens and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the number of cities in India with a population over one million are likely to increase rapidly in the next 20 years and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether unplanned urbanization in the country poses an urgent and difficult challenges like widespread poverty, poor urban infrastructure, environmental degradation etc. and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether India spends only \$17 per capita every year on urban infrastructure compared to the global benchmark of \$100 and if so, the details thereof along with 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) Urban Development is a State subject. The provision of minimum urban infrastructure and services like housing, transportation, sanitation, waste management for the citizens is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Urban Development Authorities. To complement the efforts of the States, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through six Missions and one scheme *viz.* Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Atal Mission for

Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) (PMAY-HFA) (U), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) and Metro Rail Projects, is extending financial assistance. The details of the financial assistance released under the missions/scheme as up to 30.06.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No such information is available as Government does not carry out city-wise population projections.

(c) Urban Planning is a State subject. However, Government of India has taken several measures to address planning issues including advising the States to constitute District Planning Committees, Metropolitan Planning Committees, issuing of Model Municipal Laws, Model Building Bye-laws, capacity building of the town planning personnel etc. In addition, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through its flagship programmes mentioned in part (a) above provides assistance to the States.

(d) As per McKinsey's Report titled India's urban awakening: Building inclusive cities, sustaining economic growth, in terms of per capita expenditure; India spends only \$17 per capita annually on urban capital investment.

Urban development being a State subject, the responsibility of creation of urban infrastructure is of the State Governments. However, Government of India assists the States by way of devolution of the grants through the Finance Commissions. The quantum of grants devolved to the ULBs under the 13th and 14th Finance Commissions is Rs 23,111 crore and Rs 87,143 crore, respectively, showing a four-fold increase. Further, the Ministry is facilitating the issue of Municipal Bonds by the ULBs to raise funds for capital investment.

Statement*Details of the Financial Assistance released under the missions/scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission	Financial Assistance Released Up to 30.06.2018 (Rs in crores)
1.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	6,902.15
2.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	13,047.00
3.	Smart Cities Mission (SCM)	11,340.20
4.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) (PMAY-HFA) (U)	27,520.00
5.	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	273.00
6.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana– National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)	1,995.33
7.	Metro Rail Projects	86,312.13

Investment in PMKSY

3402. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) have invited foreign investments in the field of food processing sector;

(b) if so, the details of foreign investors who have shown interest in it and the fields in which they are eager to invest;

(c) the details of MoUs signed between the Government and foreign investors and total worth of investments; and

(d) the likely benefits of such investments to farmers in the country and the expected number of jobs to be created in the next few years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana – (PMKSY) for promotion and development of Food Processing Sector in the country.

No foreign investment has been invited by Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the PMKSY in the field of Food Processing. However, during World Food India 2017 event organized by Ministry of Food Processing Industries has attracted investment 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 MoU 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 Oil Seeds 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.

[Translation]

CRPF Personnel Killed by Naxalites

3403. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CRPF personnel killed by naxalites in naxal affected areas during the last two years;

(b) the number of personnel who died due to depression, heart attack and malaria etc. during the said period;

(c) whether the Government is likely to take any steps to raise the morale of personnel who are discharging their duties in adverse circumstances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) CRPF personnel martyred in Left Wing Extremism affected States during the last two years and current year is as under:—

States	2016	2017	2018 (upto 30.07.2018)
Bihar	11	00	01
Chhattisgarh	18	39	11
Jharkhand	02	00	02
Maharashtra	00	01	00
Total	31	40	14

(b) Details of CRPF personnel who lost their lives due to depression, heart attack and malaria etc. during the last two years and current year is as under:—

Year	Heart attack	Malaria/ Dengue	Depression/ Suicide	Others	Total
2016	92	05	26	353	476
2017	156	06	38	435	635
2018 (upto 30.07.2018)	39	01	19	124	183

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government has been taking several measures to ensure good morale of all CAPF personnel. Specialized training and modern equipments are being provided to personnel operating under adverse conditions. Additional allowances/incentives to personnel deployed in anti-naxal operations in terms of Risk Allowance, HRA and extension of facility for retention of Government accommodation at the last place of posting is already in place. In addition, insurance and various advances/loans are given to ensure financial well-being. Basic amenities like proper accommodation, medical facilities, timely evacuation of injured, better promotional avenues, gallantry awards, rewards/appreciations, grievance redressal etc. are being addressed.

Assistance for Milk Production

3404. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

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

(a) whether the production of milk is continuously declining in the country and consumers are being forced to use artificial milk;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to boost the milk production;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide loan and other assistance to farmers with low income for milk production in rural areas so that they can get employment from milk production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Milk production in the country during last four years has increased and is given below:—

Year	Milk Production (in million metric tonnes)
2013-14	137.70
2014-15	146.31
2015-16	155.49
2016-17	165.40

Government of India has been implementing following Schemes to boost milk production:—

- (i) National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-I)
- (ii) National Programme for Bovine Breeding part of NPBBDD;
- (iii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission part of NPBBDD and
- (iv) National Mission on Bovine Productivity

(c) to (e) Department is implementing Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) to provide loan assistance to farmers under bankable projects for

components namely setting up of small cattle rearing units, installation of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC), Milk Testing Equipment, Transportation Facility, Cold Storage, Indigenous Milk Product Manufacturing Units etc. The scheme is implemented through NABARD. Under this scheme back ended capital subsidy @ 25% of the project cost for general category and @ 33.33% for SC/ST farmers are provided. There is a Budgetary Provision of Rs 323 crore during 2018-19. Under this scheme 3,30,334 beneficiaries have been assisted and Rs 1339.66 crore has been disbursed as subsidy.

[English]

Training in Niftem

3405. SHRI R. P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of female students passed out and studying in various courses being concluded by the NIFTEM up to 31st August, 2017;

(b) the number of female trainees who have participated in the training programme conducted by NIFTEM;

(c) the number of female beneficiaries covered under the village adoption programme being concluded by NIFTEM; and

(d) the number of projects by female trainees being investigating so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The total number of female students passed out from the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) under B. Tech and M.Tech courses up to 31st August, 2017 is 215. The total number of female students studying under B.Tech, M. Tech, MBA courses and pursuing Ph.D programmes up to 31st August, 2017 is 323.

(b) A total of 332 female trainees participated in the training programme (*i.e.* Smartgram Pilot Project) conducted by the NIFTEM.

(c) The total number of female beneficiaries covered under the village adoption programme concluded by the NIFTEM is 605.

(d) A total of 146 female scholars/students *i.e.* 41 scholars of Ph.D programme and 105 of M.Tech students are undertaking research projects.

Benefits of MSP

3406. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Support Price (MSP) provided by the Government to the farmers actually benefits only 6 per cent of the farmers in the entire country; and

(b) if so, whether the Government would consider enhancing the quantum of the produces purchased by the Government to the maximum possible limit so that a larger number of farmers benefit through it, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under the present procurement mechanism, Government Agencies procure the notified agricultural produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) directly from farmers in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP, as per prescribed guidelines. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. The details of quantum of crops purchased at MSP alongwith its percentage crop-wise and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I to Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Production, Quantum of Pulses and Oilseeds Procured at MSP under PSS and its Percentage during KMS 2017-18 and RMS 2018-19 as on 24.07.2018

States	Pulse/oilseed	Commodities	Estimated production (as per 3rd Advance estimates (In MT))	Tentative Procurement Upto 24.07.2018 (in MT)	% of Procurement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif 2017-18					
Rajasthan	Pulse	Moong	742500	262203.84	35.31
	Pulse	Urad	337000	130853.40	38.83
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	1259100	146279.51	11.62
	Oil Seed	Soyabean	1069800	11624.00	1.09
Maharashtra	Oil Seed	Soyabean	3886000	26283.64	0.68
	Pulse	Moong	163000	5260.63	3.23
	Pulse	Tur	1059000	336717.75	31.80
	Pulse	Urad	177000	58663.95	33.14
Telangana	Pulse	Moong	59000	3319.95	5.63
	Pulse	Tur	264000	75300.00	28.52
	Pulse	Urad	26000	11170.41	42.96
	Oil Seed	Soyabean	245000	34553.05	14.10
Karnataka	Pulse	Moong	93000	21758.40	23.40
	Pulse	Urad	44000	13090.15	29.75
	Pulse	Tur	729200	335499.88	46.01
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	241000	11860.28	4.92
Gujarat	Pulse	Urad	94000	19878.40	21.15
	Pulse	Tur	321000	69986.72	21.80
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	3773000	829697.00	21.99
Andhra Pradesh	Pulse	Moong	11000	2335.75	21.23
	Pulse	Urad	38000	13600.00	35.79
	Pulse	Tur	118000	55600.00	47.12
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	828000	60939.37	7.36
Uttar Pradesh	Pulse	Urad	283000	22567.96	7.97
West Bengal	Pulse	Urad	48000	6790.00	14.15
Rabi-2018					
Andhra Pradesh	Pulse	Chana	676000	91982.65	13.61
	Pulse	Urad	275000	79163.00	28.79
	Pulse	Moong	71000	1264.56	1.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	Pulse	Chana	825000	127301.26	15.43
Telangana	Pulse	Chana	150000	50000.00	33.33
	Oil Seed	Sunflower	4000	215.00	5.38
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	269000	26.99	0.01
	Pulse	Urad	5000	2000.00	40.00
Mahrashtra	Pulse	Chana	1761000	194726.89	11.06
Haryana	Oil Seed	Mustard	860000	227517.70	26.46
	Oil Seed	Sunflower	6000	2400.00	40.00
Rajasthan	Oil Seed	Mustard	3507800	471614.16	13.44
	Pulse	Chana	1471400	579972.38	39.42
Tamil Nadu	Pulse	Urad	249700	1547.86	0.62
Gujarat	Pulse	Chana	362000	91000.00	25.14
	Oil Seed	Mustard	360000	52659.55	14.63
Madhya Pradesh	Oil Seed	Mustard	976000	119740.38	12.27
	Pulse	Masoor	679000	233150.46	34.34
	Pulse	Gram	4595000	1611811.37	35.08
Odisha	Pulse	Urad	18800	4216.77	22.43
	Pulse	Moong	57730	2675.11	4.63
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	33700	2633.02	7.81
	Oil Seed	Sunflower	16200	130.43	0.81
Uttar Pradesh	Pulse	Chana	683700	14354.05	2.10
	Pulse	Masoor	447200	13698.24	3.06
	Oil Seed	Mustard	958000	1211.41	0.13
West Bengal	Oil Seed	Mustard	630000	565.87	0.09

Statement-II*Production, Procurement and Percentage**Procurement of Rice*

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	KMS 2017-18		
	Prod.#	Proc.	% Proc
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Andhra Pradesh	79.05	39.57	50.06
Telangana	62.86	36.21	57.60

	1	2	3	4
Assam		51.64	0.26	0.50
Bihar		78.25	7.93	10.13
Chandigarh			0.14	
Chhattisgarh		47.26	32.55	68.87
Delhi				
Gujarat		20.64	0.01	0.04
Haryana		45.23	39.92	88.26
Himachal Pradesh		1.18		0.00
Jammu and Kashmir		6.08	0.13	2.10
Jharkhand		40.78	1.43	3.51

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	25.52		0.00
Kerala	5.16	3.29	63.76
Madhya Pradesh	41.19	10.96	26.60
Maharashtra	26.98	1.79	6.63
Nagaland			
Odisha	65.29	32.80	50.24
Puducherry			
Punjab	128.67	118.33	91.96
Rajasthan	4.51		0.00
Tamil Nadu	65.92	8.40	12.74
Uttar Pradesh	132.71	28.75	21.66
Uttarakhand	6.63	0.38	5.77
West Bengal	153.68	0.59	0.38
Others	25.99		
All India Total	1115.22	363.43	32.59

As per Third Advance Estimates

Statement-III*Production, Procurement and Percentage Procurement of Wheat*

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	Prod.	Proc. \$	% Proc
RMS 2017-18			
Punjab	164.41	117.06	71.20
Haryana	115.47	74.32	64.36
Uttar Pradesh	300.56	36.99	12.31
Uttarakhand	8.82	0.02	0.23
Madhya Pradesh	179.39	67.25	37.49
Gujarat	27.37	0.07	0.26
Rajasthan	89.85	12.45	13.86
Bihar	51.11		0.00
Jharkhand	4.25		0.00
Karnataka	1.71		0.00
Delhi			
Jammu and Kashmir	4.76		0.00

State/UT	Prod.	Proc. \$	% Proc
Maharashtra	18.75		0.00
Odisha			
Himachal Pradesh	7.04		0.00
Chandigarh		0.08	
West Bengal	8.63		0.00
Chhattisgarh	1.60		0.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.00		
Assam	0.24		0.00
Telangana	0.07		0.00
Others	1.09		0.00
All India Total	985.10	308.24	31.29
RMS 2018-19			
Punjab	176.12	126.91	72.06
Haryana	113.12	87.39	77.25
Uttar Pradesh	319.87	50.88	15.91
Uttarakhand	8.80	1.09	12.39
Madhya Pradesh	159.11	72.87	45.80
Gujarat	30.52	0.37	1.21
Rajasthan	95.33	15.31	16.06
Bihar	45.83	0.25	0.55
Jharkhand	4.09		0.00
Karnataka	1.88		0.00
Delhi			
Jammu and Kashmir	4.85		0.00
Maharashtra	15.09		0.00
Odisha			
Himachal Pradesh	5.93	0.01	0.17
Chandigarh		0.14	
West Bengal	3.07		0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.93		0.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.00		
Assam	0.29		0.00
Telangana	0.06		0.00
Others	1.24		0.00
All India Total	986.13	355.22	36.02

**Distribution of Aids and Assistive Devices
to Divyangjan**

3407. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-run Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has signed any agreement with ALIMCO for distribution of aids and assistive devices to Divyangjans (differently abled persons);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date of agreement and the conditions, if any; and

(c) the number of divyangjans likely to be benefited in this regard along with the places where such devices are likely to be distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) Yes, Madam. The State-run Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) vertical, REC Foundation, has signed an agreement with Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) for distribution of aids and assistive devices to Divyangjans (differently abled persons).

(b) The agreement was signed on 15th December 2017. The broad terms and conditions of the agreement are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The project is expected to cater to the needs of approximately 8000-9000 divyangjans. The list of 25 locations where the aids and assistive devices are likely to be distributed is given the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Terms and conditions of the agreement signed between
Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India
(ALIMCO) and Rural Electrification Corporation
(REC) Foundation*

(a) The amount of assistance to ALIMCO would be restricted to Rs. 10.00 crore (Rupees Ten Crore only) plus taxes as applicable, in line with the proposal submitted for "Distribution of aids & assistive devices to approximate to 8000-9000 numbers of persons with

disabilities" in Various Districts/States of India from deprived class of society.

(b) The amount of assistance is towards carrying out all activities as per scope of work & implementation plan, conduct of assessment camp and submission of completion report/outcome report/impact assessment of the project.

(c) ALIMCO shall follow Government of India/ ALIMCO procurement policy for procurement of goods and services under this project, if applicable.

(d) In case the scope of work emerging out of baseline survey/Assessment camp is reduced as compared to that contained in the proposal, the project cost shall be suitably modified.

(e) ALIMCO shall submit final list of surveyed camps along with the list of beneficiaries with their demographic details from deprived class of society to REC.

(f) REC name & logo, should be displayed prominently on every aids & assistive devices/materials to be distributed and backdrops/flex to be displayed at each distribution camp at the time of launching of the programme.

(g) REC nominee shall be invited at the time of inauguration/assessment of camps, distribution of aids & assistive devices to the beneficiaries in the camp and also ensure the wide media coverage and publicity of the programme.

(h) ALIMCO shall maintain records pertaining to identified beneficiaries along with demographic details, income certificate, photographs, nature of disabilities and distribution of aids and assistive devices etc.

(i) ALIMCO undertakes that:-

(a) The present CSR project shall not be funded from any other source or donated funds and no such facility/ equipment is available in the same location.

(b) Cost escalation of the total project beyond the amount committed, if any, will have to be borne by ALIMCO.

- (c) The CSR assistance shall not be used for any other purpose other than for project related activities.
- (d) The present CSR project shall be executed on no profit/no loss basis.

Statement-II

List of Districts as per Agreement of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) with Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Foundation

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Uttarakhand	Uddham Singh Nagar
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur
3.		Mahoba
4.	Bihar	Samastipur
5.		Purnia
6.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur
7.	Jharkhand	Chatra
8.		Ranchi
9.	Odisha	Ganjam
10.	Kerala	Idukki
11.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul
12.	Punjab	Amritsar
13.	Haryana	Kaithal
14.	West Bengal	Purulia
15.		Maida
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa
17.		Chittoor
18.	Telengana	Suriapet
19.	Maharashtra	Buldhana
20.		Usmanabad
21.	Manipur	Imphal
22.		Chandel

Sl. No.	State	District
23.	Assam	Tezpur
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
25.		Narsinghpur

Note: The States & Districts may change depending upon the need assessment of the project. REC Foundation shall have the discretion to decide the location for implementation of the Project.

Corrupt IPS Officers

3408. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any list of IPS officers against whom corruption cases have been registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) or Enforcement Directorate (ED) particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the said cases thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/ likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per the information available, during the last three years (from 2015 to 2017) and till date, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 6 (six) cases against 5 IPS officers on corruption charges, including one IPS officer of Bihar Cadre who has since retired from service. No IPS Officer of Uttar Pradesh Cadre is involved in the aforesaid corruption related cases. No case has been registered by the Enforcement Directorate (ED) against any IPS Officer on corruption charges during the aforesaid period. Out of the aforesaid 6 cases registered by CBI, 5 cases are under investigation and one case is under trial.

Cooperation with Foreign Countries in Agriculture

3409. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with various foreign countries for cooperation in agricultural and phytosanitary issues; and

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the latest MoU signed with Italy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Italy on 06.12.2017 for cooperation in Agriculture and Phytosanitary issues will promote and support cooperation for agricultural production, rural development, forestry, animal breeding, food quality, plant science, fisheries, energy in agriculture, biotechnology, food processing, fruit and vegetable production, agricultural engineering, agricultural cooperatives, marketing distribution and storage.

The MoU allows *inter alia* the Central Phytosanitary Service of the Italian Republic and the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage of the Republic of India to take appropriate measures to develop bilateral phytosanitary cooperation and prevent the spreading of any quarantine pests or regulated non-quarantine pests between the two countries. MoU also facilitates exchange of information on respective phytosanitary legislation, genetic plant resources, quarantine issues and visits of experts.

Lithium-ion Batteries

3410. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to manufacture lithium-ion batteries and cut dependency on

CRIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (up to 15.07.2018)
No. of heinous crimes registered	10266	11187	8238	6527	3165
No. of non-heinous crimes registered	145388	180190	201281	227053	122503
Total IPC cases	155654	191377	209519	233580	125668

(b) As reported by Delhi Police, the crime-wise conviction rate of IPC cases registered by Delhi Police

Chinese imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the roadmap for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Department of Space has informed that Government has taken steps to transfer the Lithium-Ion cell manufacturing technology to Indian Industries based on the indigenous technology developed by ISRO.

Low Conviction Rate for Crimes

3411. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police is overburdened with cases of crime which is resulting in delay in investigations and trials and if so, details thereof;

(b) the rate of conviction for crimes in Delhi during each of the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the low conviction rate for crimes in Delhi;

(d) the total strength of Delhi Police in terms of its total Personnel; and

(e) the present ratio of police to population and the steps taken to increase the ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, total number of IPC cases registered during the last four years and the current year (upto 15th July, 2018) is as under:-

during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	2014	2015	2016
1.	Dacoity	61.54%	46.15%	60.00%
2.	Murder	52.30%	37.79%	50.57%
3.	Att. to murder	42.34%	33.33%	44.76%
4.	Robbery	41.12%	39.67%	44.87%
5.	Riot	35.18%	51.85%	50.00%
6.	Rape	34.50%	29.73%	26.62%
7.	Burglary	37.10%	46.02%	41.89%
8.	Theft	35.21%	38.02%	39.35%
9.	Total IPC	43.65%	49.20%	51.62%

(c) The measures taken by Delhi Police to tackle the low conviction rate include organizing regular refresher courses for investigating officers, nominating investigating officers to attend courses on scientific and modern methods of investigation being conducted by various Central Detective Training Schools in the country, regular monitoring of investigation of cases, Inspectors (Investigation) in all the police stations to guide the investigating officers and monitor the progress of investigation and investigation of sensational cases by specialized units such as Crime Branch/Special Cell, etc., having highly professional and experienced investigating officers.

(d) The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police from Commissioner of Police to Constable is 89670 including 3139 additional posts sanctioned recently in July, 2018.

(e) As per Bureau of Police Research & Development publication "Data on Police Organizations in India 01.01.2017" the people to police ratio in Delhi is 390 police personnel per lakh of population based on sanctioned strength. In January, 2016, 4227 posts were created in Delhi Police for separation of crime investigation from law & order duties. Recently, in July, 2018, 3139 additional posts have been approved for creation in Delhi Police.

Welfare Schemes for Vulnerable Sections

3412. SHRI D. K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the Welfare schemes introduced by the Government for vulnerable sections of the population during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether all the schemes are implemented successfully to reach the targeted beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to find out the performance of these schemes at the grassroots level;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome of the study/survey; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the said schemes during the said period, State/Scheme and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment 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 physical aids and assisted living devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/ crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles free of cost to the beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is being implemented through the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Prospective beneficiaries are identified by the doctors/ technicians/other professionals to assess their needs and to prescribe the requisite Assistive Devices in the Assessment Camps organised by ALIMCO and then distributed to the identified beneficiaries in the camp mode. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). At present a total of 292 districts from all State/UTs have been selected for the implementation of RVY. As on 26.07.2018, 46 Distribution Camps have been organized where 112380 aids and assistive devices were distributed to 49184 Senior Citizens.

2. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has introduced the Scheme of Free Coaching

to Students with Disabilities (SwDs) *w.e.f.* 1.4. 2017. The objective of the Scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged students with disabilities, having minimum 40% disability to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and to succeed in obtaining employment in Government! Public/Private Sector. This Scheme has been merged with the Umbrella Scheme of Scholarships for Students with Disabilities (SwDs) *w.e.f.* 1.4.2018. The Umbrella scheme has six components *i.e.* Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship, Top Class Education, National Overseas Scholarship, National Fellowship and Free Coaching for SwDs. The scheme is being implemented successfully and at present 150 SwDs are getting free coaching.

(c) and (d) As these were launched recently, the Government has not conducted any study.

(e) The fund in respect of Rashtriya Vayoshre Yojana is released to the implementing agency *i.e.* ALIMCO for organizing Assessment/Distribution Camps throughout the country. During last 2 years (*i.e.* 2017-18 and 2018-19) an amount of Rs.17.5 crore has been released.

Rs. 2.0 crore was allocated and spent during the year 2017-18 under the Scheme of Free Coaching to Students with Disabilities. During 2018-19, Rs.0.22 crore has been spent against the budgetary allocation of Rs.75.66 crore.

Smuggling of Fake Currency

3413. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) have been entering through Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal etc. particularly after demonetisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of FICN seized, border-wise;

(c) whether the Government has strengthened the States protection/security to avoid such incidents that helps run a parallel economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) As per the data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) of face value of Rs.13.87 crores have been seized in the States bordering Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh from 09.11.2016 till 30.06.2018 after demonetisation. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Intelligence and Security Agencies of Centre and States keep a close watch on the elements involved in the circulation of fake currency in the country and take action on any reported violation of law. The Government has taken various measures to check the smuggling and circulation of FICN into the country, which are *inter-alia*, include:-

- (i) The production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian paper currency, coin or any other material has been made a terrorist act under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
- (ii) FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed by the MHA to share intelligence/information among the different security agencies of the State/Centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes in the country. A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has also been constituted in NIA to investigate terror funding and fake currency cases.
- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes.
- (iv) Strengthening the security at the international borders by using new surveillance technology, deploying additional manpower for round the clock surveillance, establishing observations posts along the international border, erection of border fencing and intensive patrolling.

Statement

The quantum of Fake Indian Currency Notes in various denomination seized during the period from 09.11.2016 to 30.06.2018 in the bordering States

Sl. No.	States	Value of FICN seized* (in Rs.)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6000
2.	Assam	9074610
3.	Bihar	2878500
4.	Gujarat	59487470
5.	Himachal Pradesh	628700
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1237150
7.	Manipur	78800
8.	Meghalaya	0
9.	Mizoram	10063200
10.	Nagaland	24400
11.	Punjab	10111700
12.	Rajasthan	2474550
13.	Sikkim	0
14.	Tripura	3500
15.	Uttar Pradesh	21936980
16.	Uttarakhand	627800
17.	West Bengal	20051760
Total		138685120

* Includes new and old Fake Indian Currency Notes of Rs.500 & Rs.50 denomination.

(Data Provisional)

[Translation]

Facilities under PMKSY

3414. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities provided by the Government under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of proposals received by the Government from the State Government under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the present status of these proposals;

(d) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has achieved the target fund during the financial year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with effect from 1st July, 2015. The Scheme is being implemented across the country including Madhya Pradesh. The main components under PMKSY are as under:—

- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)**—To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects. (Implemented by MOWR, RD&GR)
- **PMKSY: Har Khet Ko Pani**— Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP & MGNREGA, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies, (implemented by MoWR, RD&GR)
- **PMKSY: Per Drop More Crop**— Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance & application, Drip & Sprinkler irrigation systems (implemented by DAC&FW)
- **PMKSY: Watershed Development**— Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works. (implemented by DoLR)

(b) to (e) Under AIBP, Twenty one (21) projects (including 7 phases) of Madhya Pradesh have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. As per approved proposal ultimate irrigation potential of these projects is 8.73 Lha. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both

Central and State Share. The budget provision kept by the State Government during 2017-18 for AIBP works of these projects was Rs.1185.51 crore. During 2017-18 eligible Central Assistance (CA) proposals of 9 no. projects were received and CA of Rs.181.27 crore was released. States has reported total expenditure of Rs.1004.11 crore during 2017-18. The State has reported that AIBP works of 10 projects are completed/almost completed.

Under PMKSY: Per Drop More Crop, funds of Rs. 532.83 crores have been released to State during 2015-16 to 2018-19 (so far) for enhancing Micro Irrigation coverage and creation of micro water harvesting/storage structures etc. By end of 2017-18, State has utilized Rs.404.29 crore and an area of about 1.69 lakh ha has been covered under Micro Irrigation and 3114 water harvesting structures created.

Under PMKSY-Watershed Development component, 517 projects have been sanctioned in the State [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] covering an area of about 29.37 lakh hectare under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) in 2015-16. No new projects are sanctioned from 2015-16 onwards. Priority is being given to qualitative and timely completion of the on-going projects. Administrative reports of completion of 115 projects have been received.

Edition in APMC Act

3415. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring the second edition of the model Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the objective of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act is to raise the income of farmers by resorting to measures like keeping the contract farming out of the purview of law; 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. The Government of India has already formulated a Model "The State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017" (Model APLM Act, 2017), which has been released in April, 2017 for adoption by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Act *inter alia*, provides for unified single market at State level, declaring warehouses/cold storages as market sub-yard and level playing field for all channels of marketing. Apart from above, Model Act equally focus on marketing of livestock and fisheries.

(c) and (d) The major objective of formulating aforesaid Model APLM Act, 2017 is to provide complete freedom to the farmers to sell their produce to the buyers, in the markets and place of their choice offering better and competitive prices for their produce to raise their income. Further, to encourage contract farming, the Government has formulated a facilitative legal framework, Model "The State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2018" and released in May, 2018 for its adoption by States/UTs. In order to address the issue of conflict of interest of Contract Farming system with APMCs, Contract Farming has been kept outside the purview of APMC regulations.

[English]

Statehood to Delhi

3416. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to give Statehood to Delhi;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

[Translation]

Ethnic Riots

3417. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people killed in ethnic riots in Shillong recently;
- (b) the details of loss of property in these riots; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government against anti social elements involved in these riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) In the recent disturbance that took place in Shillong in May, 2018, there was no casualty. In the disturbance, the street lights in Motphran and Mawkhar in East Khasi Hill District were damaged and 3 (three) vehicles belonging to the Police were damaged. In Police action, 75 persons were arrested and 39 cases were registered in different Police Stations. All the cases are under investigation.

Housing Policy

3418 SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to direct the States to formulate a uniform housing policy as variation in these policies pose problems in preparation of integrated guidelines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has engaged consultants to formulate the draft for the new housing policy with special stress on cheaper houses for economically weaker section in consultation with the State Governments; 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 National Housing and

Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 envisages that the States/ Union Territories will prepare their own State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP). Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs shared the "Template for State Housing Policy for Urban Areas" with States/Union Territories suggesting them to refer to the template while preparing the States'/UTs' housing policies.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Blackmarketing of Foodgrains

3419. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

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

- (a) whether nobody is being punished for blackmarketing of foodgrains and vegetables, if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;
- (b) the number of cases of black marketing of foodgrains and vegetables brought to light along with the number of persons punished in this regard, State-wise; and
- (c) the provisions laid down in regard to taking action against black marketing of foodgrains?

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) Under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), eligible households under the Act are entitled to receive foodgrains, wheat, rice and coarsegrains @ 5 kg per person per month for the Priority Households (PHH) and 35 kg per household per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households. The vegetables are not distributed in Public Distribution System (PDS).

An offence committed in violation of the provisions of TPDS (C) Order, 2015 is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Order empowers State/UT Governments to take punitive action in such cases Statement showing details of action taken by the State/UT Governments under relevant clauses of the PDS/TPDS (Control) Orders from January 2017 to December, 2017 is enclosed Statement.

Statement*Results of action taken by the State/UT Governments under relevant clauses of the PDS/TPDS (Control)**Orders from January 2017 to December, 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of inspections	Number of raids conducted	Number of persons arrested/ prosecuted/ convicted	Number of FPS Licenses suspended/ Cancelled/Show cause notices issued/FIR Lodged
1.	Assam	902	441	04	76
2.	Delhi	390	60	00	24
3.	Goa	1088	18	00	182
4.	Gujarat	5704	00	01	197
5.	Kerala	55781	4579	05	215
6.	Maharashtra	43394	00	80	257
7.	Odisha	3230	3402	00	94
8.	Tamil Nadu	119481	14709	6787	00
9.	Tripura	10795	377	00	243
10.	Uttar Pradesh	29804	3141	557	2461
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	144	00	00	01

*[English]***Farmer Producer Organisation**

3420. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO's) in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy for taxation of FPO's;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated for promotion of FPO's during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), a registered society under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, has helped 749 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in registering as companies.

State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also promoting FPOs. NABARD has promoted 4004 FPOs since 2014-15, of which 2062 FPOs are registered till date. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The Government has inserted Section 80PA in Income Tax Act through The Finance Act, 2018, facilitating full tax rebate for five years for Farmer Producer Companies with turnover less than one hundred crore rupees, from the profit and gains for previous year relevant to assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 2019 but before the 1st day of April, 2025.

(d) In-principle approval has been accorded for promotion of 30 FPOs in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for the current financial year under Central Sector Scheme of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) through SFAC.

Further, Producers' Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus (PRODUCE) Fund was created in NABARD by the Govt. of India during 2014-15, with a

corpus of Rs.200 crore to be utilized for the promotion of 2000 FPOs. Under this Fund, NABARD has promoted 2154 FPOs as on date and nurturing of these FPOs is continuing. Out of this, an amount of Rs.59.80 crore is proposed for utilization during 2018-19.

Statement-I*State-wise details of FPOs promoted by SFAC*

Sl. No	State	No. of FPOs Registered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	12
4.	Bihar	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	26
6.	Delhi	4
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	20
9.	Haryana	23
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
12.	Jharkhand	8
13.	Karnataka	119
14.	Madhya Pradesh	135
15.	Maharashtra	85
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	41
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Rajasthan	40
23.	Sikkim	29
24.	Tamil Nadu	11
25.	Telangana	20
26.	Tripura	4

1	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand	7
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35
29.	West Bengal	68
Total		749

Statement-II*Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs) promoted by NABARD-Status as on 31.07.2018*

Sl. No	State	Number of FPO Promoted by NABARD	Number of FPOs registered out of column 3
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182	103
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
4.	Assam	59	40
5.	Bihar	273	105
6.	Chhattisgarh	69	54
7.	Goa	2	1
8.	Gujarat	166	116
9.	Haryana	75	50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	79	54
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	13
12.	Jharkhand	190	61
13.	Karnataka	259	171
14.	Kerala	137	103
15.	Madhya Pradesh	361	160
16.	Maharashtra	239	117
17.	Manipur	5	5
18.	Meghalaya	9	9
19.	Mizoram	19	15
20.	Odisha	325	100
21.	Punjab	91	69
22.	Rajasthan	274	143

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	226	169
25.	Telangana	300	74
26.	Tripura	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	272	120
28.	Uttarakhand	58	52
29.	West Bengal	303	150
Total		4004	2062

Procurement Policy in CPSEs

3421. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of procurement in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), four percent procurement from SC/ST owners is mandatory as stipulated by Public Procurement Policy, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the norms followed by CPSEs; and

(c) the details of defaulting CPSEs which are not following the norms along with the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Public Procurement Policy Order 2012 was issued by M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. (M/o MSME). The Policy stipulates mandatory procurement by Central Ministries/Departments/Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) of minimum of 20% of their total annual purchases of the products produced or services rendered by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) with effect from 1st April 2015. Out of this 20% target, a sub-target of 4% has been earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) Entrepreneurs.

As per the information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), 144 CPSEs have provided information on procurement from MSEs. Details are given below:—

Year	No. of CPSEs	Total Procurement (Rs. In crore)	Procurement from MSEs (Rs. In crore)	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST Entrepreneur (Rs. In crore)
2016-17	144	134358.19	25326.97	399.99

(c) MoU Guidelines issued by DPE provide for negative marking for non-compliance of M/o MSME's guidelines on Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in respect of CPSEs which sign MoUs. Out of CPSEs evaluated for their MoU 2016-17, negative marking has been given in MoU evaluation to 48 CPSEs for non-compliance of Public Procurement Policy for MSEs issued by M/o MSME.

Parameters for Subsidy on Electric Vehicles

3422. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any concerns regarding the parameters to be used for deciding subsidy for electric vehicles *i.e.* size of the battery pack and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether the Government is considering to include other parameters for providing subsidy like their top speed or range in a single charge etc. 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 its consultative process, Government receives representations from industry from time to time. All such representations are factored in while taking decisions keeping in view the best interests of all stakeholders.

[Translation]

Participation of Farmers in Commercial Activities

3423. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effective steps have been taken by the Government to increase the participation of farmers in other agriculture related commercial activities apart from farming and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the manner in which farmers' income is likely to be doubled without ensuring the remunerative prices for their produces and the time by which the farmers' income will be doubled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) A farmer's income is a basket of earnings from agriculture (including horticulture), allied activities like dairy, livestock, poultry, fishery etc. and ancillary activities like beekeeping etc. Apart from these farm incomes, he also earns from other activities like wage labour, off-farm activities etc. The Government is promoting various allied activities for enhancing the income of farmers *viz*;

- (i) "Har Medh Par Ped" initiative launched during 2016-17 to encourage tree plantation on farm land, along with crops/ cropping system. Implementation of the scheme has been started in those States where liberalized transit regulations have been notified. Other States are also being motivated to notify liberalized transit regulations. Agroforestry will not only help in increasing soil organic carbon but also in creating additional source of income to farmers.
- (ii) National Bamboo Mission has been announced in the Union Budget 2018-19 for value chain based holistic development of this sector as a supplement to farm income.
- (iii) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.

(iv) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been implemented to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.

(v) National Livestock Mission has been implemented to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.

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

(b) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022.

At present, thirteen draft volumes of 'Strategy for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022' prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

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.

In order to improve the marketing system for farmers to get better remunerative prices for their produce and for improving their bargaining power, Government has taken the following steps:-

- (i) Launched e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) and e-trading platform to facilitate farmers to realise better price through online, transparent competitive bidding system.

- (ii) Released model “The State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017” (APLM Act). Model APLM Act guides the States to amend their marketing laws to promote a competitive, efficient markets;
- (iii) Released model “Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming & Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018” for adoption by the States/ UTs. Contract Farming Act on adoption by the States aims at facilitating, mitigation of price risk and market uncertainties for the contracting sponsors including farmers.
- (iv) Development and up-gradation of rural haats as Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). GrAMs would provide better access to market & marketing, while helping to reduce wastages and marketing costs.
- (v) Promoting collectivisation of farmers through formation of FPOs, Cooperatives etc. to improve their economy of scale and improving collective bargaining power of farmers.

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.

Houses for Poor

3424 SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL): Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Government for the poor under ‘Housing For All’ scheme so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of such houses for construction keeping in mind the demand and requirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government has collected

any data of such people who need houses under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated and released under ‘Housing For All’ scheme from 2014-15 till date, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) 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 the urban poor in the urban areas. PMAY (U) Guidelines provisions for undertaking demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the Scheme. Under the PMAY (U), the demand estimated and reported so far to this Ministry by States/UTs is approximately 100 Lakh.

As on 30.7.2018, total 53,79,303 houses have been approved, 29,65,085 houses have been grounded for construction and 8,20,653 houses have been completed under PMAY(U).

(e) Year-wise details of the funds allocated and released/actual expenditure under the PMAY(U) from 2014-15 are as under:—

(Rs. crore)		
Year	Allocation of Budget	Actual Expenditure/ Released
2014-15	2400.00	1092.96
2015-16	4200.00	1418.81
2016-17	4875.00	4810.10
2017-18	16561.13	16535.42
2018-2019 (as on 31.7.2018)	6414.91	4012.72
Total	34451.04	27870.01

Decline in Agriculture Cost

3425. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of agriculture is decreasing on

the one hand and agricultural production is substantially increasing on the other as a result of the implementation of soil health card scheme launched by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Soil Health Card Scheme plays a vital role in enhancing agricultural production in a sustainable manner. The Government has introduced Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme to assist State Governments to provide Soil Health Cards to all farmers across the country once in a cycle of 2 years. Soil Health Cards provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility, which results in enhanced agricultural productivity.

National Productivity Council (NPC) in their study, has reported savings of 8-10% of fertilizers and 5-6% increase in crop yield, as a result of fertilizer application as per the recommendations of Soil Health Cards.

[English]

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

3426. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

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

(a) the objectives of launching the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY);

(b) the details of districts selected under RVY along with the criteria for selection, State-wise;

(c) the number of camps organised since the inception of the yojana as on 30.6.2018 and planned for the current financial year along with the financial allocation under the yojana and the number of senior citizens benefited so far and the steps being taken to include all the remaining districts;

(d) the eligibility criteria for vayoshreshtha samman award and the details of number of categories conferred award for outstanding contribution towards the cause of elderly persons;

(e) whether the Ministry has held 3rd meeting of National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC) recently, if so, the issues deliberated and the outcome of the meeting;

(f) the financial outlay for senior citizen welfare fund during the current financial year; and

(g) whether the Government has any estimate on the number of senior citizens who are suffering from some sort of disabilities in their old age and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing a scheme for providing physical aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL category named "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)" since 1st April, 2017 with the objective of providing 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 and Spectacles are provided free of cost to the beneficiary senior citizens.

(b) The districts where age related disabilities/infirmities are more prevalent among senior citizens has been given priority and the Aspirational districts as identified by NITI Aayog have also been included. So far, 292 districts have been selected. A list of selected districts is at enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) As on 30.06.2018, a total of 42 Distribution Camps have been organised. 45774 senior citizens have been benefited by distribution of 1,02,323 physical aids and assistive devices. 150 districts are planned for the organisation of Assessment/Distribution camps in this financial year. In the Current Financial Year, an amount of Rs. 1.5 crore has been released and an amount of

Rs. 106.89 crore has been sought from Department of Economic Affairs under Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. In future, the Scheme will be extended to cover all districts of India.

(d) The Vayoshreshtha Sammans are conferred in 13 categories among which 7 categories are "Institutional" and 6 categories are "Individual". The details of category-wise eligibility criteria is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The third meeting of the National Council of Senior Citizens was held on 13th June 2018. The meeting discussed the issues such as (i) Amendments to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007, (ii) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana: A Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL Category, (iii) Revised Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSC), (iv) National Award/Vayoshreshtha Samman, 2018 (v) Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund, (vi) Financial Assistance under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Schemes (IGNOAPS), (vii) Social Security to Senior Citizens, (viii) Facilities at Railway Stations and (ix) Bridging of Inter-generational Gap. The suggestions of the Council on the issues are being examined.

(f) As per information furnished by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, as on date the principal amount available in Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF) is Rs. 452.09 crore.

(g) As per Census 2011 data, the number of Senior Citizens in the country suffering from disabilities in their old age is 53,76,619. The State/UT-wise distribution is given in enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Districts Selected for the Implementation
of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andaman
2.		Middle and North Andaman
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
4.		Nellore

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
5.		Vizianagaram
6.		Chittoor
7.		Rajahmundry (East Godavari District)
8.		Kurnool
9.		Cuddapah
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
11.		Pasighat
12.		Changlang
13.		Tirap
14.		West Siang
15.		Tawang
16.		Namsai
17.	Assam	Kamrup
18.		Sonitpur
19.		Nagaon
20.		Lakhimpur
21.		Darrang
22.		Guwahati
23.		Dhubri
24.		Barpeta
25.		Goalpara
26.		Baksa
27.		Udalguri
28.		Hailakandi
29.	Bihar	Buxar
30.		West Champaran
31.		Patna
32.		Bhojpur
33.		Nawada
34.		Muzaffarpur
35.		Katihar
36.		Begusarai
37.		Sheikhpura
38.		Araria

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected	Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
39.		Sitamarhi	73.		Bhavnagar
40.		Khagaria	74.		Junagarh
41.		Purnia	75.		Rajkot
42.		Aurangabad	76.		Kutch
43.		Banka	77.		Narmada
44.		Gaya	78.		Dahod
45.		Jamui	79.	Haryana	Karnal
46.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	80.		Ambala
47.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	81.		Rewari
48.		Bastar	82.		Sonipat
49.		Janjgir-Champa	83.		Faridabad
50.		Raigarh	84.		Gurgaon
51.		Bilaspur	85.		Palwal
52.		Rajnandgaon	86.		Mewat
53.		Korba	87.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
54.		Mahasamund	88.		Hamirpur
55.		Bijapur	89.		Chamba
56.		Dantewada	90.		Una
57.		Kanker	91.		Solan
58.		Kondagaon	92.		Bilaspur
59.		Narayanpur	93.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sri Nagar
60.		Sukma	94.		Udhampur
61.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95.		Ramban
62.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	96.		Doda
63.	Delhi	Chandni Chowk	97.		Kathua
64.		Karol Bagh	98.		Jammu
65.		South Delhi	99.		Anantnag
66.		West Delhi	100.		Kupwara
67.		East Delhi	101.		Baramulla
68.		North East Delhi	102.	Jharkhand	Gumla
69.	Goa	North Goa	103.		Ranchi
70.		South Goa	104.		Giridih
71.	Gujarat	Vadodara	105.		East Singhbhum
72.		Ahmadabad	106.		Koderma
			107.		West Singhbhum

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected	Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
108		Sahebganj	142.		Gwalior
109.		Pakaur	143.		Sehore
110.		Godda	144.		Indore
111.		Latehar	145.		Ratlam
112.		Lohardaga	146.		Vidisha
113.		Palamu	147.		Shivpuri
114.		Ramgarh	148.		Sagar
115.		Simdega	149.		Damoh
116.		Bokaro	150.		Singrauli
117.		Chatra	151.		Barwani
118.		Dumka	152.		Chhatarpur
119.		Garhwa	153.		Rajgarh
120.		Hazaribagh	154.		Guna
121.		Khunti	155.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
122.	Karnataka	South Bangalore	156.		Dhule
123.		Dharwad	157.		Pune
124.		Bijapur	158.		Mumbai North-East
125.		Shimoga	159.		Kurla and Bandra
126.		Uttara Kannada	160.		Wardha
127.		Belagavi	161.		Jalna
128.		Yadgir	162.		Nandurbar
129.		Raichur	163.		Washim
130.		Gadag	164.		Osmanabad
131.		Kalaburji	165.		Gadchiroli
132.	Kerala	Kochi	166.		Jalgaon
133.		Thiruvananthapuram	167.		Nanded
134.		Kozhikode	168.	Manipur	Imphal West
135.		Pathanamthitta	169.		Imphal East
136.		Kottayam	170.		Thoubal
137.		Kannur	171.		Bishnupur
138.		Wayanad	172.		Churachandpur
139.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	173.		Ukhrul
140	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	174.		Chandel
141.		Khandwa	175.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected	Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
176.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	210.		Hoshiarpur
177.		West Garo Hills	211.		Bathinda
178.		East Khasi Hills	212.		Fazilka
179.		West Khasi Hills	213.		Mansa
180.		East Garo Hills	214.		Jalandhar
181.	Mizoram	Aizawl	215.		Firozpur
182.		Champhai	216.		Moga
183.		Lunglei	217.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
184.		Mamit	218.		Bikaner
185.		Lawngtlai	219.		Jaipur
186.		Serchhip	220.		Jodhpur
187.	Nagaland	Dimapur	221.		Pali
188.		Kohima	222.		Sawai Madhopur
189.		Mon	223.		Bhilwara
190.		Mokokchung	224.		Baran
191.		Tuensang	225.		Jaisalmer
192.		Zunheboto	226.		Dholpur
193.		Kiphire	227.		Karauli
194.	Odisha	Sundargarh	228.		Sirohi
195.		Angul	229.		Barmer
196.		Hinjili	230.	Sikkim	East Sikkim
197.		Mayurbhanj	231.		South Sikkim
198.		Dhenkanal	232.		North Sikkim
199.		Nuapada	233.		West Sikkim
200.		Balangir	234.	Tamil Nadu	Kanya Kumari
201.		Gajapati	235.		South Chennai
202.		Kalahandi	236.		Kancheepuram
203.		Kandhamal	237.		Theni
204.		Koraput	238.		Nagapattinam
205.		Malkajgiri	239.		Salem
206.		Rayagada	240.		Ramanathapuram
207.	Puducherry	Olukara	241.		Virudhunagar
208.		Karaikal	242.	Telangana	Hyderabad
209.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	243.		Karimnagar

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
244.		Mahbubnagar
245.		Chevella
246.		Nizamabad
247.		Rangareddy
248.		Bhupalpally
249.		Asifabad
250.		Khammam
251.		Adilabad
252.		Warangal
253.	Tripura	Unakoti
254.		Dhalai
255.		West Tripura
256.		East Tripura
257.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
258.		Almora
259.		Nainital
260.		Tehri Garhwal
261.		Udham Singh Nagar Jaspur
262.		Pauri Garhwal
263.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
264.		Pilibhit
265.		Varanasi
266.		Lalitpur
267.		Chandauli
268.		Gorakhpur
269.		Noida
270.		Mirzapur
271.		Allahabad
272.		Ghazipur
273.		Chitrakoot
274.		Balrampur
275.		Bahraich
276.		Sonbhadra

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
277.		Shrawasti
278.		Siddharthnagar
279.		Fatehpur
280.		Bareilly
281.		Amethi
282.		Raebareli
283.	West Bengal	Asansol
284.		Darjeeling
285.		Jayanagar
286.		Paschim Medinipur
287.		Arambagh
288.		Ranaghat-Nadia
289.		Birbhum
290.		Dakshin Dinajpur
291.		Malda
292.		Murshidabad

Statement-II

**Eligibility Criteria for the Conferment of
Vayoshrestha Samman**

The Vayoshreshtha Sammans are conferred in 13 categories among which 7 categories are "Institutional" and 6 categories are "Individual". The list of categories and their eligibility criteria is given below:—

“Institutional” Categories

A. CATEGORY-1 Best Institution for Research and dissemination of Knowledge in the field of Ageing:

- (1) The award shall be given to the institutions which are generating and spreading knowledge in the field of ageing.
- (2) To Claim the award the award the following requirements shall be fulfilled, namely:—
 - (a) The Institutions or Organisation should be a registered body and should have

minimum five years of experience in the field of ageing and related issues;

- (b) The Institution should have remarkable achievements in research or publication and spread of knowledge in the field of elderly in India;
- (c) Outstanding achievements in the area of education or training etc. in the field of Ageing and Geriatric care;
- (d) The Institution should have been instrumental in developing and formulating Policies and Programmes for Senior Citizens either at the State or National level;
- (e) Dissemination of knowledge and creating awareness on the issues relating to elderly through conferences, seminars, workshops and other means;
- (f) Participatory leadership in the community and civil society at large in the field of ageing as prime concern.

B. CATEGORY-2 Best Institution for providing Services to Senior Citizens:

- (1) The award shall be given to the institutions which are providing outstanding service to the elderly,
- (2) To claim the award, the following requirements shall be fulfilled, namely:—
 - (a) The Institution should be providing comprehensive services for the elderly preferably in rural or hilly area of India especially to indigent senior citizens;
 - (b) The Institution or Organisation should be a registered body and should have minimum five years experience in the field of service to elderly;
 - (c) The Institution should have made outstanding contribution and has wide recognition;

(d) The Institution has undertaken specialised or innovative services and programme for the betterment of life of elderly in the society;

(e) Outstanding achievement to provide new and effective outreach strategy or programmes for the betterment of elderly in the society.

C. CATEGORY-3 Best District Panchayat:

- (1) The award shall be given to the District Panchayats, which have done outstanding work for senior citizens.
- (2) To claim the award the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:—
 - (a) Exemplary contribution in the field of Health, Counselling, Legal aid, Awareness, Institutional and non institutional programmes for the elderly;
 - (b) Significant role in the empowerment of elder people at the village level;
 - (c) Outstanding achievement in the involvement and participation of local people or community in the promotion of care for elderly;
 - (d) Promotion of barrier free environment in the public buildings in Panchayat area.

D. CATEGORY-4 Best Urban Local Body:

- (1) The award shall be given to Municipal Bodies or Cantonment Boards or Other Statutory Urban Local Bodies, which have done outstanding work for senior citizens.
- (2) To claim the award the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:—
 - (a) Exemplary contribution in the field of Health, Counselling, Legal aid, Awareness, Institutional and non institutional programmes for the elderly;

- (b) Significant role in the empowerment of elder people at the municipality level;
- (c) Outstanding achievement in the involvement and participation of local people or community in the promotion of care for elderly;
- (d) Promotion of barrier free environment in the public buildings in the municipality area.

E. CATEGORY-5 Best State in Implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens:

- (1) The award shall be given to the State or Union Territory which has taken lead in the implementation of various provisions of the Act.
- (2) To claim the award the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:—
 - (a) Notified the Act, framed the Rules, appointed Maintenance Officers, constituted Maintenance and Appellate Tribunals;
 - (b) High level of settlement of claims of maintenance;
 - (c) Constituted a State Council for Senior Citizens and held meeting at regular;
 - (d) Prepared and executed comprehensive action plan for providing and property of senior citizens;
 - (e) Institutionalised arrangements for medical support to Senior Citizens and created infrastructure and facilities for geriatric health care;
 - (f) Promoted research work in treatment of chronic, terminal and degenerative diseases common among elderly;
 - (g) Established a network of old age homes, service centres, help-lines or Volunteer bureaux.

F. CATEGORY-6 Best Private Sector Organisation in promoting the well being and welfare of Senior Citizens:

- (1) The award shall be given to a Private Sector Organisation who have done won welfare of senior citizens.
- (2) To claim the award, the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:—
 - (a) Addressing the problems of elderly either by providing them gainful employment, or utilising their skills and experience for the benefit of the society;
 - (b) Creating infrastructure in geriatric medical care or any other similar step for the benefit of elderly as a community;
 - (c) Having made arrangements towards care of its former (superannuated) employees;
 - (d) Providing barrier free for senior citizens at the work place.

G. CATEGORY-7 Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the well being and Welfare of Senior Citizens:

- (1) The award shall be given to the Best Public Sector undertaking who have done work in promoting the welfare of senior citizens.
- (2) To claim the award, the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:—
 - (a) Formulating Post retirement career policy for its employees;
 - (b) Creating infrastructure in geriatric medical care or any other similar step for the benefit of elderly as a community;
 - (c) Having made arrangements towards healthy and productive ageing of its employees;

- (c) Providing barrier free for senior citizens at the work place.

“Individual” Categories

H. CATEGORY-8 Centenarian Award:

- (1) The award shall be given to renowned individuals who are above ninety your still physically active, independent and contributing to the society;
- (2) To claim the award the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:–
 - (a) The individual should be above the age of ninety years;
 - (b) Should have rendered exemplary services for the betterment of the community and society at large;
 - (c) Individual who fought against the social evils and for freedom of the Nation;
 - (d) Ongoing commitment especially for the cause of elderly or other marginalised sections of the society;
 - (e) His or her Contribution should have wide recognition from the society;
 - (f) Possessing reasonable good health and still actively participating for social causes;
 - (g) Participation on various State and National level platforms.

I. CATEGORY-9 Iconic Mother Awards:

- (1) The award shall be given to senior citizen women who in the face of great odds, brought up their children and supported them in being high achievers.
- (2) To claim the award, the following conditions shall be fulfilled namely:–
 - (a) Unwavering devotion and inculcation of good values and ethics in the children in highly testing circumstances;

- (b) Because of her dedication, vision and hard work, children should have made remarkable achievement in the society;
- (c) Mother who fought for protection, promotion and empowerment of girl child;
- (d) Her contribution commands wide recognition from the society;
- (e) Should be of age of sixty years or above.

J. CATEGORY-10 Lifetime Achievement Award:

- (1) The award shall be given to senior citizens, preferably above seventy years, who have made significant contributions to society, especially for the elderly.
- (2) To claim the award, the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:–
 - (a) The upliftment and betterment of the lives of elderly in society;
 - (b) Outstanding achievement in the field of education or research or publication and work performance etc;
 - (c) Provide pioneering or innovative programmes and services in the social welfare sector;
 - (d) Recognized as a role model for exemplary contribution to the community and society at large;
 - (e) Should be of age of seventy years or above.

K. CATEGORY-11 Award for Creative Art:

- (1) The award shall be given to winners of National or International acclaim for their contribution to literature, theatre, cinema, music, dance, painting, sculpture, photography, and who continue to be active in their field well into their old age.

(2) To claim the award the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:—

- (a) Exemplary contribution in the field of Sports;
- (b) His or her art should be infused with social messages on contemporary issues;
- (c) Outstanding achievement in the promotion and dissemination of Art;
- (d) His or her art should have been recognized widely.

L. CATEGORY-12 Award for Sports and Adventure (Male and female)

(1) The award shall be given to senior citizens who have won international acclaim and who continue to contribute in the field of sport. One award each is proposed for male and female sportsperson as sub-categories.

(2) To claim the award the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:

- (a) Exemplary contribution in the field of Sports;
- (b) Recognition of his or her sportsmanship at State or National or International level;
- (c) Bringing solidarity, commitment and collective efforts through the medium of sports;
- (e) Outstanding achievement in the promotion and dissemination of sports to the younger generation.

M. CATEGORY-13 Courage and Bravery Award (Male and Female):

(1) The award shall be given to a senior citizen who has displayed exemplary courage in the face of grave danger. One award each is proposed for male and female sportsperson as sub-categories.

(2) To claim the award the following conditions shall be fulfilled, namely:—

- (a) The protection of human rights, national security or mitigation of social evils;
- (b) Sustainable efforts for the protection of life of the people in society.

Statement-III

No. of Senior Citizens with any Disability

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Senior Citizens with any Disability
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	83887
2.	Himachal Pradesh	48776
3.	Punjab	121552
4.	Chandigarh	2403
5.	Uttarakhand	44373
6.	Haryana	124185
7.	NCT of Delhi	50085
8.	Rajasthan	558192
9.	Uttar Pradesh	660245
10.	Bihar	327172
11.	Sikkim	4527
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	4846
13.	Nagaland	7145
14.	Manipur	9013
15.	Mizoram	2877
16.	Tripura	13324
17.	Meghalaya	5460
18.	Assam	107682
19.	West Bengal	365892
20.	Jharkhand	147684
21.	Odisha	328352
22.	Chhattisgarh	174926
23.	Madhya Pradesh	333712
24.	Gujarat	191513

1	2	3
25.	Daman and Diu	400
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	430
27.	Maharashtra	513756
28.	Andhra Pradesh	491816
29.	Karnataka	219668
30.	Goa	9234
31.	Lakshadweep	318
32.	Kerala	224855
33.	Tamil Nadu	190254
34.	Puducherry	6585
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1480
Total		5376619

Agro Processing Zone

3427. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Dedicated Agro Processing Zones in near future specially in Bihar, UP and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) do not set up Agro Processing Clusters on its own. However, MoFPI is implementing a Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to promote setting up of 100 agro processing clusters in the country including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. State-wise allocation of agro processing clusters has been made based on the agri production of States/UTs.

The Project Execution Agency (PEA)/Organizations such as Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs)/Joint Ventures/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Cooperatives/Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs)/Private Sector/Partnership firm/individuals etc. are eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme.

The Scheme envisages grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in general areas and @50% of eligible project cost in hilly and difficult areas [*i.e.* North East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) notified areas and Islands] subject to maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore per project. The Statement indicating State-wise allocation of the agro processing clusters and sanctioned by the MoFPI in the country is enclosed.

(d) MoFPI had issued Expression of Interest (EOI) for inviting online proposals from potential investors/entrepreneurs willing to setup agro processing clusters in the country including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Further, while inviting the proposals under the Scheme, wide publicity is given through print media and Ministry's website from time to time.

Statement

State-wise number of proposals allocated and sanctioned under the Scheme of Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)

Sl. No.	State	No. slots allotted	No. of proposals sanctioned	No. of slots/vacancies available as on 01.08.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
3.	Assam	2	1	1
4.	Bihar	5	0	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2
6.	Goa	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	5	1	4
8.	Haryana	4	2	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	2	0	2
12.	Karnataka	5	0	5
13.	Kerala	2	0	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1	5
15.	Maharashtra	6	6	0
16.	Manipur	1	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	1
18.	Mizoram	1	0	1
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1
20.	Odisha	3	0	3
21.	Punjab	5	1	4
22.	Rajasthan	5	1	4
23.	Sikkim	1	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	0	5
25.	Telangana	2	0	2
26.	Tripura	1	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12	2	10
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0
29.	West Bengal	6	0	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
33.	Delhi	1	0	1
34.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
36.	Pondicherry	1	0	1
Total		100	18	82

Phone Frauds

3428. SHRI CHARANJEET SINGH RORI:
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government regarding inducements received through fraudulent e-mails and SMSs regarding selection in lottery and other schemes and instances of theft of money using phone calls and OTPs;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up a Committee on Phone Frauds to tackle this issue, if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) whether there is any stringent law against the entities offering such fraudulent inducements;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, whether the Government proposes to make any amendment in the existing law and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) National Crime Record Bureau does not maintain data on phone frauds. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the constitution of India and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crime through their law enforcement machinery. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action as per the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act, 2000 against the cyber fraud offenders.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Phone Fraud (IMCPF) having members of all stakeholder organizations, namely, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Department of Financial Services, Department of Telecommunication,

Reserve Bank of India and law enforcement agencies, to address the problem. FCORD-FICN Coordination Agency has been designated as Central Nodal Agency for this purpose and ADGP/IGP Crime in each State/UT is the State Nodal Officer. This Ministry has issued an advisory on "steps to check phone frauds" dated 12th February 2018 to all State Governments/UT Administrations.

(d) to (f) Adequate legal provisions exist in the Information Technology Act, 2000 along with Indian Penal Code, 1860 to deal with cyber safety and cyber-crime issues. Further, amendment to law is an ongoing process to take care of emerging needs.

Rehabilitation Council of India

3429. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI);

(b) the details of the activities/programmes undertaken by the RCI including steps for creation of awareness among the differently abled persons of the various schemes for their welfare during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the nature of training provided and the number of training centres for such persons in various States, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds sanctioned/utilized for the said purpose along with the targets fixed and achieved so far in respect of training provided to the differently abled during the current Five Year Plan; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new training centres/introduce new training courses and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) The objectives of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) under Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 are as under:—

1. To regulate and monitor the training programmes in the field of rehabilitation of disabled persons.
2. To prescribe minimum standards of education and training for various categories of professionals dealing with persons with disabilities.
3. To regulate these standards in all training institutions to bring about uniformity throughout the country.
4. To make recommendations to the Ministry regarding recognition of qualifications granted by Universities, etc., in India for rehabilitation professionals.
5. To make recommendations to the Ministry regarding recognition of qualification by institutions outside India.
6. To maintain Central Rehabilitation Register of persons possessing the recognized rehabilitation qualification.
7. To encourage Continuing Rehabilitation Education in collaboration with organizations working in the field of disability, and
8. To promote research in rehabilitation and special education.

(b) RCI has informed that the following activities were undertaken:—

- (i) Development/Standardization of Training Programmes in different areas of disability rehabilitation and special education.
- (ii) Approval/Recognition of Institutions/Universities for running RCI approved Courses.
- (iii) Maintenance of Central Rehabilitation

Register for registration of qualified professionals/personnel.

- (iv) Continuing Rehabilitation Education Programmes/Seminars/Workshops/Conferences.
- (v) Distance Education Programmes through State Open Universities.
- (vi) Conducting examination of Certificate/Diploma level Courses in rehabilitation.
- (vii) Setting up of Zonal Coordination Committees for monitoring of RCI programmes/schemes in the States/UTs.
- (viii) Central Sector Plan Scheme of "In-Service Training and Sensitization of Key Functionaries of Central and State Governments, Local Bodies and Other Service Providers".

Awareness about the activities and programmes of the Rehabilitation Council of India is done through advertisements released in newspapers all over India from time to time.

(c) to (e) The RCI does not provide training to Persons with Disabilities. Instead, the Council is mandated to approve Institutions/Universities/Organizations, etc. to conduct RCI approved Courses/Programmes at the Certificate, Diploma, Degree, Master's Degree, PG Diploma, M.Phil and Ph.D levels in the field of disability rehabilitation and special education.

Besides this, Government of India implement "Central Scheme for In-Service Training and Sensitization of key functionaries of Central and State Governments, Local Bodies and State Governments, Local Bodies & Other Service Providers" through RCI, which envisages to train 30,000 key functionaries (10,000 each for 3 years) of certain Central, State Govts, Local Bodies and other service providers connected with the disability sector from 2016-17.

This is an ongoing scheme. From 2016-17, till 2018-19 (upto 30.06.2018) an amount of Rs. 346.62 lakhs has been released to RCI and 6240 persons have been trained.

Street Light National Programme

3430. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Street Light National Programme (SLNP), if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives behind the move;

(b) the problems being faced by the Government in implementing this programme;

(c) whether the Government has set any target to replace conventional street lights in the country under Street Light National Programme and if so, the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target;

(d) the financial allocation made for this programme during the last three years; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to replace conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient Light Emitting Diode (LED) lights in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) has been launched by the Government of India on 5 January, 2015, with focus to replace conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient Light Emitting Diode (LED) street lights.

SLNP is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power. Under this programme, till date, over 64 lakh LED street lights have been installed, covering 28 States/Union Territories.

The key objectives of the programme are as follows:

- (i) Reduce energy consumption in public lighting which helps the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to manage peak demand.
- (ii) Increase the demand of LED lights by aggregating requirements across the country.
- (iii) Encourage and support domestic manufacturing of LED lights by sustaining demand, making it consistent with the 'Make in India' policy of the Government.
- (iv) Create an enabling environment for private sector investments in the lighting sector.
- (v) Create robust arrangements for monitoring and verification of energy savings in a simple and transparent manner.
- (vi) Provide a sustainable service model that obviates the need for upfront capital investment as well as additional revenue expenditure to pay for procurement of LED lights. For street lights, the reduction of electricity bill and maintenance charges is used to repay the EESL investments over a 7 year period.
- (vii) Enhancement of public lighting for increased safety and security of citizens, particularly, women and children and reduction in accident rates on roads.

(b) So far, no specific problems have been encountered in the implementation of SLNP.

(c) to (e) SLNP, targets to replace 1.34 crore conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019.

The following steps have been taken to achieve the target in a time bound manner:—

- Proposal for replacement of conventional street lights with LED street lights has been submitted to remaining States/UTs.
- Issuance of letters by Secretary (Power) to all the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs for

implementation of SLNP Programme in their respective States/UTs.

- Signing of State level agreement for the implementation of the programme.
- Expediting the installation progress of LED street lights in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
- Regular follow up by EESL officials with key officials of State/UT Government/ULB.
- National level and State level workshops/conferences are organized time to time for creating awareness among the States/ULBs for implementation of SLNP.

No financial allocation is made for SLNP because the programme is run without any budgetary allocation from Government of India as it is based on a sustainable business model where the cost of efficient lighting is repaid by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from savings in energy and maintenance expenditure over a period of time through savings in electricity bill. The entire upfront investment is made by EESL. EESL aggregates demand across the country and procures LED Street lights through a transparent and competitive bidding process for further installation of LED street lights in ULBs at lower rates compared to retail market.

Public Image of Police Personnel

3431. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that police force in various States do not have a positive public image in the country;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to depict or highlight the positive and good work done by the police stations and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the overall image, efficiency and effectiveness of the State police 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) to (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* Home Secretary's D.O. letter dated 14.7.2015, requested all the Directors General of Police (DsGP) of State Governments/Union Territories, to make necessary arrangements and have a system in place that would ensure uploading of positive stories/good work being done at Police Station level or by any other Police office at District level or below, to mitigate the negative public image of the police. The D.O. letter was followed by another communication dated 14.10.2017 from MHA.

As per information available, a total of 44,708 positive stories/good works have been uploaded on the respective State or District police Websites. Besides, Bureau of Police Research and Development based on deliberations on SMART policing announced by the Hon'ble PM in DGP/IGP Conference in 2014 has uploaded in its Website (www.bprd.nic.in) 43 best practices of States/UTs.

Further, as Police is 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/UT Administrations to improve the overall public image of police personnel.

Engagement of Individual/Private Godown

3432. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to engage individual/private godowns in Food Processing Sector;

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

(c) if not, the other flagship schemes of the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) the details of the status of the projects being initiated so far, in PPP mode in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal to engage private godowns in Food Processing Sector. However, Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana - (PMKSY) The various schemes implemented under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities; (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

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

The Mega Food Park Scheme (MFPS) aims at providing modern infrastructure facilities for food processing along the value chain from farm to market. The Scheme functions on a Hub and spoke model. It includes creation of Infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm gate at Primary Processing Centers (PPCs), Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure at Central Processing Centre. The food processing units, under the scheme, would be located at Central Processing Centre (CPC) with need based common infrastructure required for processing, packaging, environmental protection systems, quality control labs, trade facilitation centres, etc.

(d) The details of the Abattoir projects initiated in PPP mode in last three years under the Scheme of Setting

up/Modernization of Abattoirs is given in the Statement at enclosed.

Statement

Details of the Abattoir projects initiated in PPP mode in last three years under the Scheme of Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State/Place	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total Amount Sanctioned	Total Amount disbursed	Current status
1.	Aurangabad Municipal Corporation (PPP Mode)	Maharashtra/Aurangabad	18.12.2013 revised date of approval 27.10.2016	3649.26	0.00 (Ministry has not released any grant for this project since it is PPP mode.)	0.00	Ongoing. The project is under implementation.
2.	Nagar Nigam Bareilly, (PPP Mode).	Uttar Pradesh/Bareilly	18.12.2013 revised approval date 27.10.2016	2362.00	0.00 (Ministry has not released any grant for this project since it is PPP mode.)	00.00	Completed on 10.07.2017.

Production of Tobacco

3433. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

representation on behalf of the tobacco growers to provide subsidy or additional support to them, 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 estimated production of tobacco in the country *viz-a-viz* China and Brazil during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17 are as under:—

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

('000 tonnes)

(a) the details of the production of tobacco in the country during the last five years as compared to those of China and Brazil;

(b) whether there is any development scheme for tobacco crop at present, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a change in the land pattern usage for the tobacco cultivation over the last five years, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details of the institutional and regulatory support given by the Government to the tobacco growers; and

(e) whether the Government has received any

Year	India	China*	Brazil*
2013-14	735.02	3375.4	850.7
2014-15	855.43	2997.1	862.4
2015-16	802.71	2834.0	867.4
2016-17	805.51	2806.8	675.5

* Production estimates of China and Brazil pertain to the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016; Source: FAOSTAT (as on 02.08.2018)

The estimate of production of tobacco for the agricultural year 2017-18 is not available.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare does not implement any programme for promotion of tobacco. The Ministry has extended Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), an ongoing sub scheme of Rashtriya

Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), to tobacco growing States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift from tobacco crop to alternative crops/cropping system in *w.e.f.* 2015-16.

The tobacco area in the country has reduced from 4.67 lakh hectares (during 2014-15) to 3.996 lakh hectares (during 2016-17). State-wise details of area under tobacco cultivation is given in the enclosed Statement. As per the reports of the State Governments, the tobacco area of 49553 hectares in Andhra Pradesh, 351 hectares in Bihar, 348 hectares in Gujarat, 5804 hectares in Karnataka and 2250 hectares in West Bengal shifted to other crops under CDP during 2016-17. During 2015-16, CDP was implemented only in Andhra where 29998 hectares of tobacco area shifted to other crops. Besides, State Governments of Odisha and Tamil Nadu have reported diversion of tobacco area of 5080 hectares from 2001-02 to 2016-17 and 2131 hectares during 2015-16 to alternate crops, respectively.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has no scheme for providing any institutional/regulatory support for promotion of tobacco farming. However, Tobacco Board under Department of Commerce in collaboration with other organizations *viz.* Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI), National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM), is implementing various extension and developmental schemes for improvement of productivity and quality of Indian Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) Tobacco to make it more competitive in the international market. Tobacco Board also provides standard set of critical crop inputs—seed, fertilizers and suckercide to registered FCV tobacco farmers to ensure compliance of the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and timely crop credit through commercial banks. It facilitates insurance coverage under Group Personal Accidental Policy and coverage for tobacco barns stocks and allied structures under standard fire and allied perils policy. Further, Tobacco Board has established “Tobacco Growers Welfare Fund” in 2009 for welfare of registered FCV tobacco farmers and their families.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has not received any representation on behalf of tobacco growers to provide subsidy or additional support to them.

Statement

State-wise area under tobacco cultivation during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17

State	Area ('000 Hectares)			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	143.00	139.00	98.00	78.00
Assam	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.23
Bihar	12.11	10.59	9.10	10.05
Gujarat	137.00	166.00	198.00	167.00
Karnataka	109.00	94.00	84.00	90.00
Kerala	0.01	NA	NA	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	0.20	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.80
Meghalaya	0.78	NA	0.79	0.80
Mizoram	0.14	0.12	0.35	0.22
Odisha	1.69	1.59	1.60	0.60
Rajasthan	0.37	0.47	0.54	0.45
Tamil Nadu	3.73	5.49	3.35	1.80
Telangana	7.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
Uttar Pradesh	26.00	31.00	31.64	27.00
West Bengal	12.57	12.00	15.07	15.68
All India	455.86	467.53	450.69	399.63

NA: Not available.

[*Translation*]

Production of Fruits and Vegetables

3434. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for the production of fruits and vegetables in various States of the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said target;

(c) the details of the production of fruits and vegetables in various States of the country including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the assistance provided/to be provided by the Government to Maharashtra to encourage the production of fruits and vegetables during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The target for production of fruits and vegetables in the various States of the country including Maharashtra was fixed at 332.6 million tonnes for the year 2017-18.

(b) To achieve the said targets, States prepare detailed Annual Action Plan (AAP) under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for promotion of horticulture. Under MIDH, assistance is provided to various interventions for enhancement/promotion of production of fruits and vegetables through the following interventions:

- Area expansion (establishment of new orchards/gardens)
- Rejuvenation of old and senile orchards
- Setting up and strengthening of Tissue Culture (TC) units

- Setting up and modernization of nurseries
- Protected Cultivation (Poly House/Green House for production of high value vegetables)
- Import of High Yielding Variety Seeds
- Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)
- Adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
- Capacity buildings of farmers and technicians for adopting improved technologies
- Post Harvest Management which includes primary processing units, minimal processing units, ripening chamber, reefer vehicle, thereby minimizing post harvest losses and value addition of produce.

(c) The details of fruits and vegetables production in various States of the country, including Maharashtra, during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) Details of assistance provided/likely to be provided by Government to Maharashtra to encourage the production of fruits and vegetables during the last three years and the current year, year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise Production of Fruits

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Production in '000 MT				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10510.56	9121.62	10088.82	13612.92	14012.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	321.26	331.40	306.27	124.38	125.34
3.	Assam	2007.80	2030.14	2077.77	2024.84	2433.95
4.	Bihar	4013.58	3990.00	4230.63	4234.62	4234.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	1930.18	2071.14	2294.73	2480.40	2508.51
6.	Gujarat	8001.96	8300.60	8477.17	8937.42	9026.79
7.	Haryana	554.90	703.68	737.82	770.97	1050.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	866.34	751.94	928.83	611.88	596.29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2073.94	1779.44	2115.72	2241.06	2263.57
10.	Jharkhand	890.04	898.08	961.19	1047.97	1066.68
11.	Karnataka	6652.42	6799.89	7023.69	7218.38	6925.03

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
12.	Kerala	2889.50	2554.12	2532.94	2509.13	2569.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5696.00	6119.00	5783.06	6935.60	7402.73
14.	Maharashtra	13457.92	11089.53	9749.80	10630.08	10609.36
15.	Manipur	515.69	521.57	467.76	478.77	469.27
16.	Meghalaya	348.00	377.25	395.40	426.86	443.02
17.	Mizoram	343.90	350.91	330.28	339.05	348.58
18.	Nagaland	411.00	411.00	374.13	388.49	380.52
19.	Odisha	2148.27	2156.49	2386.94	2432.27	2429.67
20.	Punjab	1541.24	1644.64	1790.94	1818.19	1908.46
21.	Rajasthan	581.78	735.60	681.57	995.60	1011.78
22.	Sikkim	24.05	0.03	23.48	25.56	26.97
23.	Tamil Nadu	7369.86	5963.93	6635.10	6181.77	4999.79
24.	Telangana	4440.98	5287.70	4319.87	1200.30	1755.70
25.	Tripura	786.35	819.12	854.05	559.92	596.44
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6887.45	7558.99	10296.14	10302.76	10521.77
27.	Uttarakhand	678.49	785.97	659.10	662.85	663.19
28.	West Bengal	2909.71	3313.70	3516.71	3585.30	3849.06
29.	Others	123.98	134.23	143.16	140.75	154.17
	Total	88977.13	86601.68	90183.04	92918.04	94383.37

Statement-II*State-wise Production of Vegetables*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Production in '000 MT
						2017-18 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8149.76	4592.58	5442.77	8026.36	9774.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	41.00	33.01	14.42	14.57
3.	Assam	3031.90	4469.73	3821.71	3329.58	4033.30
4.	Bihar	15097.77	14467.15	14400.12	14520.97	14524.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	5465.92	5812.32	6318.41	6728.00	6852.59
6.	Gujarat	11571.24	11861.23	13401.39	13161.25	13292.86
7.	Haryana	5565.90	5305.59	6129.36	6180.43	7870.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1635.88	1585.37	1715.16	1783.77	1770.29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1395.47	1395.47	1386.37	1410.42	1424.52
10.	Jharkhand	4238.13	4279.28	3373.82	3370.00	3460.91
11.	Karnataka	7500.69	8828.37	7804.57	8167.16	7122.15

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
12.	Kerala	3572.67	1645.06	2088.66	1921.45	2357.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13019.31	14199.00	15568.26	17928.50	17487.62
14.	Maharashtra	10161.83	8783.01	9452.07	10520.49	10178.87
15.	Manipur	271.04	268.01	316.51	369.85	335.45
16.	Meghalaya	515.34	534.00	494.88	523.42	522.55
17.	Mizoram	254.14	273.76	179.02	179.88	281.16
18.	Nagaland	492.37	492.37	494.61	564.62	561.61
19.	Odisha	9433.66	9413.54	8755.51	8761.61	8765.34
20.	Punjab	3936.19	4167.65	4301.63	4564.91	4917.68
21.	Rajasthan	1114.07	1433.23	1986.73	1795.37	1860.42
22.	Sikkim	134.53	130.06	106.94	190.72	214.61
23.	Tamil Nadu	8678.82	7521.02	6976.15	6559.84	5100.60
24.	Telangana	3647.28	3005.33	3195.44	1647.03	1572.91
25.	Tripura	780.52	811.09	793.24	817.94	747.96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18544.96	26120.18	26251.00	28192.63	28278.31
27.	Uttarakhand	1016.83	1109.65	945.36	945.29	946.30
28.	West Bengal	23044.95	26354.61	22825.45	25505.66	27244.20
29.	Others	590.75	578.57	505.81	490.83	519.20
	Total	162896.91	169478.23	169063.93	178172.40	182033.83

Statement-III*Details of Assistance provided by Government of India a Maharashtra from 2015-16 to 2018-19*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation			Release Central Share
		Central Share	State Share	Total	
1	2015-16	10250.00	6833.00	17083.00	9625.00
2	2016-17	8897.00	5932.00	14829.00	5044.00
3	2017-18	10897.00	7264.66	18161.66	8673.00
4	2018-19	15799.80	10533.20	26333.00	5700.00

Source: Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), DAC&FW

Beneficiaries under PMFBY

3435. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH:

DR. UDIT RAJ:

SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:

SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN:

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

(a) the details of the crops covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and the funds provided to each State/Union Territory during the last four years and the current year along with the trend of budgetary allocation as subsidy for the Yojana in the Budget 2018-19 from the erstwhile insurance schemes;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include more crops under PMFBY, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the implementation and coverage of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) after its implementation in the country, State-wise, Kharif and Rabi crop-wise, farmer category-wise and year-wise;

(d) the details of the premium paid to the insurance companies after the implementation of PMFBY, company-wise, State-wise, year-wise, Rabi and Kharif crop-wise;

(e) the number of farmers including small and marginal farmers who have been paid the amount of insurance claim by the said insurance companies after the implementation of the said scheme along with the details thereof, company-wise, State-wise including Odisha;

(f) whether any monitoring committee has been set up to review the said scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to cover maximum number of farmers under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) envisages coverage of all (i) Food Crops (Cereals, Millets and Pulses (ii) Oilseeds and (iii) Annual Commercial/Annual Horticultural Crop and are notified by the concerned State Government subject to availability of past yield data and conducting of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) for estimation of yield of crop. However, for crops for which yield estimation is not carried out through CCEs, can be covered under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS). The Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme, therefore, funds for Government of India's share of 50% subsidy in premium are released to the Central Agency namely Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) and not to the States/Union Territories. AIC in turn releases the funds to other implementing insurance companies. Details of funds provided for PMFBY from its inception from Kharif 2016 are given in the following table:

Year	Funds Allocated (in Rs. crore)*
2016-17	11054.63
2017-18	9419.79
2018-19	13014.15

* Including funds for meeting the committed liabilities of the Government under erstwhile schemes.

(c) to (e) State-wise, Kharif and Rabi crop season-wise, year-wise and insurance company-wise details of coverage are given in the enclosed Statement. More than 80% of farmers who are covered under the scheme are small and marginal farmers.

(f) As per provisions of the scheme, State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) of the concerned State is responsible for monitoring of the scheme in their State. District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) monitors the scheme at district level. A National Level Monitoring Committee (NLMC) under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Credit), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare with members from all States, insurance companies, financial institutions and other departments of Government of India and national level institutions concerned with the scheme monitors the scheme at national level.

(g) Government has taken several initiatives including active involvement of all stakeholders especially States and implementing insurance companies for conduct of publicity campaign/awareness programmes including organization of camps in the rural areas to build farmer awareness about crop insurance schemes. Insurance Companies have been asked to utilize 0.5% of gross premium collected by them for publicity and awareness generation. Other activities for awareness generation involve the publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/Local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets in local languages, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/goshti, dissemination of SMS through Kisan Portal/national crop insurance portal and conduct of workshops/trainings State officials, financial institutions and farmers. For non-loanee farmers since crop insurance is optional, the Common Service Centres (CSCs) and online enrolment have been activated to provide the services besides traditional modes like banks and insurance intermediaries.

Statement

State-wise, Company-wise, Crop Season-wise details of coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

State/UT	Company	No. of Farmers Insured		Area Insured ha	Sum Insured	Gross Premium Rs. In Lakh	Claim Paid	No. of farmers against paid Claims	
		Loanee	Non Loanee						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif 2016									
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	409595	22001	431596	319813.93	241520.42	24364.02	2123.95	14888
	Bajaj	739095	19849	758944	758800.23	305449.63	26256.50	56295.57	756104
	ICICI	404751	23246	427997	308823.57	221276.72	16369.28	5950.10	21073
Andhra Pradesh Total		1553441	65096	1618537	1387437.72	768246.78	66989.80	64369.62	792065
Assam	HDFC	29364	9	29373	21990.13	12314.43	401.36	318.69	11660
	Reliance	22376		22376	14702.00	8233.00	290.09	182.99	11710
Assam Total		51740	9	51749	36692.13	20547.43	691.45	501.68	23370
Bihar	AIC	525732	10234	535966	482234.76	228679.96	30173.73	4204.70	19267
	Bajaj	347233	1831	349064	307671.22	182297.77	34705.24	9736.60	44929
	Chola	122930	3928	126858	95461.26	43266.58	8610.93	3368.96	27127
	SBI	263948	884	264832	250543.17	105805.36	22886.82	210.07	2760
	TATA	203515	5197	208712	176306.58	93056.83	15872.91	2671.57	16889
Bihar Total		1463358	22074	1485432	1312216.99	653106.50	112249.64	20191.91	110972
Chhattisgarh	IFFCO	994941	129746	1124687	1821208.25	548197.30	20933.69	5978.97	50348
	Reliance	256173	18329	274502	379222.88	119976.31	6255.33	7324.61	46618
Chhattisgarh Total		1251114	148075	1399189	2200431.13	668173.61	27189.02	13303.59	96966
Goa	HDFC	96		96	63.45	46.56	1.05	0.00	0
	SBI	648		648	480.33	530.74	6.30	2.68	111
Goa Total		744		744	543.78	577.30	7.35	2.68	111
Gujarat	AIC	414191	837	415028	686834.21	298576.60	81401.09	49865.51	210343
	HDFC	1423708	3650	1427358	1880072.99	826441.43	149137.12	73038.29	428782
Gujarat Total		1837899	4487	1842386	2566907.20	1125018.03	230538.21	122903.80	639125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	Bajaj	276363	1003	277366	438546.48	259447.12	11950.49	11515.39	66397
	ICICI	190733	729	191462	290112.22	175733.48	5770.88	5349.76	40345
	Reliance	269863	165	270028	459345.93	266884.19	7887.99	6536.42	44088
Haryana Total		736959	1897	738856	1188004.63	702064.80	25609.37	23401.57	150830
Himachal Pradesh	AIC	75783	914	76697	24681.47	17537.44	155.97	135.42	3097
	Chola	1031	55	1086	472.43	447.95	11.46	18.30	650
	ICICI		324	324	86.40	86.40	15.55	7.53	92
	IFFCO	52002	1049	53051	13755.13	11010.12	409.90	397.18	19889
	SBI	3406	52	3458	505.34	456.73	35.68	24.36	3455
Himachal Pradesh Total		132222	2394	134616	39500.76	29538.65	628.56	582.79	27183
Jharkhand	AIC	169381	659031	828412	352730.70	189126.52	26530.45	2027.72	31654
Jharkhand Total		169381	659031	828412	352730.70	189126.52	26530.45	2027.72	31654
Karnataka	TATA	554885	102573	657458	473981.34	222607.38	29129.42	47274.29	319283
	Universal	538922	160495	699417	808089.78	417418.66	59047.62	66382.18	0
Karnataka Total		1093807	263068	1356875	1282071.12	640026.04	88177.04	113656.47	319283
Kerala	AIC	23649	7882	31531	21378.21	10954.62	858.36	1735.07	21046
Kerala Total		23649	7882	31531	21378.21	10954.62	858.36	1735.07	21046
Madhya Pradesh	AIC	2205011	278985	2483996	3541484.63	942151.94	130643.83	74145.01	402054
	Chola	340	1091	1431	718.93	461.41	116.82	29.20	1431
	HDFC	658713	97213	755926	1295608.76	398644.88	51294.96	95645.47	600027
	ICICI	805280	21139	826419	1559849.98	488293.39	79700.55	13067.40	93547
	IFFCO	3461	741	4202	2159.50	1558.43	179.30	263.16	4148
Madhya Pradesh Total		3672805	399169	4071974	6399821.79	1831110.05	261935.46	183150.24	1101207
Maharashtra	AIC	1661475	3170685	4832160	2577818.50	781266.18	147059.72	104479.86	1179474
	HDFC	508130	1400595	1908725	1103171.41	325833.99	71849.41	30341.53	713391
	IFFCO	477594	1615271	2092865	1157641.93	366537.09	103030.57	53021.50	633514

Reliance	1161477	1002171	2163648	1888331.07	668119.59	90390.25	20116.30	266846
Maharashtra Total	3808676	7188722	10997398	6726962.92	2141756.84	412329.94	207959.19	2793225
Manipur	5928	2438	8366	9120.89	3693.96	359.26	127.25	8358
Manipur Total	5928	2438	8366	9120.89	3693.96	359.26	127.25	8358
Meghalaya	63	63	63	21.67	29.20	3.05	0.00	0
Meghalaya Total	63	63	63	21.67	29.20	3.05	0.00	0
Odisha	670708	10660	681368	407237.59	220562.83	15533.60	6129.16	37770
HDFC	272286	1703	273989	209676.57	99440.20	7581.32	2556.43	17187
ICICI	300231	4733	304964	262477.85	170899.74	10607.58	25365.81	1781
Reliance	182070	11213	193283	154285.60	74886.81	5920.62	3866.30	26514
SBI	310624	2313	312937	224333.74	123332.92	13632.43	5010.58	212024
Odisha Total	1735919	30622	1766541	1258011.35	689122.50	53275.54	42928.28	295276
Rajasthan	2466566	426	2466992	2579376.12	390365.90	65717.68	41708.58	736066
UIIC	3764275	247	3764522	4920853.92	620455.64	136814.65	120994.78	18011807
Rajasthan Total	6230841	673	6231514	7500230.04	1010821.54	202532.33	162703.36	18747873
Tamil Nadu	2852	3	2855	4287.37	2928.99	214.70	226.95	413
ICICI	7207		7207	12287.85	8528.22	463.86	168.28	256
New India	5811		5811	16731.00	9241.00	297.00	18.41	304
Tamil Nadu Total	15870	3	15873	33306.22	20698.21	975.56	413.64	973
Telangana	349973	34858	384831	299871.42	189861.26	5924.72	4961.71	43288
Bajaj	228709	6975	235684	202412.45	119776.62	10881.67	5275.20	73627
Reliance	55155	246	55401	57717.39	34630.80	3289.13	2966.36	50761
SBI	18733	14227	32960	32549.35	21222.17	3110.17	3074.01	32591
Telangana Total	652570	56306	708876	592550.61	365490.85	23205.69	16277.29	200267
Tripura	937	944	1881	845.69	358.85	5.08	8.34	502
Tripura Total	937	944	1881	845.69	358.85	5.08	8.34	502

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	AIC	3291779	3796	3295575	2990790.69	1275604.03	58164.48	37243.25	37243
	ICICI	418132	609	418741	275798.84	117690.90	6872.24	7742.86	172439
Uttar Pradesh Total		3709911	4405	3714316	3266589.53	1393294.93	65036.72	44986.11	209682
Uttarakhand	AIC	127573	11938	139511	81761.06	54743.48	1076.38	737.27	24117
	Chola	24567	1027	25594	13835.09	10609.36	1168.74	599.19	18308
	HDFC	10048	90	10138	5486.29	4588.06	310.49	331.95	8073
Uttarakhand Total		162188	13055	175243	101082.44	69940.90	2555.61	1668.41	50498
West Bengal	AIC	753738	533160	1286898	596090.14	280267.83	15040.06	2828.51	90594
	Chola	690263	397014	1087277	583904.53	313528.01	8376.14	4629.60	85724
	Future	267615	409918	677533	320114.75	186511.02	2523.25	650.68	36696
	IFFCO	1700	0	1700	145.04	356.24	28.64	0.00	0
West Bengal Total		1713316	1340092	3053408	1500254.46	780663.09	25968.08	8108.78	213014
Grand Total		30023338	10210442	40233780	37776711.99	13114361.20	1627651.57	1031007.78	25833480
Rabi 2016-17									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Reliance	324		324	253.20	46.84	1.62	14.56	295
Andaman and Nicobar Islands Total		324		324	253.20	46.84	1.62	14.56	295
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	38888	17456	56344	63790.46	35341.04	2097.51	5551.23	22133
	Bajaj	6552	959	7511	7864.18	7530.28	1295.68	657.19	1554
	ICICI	39424	50601	90025	94054.92	50105.51	8951.07	15835.85	53943
Andhra Pradesh Total		84864	69016	153880	165709.55	92976.83	12344.26	22044.27	77630
Assam	National	8489	27	8516	4312.95	3011.99	173.22	13.60	76
Assam Total		8489	27	8516	4312.95	3011.99	173.22	13.60	76
Bihar	National	1005017		1005017	927214.43	434756.03	16903.27	0.00	0
	UIIC	210448	13373	223821	225817.80	92712.46	12459.11	0	0
Bihar Total		1215465	13373	1228838	1153032.23	527468.49	29362.39	0.00	0

Chhattisgarh	AIC	52965	23566	76531	103254.85	26354.33	2101.75	943.58	19576
	Bajaj	48389	25030	73419	113081.40	28662.23	3286.09	1742.27	20062
Chhattisgarh Total		101354	48596	149950	216336.26	55016.56	5387.84	2685.85	39638
Goa	HDFC	1		1	0.99	0.62	0.01	0.00	0
	SBI	12		12	3.05	1.91	0.06	0.00	0
Goa Total		13		13	4.04	2.53	0.07	0.00	0
Gujarat	UIIC	132555	198	132753	274659.95	107329.89	5532.36	3268.65	39568
Gujarat Total		132555	198	132753	274659.95	107329.89	5532.36	3268.65	39568
Haryana	Bajaj	241893	766	242659	365543.09	194456.90	5443.72	1858.46	20097
	ICICI	144631	199	144830	214485.97	116670.27	1940.27	1685.18	18524
	Reliance	209483	200	209683	316542.20	165021.16	3348.11	2245.65	22341
Haryana Total		596007	1165	597172	896571.27	476148.32	10732.10	5789.28	60962
Himachal Pradesh	AIC	134358	9759	144117	54438.76	48700.03	4561.54	2460.45	42474
	ICICI	2759	93	2852	9310.13	319.37	71.39	89.11	2598
	IFFCO	27900	38	27938	4533.79	7741.14	1212.68	1021.28	28105
	Oriental	21973	48429	70402	21648.00	3468.00	677.00	255.15	12048
Himachal Pradesh Total		186990	58319	245309	89930.68	60228.54	6522.61	3826.00	85225
Jharkhand	ICICI	13482	3930	17412	5736.64	3116.11	163.96	15.76	664
	Shriram	17818	14112	31930	15296.95	7800.68	446.70	134.55	2757
Jharkhand Total		31300	18042	49342	21033.59	10916.79	610.66	150.31	3421
Karnataka	AIC	143103	653608	796711	976497.57	245650.18	37567.77	35681.96	296202
	Shriram	19839	325616	345455	455952.49	131723.80	21573.44	10205.96	74122
	UIIC	11148	227478	238626	232186.77	60488.07	7571.18	3325.18	65723
Karnataka Total		174090	1206702	1380792	1664636.83	437862.05	66712.39	49213.10	436047
Kerala	AIC	18414	1	18415	12961.11	12827.61	485.70	343.00	2288
	UIIC	11148	16311	27459	18765.72	9465.45	1972.86	2096.00	26340
Kerala Total		29562	16312	45874	31726.83	22293.06	2458.56	2439.00	28628

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	AIC	1518447	52392	1570839	3168867.52	1025491.88	56050.41	2562.41	22242
	Chola	23567	1279	24846	32017.93	21912.62	942.77	539.29	7056
	HDFC	589849	45589	635438	1123673.27	351905.37	17787.64	6696.74	82496
	ICICI	756742	9372	766114	1182223.21	399922.60	37884.22	4192.91	59681
	IFFCO	111169	936	112105	68672.67	38324.03	4609.35	880.43	29397
Madhya Pradesh Total		2999774	109568	3109342	5575454.60	1837556.49	117274.40	14871.79	200872
Maharashtra	Bajaj	97017	4122	101139	109307.33	126168.53	51832.27	18124.95	64276
	National	156582	720382	876964	576554.00	158745.62	6251.45	2843.01	33415
	Shriram	23833	1881	25714	25721.68	23167.86	3552.81	2117.84	12906
Maharashtra Total		277432	726385	1003817	711583.01	308082.01	61636.53	23085.80	110597
Meghalaya	AIC	26		26	16.00	18.00	1.00	0.00	0
Meghalaya Total		26		26	16.00	18.00	1.00	0.00	0
Odisha	Chola	5358		5358	3238.31	1761.45	50.17	18.64	499
	National	8480	454	8934	8862.37	4397.08	148.13	32.13	319
	New India	15763	1540	17303	14399.75	8281.49	169.91	51.95	680
	UIIC	22100		22100	34200.00	22672.23	264.21	96.64	556
Odisha Total		51701	1994	53695	60700.43	37112.25	632.42	199.36	2054
Puducherry	AIC	11	4288	4299	4065.75	1677.12	159.33	757.21	4299
	UIIC	33	4205	4238	3912.87	1721.66	150.44	0.00	0
Puducherry Total		44	8493	8537	7978.62	3398.78	309.77	757.21	4299
Rajasthan	AIC	1546981	0	1546981	1435534.72	382822.99	23724.09	5540.80	85170
	Chola	278208		278208	228415.96	61056.95	3580.27	3447.37	58653
	IFFCO	504358	0	504358	508908.07	132771.63	9166.71	3149.77	48021
	UIIC	589163		589163	860111.01	185827.63	20126.81	4997.37	108493
Rajasthan Total		2918710	0	2918710	3032969.76	762479.21	56597.89	17135.31	300337
Sikkim	AIC	0	574	574	130.50	45.93	1.02	10.06	219
Sikkim Total		0	574	574	130.50	45.93	1.02	10.06	219

Tamil Nadu	AIC	86245	354555	440800	413011.00	228555.11	50623.88	126078.15	520427
	ICICI	99247	285567	384814	299830.66	162177.18	15342.25	61695.51	252279
	New India	126346	482594	608940	581584.00	283103.00	56888.00	140661.76	507870
Tamil Nadu Total		311838	1122716	1434554	1294425.66	673835.29	122854.13	328435.42	1280576
Telangana	Bajaj	65186	1402	66588	72636.13	44134.74	2281.69	196.96	17
	Chola	184033	13846	197879	164322.06	108936.36	3702.49	1244.60	9353
Telangana Total		249219	15248	264467	236958.20	153071.11	5984.18	1441.55	9370
Tripura	AIC	2474	8405	10879	4095.28	2626.87	35.09	3.06	40
Tripura Total		2474	8405	10879	4095.28	2626.87	35.09	3.06	40
Uttar Pradesh	AIC	2722062	24012	2746074	2319766.19	1059398.60	33454.13	9778.09	186408
	ICICI	305501	1385	306886	231091.23	92620.68	8190.20	655.48	15938
Uttar Pradesh Total		3027563	25397	3052960	2550857.42	1152019.27	41644.33	10433.57	202346
Uttarakhand	AIC	66727	19601	86328	31279.85	22199.06	1602.45	1078.32	11205
Uttarakhand Total		66727	19601	86328	31279.85	22199.06	1602.45	1078.32	11205
West Bengal	ICICI	624880	1611	626491	313184.10	245690.24	22603.96	24072.04	138796
	UIC	449881	3499	453380	182062.18	180787.34	21843.91	6133.94	78815
West Bengal Total		1074761	5110	1079871	495246.28	426477.57	44447.86	30205.98	217611
Grand Total		13541282	3475241	17016523	18519903.01	7172223.73	592859.14	517102.04	3111016
Year 2016-17									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Reliance	324		324	253.20	46.84	1.62	14.56	295
Andaman and Nicobar Islands Total		324		324	253.20	46.84	1.62	14.56	295
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	448483	39457	487940	383604.39	276861.46	26461.53	7675.17	37021
	Bajaj	745647	20808	766455	766664.41	312979.91	27552.18	56952.76	757658
	ICICI	444175	73847	518022	402878.49	271382.24	25320.35	21785.96	75016
Andhra Pradesh Total		1638305	134112	1772417	1553147.28	861223.60	79334.06	86413.89	869695

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	HDFC	29364	9	29373	21990.13	12314.43	401.36	318.69	11660
	National	8489	27	8516	4312.95	3011.99	173.22	13.60	76
	Reliance	22376		22376	14702.00	8233.00	290.09	182.99	11710
Assam Total		60229	36	60265	41005.08	23559.43	864.66	515.28	23446
Bihar	AIC	525732	10234	535966	482234.76	228679.96	30173.73	4204.70	19267
	Bajaj	347233	1831	349064	307671.22	182297.77	34705.24	9736.60	44929
	Chola	122930	3928	126858	95461.26	43266.58	8610.93	3368.96	27127
	National	1005017		1005017	927214.43	434756.03	16903.27	0.00	0
	SBI	263948	884	264832	250543.17	105805.36	22886.82	210.07	2760
	TATA	203515	5197	208712	176306.58	93056.83	15872.91	2671.57	16889
	UIIC	210448	13373	223821	225817.80	92712.46	12459.11	0.00	0
Bihar Total		2678823	35447	2714270	2465249.22	1180574.99	141612.02	20191.91	110972
Chhattisgarh	AIC	52965	23566	76531	103254.85	26354.33	2101.75	943.58	19576
	Bajaj	48389	25030	73419	113081.40	28662.23	3286.09	1742.27	20062
	IFFCO	994941	129746	1124687	1821208.25	548197.30	20933.69	5978.97	50348
	Reliance	256173	18329	274502	379222.88	119976.31	6255.33	7324.61	46618
Chhattisgarh Total		1352468	196671	1549139	2416767.39	723190.17	32576.86	15989.43	136604
Goa	HDFC	97		97	64.44	47.18	1.07	0.00	0
	SBI	660		660	483.38	532.65	6.36	2.68	111
Goa Total		757		757	547.82	579.83	7.43	2.68	111
Gujarat	AIC	414191	837	415028	686834.21	298576.60	81401.09	49865.51	210343
	HDFC	1423708	3650	1427358	1880072.99	826441.43	149137.12	73038.29	428782
	UIIC	132555	198	132753	274659.95	107329.89	5532.36	3268.65	39568
Gujarat Total		1970454	4685	1975139	2841567.15	1232347.92	236070.58	126172.45	678693
Haryana	Bajaj	518256	1769	520025	804089.57	453904.02	17394.21	13373.84	86494
	ICICI	335364	928	336292	504598.20	292403.75	7711.15	7034.94	58869

Reliance	479346	365	479711	775888.13	431905.35	11236.10	8782.07	66429
Haryana Total	1332966	3062	1336028	2084575.90	1178213.12	36341.46	29190.85	211792
Himachal Pradesh	210141	10673	220814	79120.23	66237.48	4717.51	2595.87	45571
Chola	1031	55	1086	472.43	447.95	11.46	18.30	650
ICICI	2759	417	3176	9396.53	405.77	86.94	96.64	2690
IFFCO	79902	1087	80989	18288.92	18751.26	1622.58	1418.46	47994
Oriental	21973	48429	70402	21648.00	3468.00	677.00	255.15	12048
SBI	3406	52	3458	505.34	456.73	35.68	24.36	3455
Himachal Pradesh Total	319212	60713	379925	129431.45	89767.19	7151.16	4408.79	112408
Jharkhand	169381	659031	828412	352730.70	189126.52	26530.45	2027.72	31654
ICICI	13482	3930	17412	5736.64	3116.11	163.96	15.76	664
Shriram	17818	14112	31930	15296.95	7800.68	446.70	134.55	2757
Jharkhand Total	200681	677073	877754	373764.29	200043.31	27141.11	2178.03	35075
Karnataka	143103	653608	796711	976497.57	245650.18	37567.77	35681.96	296202
Shriram	19839	325616	345455	455952.49	131723.80	21573.44	10205.96	74122
TATA	554885	102573	657458	473981.34	222607.38	29129.42	47274.29	319283
UIIC	11148	227478	238626	232186.77	60488.07	7571.18	3325.18	65723
Universal	538922	160495	699417	808089.78	417418.66	59047.62	66382.18	0
Karnataka Total	1267897	1469770	2737667	2946707.94	1077888.10	154889.42	162869.57	755330
Kerala	42063	7883	49946	34339.32	23782.23	1344.06	2078.07	23334
UIIC	11148	16311	27459	18765.72	9465.45	1972.86	2096.00	26340
Kerala Total	53211	24194	77405	53105.05	33247.68	3316.92	4174.07	49674
Madhya Pradesh	3723458	331377	4054835	6710352.15	1967643.82	186694.23	76707.42	424296
Chola	23907	2370	26277	32736.86	22374.03	1059.60	568.49	8487
HDFC	1248562	142802	1391364	2419282.03	750550.25	69082.61	102342.21	682523
ICICI	1562022	30511	1592533	2742073.18	888215.99	117584.77	17260.32	153228
IFFCO	114630	1677	116307	70832.17	39882.47	4788.65	1143.59	33545
Madhya Pradesh Total	6672579	508737	7181316	11975276.39	3668666.55	379209.85	198022.03	1302079

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	AIC	1661475	3170685	4832160	2577818.50	781266.18	147059.72	104479.86	1179474
	Bajaj	97017	4122	101139	109307.33	126168.53	51832.27	18124.95	64276
	HDFC	508130	1400595	1908725	1103171.41	325833.99	71849.41	30341.53	713391
	IFFCO	477594	1615271	2092865	1157641.93	366537.09	103030.57	53021.50	633514
	National	156582	720382	876964	576554.00	158745.62	6251.45	2843.01	33415
	Reliance	1161477	1002171	2163648	1888331.07	668119.59	90390.25	20116.30	266846
	Shriram	23833	1881	25714	25721.68	23167.86	3552.81	2117.84	12906
Maharashtra Total		4086108	7915107	12001215	7438545.92	2449838.85	473966.47	231044.99	2903822
Manipur	AIC	5928	2438	8366	9120.89	3693.96	359.26	127.25	8358
Manipur Total		5928	2438	8366	9120.89	3693.96	359.26	127.25	8358
Meghalaya	AIC	26		26	16.00	18.00	1.00	0.00	0
	ICICI	63		63	21.67	29.20	3.05	0.00	0
Meghalaya Total		89		89	37.67	47.20	4.05	0.00	0
Odisha	Chola	5358		5358	3238.31	1761.45	50.17	18.64	499
	Future	670708	10660	681368	407237.59	220562.83	15533.60	6129.16	37770
	HDFC	272286	1703	273989	209676.57	99440.20	7581.32	2556.43	17187
	ICICI	300231	4733	304964	262477.85	170899.74	10607.58	25365.81	1781
	National	8480	454	8934	8862.37	4397.08	148.13	32.13	319
	New India	15763	1540	17303	14399.75	8281.49	169.91	51.95	680
	Reliance	182070	11213	193283	154285.60	74886.81	5920.62	3866.30	26514
	SBI	310624	2313	312937	224333.74	123332.92	13632.43	5010.58	212024
	UIIC	22100		22100	34200.00	22672.23	264.21	96.64	556
Odisha Total		1787620	32616	1820236	1318711.78	726234.75	53907.96	43127.64	297330
Puducherry	AIC	11	4288	4299	4065.75	1677.12	159.33	757.21	4299
	UIIC	33	4205	4238	3912.87	1721.66	150.44	0.00	0
Puducherry Total		44	8493	8537	7978.62	3398.78	309.77	757.21	4299

Rajasthan	AIC	4013547	426	4013973	4014910.84	773188.89	89441.77	47249.38	821236
	Chola	278208		278208	228415.96	61056.95	3580.27	3447.37	58653
	IFFCO	504358	0	504358	508908.07	132771.63	9166.71	3149.77	48021
	UIIC	4353438	247	4353685	5780964.93	806283.28	156941.46	125992.15	18120300
Rajasthan Total		9149551	673	9150224	10533199.80	1773300.75	259130.22	179838.67	19048210
Sikkim	AIC	0	574	574	130.50	45.93	1.02	10.06	219
Sikkim Total		0	574	574	130.50	45.93	1.02	10.06	219
Tamil Nadu	AIC	89097	354558	443655	417298.37	231484.10	50838.58	126305.10	520840
	ICICI	106454	285567	392021	312118.51	170705.41	15806.11	61863.79	252535
	New India	132157	482594	614751	598315.00	292344.00	57185.00	140680.17	508174
Tamil Nadu Total		327708	1122719	1450427	1327731.89	694533.50	123829.69	328849.06	1281549
Telangana	AIC	349973	34858	384831	299871.42	189861.26	5924.72	4961.71	43288
	Bajaj	293895	8377	302272	275048.58	163911.36	13163.36	5472.16	73644
	Chola	184033	13846	197879	164322.06	108936.36	3702.49	1244.60	9353
	Reliance	55155	246	55401	57717.39	34630.80	3289.13	2966.36	50761
	SBI	18733	14227	32960	32549.35	21222.17	3110.17	3074.01	32591
Telangana Total		901789	71554	973343	829508.81	518561.95	29189.87	17718.84	209637
Tripura	AIC	2474	8405	10879	4095.28	2626.87	35.09	3.06	40
	Reliance	937	944	1881	845.69	358.85	5.08	8.34	502
Tripura Total		3411	9349	12760	4940.97	2985.72	40.18	11.40	542
Uttar Pradesh	AIC	6013841	27808	6041649	5310556.89	2335002.63	91618.61	47021.34	223651
	ICICI	723633	1994	725627	506890.07	210311.57	15062.44	8398.33	188377
Uttar Pradesh Total		6737474	29802	6767276	5817446.96	2545314.20	106681.05	55419.67	412028
Uttarakhand	AIC	194300	31539	225839	113040.91	76942.54	2678.83	1815.59	35322
	Chola	24567	1027	25594	13835.09	10609.36	1168.74	599.19	18308
	HDFC	10048	90	10138	5486.29	4588.06	310.49	331.95	8073
Uttarakhand Total		228915	32656	261571	132362.29	92139.96	4158.06	2746.73	61703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	AIC	753738	533160	1286898	596090.14	280267.83	15040.06	2828.51	90594
	Chola	690263	397014	1087277	583904.53	313528.01	8376.14	4629.60	85724
	Future	267615	409918	677533	320114.75	186511.02	2523.25	650.68	36696
	ICICI	624880	1611	626491	313184.10	245690.24	22603.96	24072.04	138796
	IFFCO	1700	0	1700	145.04	356.24	28.64	0.00	0
	UIIC	449881	3499	453380	182062.18	180787.34	21843.91	6133.94	78815
West Bengal Total		2788077	1345202	4133279	1995500.74	1207140.66	70415.95	38314.75	430625
Grand Total		43564620	13685683	57250303	56296615.00	20286584.93	2220510.71	1548109.82	28944496
Kharif 2017									
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	375553	203	375756	276844.41	199088.31	18985.94	100.00	0
	HDFC	739795	30736	770531	1200485.93	493591.68	72586.78	28028.75	512708
	ICICI	411160	20238	431398	354766.55	263682.77	24240.94	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh Total		1526508	51177	1577685	1832096.90	956362.76	115813.66	28128.75	512708
Assam	AIC	13173	1683	14856	9491.81	5670.37	135.71	0.00	0
	HDFC	14981		14981	11097.24	6630.37	179.93	0.00	0
	ICICI	17424	52	17476	13912.18	8311.33	594.89	0.00	0
	R. Sund	4237		4237	3909.19	2337.37	173.01	26.22	1203
Assam Total		49815	1735	51550	38410.42	22949.44	1083.54	26.22	1203
Bihar	AIC	703248	0	703248	647877.94	339287.33	39015.99	0.00	0
	B.Axa	242406	70	242476	196087.47	94784.99	12935.27	0.00	0
	Chola	213476	321	213797	224787.08	93096.70	15123.59	0.00	0
Bihar Total		1159130	391	1159521	1068752.50	527169.02	67074.84	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	Bajaj	2208	3025	5233	4889.77	5182.36	1913.96	673.66	1713
	IFFCO	881464	160587	1042051	1566279.39	525624.50	22018.32	108520.06	462837
	Reliance	239292	17232	256524	415747.94	136304.56	7458.94	21065.26	102009
Chhattisgarh Total		1122964	180844	1303808	1986917.11	667111.43	31391.22	130258.99	566559

Goa	HDFC	45	45	22.62	16.03	0.37	0.00	0
	SBI	492	492	373.49	430.08	4.69	0.27	18
Goa Total		537	537	396.11	446.12	5.06	0.27	18
Gujarat	AIC	359011	888	446926.11	242539.46	58525.48	36196.55	103694
	IFFCO	234171	355	271545.93	133106.69	27334.46	49.00	531
	New India	521650	1036	1117707.00	507509.43	178050.98	24035.40	0
	SBI	367925	436	492506.02	226295.26	51393.23	0.00	0
Gujarat Total		1482757	2715	2328685.07	1109450.85	315304.15	60280.95	104225
Haryana	Bajaj	398484	3177	587559.26	402832.62	21020.82	26089.44	79217
	ICICI	232389	199	375212.77	252749.26	8697.55	2005.62	16249
Haryana Total		630873	3376	962772.03	655581.89	29718.37	28095.06	95466
Himachal Pradesh	AIC	112096	398	39238.30	12355.50	212.77	136.52	10883
	SBI	12910	64	1595.66	1606.71	136.41	175.32	12676
Himachal Pradesh Total		125006	462	40833.95	13962.21	349.18	311.84	23559
Jammu and Kashmir	ICICI	22746	798	26449.29	5534.90	367.00	227.85	5193
	Oriental	9071	4758	12071.00	3854.10	466.84	231.74	2920
	Reliance	48085	124	46659.44	15556.49	1349.07	73.17	4550
Jammu and Kashmir Total		79902	5680	85179.73	24945.49	2182.91	532.76	12663
Jharkhand	IFFCO	104776	419051	150669.64	71477.78	11429.05	0.00	0
	Oriental	52138	573821	125192.42	67137.52	8687.05	0.00	0
Jharkhand Total		156914	992872	275862.06	138615.29	20116.10	0.00	0
Karnataka	AIC	93653	156342	279929.97	143821.54	29735.06	13260.01	87850
	B.Axa	107363	17706	73884.04	43051.93	9366.01	3406.35	46260
	SBI	127753	23378	67856.19	75661.42	17918.94	0.00	0
	UIC	24897	89859	172600.92	80411.16	15852.37	7600.00	76558
	Universal	412736	522403	1249800.00	547089.59	114683.08	11874.60	124639
Karnataka Total		766402	809688	1844071.12	890035.64	187555.46	36140.96	335307

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	AIC	25666	2593	28259	22805.98	8604.37	1239.62	0.00	0
Kerala Total		25666	2593	28259	22805.98	8604.37	1239.62	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	AIC	2036951	79098	2116049	3487588.96	1170568.55	165215.40	240000.00	549429
	Chola	408	250	658	1146.58	746.46	202.82	11.83	85
	HDFC	602884	30495	633379	1178120.77	374281.18	47854.11	43691.21	195555
	ICICI	793995	38712	832707	1851909.00	805515.69	136340.54	157242.96	455366
	IFFCO	1166	725	1891	1998.02	1566.15	181.61	61.00	0
Madhya Pradesh Total		3435404	149280	3584684	6520763.32	2352678.02	349794.49	441007.00	1200435
Maharashtra	AIC	796667	2337846	3134513	1704846.42	585145.59	130283.60	126362.89	1951599
	HDFC	8651	2698	11349	12888.16	10096.04	4107.54	4732.72	10517
	IFFCO	2273	356	2629	2982.59	3229.93	1687.82	1443.52	2629
	National	184980	1427111	1612091	921597.70	313640.33	79568.71	33474.69	712926
	Oriental	438092	984829	1422921	909056.20	284497.55	40780.60	34493.13	760342
	Reliance	252261	744109	996370	723999.02	279080.14	65218.03	41064.35	492347
	UIIC	234773	1307809	1542582	825146.07	262270.96	62976.10	22683.25	722736
Maharashtra Total		1917697	6804758	8722455	5100516.16	1737960.55	384622.41	264254.55	4653096
Meghalaya	ICICI	2945		2945	3398.62	2676.91	276.46	0.00	0
Meghalaya Total		2945		2945	3398.62	2676.91	276.46	0.00	0
Odisha	AIC	412633	16437	429070	265007.42	140575.29	16293.88	15632.09	74785
	Chola	322198	78593	400791	301308.00	148095.32	16861.11	10889.00	61607
	National	255509	28719	284228	270382.17	154736.35	20470.55	42700.00	68165
	TATA	692357	29962	722319	522155.15	282905.27	30457.04	34959.00	194412
Odisha Total		1682697	153711	1836408	1358852.73	726312.22	84082.59	104180.09	398969
Rajasthan	AIC	3003351	32	3003383	2658305.11	540612.21	80329.39	60547.93	1043931
	Bajaj	1608417		1608417	2237927.23	271076.99	65039.48	38000.00	553172
	New India	215009		215009	539519.45	80241.97	10166.86	225.00	7549
	UIIC	508554		508554	653789.79	113027.88	17811.44	13367.40	186078

Rajasthan Total	5335331	32	5335363	6089541.59	1004959.06	173347.17	112140.33	1790730
Sikkim	285	508	793	192.56	220.59	5.23	0.00	0
Sikkim Total	285	508	793	192.56	220.59	5.23	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu	15080	27826	42906	42907.22	29014.38	2966.80	0.00	0
ICICI	33223	23963	57186	52234.05	32951.83	1780.26	0.00	0
New India	31499	15614	47113	42577.00	25947.00	1246.60	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu Total	79802	67403	147205	137718.27	87913.21	5993.66	0.00	0
Telangana	163944	2108	166052	193753.64	144653.00	8767.52	0.00	0
Chola	426874	7826	434700	445659.22	327079.63	24429.24	0.00	0
National	164948	467	165415	158711.55	133347.94	25085.64	0.00	0
UIIC	86506	9857	96363	96093.50	70512.20	6812.76	0.00	0
Telangana Total	842272	20258	862530	894217.91	675592.77	65095.16	0.00	0
Tripura	1931	389	2320	1006.38	603.22	15.83	0.28	32
Tripura Total	1931	389	2320	1006.38	603.22	15.83	0.28	32
Uttar Pradesh	290654	1556	292210	317734.54	97660.65	8161.00	2565.81	23628
New India	470023	801	470824	399349.80	121197.44	13882.52	5987.81	157168
Reliance	565575	758	566333	506589.02	246321.23	14480.24	2305.58	26806
SBI	418975	1645	420620	386908.09	154339.11	9126.66	1354.96	22817
TATA	393656	2678	396334	349389.24	169361.90	7759.59	4256.59	48799
Universal	347091	158	347249	393573.85	129618.60	16775.00	5734.99	97540
Uttar Pradesh Total	2485974	7596	2493570	2353544.55	918498.93	70185.01	22205.74	376758
Uttarakhand	91512	10231	101743	64196.39	46914.10	3286.14	2526.60	44068
Uttarakhand Total	91512	10231	101743	64196.39	46914.10	3286.14	2526.60	44068
West Bengal	665686	769201	1434887	757803.51	374552.75	17564.99	0.00	0
National	153415	253736	407151	181466.44	112788.68	2954.84	16.00	0
Reliance	290777	217521	508298	218011.12	127676.91	5672.48	2286.68	43242
West Bengal Total	1109878	1240458	2350336	1157281.06	615018.35	26192.31	2302.68	43242
Grand Total	24112202	10506157	34618359	34168012.52	13184582.43	1934730.60	1232393.06	10159038

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rabi 2017-18									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	National	364		364	248.38	47.39	2.97	0.00	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands Total		364		364	248.38	47.39	2.97	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	10624	1021	11645	12537.89	11352.48	2143.66	0.00	0
	IFFCO	78261	66668	144929	220522.01	124330.61	12998.37	0.00	0
	National	50859	13903	64762	84679.00	49286.72	2666.91	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh Total		139744	81592	221336	317738.90	184969.81	17808.94	0.00	0
Assam	AIC	933		933	983.63	745.90	45.84	0.00	0
	Oriental	2447	0	2447	1894.45	1457.31	53.35	0.00	0
	R.Sund	1829	32	1861	1489.59	1017.70	45.79	0.00	0
Assam Total		5209	32	5241	4367.67	3220.91	144.98	0.00	0
Bihar	AIC	114485	0	114485	78692.12	37966.82	2073.23	0.00	0
	B.Axa	533263	8821	542084	530405.72	241156.56	16702.66	0.00	0
	UIIC	408426	9295	417721	431201.49	190769.32	15937.85	0.00	0
Bihar Total		1056174	18116	1074290	1040299.34	469892.69	34713.73	0.00	0
Chhattisgarh	AIC	56201	8527	64728	109027.75	33830.25	2864.38	0.00	0
	Bajaj	63695	39732	103427	128017.38	36784.40	4607.75	124.52	766
Chhattisgarh Total		119896	48259	168155	237045.14	70614.65	7472.13	124.52	766
Goa	HDFC	1		1	0.99	0.62	0.01	0.00	0
Goa Total		1		1	0.99	0.62	0.01	0.00	0
Gujarat	IFFCO	272330	550	272880	326761.57	133197.39	10758.04	0.00	0
Gujarat Total		272330	550	272880	326761.57	133197.39	10758.04	0.00	0
Haryana	Bajaj	429725	1041	430766	577727.58	340154.60	11052.11	0.00	0
	ICICI	270346	403	270749	372586.43	215648.98	4235.88	0.00	0
Haryana Total		700071	1444	701515	950314.01	555803.58	15288.00	0.00	0

Himachal Pradesh	AIC	105060	1356	106416	35064.54	20152.69	1849.11	0.00	0
	HDFC	27586	40	27626	4758.82	5461.53	1181.60	0.00	0
	IFFCO	115219	396	115615	28515.33	36393.04	4235.97	0.00	0
	Reliance	3711	327	4038	719.78	849.26	180.46	0.00	0
Himachal Pradesh Total		251576	2119	253695	69058.47	62856.52	7447.14	0.00	0
Jammu and Kashmir	ICICI	12584	160	12744	9178.73	3212.56	168.21	0.00	0
	Oriental	6968	3	6971	13132.00	4596.25	511.01	0.00	0
	Reliance	44958	47	45005	47324.01	16563.17	1190.89	0.00	0
Jammu and Kashmir Total		64510	210	64720	69634.74	24371.98	1870.11	0.00	0
Jharkhand	IFFCO	3152	12611	15763	13464.10	6878.09	1081.36	0.00	0
	Oriental	17319	14570	31889	11874.28	8332.47	517.96	0.00	0
Jharkhand Total		20471	27181	47652	25338.38	15210.57	1599.32	0.00	0
Karnataka	AIC	1771	691	2462	3498.50	4837.42	3145.81	0.00	0
	HDFC	184	36	220	275.00	12.77	20.38	0.00	0
	IFFCO	1731	0	1731	2199.02	1056.82	158.52	0.00	0
	Oriental	4446	11415	15861	57877.00	8508.81	1590.64	0.00	0
	Reliance	4835	55	4890	3286.04	2276.78	221.55	0.00	0
	TATA	228	29	257	430.80	160.82	22.84	0.00	0
Karnataka Total		13195	12226	25421	67566.36	16853.41	5159.74	0.00	0
Kerala	AIC	19563	323	19886	20492.78	13446.82	1357.37	0.00	0
Kerala Total		19563	323	19886	20492.78	13446.82	1357.37	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	AIC	1654611	62210	1716821	3167625.00	1113207.85	64866.77	0.00	0
	Chola	19028	195	19223	21345.24	13555.53	710.01	0.00	0
	HDFC	641635	10935	652570	1215446.60	405103.32	20090.52	0.00	0
	ICICI	810820	9371	820191	1211191.79	515460.14	47044.99	0.00	0
	IFFCO	96818	623	97441	59548.68	33802.83	4165.67	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh Total		3222912	83334	3306246	5675157.30	2081129.67	136877.96	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	Bajaj	16892	4774	21666	19293.15	24600.10	7269.49	744.46	6631
	HDFC	39282	4732	44014	56294.70	75288.21	28335.03	0.00	0
	IFFCO	16767	2935	19702	19113.70	23343.09	4205.93	0.00	0
	National	110864	1134197	1245061	723207.00	186093.35	20846.70	0.00	0
Maharashtra Total		183805	1146638	1330443	817908.55	309324.75	60657.15	744.46	6631
Manipur	National	8812	297	9109	18664.89	4977.18	194.11	0.00	0
Manipur Total		8812	297	9109	18664.89	4977.18	194.11	0.00	0
Odisha	AIC	17855	16	17871	18270.07	11945.11	383.97	0.00	0
	HDFC	7631	2689	10320	7157.92	2889.18	154.31	0.00	0
	National	9345		9345	7679.00	5066.00	1091.21	0.00	0
	UIIC	24744	346	25090	32396.86	21788.58	269.57	0.00	0
Odisha Total		59575	3051	62626	65503.85	41688.87	1899.07	0.00	0
Rajasthan	AIC	231486		231486	256314.38	86592.66	6989.18	0.00	0
	SBI	182558	34	182592	301080.15	59638.65	9649.19	0.00	0
	UIIC	270163		270163	284398.05	113063.96	8031.58	0.00	0
Rajasthan Total		684207	34	684241	841792.58	259295.27	24669.95	0.00	0
Sikkim	IFFCO	0	598	598	106.05	53.10	1.06	0.00	0
Sikkim Total		0	598	598	106.05	53.10	1.06	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu	AIC	85450	205103	290553	287116.48	175192.18	59869.49	0.00	0
	ICICI	100298	255981	356279	305704.12	167467.14	17837.71	0.00	0
	New India	127599	353687	481286	397925.00	171425.00	54706.26	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu Total		313347	814771	1128118	990745.60	514084.32	132413.46	0.00	0
Telangana	Bajaj	47967	6096	54063	58955.30	35957.47	2553.01	0.00	0
	ICICI	102993	7004	109997	134990.53	643.11	26.86	0.00	0
	UIIC	49880	6486	56366	64605.00	45000.00	1348.33	0.00	0
Telangana Total		200840	19586	220426	258550.83	81600.58	3928.20	0.00	0

Tripura	R.Sund	4442	4912	9354	2035.93	1510.98	58.30	0.00	0
Tripura Total		4442	4912	9354	2035.93	1510.98	58.30	0.00	0
Uttar Pradesh	Bajaj	337357	51452	388809	362769.32	159435.96	13891.69	2278.39	27823
	New India	428651	1742	430393	328725.00	155853.43	13131.18	2233.00	0
	Reliance	579627		579627	469566.63	242607.95	10186.12	0.00	0
	SBI	479583	2066	481649	381472.00	191061.45	10116.18	907.52	16464
	TATA	422948	1175	424123	351316.84	184642.06	9967.52	2209.24	15917
	Universal	491923	241	492164	406238.54	182322.53	10624.39	0.00	0
Uttar Pradesh Total		2740089	56676	2796765	2300088.33	1115923.37	67917.07	7628.16	60204
Uttarakhand	AIC	59682	23002	82684	40052.28	32237.85	3386.76	0.00	0
Uttarakhand Total		59682	23002	82684	40052.28	32237.85	3386.76	0.00	0
West Bengal	AIC	284907	125230	410137	32111.76	245585.21	13984.19	0.00	0
	Reliance	744047	500077	1244124	414942.36	371719.51	29713.89	0.00	0
West Bengal Total		1028954	625307	1654261	736054.12	617304.72	43698.09	0.00	0
Grand Total		11169769	2970258	14140027	14875527.02	6609617.00	579323.65	8497.14	67601
Year 2017-18									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	National	364		364	248.38	47.39	2.97	0.00	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands Total		364		364	248.38	47.39	2.97	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	386177	1224	387401	289382.30	210440.79	21129.60	100.00	0
	HDFC	739795	30736	770531	1200485.93	493591.68	72586.78	28028.75	512708
	ICICI	411160	20238	431398	354766.55	263682.77	24240.94	0.00	0
	IFFCO	78261	66668	144929	220522.01	124330.61	12998.37	0.00	0
	National	50859	13903	64762	84679.00	49286.72	2666.91	0.00	0
Andhra Pradesh Total		1666252	132769	1799021	2149835.80	1141332.57	133622.60	28128.75	512708
Assam	AIC	14106	1683	15789	10475.44	6416.27	181.55	0.00	0
	HDFC	14981		14981	11097.24	6630.37	179.93	0.00	0

HDFC	27586	40	27626	4758.82	5461.53	1181.60	0.00	0
IFFCO	115219	396	115615	28515.33	36393.04	4235.97	0.00	0
Reliance	3711	327	4038	719.78	849.26	180.46	0.00	0
SBI	12910	64	12974	1595.66	1606.71	136.41	175.32	12676
Himachal Pradesh Total	376582	2581	379163	109892.42	76818.73	7796.32	311.84	23559
Jammu and Kashmir	35330	958	36288	35628.02	8747.46	535.20	227.85	5193
Oriental	16039	4761	20800	25203.00	8450.35	977.85	231.74	2920
Reliance	93043	171	93214	93983.45	32119.66	2539.96	73.17	4550
Jammu and Kashmir Total	144412	5890	150302	154814.47	49317.47	4053.02	532.76	12663
Jharkhand	107928	431662	539590	164133.74	78355.87	12510.41	0.00	0
IFFCO	69457	588391	657848	137066.70	75469.99	9205.01	0.00	0
Oriental	177385	1020053	1197438	301200.44	153825.86	21715.42	0.00	0
Jharkhand Total	177385	1020053	1197438	301200.44	153825.86	21715.42	0.00	0
Karnataka	95424	157033	252457	283428.47	148658.96	32880.87	13260.01	87850
B.Axa	107363	17706	125069	73884.04	43051.93	9366.01	3406.35	46260
HDFC	184	36	220	275.00	12.77	20.38	0.00	0
IFFCO	1731	0	1731	2199.02	1056.82	158.52	0.00	0
Oriental	4446	11415	15861	57877.00	8508.81	1590.64	0.00	0
Reliance	4835	55	4890	3286.04	2276.78	221.55	0.00	0
SBI	127753	23378	151131	67856.19	75661.42	17918.94	0.00	0
TATA	228	29	257	430.80	160.82	22.84	0.00	0
UIIC	24897	89859	114756	172600.92	80411.16	15852.37	7600.00	76558
Universal	412736	522403	935139	1249800.00	547089.59	114683.08	11874.60	124639
Karnataka Total	779597	821914	1601511	1911637.48	906889.05	192715.20	36140.96	335307
Kerala	45229	2916	48145	43298.75	22051.19	2596.99	0.00	0
Kerala Total	45229	2916	48145	43298.75	22051.19	2596.99	0.00	0
Madhya Pradesh	3691562	141308	3832870	6655213.96	2283776.40	230082.17	240000.00	549429
Chola	19436	445	19881	22491.81	14301.99	912.84	11.83	85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	HDFC	1244519	41430	1285949	2393567.36	779384.50	67944.63	43691.21	195555
	ICICI	1604815	48083	1652898	3063100.79	1320975.83	183385.53	157242.96	455366
	IFFCO	97984	1348	99332	61546.70	35368.98	4347.28	61.00	0
	Madhya Pradesh Total	6658316	232614	6890930	12195920.62	4433807.69	486672.45	441007.00	1200435
	AIC	796667	2337846	3134513	1704846.42	585145.59	130283.60	126362.89	1951599
	Bajaj	16892	4774	21666	19293.15	24600.10	7269.49	744.46	6631
	HDFC	47933	7430	55363	69182.85	85384.25	32442.57	4732.72	10517
	IFFCO	19040	3291	22331	22096.29	26573.02	5893.75	1443.52	2629
	National	295844	2561308	2857152	1644804.70	499733.68	100415.42	33474.69	712926
	Oriental	438092	984829	1422921	909056.20	284497.55	40780.60	34493.13	760342
	Reliance	252261	744109	996370	723999.02	279080.14	65218.03	41064.35	492347
	UIIC	234773	1307809	1542582	825146.07	262270.96	62976.10	22683.25	722736
	Maharashtra Total	2101502	7951396	10052898	5918424.71	2047285.29	445279.56	264999.01	4659727
	National	8812	297	9109	18664.89	4977.18	194.11	0.00	0
	Manipur Total	8812	297	9109	18664.89	4977.18	194.11	0.00	0
	Meghalaya	2945		2945	3398.62	2676.91	276.46	0.00	0
	Meghalaya Total	2945		2945	3398.62	2676.91	276.46	0.00	0
	AIC	430488	16453	446941	283277.49	152520.40	16677.85	15632.09	74785
	Chola	322198	78593	400791	301308.00	148095.32	16861.11	10889.00	61607
	HDFC	7631	2689	10320	7157.92	2889.18	154.31	0.00	0
	National	264854	28719	293573	278061.17	159802.35	21561.76	42700.00	68165
	TATA	692357	29962	722319	522155.15	282905.27	30457.04	34959.00	194412
	UIIC	24744	346	25090	32396.86	21788.58	269.57	0.00	0
	Odisha Total	1742272	156762	1899034	1424356.58	768001.09	85981.66	104180.09	398969
	AIC	3234837	32	3234869	2914619.49	627204.87	87318.57	60547.93	1043931
	Bajaj	1608417		1608417	2237927.23	271076.99	65039.48	38000.00	553172

New India	215009	215009	539519.45	80241.97	10166.86	225.00	7549
SBI	182558	34	301080.15	59638.65	9649.19	0.00	0
UIIC	778717		938187.85	226091.84	25843.02	13367.40	186078
Rajasthan Total	6019538	66	6931334.17	1264254.33	198017.11	112140.33	1790730
Sikkim	0	598	106.05	53.10	1.06	0.00	0
SBI	285	508	192.56	220.59	5.23	0.00	0
Sikkim Total	285	1106	298.61	273.69	6.30	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu	100530	232929	330023.70	204206.56	62836.29	0.00	0
ICICI	133521	279944	357938.17	200418.97	19617.97	0.00	0
New India	159098	369301	440502.00	197372.00	55952.86	0.00	0
Tamil Nadu Total	393149	882174	1128463.87	601997.53	138407.12	0.00	0
Telangana	163944	2108	193753.64	144653.00	8767.52	0.00	0
Bajaj	47967	6096	58955.30	35957.47	2553.01	0.00	0
Chola	426874	7826	445659.22	327079.63	24429.24	0.00	0
ICICI	102993	7004	134990.53	643.11	26.86	0.00	0
National	164948	467	158711.55	133347.94	25085.64	0.00	0
UIIC	136386	16343	160698.50	115512.20	8161.09	0.00	0
Telangana Total	1043112	39844	1152768.74	757193.35	69023.36	0.00	0
Tripura	6373	5301	3042.31	2114.20	74.14	0.28	32
Tripura Total	6373	5301	3042.31	2114.20	74.14	0.28	32
Uttar Pradesh	628011	53008	680503.85	257096.61	22052.69	4844.20	51451
New India	898674	2543	728074.80	277050.86	27013.71	8220.81	157168
Reliance	1145202	758	976155.65	488929.18	24666.36	2305.58	26806
SBI	898558	3711	768380.09	345400.56	19242.83	2262.48	39281
TATA	816604	3853	700706.08	354003.96	17727.11	6465.84	64716
Universal	839014	399	799812.40	311941.13	27399.39	5734.99	97540
Uttar Pradesh Total	5226063	64272	4653632.88	2034422.30	138102.08	29833.90	436962

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttarakhand	AIC	151194	33233	184427	104248.67	79151.95	6672.90	2526.60	44068
Uttarakhand Total		151194	33233	184427	104248.67	79151.95	6672.90	2526.60	44068
West Bengal	AIC	950593	894431	1845024	1078915.26	620137.96	31549.18	0.00	0
	National	153415	253736	407151	181466.44	112788.68	2954.84	16.00	0
	Reliance	1034824	717598	1752422	632953.47	499396.43	35386.37	2286.68	43242
West Bengal Total		2138832	1865765	4004597	1893335.18	1232323.07	69890.40	2302.68	43242
Grand Total		35281971	13476415	48758386	49043539.53	19794199.42	2514054.24	1240890.19	10226639

AIC-Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd., Bajaj : Bajaj-Allianz General Insurance Company (GIC) Ltd., Cholamandalam-MS GIC Ltd., Future : Future Generali GIC Ltd., HDFC : HDFC-ERGO GIC Ltd., ICICI : ICICI-Lombard GIC Ltd., IFFCO : IFFCO-Toikio GIC Ltd., Reliance : Reliance GIC Ltd., SBI : SBI GIC Ltd., NIAC : New India Assurance Co. Ltd., UIIC : United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Oriental : Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., National : National Insurance Co. Ltd., Shriram : Shriram GIC Ltd., Bharti : Bharti Axa GIC Ltd., Royal : Royal Sundaram GIC Ltd., Tata : Tata AIG GIC Ltd., Universal : Universal Sompo GIC Ltd.

MSP for Agricultural Produce

3436. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any agency or committee to ensure that the farmers get the Minimum Support Price (MSP) set by the Government for their crops for welfare of the farmers;

(b) if so, the steps being considered to be taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the Government is targeting to provide MSP to farmers at one and a half times of the cost of their crops; and

(c) the extent to which the financial burden is likely to increase after implementation of the new MSP scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) There is already a procurement mechanism, under which, 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 and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government are purchased at notified Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Government agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. Further, pulses and oilseeds of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) are procured from farmers under Price Support System (PSS), as per its prescribed guidelines at notified MSP in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. However, if producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

(c) In respect of financial impact of increase in MSP of paddy for KMS 2018-19, the additional financial burden of more than Rs.12000 crore is likely to be borne by the Government of India with the same level of procurement at last season. 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.

[English]

Working Condition of CAPF Personnel

3437. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90 per cent of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel are working for more than 12 hours a day which affects their health and personal life and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether majority of CAPF personnel posted in remote or hilly areas are also affected due to ill health and climate;

(c) if so, the facilities provided to the personnel of CAPF posted in hilly, remote and disturbed areas;

(d) whether any study has recently been conducted by the Bureau of Police Research and Development and the Administrative staff college of India regarding working hours of police personnel and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the working hours and improve the working condition of police personnel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Generally the working hours in the Central Armed Police Forces are 8 hourly shifts. This, however, varies depending on operational exigencies.

Necessary leave/training reserve is built in the

structure of Battalions so that the personnel get rest and leave. Measures have been taken to implement a transparent, rational and fair leave policy and to regulate duty hours to ensure adequate rest and leave.

(b) and (c) Climate conditions affect some personnel of CAPFs posted/deployed in remote or hilly areas, but immediate medical services are provided to affected personnel.

Different incentives in the form of allowances/special allowances etc. are given to CAPFs. The CAPFs, apart from enhanced casual leave and earned leave, are also given special allowances/risk allowances during their postings in the inhospitable and difficult terrain. Some of the allowances applicable to the Force officers and personnel depending upon their deployment, place of posting, responsibilities/duties are Risk and Hardship Allowances, Detachment Allowance, Ration Money Allowance, Special Duty Allowance, Special Compensatory Allowance and Remote Locality Allowance. The Forces are therefore, duly compensated for their hard area postings, risk exposures, special duties etc. It is also stated that the CAPFs personnel do not remain posted in the hard areas for long and their place of posting is changed alternatively between hard and soft/static stations as per the tenure based rotational policy.

(d) and (e) Improvement in service condition/amenities and welfare of force personnel is a continuous endeavor. A study was conducted in 2004 through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) into the factors causing stress and suggest the remedial measures and another similar study was got conducted through Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) in 2012 for BSF and CRPF.

Based on the above study reports, the measures, which have been taken to boost the morale and improve the working conditions and reduce stress among the Force personnel are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Measures taken to improve the working conditions among the force personnel

(i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The

hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.

- (ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.
- (iii) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.
- (iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Creche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.
- (v) Facility of retention of Government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, J&K and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).
- (vi) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.
- (vii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.
- (viii) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), Scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, J&K and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.
- (ix) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (x) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as & when the vacancies arise. Financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) are given in case promotion does not take place for want of vacancies at 10, 20 & 30 years of service.

Besides above, implementation of suitable model for improvement of working conditions of CAPFs & AR is a continuous process and instructions in this regard are issued from time to time by this Ministry.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Drugs

3438. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA:
SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:
DR. P. K. BIJU:
SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been implementing a scheme for further strengthening the enforcement capabilities of the States/UTs for combating illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently extended the Anti-Narcotics Scheme for three more years to combat illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the scheme will assist States and Union Territories financially which are contributing in controlling inter-State and cross-border drug trafficking;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of drug addicts in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(g) the measures taken for drug de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug addicted youth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. A Scheme of Financial Assistance to the States/UTs for combating illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substances commenced under implementation in 2004-05. Under the Scheme, Financial Assistance is provided to various States/UTs to strengthen the Anti-Narcotic Units of States/UTs. The scheme has been extended for a period of three more years *w.e.f.* the Financial Year 2017-2018 to 2019-2020 with a budget outlay of Rs.21 crores.

(d) and (e) Assistance is provided for purchase of surveillance equipment, laboratory equipment, vehicles

for patrolling/surveillance, computers and accessories, fax machine and photocopiers, training equipment and other equipment useful for enforcement to assist States/UTs in controlling inter-State and cross-border drug trafficking.

(f) No such data is maintained.

(g) Several measures have been taken for drug de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug addicts including the following:—

- (1) Financial Assistance is provided under “Central Sector Scheme of “Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for addicts for rehabilitation of drug addicts.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Awareness generation programmes including campaigns through print, electronic and social media are conducted regularly.
- (4) Sensitization and preventive education programmes are conducted in schools and colleges on regular basis by National Institute of Social Defence.
- (5) International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit trafficking is observed on 28th June every year.

Licence for Medicines

3439. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) the number of new medicines for which licences had been issued along with the number of such medicines launched in the market during each of the last four years and the current year;

(b) whether different companies are manufacturing

a number of medicines formulated with the same salt with a wide variability in prices and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation to find out if the owners of such companies belong to the same family;

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

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to check such practices and regulate the prices of expensive medicines?

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 information received from Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), the details of number of permissions granted by CDSCO to manufacture/ import new drugs during last 4 years and current year are as under:—

Year	Number of Permission
2014	254
2015	172
2016	194
2017	212
2018 (as on 23.07.2018)	180
Total	1012

(b) The prices of individual medicines/ individual brands are fixed by companies according to their own marketing strategies. However, in case of essential medicines/scheduled drugs, Government fixes a ceiling price and each manufacturer has to keep the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) within that ceiling price.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Family wise ownership data of companies are not maintained.

(e) As an ongoing process National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), monitors the prices of both scheduled and non-scheduled medicines on regular basis to check overcharging by pharmaceutical companies.

Whenever companies are found to be overcharging the consumer in sale of medicines, NPPA issues notices to the companies.

[English]

Remunerative Prices for Agricultural Produce

3440. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has recommended that the Government should bring out a legislation which would give the legal rights to the farmers to sell their produce at remunerative prices, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the recent hike in the minimum support price for paddy and other crops announced by the Government is fraudulent and not at par with the criteria recommended by the Swaminathan Commission, if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to further increase the minimum support price by calculating the present high cultivation cost, price of fertilizers and agricultural machinery cost, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is delay in procurement of crops for which MSP has been announced recently, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware about the farmers' stir for demanding waiver of farm loan and increase in MSP for farm produce along with milk subsidy per litre also, if so, the details thereof and the present average MSP paid by the Government for farm produce, State-wise; and

(f) the details of the loss in economy due to the stir of farmers therefor along with the remedial measures taken by the Government thereon?

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

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in its Price Policy report for Kharif Crops for 2018-19 season has suggested bringing a legislation conferring on farmers the "Right to Sell at MSP" to instill confidence among framers so that their produce is not sold/ procured below Minimum Support Price (MSP) and farmers are not exploited by traders.

(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, this recommendation of providing 50 per cent 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. Government has announced its historic decision on 04.07.2018 to fix MSP at a level of at least 150 per cent of the all India weighted average cost of production for Kharif crops 2018-19 which redeems the promise made in the Union Budget for 2018-19.

(c) The estimates of cost of cultivation/production are an important input for the recommendation of MSP made by the CACP. These are carried out through the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principled Crops, by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. These estimates include all actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by the farmers, rent paid for leased in land, imputed value of family labour, interest value of owned capital assests (excluding land), rental value of owned land (net of land revenue), depreciation on farm implements and buildings and other miscellaneous expenses. Further, CACP updates prices of different inputs like human labour, bullock labour, machine labour, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation charges/diesel prices, seeds etc. by a Composite Input Price Index (CIPI) based on latest data from different sources.

(d) As per the crop calendar, Kharif Crop sowing begins with the onset of South-West monsoon and harvesting takes place in September-October. Therefore, procurement would commence only in September, 2018.

(e) and (f) From time to time, some farmers and farmers' organizations have been agitating and making certain demands like increase in MSPs for agricultural crops, loan waiver and other agricultural policies.

Rashtriya Kisan Mahasangh had organized 'Gaon Bandh' (Village Strike) agitation from 1st June to 10th June, 2018 over demands including complete waiver of farm loans, implementation of Swaminathan Commission recommendations pertaining to fixation of Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce and guaranteed income of farmers.

The procurement and sale price of milk are decided by the concerned State Governments in consultation with State Cooperative Milk Federations based on the input cost. The action taken by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries to manage the crisis include increase in the import duty of Whey Powder from 30% to 40% *vide* notification dated 27.03.2018; D/o Commerce *vide* notification dated 13.07.2018 has allowed 10% export incentive under Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) for all dairy products; advisory to all the States to include supply of milk/milk products of Cooperatives through Mid-day Meal Scheme, Anganwadis under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Health Schemes, Tribal Hostels and Government/Institutional Canteen; advise to all State Governments and State Milk Federations to use Public Distribution System of State Governments to market surplus milk; the State Government of Bihar and Rajasthan issued order to provide milk powder to children of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS; State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have announced to provide subsidy of Rs 50/Kg for Skim Milk Powder; a Scheme named "Support to State Cooperative Dairy Federation" has been approved to provide working capital loan to State Cooperatives and Federations with a corpus of Rs. 300 crore.

MSP is determined for the country as a whole and not region or State-specific. Region-specific MSPs would encourage inefficient production and would not only go against the principle of comparative advantage in producing specific crops but also against the need for development of a national market. The objective is to promote regionally differentiated production strategy and encourage an efficient

State of agricultural production in the country. However, Region specific parameters are kept in view by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACPC) while formulating price policy for agricultural commodities.

Issues related to IFFCO

3441. SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that IFFCO have repatriated Government of India equity in violation of the IFFCO by-laws illegally and unlawfully;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any criminal action has been initiated against the managements, Directors and other officials of IFFCO for cheating the Government and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received various complaints pertaining to corruption, irregularities and misconduct of officials of India Farmers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) including its Managing Director and his family members, if so, the details and names of each official with alleged charges of corruption, misconduct and irregularities, separately; and

(e) the names of investigating agencies which are probing the charges against officials of IFFCO and the present status of each case as on 31st May, 2018

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) The repatriation of Government of India equity by Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) is disputed as it was done as per amended bye-laws of IFFCO, which were illegally and unlawfully amended without following the laid down procedure of then bye-laws of IFFCO after enactment of Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002.

(c) to (e) Government has received various complaints pertaining to corruption, misconduct of IFFCO officials, irregularity in IFFCO including manipulating bye-laws

of society and illegal repatriation of Government Equity by IFFCO Board. The details of the various complaints related to cases of corruption and irregularities against officials of IFFCO including its Managing Director and his family members received in this Department are placed in the enclosed Statement-I. Department of Fertilizers has referred various complaints pertaining to corruption and irregularities in IFFCO to CBI for enquiry/reports and the same are awaited.

Statement

The details of complaints are as follow:—

- (1) A complaint dated 1.04.2013 received from Shri Nishikant Dubey, Member of Parliament (LS). The complaint has been referred to CBI *vide* this Department's letter dated 14.06.2016.
- (2) A complaint dated 6.05.2016 received from Shri Sudish Kumar Tripathi. The complaint has been referred to CBI *vide* letter dated 05.09.2016.
- (3) A complaint dated 15.09.2017 has been received from Global Wellness Foundation. The complaint has been referred to CBI *vide* this Department's letter dated 21.11.2017.
- (4) A complaint dated 'NIL' of Shri Teul Shushan Rai Chuchra has been received from CVC *vide* OM dated 16.06.2017. The complaint has been referred to CBI *vide* this Department's letter dated 01.05.2018.
- (5) A complaint dated 27.04.2017 has been received from Shri C. B. Katiha. The complaint has been referred to CBI *vide* this Department's letter dated 14.09.2017.

In all above mentioned cases CBI has been requested for enquiry and to send reports in these matters.

Gist of the above complaints is as follows:—

The complaints mentioned above mainly alleged gross mismanagement of funds along with siphoning off money and fabricated balance sheet by IFFCO, wrong disclosures in violation of established accounting practices and misleading the stakeholders especially the banks by IFFCO, manipulation of Multi-State Co-operative At

and further manipulating bye laws of society and illegal repatriation of Government equity by IFFCO Board, regular money laundering process adopted by Shri U.S. Awasthi, MD, his sons, his relatives and his friends associated with IFFCO, illegal and unlawful method adopted by Shri U.S. Awasthi to grab the guest house and posh bungalow, subsidy frauds by Shri U.S. Awasthi by opening Kisan International Trading, earning huge illegal commission in imports of raw materials and finished fertilizer thereby creating huge loss to society, illegally extending his term of superannuation beyond the age of 65 years, increasing remuneration to Shri US Awasthi and other functional directors, seeking favours from political parties by extending donations in a camouflaged way in violations of Multi State Co-operative Societies Act, deviation from co-operative law by IFFCO Board *i.e.* not appointing women director or SC director in IFFCO Board and appointment of 30 directors in board of directors, defrauding the Government by manipulating sales and claiming higher subsidy, illegally inducting his kith and kin on suitable posts in IFFCO by MD, IFFCO and misusing resources and facility of IFFCO.

Swachh Bharat Mission

3442. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the success of Swachh Bharat Mission is mainly dependent on strengthening the municipal system/bodies in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has also taken adequate steps for strengthening the infrastructure of municipal system;
- (d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and
- (e) the efforts being made to engage local municipal bodies in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, especially with respect to waste management?

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

SINGH PURI): (a) Yes Madam. Strengthening Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) by building their capacities is important for successful implementation and achievement of the targets under the Swachh Bharat Mission—Urban (SBM-U).

(b) to (d) Government have taken various steps for strengthening the infrastructure of municipal system, which includes the following:—

- (i) Government has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June 2015 which provides 10% of annual budgetary allocation to be distributed to ULBs as reform incentives each year. So far Rs. 1,240 crore has been awarded as reform incentive to States/ Union Territories for implementation of reforms.
- (ii) Under AMRUT, one of the reforms to be undertaken by ULBs is to issue Municipal Bonds (MBs) to raise funds. Government incentivizes on “first-come, first-serve” basis, up to ten ULBs (covered under AMRUT) during 2018-19 for issuing MBs @ Rs. 13 crore for every Rs. 100 crore worth of bonds. An ULB can avail incentive for issuing up to Rs. 200 crore worth of MBs. Municipal Corporations of Pune and Greater Hyderabad has raised Rs. 200 crore each, while Indore Municipal Corporation has raised Rs. 139.90 crore. So far Rs. 70 crore has been awarded for issuing MBs to these three Municipal Corporations.

(e) Measures taken by Government to engage local municipal bodies in Waste Management under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, includes the following:

- (i) Issue of advisories like “Waste to Wealth-A Compendium of Technologies for Processing of Waste”; “Advisory for Bulk Waste Generators- Compliance to SWM Rules”; “Swachh Neighborhood”; “Advisory on On-Site and Decentralized Composting of Municipal Organic Waste” and a “Compendium of Case Studies”.

- (ii) Government also provide need-based handholding support to cities in preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), strengthening of Management Information System (MIS), etc.
- (iii) Government has also launched “DPR Planning Tool”, an excelbased utility, to assist ULBs to select best technology for processing of their waste.
- (iv) The ‘Swachh Survekshan’ launched by Government has encouraged a spirit of healthy competition between cities to compete for achieving better position in this survey of the cleanliness in cities.
- (v) Government has launched a ‘star rating protocol for garbage free cities’ to motivate cities to achieve garbage free status.
- (vi) Government is actively encouraging 100% door to door collection, segregation of waste at source, processing of wet waste into compost or bio-methanation, recycling of dry waste, use of combustible dry waste in Waste to Energy (WtE) or cement plants and transfer of balance inert to scientific landfills.

Pension to Employees of HMT

3443. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received letters from the Chief Minister of Kerala for providing a pension scheme to the 1058 retired employees of Hindustan Machine Tools, Kalamassery and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has accepted the suggestion of the Chief Minister, to provide a separate pension scheme for such employees or to bring them under the EPF retrospectively;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) to (d) A Family Pension Scheme was introduced in the company as per Government instructions in 1995 and an opportunity was given to all the employee to opt for the scheme. Employees who opted for the same became members of the scheme. Employees who did not opt for the scheme were not covered under the scheme and therefore, were not eligible for Family Pension.

HMT Machine Tools Limited is not in a position to create any corpus fund for pension as it is incurring losses for last several years. Moreover, a Pension Scheme cannot be introduced only for the Unit at Kalamassery. It will have to be offered to all the employees of HMT Machine Tools Limited across all its units and the company is not in a position to bear the financial burden of any Pension Scheme for its employees.

Eco Friendly Vehicles

3444. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of e-Vehicles registered till date and the steps taken to make its manufacturing cheaper;

(b) whether the Government is considering to make a separate policy to promote such e-vehicles considering that they are eco friendly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) NITI Aayog is spearheading & coordinating the electric mobility efforts in the country.

Under Phase-1 of FAME India Scheme, 110 e-Vehicle Models are registered for availing demand incentive so far. Some of the steps taken by the Government to make e-Vehicles cheaper are:—

1. Full exemption from Basic Custom Duty (BCD) has been provided on the following specified parts of electric vehicles:—

- a. Battery pack
 - b. Battery charger
 - c. AC or DC motor
 - d. AC or DC motor controller
2. The tax rate on lithium ion batteries has been lowered to 18 per cent from 28 per cent.
 3. ISRO has developed the required technology related to Li-ion cells for ISRO's Space Programme. They have issued Request For Qualification (RFQ) for Li-ion Technology Transfer to Indian industries for use in electric vehicles.
 4. Department of Science and Technology informed that four (4) research groups (ISRO, CSIR, ARCI & IIT Bombay) are researching Lithium ion Battery technology. They will be encouraged to collaborate for lower cost lithium ion battery and alternative batteries.
 5. Under Technology Platform (TPeM) focus area of the FAME Scheme, projects were funded for designing and development of High Power DC Chargers for EVs, Motor etc.

Suspension of Registrar

3445. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, NIPER, SAS Nagar has implemented the decision of the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Institute pertaining to revoking suspension of Registrar, NIPER in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the public money spent in challenging the decision of the Chairman, Board of Governors so far;

(c) the details of the directions of the Ministry which have not been complied/ implemented by the Director, NIPER along with the action taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(d) whether the Director, NIPER is still holding the post of Professor at Kakatiya University, Warangal and thus

continuing as Director, NIPER illegally since May, 2017; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No Madam. The Director, National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education & Research (NIPER), SAS Nagar (Mohali) has not implemented the order dated 14.06.2018 passed by the Chairman, Board of Governors (BoG).

(b) The Director has not furnished any reasons for non-compliance, as yet. The Government has conveyed to the Director that the orders of the Chairman BoG be implemented forthwith; no public money be spent in challenging the decision of the Chairman and that the cost of the petition be personally borne by the Director NIPER, SAS Nagar (Mohali) and not to be met from the Government/NIPER funds.

(c) The Director NIPER, SAS Nagar (Mohali) has not yet complied with the directions of this Ministry for implementing the orders of the Appellate Authority/Chairman BoG. The Director NIPER SAS Nagar has been issued a Show Cause Notice (SCN) to respond.

(d) and (e) Kakatiya University, Warangal has since accepted the voluntary retirement of Director NIPER with effect from 31.08.2017 and treated the period from 10.05.2017 to 30.08.2017, the date of his joining NIPER SAS Nagar (Mohali) as Extra Ordinary Leave (EOL).

Report on Women in Prison

3446. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come up with a report on 'Women in Prisons' recently;

(b) if so, the Excerpts and recommendations of the report;

(c) whether the Report has suggested any changes

in the National Model Prison Manual, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Report proposes separate accommodation for the mothers in post natal stage and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for a Comprehensive Reintegration Programme for released prisoners and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of prisons in India exclusively for women; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of the recommendations of the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a report on Women in Prisons. The main recommendations contained in this report are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In the Report, some suggestions have been made to make some changes in the Model Prison Manual in respect of inspection of Prisons, children of women prisoners, welfare of children of women prisoners, diet/food, special extra diet on medical grounds, clothing, personal hygiene, amenities, interview, vocational training, labour, health and medical facilities, prison discipline etc.

(d) It has been recommended in the report that mothers in postnatal stage should be allowed separate accommodation to maintain hygiene and protect the infant from contagion for at least a year after childbirth.

(e) "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 States are competent to evolve suitable reintegration programmes for released prisoners.

(f) As on 31.12.2016, there were 20 prisons across the country exclusively for women inmates.

(g) Prison Reforms is a continuous process. Based on the suggestions received from various quarters, MHA issues advisories to States and UTs from time to time

sharing the best practices and recommendations made by various Committees etc.

Statement

Recommendations

The adequate implementation of existing provisions will go a long way in improving the prison system. The National Model Prison Manual 2016 is a progressive document outlining the basic entitlement of women in prison and should be adopted by all States followed by its full implementation.

Vocational training and skilling facilities in prisons should be upgraded as it can improve the daily lives of prisoners and give them some economic support after release.

A robust grievance redressal mechanism should be put in place in all prisons to ensure the rights of prisoners are not violated and their concerns are heard impartially. There should be both internal and external mechanisms for inmates to represent their grievances.

Regular and thorough inspections of prisons are also an effective way of ensuring that rules are being followed. This should be exercised in all prisons, with inspections conducted in an independent spirit.

The number of undertrial prisoners in India is huge. Steps should be taken to facilitate their early release under Section 436A of CrPC. Further, non-custodial measures such as community service, housing in shelters etc. should be given preference in the case of female offenders.

A comprehensive after-care programme can be prevent recidivism and help in the smooth transition of women in society after release. This should include support for various aspects of post-imprisonment life including housing, employment, marriage, prevention of harassment by local police etc.

Eco-friendly Auto Technology

3447. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any

research on eco-friendly automotive technologies in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any concrete/clear policy to produce and sell electric/green car and automobiles; and

(c) if so, the policy framework thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Madam. Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises had not conducted any research on eco-friendly automotive technologies in the country.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

[Translation]

**Hostel and Rehabilitation Centres
for Differently Abled**

3448. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from State Government of Jharkhand regarding construction of hostels/care and rehabilitation centres and for providing financial assistance specially to the physically and mentally challenged/differently abled boys and girls in the State during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of such proposals which have been accorded administrative and financial approvals, location-wise; and

(d) the details and reasons for such proposals which have not been accorded approval, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (d) No proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand regarding construction of hostels/care and rehabilitation centres has been received.

However, The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a Central Sector Scheme called "Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)" under which Grants-in-Aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running any of the prescribed model projects under the Scheme relating to rehabilitation/empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. Only one (1) proposal was received in the last three years from the State of Jharkhand *i.e.* proposal for the project "Special School for Mentally Retarded (MR)" for the year 2015-16 and an amount of Rs. 94213/- was released.

The District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) are set up in the approved district of the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services to Persons with Disabilities at the grass root level under the Plan Scheme, "Scheme for the implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 2016 (SIPDA)". No proposal was received from the State of Jharkhand in the last three years.

[English]

Development of Eco-Friendly Flood/Drought Tolerant Seeds

3449. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is developing eco-friendly flood/drought tolerant seeds in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted research study on the generation of flood/drought resistant seed varieties; 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) Crop Science Division of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), through its 21 Research Institutes, 03 Bureaux, 02 National Research Centres, 02 Project Directorates, 22 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) and 10 Network Research Projects, and in active collaboration with State Agricultural Universities

(SAUs) is engaged in the development of eco-friendly, improved crop varieties/ hybrids, to enhance crop productivity and ensure food and nutritional security in the country.

These schemes are crop or technology specific, and every AICRP scheme is distributed in different areas across the country. The main emphasis has been on development of trait-specific high yielding crop varieties and hybrids, specific to specific areas/agro-climatic zones. As a result, since May 2014 to till date, a total of 795 stress tolerant, high yielding, agro-climatic zone specific varieties have been developed, which comprised 437 of cereals, 116 of oil seeds, 112 of pulses, 62 of fibre crops, 46 of forage crops and 22 of sugarcane. Development of varieties is a continuous process as per the mandate of the crop based institutes. As a result of the concerted efforts by National Agricultural Research System (NARS), a number of drought and flood tolerant/resistant varieties have been developed, the details of which has been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), a network project of ICAR, institutes are aiming to enhance resilience of field crop genotypes to climate change and climate vulnerability through conducting strategic research and technology demonstration. State of the art infrastructure facilities like High Throughput Plant Phenomics and rainout shelter facilities were established at core institutes of ICAR to screen and characterize number of germplasm lines and use in future breeding programs. Collection and characterization of germplasm lines from different locations across the country have been undertaken by ICAR institutes. Efforts are also made to isolate genes responsible for drought tolerance for further utilization in crop improvement programmes. Under this programme, the genotypes identified for flood/drought are used as donor parents in breeding programmes.

Further, in AICRPs, the advanced breeding lines generated at all these centres are nominated and evaluated in hot spot areas in AICRP program along with checks for 3 years in initial variety trial and advance variety trial 1 & 2 and are released when they show superior performance over the checks under the respective stress areas.

Statement*Drought and Flood tolerant varieties released and notified during May 2014 to till date*

Crop	Drought/moisture stress tolerant/water stress/low rainfall	Flood/submergence/water logging tolerance/deep water
1	2	3
Cereals		
Rice	IR-64 Drt I (IET 22836); Birsa Vikas Dhan (RAU 724-48-33); Kalachampa; DRR Dhan 44 (IET 22081); DRR Dhan 43 (IET 22080); ADV 8301 (IET22410) Hybrid; DRR Dhan 46; JRH 19 (Hybrid); NandyalaSona (NDLR 7); Daksha (KMP-175); DRR Dhan 47 (IET 23356); DRR Dhan 50 (IET 25671); CAU-RI (IET 23544); Him Palam Lal Dhan-1 (HPR 2795)	CR Dhan 505; CR Dhan 508; Samba Sub-1 (IET 21248); Tanmayee (OR2339-8) (IET20262); CR 1009 Sub 1; Bheema (Dheera) (MTU 1140); CR Dhan 506 (IET 23053); CR Dhan 408 (IET 20265) Chakaakhi; CR Dhan 507(IET 22986); CR Dhan 409 (IET 23110); CO 43 Sub-1 (IET 25676); DRR Dhan 50 (IET 25671); Ranjit SUB-1; Bahadur SUB-1
Wheat	Sabour Nirjal (BRW 3723); HUW 669 (Malviya 669)	
Maize	DHM 121 (BH 41009) Hybrid; KMH-7148 Hybrid; Candy (KSCH-333) Hybrid; D2244 (DAS-MH-501) Hybrid; HTMH 5402 Hybrid; GK 3150 Hybrid; DRONA (KMH-2589) Hybrid; MH 9344 (DMH 192) Hybrid; HTMH 5109 (HT 51412616) Hybrid;	
Pearl Millet	NBH 4903 (Balwan); AHB 1200 Fe (MH 2072 (AHB 1200) Hybrid; BHB-1202 (Bikaner Hybrid Bajra-1202) (MH 1831)	
Sorghum	CSV 32F (SPV 2128); Phule Rohini (RPASV3); Phule Madhur (RSSGV 46); RVICSH 28 (Hybrid);	
Little Millet	Jawahar Kutki 4 (JK 4)	
Finger Millet	Vakula (PPR 2700); Chhattisgarh Ragi-2 (BR-36)	
Kodo Millet	Jawahar Kodo 137	
Oilseeds		
Toria	Raj Vijay Toria 1	
Soybean	Pant Soybean 24 (PS 1477)	
Linseed	Utera Alsii (RLC-143)	
Pulses		
Chickpea	Pusa 3043 (BG 3043)	
Lentil	Kota Masoor 2 (RKL 14-20)	
Pigeon pea	Ujwala (PRG 176); GRG 811 (Dharamaraj)	

1	2	3
Cowpea	Karan Chanwla 1 (CPD 119)	
Cluster bean	Karan Guar 1 (RGr-12-1)	
Horse gram	Phule Sakas (SHG 0628-4)	
Fibres		
Cotton	GN. Cot. 25; SVPR 1 (TSHH-0629) Hybrid; Nirmal-433 (NACH-433)	
Jute	JRO 2407 Samapti (Tossa Jute)	JRO 2407 Samapti (Tossa Jute); Ishani (JRC-9057) White Jute; NCJ-28-10 AAUCJ-2 (Kkhyati)
Roselle	Sampurna (CRIJAFR 8); Central Roselle Ratna (CRIJAF R-5)	
Sugar crop		
Sugarcane	Sankeshwar 049 (Co Snk 05103); Sankeshwar 814 (Co Snk 05104); CoBln 02173 (22/94) D01YANG; CO 0212; Gujarat Sugarcane 5 (CoN 05071); Revathi (2000 A 225 (CoA 05323); Co 09004 (Amritha); SNK-632 (CoSnK 03632); CoVSI 03102	Gujarat Sugarcane 5 (CoN 05071); CoLK 09204 (Ikshu-3); Buddhi 2003 A 255 (CoA 08323); Sankeshwar 814 (Co Snk 05104);
Forages		
Fodder Pearl Millet	IGPM 5-2	
Fodder Sorghum	Fodder Sorghum CO 31 (TNFS 0952)	
Fodder Cowpea	CO 9	
Ricebean	Shyamalima (JCR-7-20)	
Guinea Grass	Dharwad Guinea Grass 1(DGG-1) (RSDGG-1)	
Sewan Grass	CAZRI Sewan-1 (CAZRI 30-5)	
Anjan Grass	CAZRI Anjan-358 (CAZRI 358)	

Reservation Quota for Differently Abled

3450. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons with disabilities in the country;

(b) the details of quota reserved for persons with disabilities in Government and PSU jobs;

(c) whether the quota reserved for the persons with disabilities in Government jobs is being followed strictly; and

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

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

(b) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates every appropriate Government to appoint in every Government establishment, not less than four per cent of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one per cent each shall

be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and one per cent for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (d) and (e), namely:—

- (a) blindness and low vision;
- (b) deaf and hard of hearing;
- (c) locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;
- (d) autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness;
- (e) multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d) including deaf-blindness in the posts identified for each disability.

As far as Central Government is concerned, Department of Personnel and Training has issued a circular dated 15.01.2018 mandating 4% reservation in Central Government establishments in line with the above provision.

(c) and (d) Department of Personnel and Training has informed that Liaison Officers are appointed in each Ministry/Department/Office under Head of the Department to conduct annual inspection of the reservation registers/rosters maintained in the Ministry/ Department/Offices with a view to ensuring proper implementation of the reservation orders.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have received notices of adjournment Motion on different matters, but these can be taken up on another occasions, therefore I have not allowed any notice of adjournment Motion.

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): On behalf of Shri Rajnath Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Border Security Force, Air Wing Officers (Group 'A'

Combatised Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.609(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9620/16/18)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the NBCC Services Limited and NBCC (India) Limited for the year 2018-2019.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9621/16/18)

- (2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:-

- (i) The Delhi Development Authority (Junior Engineer) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.417(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2018.

- (ii) The Delhi Development Authority (Chief Estimator) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.418(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2018.

- (iii) The Delhi Development Authority (Photographic Officer) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.419(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2018.

- (iv) The Delhi Development Authority Assistant Director (Official Language) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.420(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2018.

- (v) The Delhi Development Authority Engineering Cadre Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.421(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2018.

(vi) The Delhi Development Authority (Survey Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.189 in weekly Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2018.

(vii) S.O.3172(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2955(E) dated 23rd December, 2008.

(viii) S.O.3173(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification Nos. S.O.1015(E) dated 22nd June, 2017 and S.O.4117(E) dated 29th December, 2017.

(ix) S.O.3233(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd July, 2018, making regulations for fixation of charges for allowing permitted non-industrial activities, such as 'Residential Use (Group Housing)' etc. in existing industrial areas.

(x) The Regulations for Enabling The Planned Development of Privately Owned Lands published in Notification No. S.O.3249(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2018, regarding.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9622/16/18)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement, August, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) under section 3 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9623/16/18)

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government

(Defence Services) (No. 14 of 2018)-Air Force for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9624/16/18)

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 12 of 2018) Performance Audit of Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to Scheduled Castes for Studies in India (in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9625/16/18)

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 17 of 2018)-Augmentation of Station Line Capacity on selected stations in Indian Railways for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9626/16/18)

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 13 of 2018)-Army for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9627/16/18)

(v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 7 of 2018)-Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ministry of Defence, for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9628/16/18)

(vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 10 of 2018)-Performance Audit of Pradhan Mantri Swasthaya Suraksha Yojana, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9629/16/18)

- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 8 of 2018)-Ordnance Factories, for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9630/16/18)

- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 9 of 2018)-Navy and Coast Guard for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9631/16/18)

- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 15 of 2018)-Performance Audit of National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9632/16/18)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTOM RUPALA): Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notification under 4(D) of Pesticide and Insecticide Act, 1914

- (1) Plant Quarantine (Regulation of import in India) (4th Amendment) Order, 2018 Published in Notification No. 3194 (a) in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2018.
- (2) Plant Quarantine (Regulation of import in India) (5th Amendment) Order, 2018 Published in Notification No. 3392 in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2018.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9633/16/18)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI

KRISHANPAL GURDJR): Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences, Secunderabad, Telengana, for the years 2012-2013, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences, Secunderabad, Telengana, for the years 2012-2013, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9634/16/18)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the SADHANA (Society for the Mentally Handicapped), Hyderabad, for the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the SADHANA (Society for the Mentally Handicapped), Hyderabad, for the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2014-2015.

- (4) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above,

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9635/16/18)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Child Guidance Centre, Hyderabad, for the years 2010-2011, 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 the Child Guidance Centre, Hyderabad,

for the years 2010-2011, 2012-2013 and 2014-2015.

- (6) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9636/16/18*)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the LEBENSHILFE, Visakhapatnam, for the years 2011-2012, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the LEBENSHILFE, Visakhapatnam, for the years 2011-2012, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

- (8) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9637/16/18*)

- (9) (i) A copy of the Board of the Trust (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 184/NT Rules/Regulations /2015-16 in Gazette of India dated 20 July, 2018 under Section 36 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy. Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9638/16/18*)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9639/16/18*)

- (3) A copy of the National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Senior Instructor) Recruitment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.206 in Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2018 under article 309 of the Constitution.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9640/16/18*)

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): On behalf of Shri Babul Supriyo, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9641/16/18*)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the HMT Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2018-2019.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9642/16/18*)

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Andrew Yule and Company Limited and the Department

- of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9643/16/18*)
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9644/16/18*)
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9645/16/18*)
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Sambhar Salts Limited and the Hindustan Salts Limited for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9646/16/18*)
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Salts Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9647/16/18*)
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bridge and Roof Company (I) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9648/16/18*)
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Cement Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9649/16/18*)
- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9650/16/18*)
- (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineering Projects (India) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9651/16/18*)
- (xii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Scooters India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2018-2019.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9652/16/18*)
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section
- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
(ii) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT-9653/16/18*)
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9654/16/18)

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) (No. 18 of 2018)(Compliance Audit)- General purpose Financial Reports of Central Public Sector Enterprises for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9655/16/18)

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Union Government (Commercial) (No. 11 of 2018)(Compliance Audit Observations) for the year ended March, 2017.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9656/16/18)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English version) by the Government of the working of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9657/16/18)

- (3) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section (6) of the Article 338A of the Constitution:-

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017 (April to September, 2016).

- (ii) NCSC Report: Problems faced by Scheduled Caste Students in obtaining Scholarships-2016.

- (iii) Explanatory Memorandum on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017 (April to September, 2016) and recommendation on problems faced by Scheduled Castes Students in obtaining Scholarships, 2016.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9658/16/18)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9659/16/18)

- (7) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2018-2019.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9660/16/18)

[English]

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Fifteenth and Sixteenth Lok Sabhas:-

Fifteenth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. 34 Second Session, 2009
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9661/16/18)
2. Statement No. 28 Fifth Session, 2010
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9662/16/18)
3. Statement No. 27 Sixth Session, 2010
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9663/16/18)
4. Statement No. 26 Eighth Session, 2011
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9664/16/18)
5. Statement No. 25 Ninth Session, 2011
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9665/16/18)
6. Statement No. 24 Tenth Session, 2012
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9666/16/18)
7. Statement No. 22 Eleventh Session, 2012
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9667/16/18)
8. Statement No. 21 Twelfth Session, 2012
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9668/16/18)
9. Statement No. 20 Thirteenth Session, 2013
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9669/16/18)
10. Statement No. 17 Fourteenth Session, 2013
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9670/16/18)
11. Statement No. 16 Fifteenth Session, 2013-14
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9671/16/18)

Sixteenth Lok Sabha

12. Statement No. 15 Second Session, 2014
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9672/16/18)
13. Statement No. 14 Third Session, 2014
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9673/16/18)
14. Statement No. 13 Fourth Session, 2015
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9674/16/18)
15. Statement No. 11 Fifth Session, 2015
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9675/16/18)
16. Statement No. 10 Sixth Session, 2015
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9676/16/18)
17. Statement No. 8 Seventh Session, 2016
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9677/16/18)
18. Statement No. 8 Eighth Session, 2016
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9678/16/18)
19. Statement No. 7 Ninth Session, 2016
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9679/16/18)
20. Statement No. 5 Tenth Session, 2016
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9680/16/18)
21. Statement No. 5 Eleventh Session, 2017
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9681/16/18)
22. Statement No. 3 Twelfth Session, 2017
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9682/16/18)
23. Statement No. 2 Thirteenth Session, 2017-18
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9683/16/18)
24. Statement No. 1 Fourteenth Session, 2018
(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9684/16/18)

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 lay on the Table a copy of Notification No.58/2018-Customs (Hindi and

English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the Customs duty on 328 tariff lines of textile products from the existing rate of 10 per cent to 20 per cent by amending Notification No. 82/2017-Customs dated 27.10.2017 under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9684A/16/18)

12.05 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (1) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 9th March, 2018 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:-

“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 Accounts 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, five 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 two vacancies having been completed during the current Session, the following two Members of

the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:

1. Shri C. M. Ramesh
2. Shri Bhupender Yadav

12.05½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

31st to 33rd Reports

[Translation]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmed Nagar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:-

- (1) The Thirty-first Report on the Rules/regulations governing the functioning of Delhi Police.
- (2) The Thirty-second Action Taken Report on the observations/recommendations contained in the 26th Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (16th Lok Sabha) regarding Rules/Regulations framed under AIIMS Act, 1956.
- (3) The Thirty-third Action Taken Report on the observations/recommendations contained in the 24th Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (16th Lok Sabha) regarding National Highway Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) 2nd Amendment Rules, 2014.

12.06 hrs

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

27th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA (Deoria): I beg to present the Twenty-seventh report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.06 ½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

(i) 50th to 52nd Reports

[Translation]

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD (Latur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2017-18):-

- (1) Fiftieth Report on 'Progress of Implementation of BharatNet' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications).
- (2) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants' (2018-19) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (3) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts).

(ii) Statements

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements (Hindi and English Version) showing the Action Taken by the Government on the Reports of Committee on Information and Technology:-

- (1) The Twenty first Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the 7th Report 16th Lok Sabha of the Communication regarding the Demand for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Communication (Department of Telecommunications).
- (2) Forty-second Action taken Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations contained in the 36th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee regarding the Demand for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

- (3) Forty third Action taken Reports (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations contained in the 38th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee regarding the 'Quality of services' and 'Allgent call drop' of the Ministry of Communication. (Department of Telecommunications).

12.07½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

(i) 40th and 41st Reports

[English]

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU (Visakhapatnam): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2017-18):-

- (1) Fortieth Report on 'Impact of RBI's Revised Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets on NPAs in Electricity Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
- (2) Forty-first Report on Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Demand for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Power.

(ii) Statements

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2017-18):-

- (1) Thirty-first Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Evaluation of Role, Performance and Functioning of the Power Exchanges pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
- (2) Thirty-third Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on 6 the Recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Hydro Power- A Sustainable, Clean and Green Alternative,

pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

- (3) Thirty-fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Evaluation of National Electricity Policy – A Review, pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

12.08½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

(i) 20th and 21st Reports

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:-

- (1) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in their 16th Report on 'Outstanding Dues for Indian Railways'.
- (2) Twenty-first Report on 'New Railway Catering Policy 2017'.

(ii) Statement

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on further Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the 17th Report 7 (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 13th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Railways'

12.09 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

316th Report

[Translation]

SHRI VIKRAM USENDI (Kanker): Madam, I beg to lay on the table the 316th Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests on 'Air Pollution in Delhi & National Capital Region'.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM (Raiganj): Madam, it took nine months in correcting the reply. They are correcting only after there nine month.

HON. SPEAKER: It belongs to Committee.

12.09½ hrs

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 510 DATED 19.12.2017 REGARDING CONVICTION RATE ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY

(Translation)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): Madam, I would like to make a Statement (Hindi and English version) regarding (i) correcting reply of unstarred question number 510 on dated. 19.12.2017 asked by Shrimati Poonam Mahajan as "Conviction Rate" and (ii) the reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

HON. SPEAKER: Please go through the reasons of delay therein also.

STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF STATE, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS FOR CORRECTING THE REPLY TO PART (A) TO (D) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.510 DATED 19.12.2017 ASKED BY SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN ON "CONVICTION RATE".

I beg to correct the reply of Part (a) to (d) to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.510 answered on 19.12.2017 regarding "Conviction Rate" as follows:

Reference	For	Read
(a) to (b)	The crime rate (number of crime per one lakh of population) for the Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes increased in 2015	The crime rate (number of crime per one lakh of population) for the Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes increased in 2015

Reference	For	Read	Reference	For	Read
	(234.2) compared to the crime rate in 2006 (167.7) but during 2016, it decreased (233.6). The conviction rate for the IPC Crimes in the country has shown a mixed trend with the conviction rate of 42.4, 42.9, 42.3, 42.6, 41.7, 40.7, 41.1, 38.5, 40.2, 45.1, 46.9 and 46.8 during 2005 to 2016 respectively.	(234.2) compared to the crime rate in 2006 (167.7) but during 2016, it decreased (233.6). The conviction rate for the IPC Crimes in the country has shown a mixed trend with the conviction rate of 42.4, 42.9, 42.3, 42.6, 41.7, 40.7, 41.1, 38.5, 40.2, 45.1, 46.9 and 46.8 during 2005 to 2016 respectively.		The reasons for low conviction rate include hostile witnesses, long duration of trials, faulty investigation etc. State/UT- wise Cases Registered, Crime Rate, Cases Charge Sheeted, Cases Convicted and Conviction Rate under total cognizable IPC crimes during 2005 to 2016 is given at Annexure.	The reasons for low conviction rate include hostile witnesses, long duration of trials, faulty investigation etc. State/UT-wise Cases Registered, Crime Rate, Cases Charge Sheeted, Cases Convicted and Conviction Rate under total cognizable IPC crimes during 2005 to 2016 is given at Annexure*.
				*Revised	

Annexure

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Crime Rate, Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (COM) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC during 2005 to 2016

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
2005						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157123	196.9	125092	30614	37.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2304	198.8	1463	402	56.9
3.	Assam	42006	146.4	22710	3690	18.4
4.	Bihar	97850	108.9	68729	7258	15.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	43633	193.2	33170	11085	54.7
6.	Goa	2119	140.6	1097	267	27.8
7.	Gujarat	113414	209.0	86877	16678	30.9
8.	Haryana	42664	187.2	28980	10758	38.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12345	193.5	10140	1793	22.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20115	176.9	14375	4071	42.1
11.	Jharkhand	35175	121.8	21107	4061	24.7
12.	Karnataka	117580	211.1	80432	22511	30.0
13.	Kerala	104350	313.0	91625	42525	51.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	189172	286.8	159646	53764	50.5

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
15.	Maharashtra	187027	181.3	126514	7816	11.7
16.	Manipur	2913	114.7	128	57	58.2
17.	Meghalaya	1880	76.7	662	209	45.3
18.	Mizoram	2156	227.7	2044	335	76.5
19.	Nagaland	1049	49.6	1049	1195	55.3
20.	Odisha	51685	133.4	40644	3998	14.9
21.	Punjab	27136	105.3	19237	4338	34.7
22.	Rajasthan	140917	228.5	91615	37195	58.0
23.	Sikkim	552	96.0	278	90	47.6
24.	Tamil Nadu	162360	250.3	145181	89979	62.2
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	3356	99.0	2505	418	17.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	122108	67.3	86431	49025	58.6
28.	Uttarakhand	8033	88.1	4934	1937	59.6
29.	West Bengal	66406	78.1	51266	3691	16.5
Total (States)		1757428	162.1	1317931	409760	41.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	682	175.8	474	53	53.5
31.	Chandigarh	3133	313.9	1625	573	64.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	434	177.9	293	6	3.6
33.	Daman and Diu	243	138.9	129	13	18.3
34.	Delhi	56065	356.1	42229	17508	62.1
35.	Lakshadweep	42	64.6	22	5	45.5
36.	Puducherry	4575	443.3	4565	2173	87.8
Total (UTs)		65174	349.6	49337	20331	63.7
Total (All India)		1822602	165.3	1367268	430091	42.4
2006						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173909	215.4	124089	27712	36.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2294	195.4	1281	384	56.9
3.	Assam	43673	149.8	23460	4751	21.1
4.	Bihar	100665	110.2	67494		16.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	45177	196.5	36508	13276	64.0
6.	Goa	2204	142.1	1238	268	29.4
7.	Gujarat	120972	219.6	92019	19883	35.9
8.	Haryana	50509	218.1	34313	9582	37.7

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13093	203.1	10146	1916	29.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20787	177.3	15803	4882	43.5
11.	Jharkhand	36364	124.0	22192	5434	25.5
12.	Karnataka	117710	208.9	82890	23548	30.6
13.	Kerala	105255	312.5	89790	35795	43.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	194711	289.7	164435	61046	56.7
15.	Maharashtra	191788	183.4	126941	7615	11.6
16.	Manipur	2884	112.1	155	171	86.4
17.	Meghalaya	1935	77.9	905	203	33.7
18.	Mizoram	2073	216.2	2025	3137	97.9
19.	Nagaland	1103	51.5	545	574	95.7
20.	Odisha	52792	134.7	41243	4672	17.4
21.	Punjab	32068	123.0	20931	5377	37.0
22.	Rajasthan	141992	226.1	91826	46096	59.3
23.	Sikkim	703	121.0	384	76	52.1
24.	Tamil Nadu	148972	227.6	131443	83004	61.7
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	3940	114.7	2817	393	21.5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	127001	68.6	91655	48034	56.9
28.	Uttarakhand	8412	90.8	5493	2352	60.9
29.	West Bengal	68052	79.0	49012	5628	15.7
Total (States)		1811038	164.6	1331033	424267	42.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	676	170.7	517	124	60.5
31.	Chandigarh	3126	306.2	1817	866	60.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	435	174.0	310	20	8.3
33.	Daman and Diu	288	160.0	108	12	15.8
34.	Delhi	57963	357.2	37276	19624	65.0
35.	Lakshadweep	80	119.4	30	1	20.0
36.	Puducherry	4687	447.7	3191	2602	80.0
Total (UTs)		67255	350.5	43249	23249	65.7
Total (All India)		1878293	167.7	1374282	447516	42.9
2007						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175087	214.6	148066	35380	38.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	192.1	1362	260	59.2

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
3.	Assam	45282	152.9	23335	5042	22.6
4.	Bihar	109420	117.9	81292	8966	16.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	45845	196.0	35652	14682	56.0
6.	Goa	2479	155.3	1153	285	30.6
7.	Gujarat	123195	220.5	100655	25634	42.3
8.	Haryana	51597	219.3	35510	8938	35.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14222	218.5	10696	1475	25.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21443	177.2	16792	4346	47.2
11.	Jharkhand	38489	129.4	24568	8102	24.6
12.	Karnataka	120606	211.7	94831	24533	34.8
13.	Kerala	108530	319.1	92771	34728	44.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	202386	295.6	170774	52579	52.0
15.	Maharashtra	195707	184.7	131761	7497	11.1
16.	Manipur	3259	125.1	80	23	50.0
17.	Meghalaya	2079	82.7	651	246	49.5
18.	Mizoram	2083	214.3	1814	1666	81.4
19.	Nagaland	1180	54.4	604	554	92.3
20.	Odisha	54872	138.5	41951	3736	16.0
21.	Punjab	35793	135.6	23648	5615	37.6
22.	Rajasthan	148870	232.9	92544	39821	61.1
23.	Sikkim	667	113.2	319	95	46.1
24.	Tamil Nadu	172754	261.7	141942	74233	61.2
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	4273	122.8	3361	481	17.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	150258	79.7	96312	43749	54.0
28.	Uttarakhand	9599	102.1	6222	3803	66.5
29.	West Bengal	81102	93.0	57726	3095	13.2
Total (States)		1923363	172.2	1436392	409564	41.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	807	199.3	632	123	46.9
31.	Chandigarh	3643	348.3	1224	832	52.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	425	165.4	239	15	8.7
33.	Daman and Diu	260	141.3	131	28	19.7
34.	Delhi	56065	335.1	32027	20129	64.7

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
35.	Lakshadweep	56	82.4	25	1	100.0
36.	Puducherry	5054	475.4	5041	2337	90.3
	Total (UTs)	66310	335.6	39316	24365	66.1
	Total (All India)	1989673	175.1	1475711	433929	42.3
2008						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179275	217.4	148032	31732	38.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2374	197.2	1367	285	61.4
3.	Assam	53333	177.3	23170	2266	16.2
4.	Bihar	122669	130.1	85495	9981	19.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	51442	216.4	40235	11945	51.6
6.	Goa	2742	166.8	1558	260	26.4
7.	Gujarat	123808	218.5	98998	25895	38.4
8.	Haryana	55344	231.7	37168	14252	42.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13976	212.7	11066	1875	29.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20604	164.8	12678	3777	50.9
11.	Jharkhand	38686	128.3	26156	5898	23.4
12.	Karnataka	127540	221.4	113686	28062	36.1
13.	Kerala	110620	322.1	94920	37530	55.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	206556	296.4	172397	59254	51.6
15.	Maharashtra	206243	192.1	140467	7552	9.4
16.	Manipur	3349	127.0	101	64	61.5
17.	Meghalaya	2318	91.0	680	251	48.0
18.	Mizoram	1989	202.1	1613	1606	82.1
19.	Nagaland	1202	54.7	581	503	92.8
20.	Odisha	56755	141.8	44148	4478	15.8
21.	Punjab	35314	132.3	24510	7226	36.7
22.	Rajasthan	151174	232.6	94530	37444	59.9
23.	Sikkim	730	122.5	520	114	53.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	176833	265.6	144527	77993	63.2
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	5336	1514	4303	253	15.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	168996	88.0	109554	53565	55.5
28.	Uttarakhand	8856	92.8	6111	2540	69.5
29.	West Bengal	105419	119.5	67172	4077	12.0
	Total (States)	2033483	179.5	1505743	430678	42.0

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	882	212.5	647	73	31.7
31.	Chandigarh	3931	367.0	1666	1027	54.3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	401	151.3	280	12	12.1
33.	Daman and Diu	248	131.2	118	56	24.1
34.	Delhi	49350	286.1	34226	12189	65.3
35.	Lakshadweep	95	137.7	6	1	50.0
36.	Puducherry	4989	461.9	4502	4439	87.9
Total (UTs)		59896	294.5	41445	17797	68.0
Total (All India)		2093379	181.5	1547188	448475	42.6

2009

1.	Andhra Pradesh	180441	216.6	137385	29988	33.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2362	193.6	1379	331	58.2
3.	Assam	55313	181.2	25857	3139	21.1
4.	Bihar	122931	128.4	77420	8500	18.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	51370	212.6	41092	11431	48.4
6.	Goa	3005	177.7	1541	311	26.2
7.	Gujarat	115183	200.5	88474	23467	41.1
8.	Haryana	56229	231.9	36275	12031	36.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13315	200.9	11240	1655	24.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21975	170.2	16634	4776	46.3
11.	Jharkhand	37436	122.6	26798	10240	31.0
12.	Karnataka	134042	230.3	90894	26209	35.7
13.	Kerala	118369	341.5	107251	42935	57.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207762	293.0	177320	53222	47.4
15.	Maharashtra	199598	183.6	137667	7149	9.6
16.	Manipur	2852	106.8	55	7	26.9
17.	Meghalaya	2448	95.0	1103	209	38.8
18.	Mizoram	2047	205.5	2014	1446	91.0
19.	Nagaland	1059	47.6	831	457	80.7
20.	Odisha	55740	137.9	42306	3359	13.2
21.	Punjab	35545	131.7	23489	6625	35.0
22.	Rajasthan	166565	252.2	98391	36722	60.7
23.	Sikkim	669	110.8	569	154	46.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	174691	260.3	135125	68077	62.1

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	5486	153.8	4440	267	12.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	172884	88.4	108193	54374	54.0
28.	Uttarakhand	8802	90.9	6596	2808	69.3
29.	West Bengal	113036	126.7	72399	3003	12.6
	Total (States)	2061155	179.5	1472738	412892	41.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	941	222.5	677	56	37.6
31.	Chandigarh	3555	324.1	931	684	48.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	442	160.7	239	36	24.7
33.	Daman and Diu	276	142.3	149	21	12.7
34.	Delhi	50251	282.6	26777	11830	58.1
35.	Lakshadweep	134	188.7	91	0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	4591	418.5	4349	2136	90.2
	Total (UTs)	60190	287.5	33213	14763	59.8
	Total (All India)	2121345	181.4	1505951	427655	41.7
2010						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181438	215.7	144707	37816	34.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2439	197.5	1319	480	59.0
3.	Assam	61668	199.1	26311	2556	17.0
4.	Bihar	127453	131.1	81371	8562	16.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	54958	224.0	42509	14050	41.3
6.	Goa	3293	188.9	1961	305	21.4
7.	Gujarat	116439	200.1	94711	20939	37.9
8.	Haryana	59120	240.4	36452	10460	32.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13049	195.1	9986	1057	19.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23223	173.8	15589	5112	53.1
11.	Jharkhand	38889	125.7	27831	6429	24.2
12.	Karnataka	142322	242.0	109270	26027	34.9
13.	Kerala	148313	424.1	137096	56274	62.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	214269	297.2	185757	60489	45.9
15.	Maharashtra	208168	189.2	137477	7973	9.0
16.	Manipur	2715	100.5	127	37	68.5
17.	Meghalaya	2505	96.0	1035	207	42.1
18.	Mizoram	2174	215.7	2069	2134	93.6

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
19.	Nagaland	1059	47.1	821	545	78.5
20.	Odisha	56459	138.3	54978	3329	9.9
21.	Punjab	36648	134.4	25652	8314	40.2
22.	Rajasthan	162957	242.8	92205	33627	59.1
23.	Sikkim	552	90.5	537	89	47.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	185678	274.5	127736	67060	55.6
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	5805	160.8	4416	274	11.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	174179	87.5	106355	69448	58.4
28.	Uttarakhand	9240	94.1	6246	3175	67.3
29.	West Bengal	129616	143.7	95324	3189	13.5
Total (States)		2164628	185.9	1569848	449957	40.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	980	226.9	668	82	49.7
31.	Chandigarh	3373	299.8	1601	751	40.3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	378	133.6	229	30	22.9
33.	Daman and Diu	203	101.5	143	18	14.0
34.	Delhi	51292	279.8	22109	10112	51.5
35.	Lakshadweep	42	58.3	24	0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	3935	352.3	3650	3178	62.4
Total (UTs)		60203	279.2	28424	14171	52.4
Total (All India)		2224831	187.6	1598272	464128	40.7
2011						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189780	224.2	144007	36911	33.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	165.3	1249	227	44.4
3.	Assam	66714	214.0	27920	4744	19.9
4.	Bihar	135896	130.9	114979	8792	15.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	57218	224.0	47451	13364	44.6
6.	Goa	3449	236.6	1769	320	25.9
7.	Gujarat	123371	204.3	101903	25301	39.1
8.	Haryana	60741	239.6	35812	10685	25.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14312	208.7	9984	1326	25.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24504	195.3	20086	5140	50.5
11.	Jharkhand	35838	108.7	25080	6517	29.3
12.	Karnataka	137600	225.1	110297	28294	36.2

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
13.	Kerala	172137	515.6	149817	63500	65.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217094	299.0	183768	62260	42.8
15.	Maharashtra	204902	182.3	139104	8168	8.2
16.	Manipur	3218	118.2	116	28	51.9
17.	Meghalaya	2755	92.9	1150	289	41.3
18.	Mizoram	1821	166.9	1431	1054	89.5
19.	Nagaland	1083	54.7	879	1050	88.0
20.	Odisha	61277	146.1	52574	3544	10.3
21.	Punjab	34883	125.9	23887	8729	38.9
22.	Rajasthan	165622	241.4	93079	46825	64.5
23.	Sikkim	596	98.0	331	142	48.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	192879	267.4	132725	68222	62.1
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	5803	158.1	5163	401	14.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	195135	97.8	121688	72480	59.6
28.	Uttarakhand	8774	86.7	5641	1983	65.5
29.	West Bengal	143197	156.8	103139	3298	13.4
Total (States)		2262885	190.1	1655029	483594	40.9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	793	208.7	672	55	71.4
31.	Chandigarh	3542	335.7	2151	664	49.3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	372	108.5	266	12	12.9
33.	Daman and Diu	224	92.2	133	30	21.7
34.	Delhi	53353	318.5	28492	12177	48.1
35.	Lakshadweep	44	68.8	63	37	72.5
36.	Puducherry	4362	350.6	3075	1427	84.3
Total (UTs)		62690	312.2	34852	14402	50.2
Total (All India)		2325575	192.2	1689881	497996	41.1
2012						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192522	224.5	145056	34043	29.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2420	192.1	1283	213	40.5
3.	Assam	77682	250.0	31237	2154	10.6
4.	Bihar	146614	147.4	132576	9116	15.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	54598	221.1	45663	17437	46.0
6.	Goa	3608	196.7	1649	312	22.0

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
7.	Gujarat	130121	216.6	110014	23811	35.5
8.	Haryana	62480	240.4	38566	13800	31.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12557	182.6	10308	1461	22.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24608	206.5	19654	5890	37.0
11.	Jharkhand	40946	127.8	26743	5739	23.2
12.	Karnataka	134021	222.5	104762	34069	31.5
13.	Kerala	158989	455.8	145288	60381	65.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	220335	298.8	189285	58645	47.7
15.	Maharashtra	202700	176.7	139126	9807	9.4
16.	Manipur	3737	150.3	95	49	70.0
17.	Meghalaya	2557	96.1	1153	91	43.3
18.	Mizoram	1766	173.1	1370	1248	89.5
19.	Nagaland	1090	47.7	748	455	85.8
20.	Odisha	67957	164.8	53480	3922	11.0
21.	Punjab	35790	127.4	24392	8304	37.5
22.	Rajasthan	170948	246.9	92502	46382	61.3
23.	Sikkim	528	84.9	392	111	38.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	200474	294.8	160233	72675	56.5
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	6264	170.6	4972	923	14.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	198093	96.4	125695	43531	52.6
28.	Uttarakhand	8882	87.7	6047	5260	76.3
29.	West Bengal	161427	178.2	130327	4160	10.5
Total (States)		2323714	195.3	1742616	463989	38.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	683	133.4	494	206	54.2
31.	Chandigarh	3606	235.4	2504	819	50.5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	318	84.6	276	23	10.0
33.	Daman and Diu	239	83.9	159	13	13.8
34.	Delhi	54287	283.3	24906	15565	52.4
35.	Lakshadweep	60	77.9	32	24	36.9
36.	Puducherry	4281	291.0	3163	1621	79.9
Total (UTs)		63474	271.1	31534	18271	53.5
Total (All India)		2387188	196.7	1774150	482260	38.5

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
2013						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218015	252.1	159540	34211	32.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2776	217.9	1417	160	48.2
3.	Assam	87186	277.3	40229	2512	8.6
4.	Bihar	167455	166.3	123530	9433	13.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	56870	227.3	46356	15510	38.8
6.	Goa	4312	228.8	1949	361	24.1
7.	Gujarat	157435	258.8	135346	32020	40.8
8.	Haryana	72098	273.0	45500	13678	31.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13750	198.2	11063	1348	21.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25390	210.5	18622	6002	30.5
11.	Jharkhand	48208	148.4	29861	6709	25.1
12.	Karnataka	136689	224.7	100415	31700	32.5
13.	Kerala	176334	502.2	164468	67749	68.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	227453	303.8	188777	58040	49.7
15.	Maharashtra	234385	201.7	152883	14487	13.3
16.	Manipur	3178	126.3	143	30	43.5
17.	Meghalaya	3259	121.1	1517	118	40.7
18.	Mizoram	1709	165.6	1538	1046	83.5
19.	Nagaland	1216	52.6	649	715	82.1
20.	Odisha	71718	172.5	57488	2983	10.3
21.	Punjab	36667	129.2	24455	8909	36.4
22.	Rajasthan	196224	279.2	97293	43872	62.2
23.	Sikkim	851	135.3	666	567	43.8
24.	Tamil Nadu	203579	297.6	172029	98376	58.8
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	6210	167.2	4982	637	15.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	226445	108.4	138462	44017	53.1
28.	Uttarakhand	9546	92.9	6157	4174	70.2
29.	West Bengal	169535	185.5	138425	4512	14.4
	Total (States)	2558493	212.4	1863760	503876	39.9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	612	116.6	762	233	51.3

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
31.	Chandigarh	4077	254.0	2179	1175	50.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	314	80.1	253	11	6.0
33.	Daman and Diu	246	82.8	140	0	0.0
34.	Delhi	80184	406.7	29014	11214	48.9
35.	Lakshadweep	40	51.3	41	4	16.0
36.	Puducherry	3756	244.9	3427	1613	82.9
Total (UTs)		89229	369.6	35816	14250	51.0
Total (All India)		2647722	215.5	1899576	518126	40.2

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	114604	225.1	89858	17860	28.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2843	220.6	1584	76	58.5
3.	Assam	94337	296.5	43322	2845	13.1
4.	Bihar	177595	174.2	111020	4859	10.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	58200	229.7	48509	20718	46.5
6.	Goa	4466	231.3	2509	289	21.1
7.	Gujarat	131385	213.3	112932	31354	43.2
8.	Haryana	79947	298.2	44398	11820	29.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14160	202.3	11017	1811	30.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23848	195.5	17314	5082	39.4
11.	Jharkhand	45335	137.8	34794	5781	26.9
12.	Karnataka	137338	223.6	102889	32241	38.5
13.	Kerala	206789	585.3	192688	108011	77.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	272423	358.5	226091	76016	53.5
15.	Maharashtra	249834	212.3	162992	20284	19.3
16.	Manipur	3641	143.1	294	29	29.9
17.	Meghalaya	3679	135.1	1944	197	65.9
18.	Mizoram	2140	205.2	2095	2007	92.9
19.	Nagaland	1157	49.5	766	602	84.7
20.	Odisha	74569	177.9	57721	6874	16.4
21.	Punjab	37162	129.6	22313	8874	35.5
22.	Rajasthan	210418	295.1	107406	48208	56.8
23.	Sikkim	1065	167.5	763	311	49.6
24.	Tamil Nadu	193200	280.9	168666	117651	65.9

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
25.	Telangana	106830	294.5	81744	21445	38.6
26.	Tripura	5499	146.4	4229	468	20.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	240475	113.2	146818	38754	53.2
28.	Uttarakhand	9156	88.0	5504	2614	53.0
29.	West Bengal	185672	201.4	152001	4331	11.1
	Total (States)	2687767	220.5	1954181	591412	45.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	746	138.9	582	608	46.9
31.	Chandigarh	3221	192.2	1841	894	40.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277	68.1	209	12	11.0
33.	Daman and Diu	233	75.4	132	41	10.2
34.	Delhi	155654	767.4	37541	11366	43.7
35.	Lakshadweep	81	102.5	24	41	68.3
36.	Puducherry	3584	225.0	3030	770	70.1
	Total (UTs)	163796	658.2	43359	13732	44.0
	Total (All India)	2851563	229.2	1997540	605144	45.1

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	110693	215.6	91857	21847	31.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2968	227.8	1973	49	31.0
3.	Assam	103616	321.8	48612	3483	11.8
4.	Bihar	176973	171.6	109158	5354	12.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	56692	220.9	44477	21326	54.4
6.	Goa	3074	156.4	2619	288	19.0
7.	Gujarat	126935	203.6	105833	23367	36.6
8.	Haryana	84466	310.4	44175	11508	30.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14007	198.5	11275	1934	27.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23583	191.2	18973	5288	38.4
11.	Jharkhand	45050	135.1	27175	4647	18.9
12.	Karnataka	138847	224.0	97631	28306	38.6
13.	Kerala	257074	723.2	244145	157102	82.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	268614	348.3	223867	74088	48.3
15.	Maharashtra	275414	231.2	174492	36450	33.0
16.	Manipur	3847	149.5	460	33	44.0

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
17.	Meghalaya	4079	148.2	1892	354	37.4
18.	Mizoram	2228	211.2	2056	1821	93.8
19.	Nagaland	1302	55.1	762	530	69.6
20.	Odisha	83360	197.3	69197	3692	9.5
21.	Punjab	37983	131.2	23457	8543	33.6
22.	Rajasthan	198080	273.9	99640	46398	57.2
23.	Sikkim	766	119.3	397	93	40.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	187558	271.2	159284	74988	63.6
25.	Telangana	106282	290.7	87171	19237	37.6
26.	Tripura	4692	123.5	3289	544	30.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	241920	112.1	147631	48958	58.4
28.	Uttarakhand	10248	97.2	5411	3937	58.1
29.	West Bengal	179501	193.0	160214	4918	14.6
Total (States)		2749852	222.9	2007123	609083	46.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	862	157.9	566	125	31.6
31.	Chandigarh	3248	186.5	1997	1369	43.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	269	64.4	174	11	7.8
33.	Daman and Diu	302	94.1	165	8	5.4
34.	Delhi	191377	916.8	44079	9828	49.2
35.	Lakshadweep	50	62.5	36	30	71.4
36.	Puducherry	3440	209.1	2576	866	86.0
Total (UTs)		199548	778.7	49593	12237	49.3
Total (All India)		2949400	234.2	2056716	621320	46.9
2016						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106774	206.4	86306	17430	26.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2534	192.3	1657	128	25.7
3.	Assam	102250	313.9	45586	2888	11.7
4.	Bihar	164163	157.4	130005	5799	13.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	55029	211.7	46148	20532	44.1
6.	Goa	2692	135.6	1582	290	22.4
7.	Gujarat	147122	233.2	128836	23091	35.1
8.	Haryana	88527	320.6	45766	10971	26.9

Sl. No.	State	CR	Crime Rate	CCS	CON	CVR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13386	188.1	10537	1955	29.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24501	196.6	16515	4523	41.6
11.	Jharkhand	40710	120.4	24560	3716	22.3
12.	Karnataka	148402	237.2	105572	41994	51.1
13.	Kerala	260097	727.6	247657	157283	84.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	264418	337.9	221817	70486	51.9
15.	Maharashtra	261714	217.1	187788	34277	34.3
16.	Manipur	3170	121.9	899	65	48.1
17.	Meghalaya	3366	120.9	1834	826	61.9
18.	Mizoram	2425	227.3	2144	1589	94.5
19.	Nagaland	1376	57.6	848	433	58.5
20.	Odisha	81460	191.3	67578	3907	10.4
21.	Punjab	40007	137.0	21752	7285	31.6
22.	Rajasthan	180398	246.2	94245	33576	49.9
23.	Sikkim	809	124.7	586	98	30.6
24.	Tamil Nadu	179896	258.8	139971	73818	58.6
25.	Telangana	108991	295.7	83319	18384	35.6
26.	Tripura	3933	102.4	2965	568	25.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	282171	128.7	173382	42410	59.0
28.	Uttarakhand	10867	101.8	5682	1723	48.6
29.	West Bengal	176569	188.2	146641	3763	10.1
Total (States)		2757757	221.0	2042178	583808	46.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	802	144.8	582	208	39.7
31.	Chandigarh	2996	166.4	1697	837	44.3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	244	57.4	233	21	10.7
33.	Daman and Diu	271	81.1	236	8	6.2
34.	Delhi	209519	974.9	46680	10179	51.6
35.	Lakshadweep	36	43.9	31	25	61.0
36.	Puducherry	4086	242.8	3359	992	92.5
Total (UTs)		217954	826.5	52818	12270	52.1
Total (All India)		2975711	233.6	2094996	596078	46.8

The reason for delay:

The mistake came to notice of Ministry at a later stage that the Conviction Rate had been calculated not based on correct formula for calculation of Conviction Rate. Processing for preparation of correcting statement also took sometime.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9685/16/18)

12.10 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 57th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and DIPAM, Ministry of Finance.***

[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 lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 57th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, financial Services, DIPAM, Ministry of Finance.

12.10½ hrs

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 48th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.****

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FRAMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): Hon. Speaker I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT9686/16/18.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT9687/16/18.

versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 48th Report of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers, Welfare.

12.11 hrs

- (iii) (a) **Status of implementation of the Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the 283rd and 287th Reports of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) and (2018-19) respectively, pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.***

[English]

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): On behalf of Shri Babul Supriyo, I beg to lay the following statements regarding the status of implementation of the Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the 283rd and 287th Reports of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) and (2018-19) respectively, pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

- (b) **Status of implementation of the Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the 285th and 286th Reports of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) and (2018-19) respectively, pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.****

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT9688/16/18.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT9689/16/18.

RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): On behalf of Shri Babul Supriyo, I beg to lay the following statements regarding the status of implementation of the Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the 285th and 286th Reports of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) and (2018-19) respectively, pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

12.11½ hrs

- (iv) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

12.12 hrs

MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (AMENDMENT) SECOND BILL, 2015- EXTENSION OF TIME**

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT9690/16/18.

** Memorandum giving reasons for extension of time circulated separately.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I beg to move:

“That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 upto the last day of the Budget Session, 2019.”

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 upto the last day of the Budget Session, 2019.”

The motion was adopted.

12.12½ hrs

MOTION RE: 56th REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT KUMAR): I beg to move:

“That this house do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th August, 2018.”

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this house do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th August, 2018.”

The motion was adopted.

12.13 hrs

FINANCIAL RESOLUTION AND DEPOSIT
INSURANCE BILL, 2017*

[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 move for leave to withdraw a Bill to provide for the resolution of certain categories of financial service providers in distress; the deposit insurance to consumers of certain categories of financial services; designation of systemically important financial institutions; and establishment of a Resolution Corporation for protection of consumers of specified services providers and of public funds for ensuring the stability and resilience of the financial system and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by Joint Committee.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to provide for the resolution of certain categories of financial service providers in distress; the deposit insurance to consumers of certain categories of financial services; designation of systemically important financial institutions; and establishment of a Resolution Corporation for protection of consumers of specified services providers and of public funds for ensuring the stability and resilience of the financial system and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN: I withdraw the Bill.

* The Bill was introduced on 10 August, 2017 and referred to the Joint Committee of the Houses for examination and report. The Report of the Joint Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on 1 August, 2018. A Statement containing reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn has been circulated to members on 3 August, 2018 (Morning).

12.14 hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Reported sexual abuse of minor girls in
shelter home in Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You are raising the issue relating to sexual abuse of women. You should raise this issue in proper way.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the incidents of sexual abuse of women in the country ...(Interruptions) They have this type of respect towards the women and girls. Muzaffarpur shelter home sexual abuse incident has shocked the entire country. Incident that took place in Deoria of Uttar Pradesh is part II of Muzaffarpur episode. Out of 44 girls, 18 girls disappeared. Out of 26 girls one escaped from the shelter home and reached women police station. The girl narrated has ordeal.

Hon. Speaker, you are a woman when you will hear about it you will shivers down your spine. That girl said that when there was darkness in the shelter home. People used to enter in it. Fear ran through their spine in the darkness. People used to come in red, black and white luxury cans. They used to take the girls along with them to Deoria Divisional Headquarters, Gorabhpur...(Interruptions) When these girls were in the age of playing with toys, they were being sexually abused, exploited and made to face injustice.

Any person of India whether man or woman, who has sensitivity will feel greatly agonised. ...(Interruptions)

Hon. Speaker, I am honestly speaking that after hearing about this incident, I am passing sleepless nights. How can such treatment be meted out to these girls who are in the age of playing with toys. That girl said... (Interruptions) Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: What is this? Sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Whether you have this kind of sympathy towards the girl children. *...(Interruptionss)* I am not politicising the issue, I am not levelling charges against anyone. *...(Interruptionss)* There is a saying and it will hold true a guilty conscience feels continual fear. *...(Interruptionss)* people are standing before us *...(Interruptionss)* I am not politicizing the issue. It is very sensitive issue....*...(Interruptionss)*

That girl gave a statement and thereafter the administration has admitted this fact But, even after admitting the fact the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has become deaf and dumb....*...(Interruptionss)* Even Modi Ji is also not speaking. *...(Interruptionss)* Nitish Kumar is also not speaking. *...(Interruptionss)* Yogi Ji is also not speaking. *...(Interruptionss)* My submission is that strict action should be taken against these who are guilty. *...(Interruptionss)*

The country should know who were the white collars, officers, contractors and businessmen to whom the girls were supplied during night in Gorakhpur? *...(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: What do you want to say? Sit down please.

...(Interruptionss)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Hon. Speaker. Madam, this very House faced the issue relating to the respect of women and girls *...(Interruptionss)* when Nirbhya incident took place in Delhi, then this House unanimously passed a stringent legislation. *...(Interruptionss)* Now, there are 34 Nirbhayas in Muzzafarpur and 44 Nirbhayas in Deoria....*...(Interruptionss)*

My submission is that a full inquiry of all such shelter homes of the country should be conducted. *...(Interruptionss)* My demand is that inquiry of shelter homes should be conducted in Uttar Pradesh also. The Members belonging to the ruling party are saying that we have transferred the District Magistrate. You have transferred the DM of Deoria to Etah and you consider it to be an effective action. Do you consider it an action?

If this is action, then the Members of opposition and the Samajwadi party do not accept your such an action. *...(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: What do you want to say? Please cooperate.

...(Interruptionss)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Yogi ji was also a Member of Parliament. He raised the issue of rape several times in the House. He used to stand in the House even on a single incident of rape. Today, 44 rapes are taking place in his tenure....*...(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: There is no need to deliver elaborate speech. Sit down, please.

Jai Prakash Narayan Ji.

...(Interruptionss)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: The girls of Deoria are not safe. *...(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jitendra Chaudhary, Shri P.K. Biju, Dr. A. Sampat, Shrimati P.K. Shreemati Teacher, Shri Sankar Prasad Datta, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Shri Mullanpally Ramchandra, Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari Singh and Shri M.B. Rajesh are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Dharmendra Yadav.

Jai Prakash ji, please cooperate and finish in one sentence.

...(Interruptionss)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Madam Speaker, it is a very sensitive issue. I request you to give me two minutes *...(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptionss)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this sensitive issue *...(Interruptionss)* Muzaffarpur rape case has shellshocked everyone *...(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Rajnathji is going to speak.

...(Interruptionss)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Muzaffarpur case in Bihar and Deoria cases in Uttar Pradesh have brought shame to the country ...(*Interruptionss*) It went on with the support of people in power ...(*Interruptionss*) Today, evidences are being destroyed. ...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Kalrajji wants to say something.

...(*Interruptionss*)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: We demand judicial enquiry into the matter...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptionss*)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju and Shrimati Supriya Sule are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav.

Kalrajji, do you wish to speak?

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA (Deoria): Madam Speaker, I want to speak about the Deoria case ...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Everybody is not supposed to speak at once.

...(*Interruptionss*)

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Madam Speaker, hon member has rightly said about the Deoria case that the NGO which was running the shelter home there had been de-recognised a year ago. The Administration began to remove boys and girls from there but the NGO submitted in country that their money was outstanding and continued to run somehow. Later on FIR was lodged against them and a said was wnducted. But whatever happened there in the meantime, no information was received about sexual explritation going on there...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is not your issue

...(*Interruptionss*)

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Madam Speaker, One of the girls said that they were made to do sweeping and clearing work. About other things she did mention that can used to come to fetch girls etc. After this the Government

of Uttar Pradesh immediately ordered an inquiry into this and the district magistrate was transferred. I believe effective action was taken immediately. But these people are misrepresenting the things ...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhaion Prasad Mishra is allowed to assoiate with the issue raised by Shri Kalraj Mishra.

Alright, It is Ok, Let it be.

...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: These things are not for discussion. Please listen to me. These two-three cases that have come to light are really disturbing. I believe we all need to be aware. Every district has such remand homes for girls. I would request all the Members of Parliament to keep an eye on things is their constituencies. Such cases come to light all at once. It is actually very disturbing. We are all concerned about this. I have expressed this feeling on behalf of everyone. Please do not politicise this matter.

...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Congress and everyone else feels the same way.

...(*Interruptionss*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, if we wanted to give it a political colour, we could have done it yesterday also...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: I did not mean you. Why are you saying this? If you want to speak you can do so.

...(*Interruptionss*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Hon. Speaker Madam, There is no need to do politics in it. If we wanted to do then we would had done yesterday it self ...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking now? You please take your seat.

...(*Interruptionss*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: My request is that this issue is being raised in this House for the last three days continuously. Shri Rajesh Ranjan Ji raised this issue

* Not recorded.

and after that Ranjeet Ranjan Ji raised this issue and today Dharmendra Ji raised this issue and Jai Prakash Ji has also raised this issue. This is so sensitive and serious matter that I would like to request you to constitute a 'Sadan Samiti' for this, As you just now said that such type of problems are being noticed in a few States, why there problems are cropping up and what is the reason and whether there is on lack of governance in the State Government? ...*(Interruptionss)*. I am speaking about all the States. I am not speaking about anyone State ...*(Interruptionss)*. You constitute one 'Sadan Samiti' for U.P., Bihar and all other States so that enquiry can be conducted in all the States. Enquiry should be done with special approach in respect of incidences occurring especially in U.P. and Bihar. Our Government was ousted from power due to Nirbhaya issue.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to give information in regard to the question raised by the hon. Members of the House Dharmendra ji and Kharge ji that if such kind of incidence occurs in the country then definitely it is very sad, unfortunate and shameful. The incident which has been mentioned here has occurred and there is no other view in this regard. The way the ten years old girl regot tgisrerred her statement in the police station and after that F.I.R was registered. I would like to congratulate the hon. Chief Minister of the Government of Uttar Pradesh Yogi Aditya Nathji and his Government that they immediately ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Listen to him, Will you not listen the his complete sentence?

...*(Interruptionss)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Please listen to me and after that you may speak, I will sit down ...*(Interruptionss)* They immediately called the meeting of the officers and the Government overthere took quick action. The District Planning Officer who is directly resposible for this had been suspended immediately. Simultaneously the organizer of the sefermetory had been arrested and her husband was also arrested and sent to the jail. Not any ordinary officer or any officer of the district level but two officers of the Additional Chief Secretary and Additional D.G level have been appointed for investigaton of this case and to findout the truth.

Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to assure you that whoever is guilty would not be spared. They immediately...
(Interruptionss)

HON. SPEAKER: You people sit down. You should not shout like this.

...*(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only the Statement of Hon. Home Minister will go on record.

[English]

Only the Statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptionss)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Hon. Speaker Madam, I would also like to inform the House that in view of such kind of incidents which come into light in the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, I would like to tell the Ministry concerned and would also like to say to the hon. Minister that necessary advisory should be issued all State in this regard so that such kind of refarmotory should be investigated thoroughly and such kind of unfortunate, sad and shameful incidents are not repeated.

[English]

SHRI BIJOY CHANDRA BARMAN (Jalpaiguri): Madam Speaker, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to an issue which pertains to his Ministry and very important for my constituency.

The stoppage of Train No. 12377 and 12378 Padatik Express in Jailpaiguri Road Station has been withdrawn by the Railways in November last year, which is causing immense inconvenience to thousands of patients, tea and other businessmen and general commuters. ...
(Interruptionss)

HON. SPEAKER: Only what Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman says will go on record.

...*(Interruptionss)... **

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please be seated. I have heard your suggestions.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BIJOY CHANDRA BARMAN : Madam, Jalpaiguri Road is a district town and thousands of travellers use the train to reach Kolkata, the State Capital and return. But the facility has been withdrawn. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister to issue necessary order at the earliest to the concerned authority so that the Padatik Express stops at Jalpaiguri Road Station again.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman.

12.29 hrs

At this stage, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER (Kannur): Thank you, Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government on an important matter.... (Interruptionss)

Madam, the House is not in order. ... (Interruptionss)

HON. SPEAKER: They are walking out.

... (Interruptionss)

SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER : Yes, Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government on an important matter, that is, the National Family Benefit Scheme.... (Interruptionss)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam, Samajwadi Party is not satisfied with the answer of hon. home Minister, Daughter should be congratulated but chief Minister is being congratulated. No one is asking about the girls all are Congratulating Yogi Ji for 44 Nirbhayar rescued from the shelter home ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only Shreemathi Teacher's statement will go on record. That is all.

... (Interruptionss)

12.30 hrs

At this stage, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.

... (Interruptionss)

SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER : This is an important matter, Madam. ... (Interruptionss) This scheme is only for those people who live below the poverty line. If the family bread earner dies due to any reason then, the Government will provide financial assistance to such families.... (Interruptionss)

12.31 hrs

At this stage, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptionss)

HON. SPEAKER: What is this? You have to go back to your seats. Do not do anything like this. If you request, I will see to it. It is not like that.

... (Interruptionss)

HON. SPEAKER: First, you have to send request. I will see to it. 'Zero Hour' is not over. What is this happening?

... (Interruptionss)

12.32 hrs

At this stage, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER : Madam, the Scheme is only for the family. It is only for those who are from BPL families. If there is any death of a bread earner due to accident, the Government will provide financial assistance to such families for getting them back on track. It is just to provide them stability. As per

the details from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, about 38 lakh families have received benefit from this Scheme during the period from 2002 to 2014. But, it is very sad to say, Madam, that there is no fund allocated to the State of Kerala under this Scheme after the NDA Government came into force. There are thousands of beneficiaries in the State, who are waiting for the assistance since 2014.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Rajesh Ji, Pleased sit down, Please don't interfere when somebody is speaking.

...(Interruptionss)

[English]

SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER : Madam, the Government says 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' but, practically, what is happening is that the Government stands only for rich—*rich ke saath, rich ka vikas*. The Government should not break its promise. It is because in Malayalam, we are always saying '*adhara vyayamam*', which means, it is only a lip service.

Therefore, I request the Government to allocate the money. Lakhs and lakhs of poor women are waiting for this assistance.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. P.K. Biju, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Innocent, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Kulamani Samal and Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher.

Shri Bodh Singh Bhagat- not present. Shri Vincent H. Pala.

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (Shillong): Madam, in the last few decades, there has been a tremendous growth in the demand for domestic workers. The absence of any proper legal protection has led to a severe exploitation of women and children which include depriving of domestic workers from a decent wage and excessively long working hours. For the live-in domestic workers, there is absence of proper food; absence of proper living and sleeping space; lack of freedom of mobility; isolation and exposed to harassment; and sexual exploitation by agents during transit and work.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to pay special attention to the issues of surroundings, the condition of domestic workers and regulate their working conditions, hours of work and wages.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sankar Prasad Datta, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. P.K. Biju, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Innocent, Dr. A. Sampath, Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher and Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Vincent H. Pala.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH MEENA (Dausa): Madam Speaker, Modi Government has a flagship programme—*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*, The aim of the programme is if our girls are literate, they adorn houses as the goddess of the wealth. But if they remain illiterate, they become the burden. I am giving you the instances of my parliamentary constituency Dausa where there are girls' middle schools but no school has sufficient number of class-rooms, if the class-rooms exist, they have no teachers and if they have teachers, there are no subjects to be taught.

I would like to request to the HRD Minister to provide adequate number of classes and teachers in the girls schools of our constituency under the Rashtriya madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Sarv Siksha Abhiyan so that the programme—*Beti Bachao, Beti Padao* can be made successful. Than you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Harish Meena.

[English]

*ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI BANSODE (Solapur): Hon. Speaker Madam I would like to raise an issue which is very close to your heart also. In my constituency Solapur, there is a pilgrimage centre called Pandharpur and there is a saying that even when there was no life on our earth, Pandharpur was there. This place is like Kashi of Southern India and Hon. Prime Minister mentioned about Pandharpur in his 'Mann ki Baat'. During

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Marathi.

his Radio speech, he appealed 125 crore people of India to visit this place at least once in a lifetime. After his appeal, people Googled it on internet and they got my telephone number and after that I was literally flooded with calls and emails from everywhere. Everybody enquired about the importance of this place. I told them that this deity is worshipped by common man.

The poor and common people undertake 'Waari' to reach Pandharpur every year and most of the time with empty stomach and without a penny. Just to take 'Darshan of Vithoba', they walk hundreds of kilometers. What they have with them is only unity and belongingness to 'Vithu Raya'.

When people asked me how to get there, I felt ashamed. Because there are only three trains in a week on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. I wonder whether it is a Holiday Package to visit Pandharpur? Our Prime Minister is appealing 125 crore people to visit Pandharpur but how can they reach there? Hence, I would like to request you to kindly start daily trains to Pandharpur. Madam Speaker, I know that you also worship 'Pandurang' and if you take initiative and instruct to start daily trains for Pandharpur, I am sure, He will definitely shower His blessings on you. Jai Jai Pandurang Hari. Thank you. Madam.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Adv. Sharadkumar Maruti Bansode.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Ballia): Madam Speaker, I may be permitted to raise my Issue.

HON. SPEAKER: Alright, please speak.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Madam, thank you very much for allowing me to speak during the Zero hour.

Ballia had contributed a lot in the freedom struggle of the country. Shri Narendra Modi launched "Ujjwala Scheme" on 1 May, 2016 in Ballia, Gazipur and Poorvanchal area. It is our fortune that on that occasion even Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Shri Dharmendra Pradhan was present. He announced to set up a bottling plant at Ballia.

The people of Ballia were happy that setting up the bottling plant would create a lot of employment but unfortunately the said bottling plant has not been set up.

I would like to draw the kind attention of Dharmendra Pradhanji and my Government through you to install the bottling plant there for Ujjawala Scheme' so that thousands of unemployed youth can get employment.

It is fortunate that free gas cylinders have been distributed among seven crore women and the work must go on.

I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister Modi through you because he has provided free treatment facilities to the 20 crore poor in BHU. He has given BHU the status of AIIMS. This is a great thing not only for the people of Poorvanchal but Bihar also. Even the people of Bihar will get benefit out of it.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bharat Singh.

[English]

*SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA (Amritsar): I thank you, Hon. Madam Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important issue.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the miserable condition of farmers and labourers who work in the fields adjacent to the barbed-wire fence on the Indo-Pak border. Six districts of Punjab fall in the border-belt. The border extends to approx. 465 kms and about 17,000 acres of land of India lies beyond the barbed wire fence installed at the border.

Madam, in Amritsar Parliamentary Constituency, three assembly segments of Rajasansi, Attari and Ajnala are there. Four small towns of Attari, Lopoke- Chowgawan, Ajnala and Ramdas fall in this belt. Much of their cultivable land falls beyond the barbed-wire fence at the Indo-Pak border. By mistake, the barbed-wire fence has also taken in its fold the extra one km area of village Kakkad and its 2000 acres of cultivable land. Punjab Government's Agriculture Seed Farm has also come within its fold. This

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

entire 2000 acres of land has fallen beyond the barbed-wire fence. This area falls within the pillar number 95 (5-S) and pillar number 95 (7-G). 5 gates of BSF are over there – 89,90,91,91-A, 92. The BSF strictly monitors the entire area as per security requirements. Smuggling and drug-peddling has to be taken care of.

Madam, the farmers are facing a lot of hardships at the border in this area. Due to the wrongly put barbed-wire fence in this area, 2000 acres of cultivable village land has fallen beyond the barbed-wire fence. This anomaly needs to be rectified so that this 2000 acres of land can be reclaimed by the bonafide farmers.

Madam, a non-metalled road runs along the barbed-wire fence and is patrolled by the BSF. In Rajasthan, the entire road along the barbed-wire fence has been metalled. However, in Punjab, the case is opposite. River Ravi runs along the Indo-Pak border. There is no strong bridge in the area to cross this river. Land of Indian farmers also falls on the other side of Ravi. Some small bridges belong to the army, but they are in a dilapidated condition. The army does not allow these small bridges to be repaired.

Hon. Madam Speaker, I urge upon the Government to get repaired these small bridges. The road running along the barbed-wire fence should be made metalled. Also, the 2000 acres of cultivable land of Indian farmers that has fallen beyond the barbed-wire fence, should be brought to this side of barbed-wire fence. The position of the barbed wire fence must be rectified for this purpose. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): Madam, I am speaking against the use of plastic. Plastic is something which is concerning all of us, especially in the urban scenario. Plastic is a waste, and waste management is a very, very big issue in our areas. Since it is a light weight material and a material which uses a lot of oil and natural gas, if we recycle it, it will reduce pollution. Even a child studying in fourth standard knows about recycle, reuse and reduce. But if we go back to the issue of reduction, there seems to be no reduction.

I was reading a report which has come from the Harvard University about the pollution status in India. The pollution status in India is that in the 60s' you know there was completely no pollution in the country because most of the people were using datuns and not toothpaste. What happens to toothpaste and even to the plastic toothbrush that we use is that they go into the landfill. So, since it is a packaging material, a lot of plastic waste in the form of bags is going into the landfill. The water bottles, the so-called Bisleri water bottles, I think, are one of the biggest pollutants and likewise the Coke and the Cola bottles.

When we were young, Cola and Coke used to be served in glass bottles. Those crates used to come home and every week, the crates would go and that recycling process used to continue. Glass is not a pollutant the way plastic is because plastic is blocking the drains. It is causing pollution.

HON. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI : What I want to say is that the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Environment need to sit together and strategize a policy and that policy has to be a buy back policy in terms of, say, if we buy the milk, the plastic bag of the milk needs to be bought back by the same company. If somebody is buying a plastic can of, say, oil or something, that should go back to the same company. There should be a recycling and repurchase module. So, some monetisation of the product will reduce the plastic from going into the landfill and also going into the drains, which is causing a lot of pollution in the urban areas. All the drinking water, Coke, aerated drinks, etc., should be packed only in metal cans as happens abroad or in glass bottles and not in plastic bottles. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shri Paresh Raval, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Shri Shirang Appa Barne, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Dr. A. Sampath and Dr. Manoj Rajoria are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi.

[Translation]

PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD (Osmanabad): Hon'ble Speaker Madam through you, I would like to inform the Government that farmers are committing suicides in large number in Marathwada, Maharashtra and in the country. They are committing suicides for different reasons, but today they are facing a new problem. Each village is linked with a particular branch of the bank for the purpose of availing loans through Kisan Credit Card. Some of the branches have been closed, now who will provide the loan to the farmers of those villages which were linked to the said branches? It is a big problem. Suppose a farmer has taken loan for Rs. 50000 and his crop gets damaged, then he would not be able to repay the loan and the bank earmarks his account as NPA, and he will not be able to get loan in future. Suppose a farmer has two acres of land whose cost is around 20 lakh at present and he could not repay the loan of Rs. Fifty thousand. If he gets loan of another Rs. 50000, he can do farming for another one year. If there are provisions for loan against property for traders and industrialists, the same provisions may be applied to farmers. There is a need to have such provisions in nationalized banks. Earlier, cooperatives have such provisions. Recently, Maharashtra Bank has been merged in the Indian Bank, but the Indian bank is not providing loan in my area. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to instruct the nationalized banks that they should provide loans to the farmers huling loan account in the adopted banks.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shi Bharon Prasad Mishra and Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Thank you, hon. Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to raise a very urgent matter of public importance. I would like to bring this issue to the kind attention of the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and would like him to respond on the issue after my submission.

Madam, as you know, Kuttanad in my State of Kerala has been badly affected due to heavy rains and flood for last 25 days. Still there is water logged in people's home. Though the normal life is gradually coming back, people are facing a lot of difficulties because of water logging. Schools are still closed. Farmers have suffered from an unimaginable loss to their paddy crops. *Padashekaram* outer bunds are destroyed due to the heavy flood.

Madam, the Government of India has to play a vital role in reconstruction of Kuttanad. Today, a team from the Central Government headed by a Joint Secretary from Ministry of Home Affairs is going to Kerala to assess the situation. The role of Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources is very important in this team. The team consists of a Director, representative of the Ministry of Agriculture from Hyderabad and a Superintendent, representative of the Ministry of Water Resources from Kochi. It seems that the team set up by the Government of India, which includes officials of the two Ministries, is not serious. What is the relevance of including a Regional Director and a Superintendent from these Ministries in the team, which is visiting Kerala to assess the situation?

HON. SPEAKER: Let them give their report.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : But, Madam, how can this team submit an appropriate report? ...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam, Kuttanad needs a special assistance package for flood relief measures. The farmers as well as the people of Kuttanad are demanding that second phase of Kuttanad Package should be implemented under the RKVY and FMB, which come under the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources respectively.

Madam, the issue of bank loan is also very important. Almost all the farmers have taken loan from banks. As the situation improves, the banks would start recovering their loans. But these farmers are not able to repay their loans because the entire crop has been washed out. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister, through you, Madam Speaker, to write off all the agriculture loan which was taken by the farmers in Kuttanad. ...*(Interruptions)*.

I request the hon. Minister, Shri Arjun Meghwal to respond. ...*(Interruptionss)*. He is a Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources. ...*(Interruptionss)*.

HON. SPEAKER: It does not happen like that.

...*(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, do you want to say anything?

...*(Interruptionss)*

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): Madam, I have taken a note of the points. ...*(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, it cannot go on like this.

... *(Interruptionss)*

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : I would like to request the Government, through you, to send the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Water Resources to Kuttanad immediately. ...*(Interruptionss)*. These two Ministries are related to Kuttanad issue. So, they should be sent immediately.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE (Jadavpur): Madam Speaker, thank you for allowing me to raise an important issue on which, I think, the whole House will agree with me.

Last year we observed the 75th anniversary of the Quit India movement and I had the good fortune to speak on that occasion. This House should take note of the 75th anniversary of the Azad Hind movement. Seventy-five years ago, on the 4th and 5th of July 1943, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose accepted the leadership of Indian Independence movement and the supreme command of the Azad Hind Fauj in Singapore.

At the beginning of the year, he was in Europe trying to find a way to travel to Asia. He did so by a perilous 90-day submarine voyage between February and May of 1943. On 4th July, he accepted the leadership of the Indian Independence League. He made a famous speech in Hindustani in the Cathay Theatre of Singapore where

he said, [TRANSLATION] It does not matter, whether we remain a live or die. This is the most important thing that Hindustan will get freedom.

[English]

The next day, on 5th July, he said it was the proudest day of his life because he was able to announce to the whole world that India's army of liberation had come into being and he gave the stirring call 'Chalo Dilli'. In August he was in Malaya, Thailand, Burma electrifying Indians with his speeches. On 21st October, 1943 he proclaimed the Azad Hind Government in Singapore. By the end of the year, in December 1943, he was standing on Indian soil on the Andaman Island which he wanted to rename as Shaheed Island. He visited the cellular jail where you know our Indian revolutionaries had suffered for decades.

So, I think, that the younger generation must learn about how Netaji united all the religious communities and all the linguistic groups in his Azad Hind movement. I hope the Government will observe this 75th anniversary. I would like, through you, to ask the Ministry of External Affairs to give instructions to our Missions in East and South-East Asia, particularly Singapore, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar to observe this 75th anniversary in a befitting manner.

Finally, I want to make a very special request to you, Madam Speaker, day after tomorrow, on the 9th August you will be referring the Quit India movement. This year, because it is the 75th anniversary, I would make a plea to you to also remind the House that this is the 75th anniversary of the Azad Hind movement. Our House was not in session on the 5th of July. It is not going to be in session on 21st of October. So, I think it will be very appropriate if all of us can together pay our homage to the martyrs of the Quit India rebellion and also the martyrs of the Azad Hind Fauj who gloriously kept the flag of Indian Independence alive between 1943 and 1945. *Jai Hind*. ... *(Interruptionss)*

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you can all support it.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR (Gurdaspur): Hon'ble Speakerf, today I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards a very important issue.

Madam Speaker, recently an order has been issued to all the petroleum companies in the country including Indian Oil Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Limited and Bharat Petroleum Limited to collect the data, through their dealers, of all the employees whether they are petrol pump operators, cleaners, lorry operators or lorry cleaners. It has been ordered to mention their cast, religion and constituency in the data being collected.

Madam Speaker through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the issue, when some of the petrol pump owners refused to submit information, their supply was stopped.

Recently, a few days before an Hon'ble Member from TMC Shrimati Arpita Ghosh had raised the issue of Orwellian Society. She said Big Brother is watching. But now they are going even one step further, under which the Government is trying to influence our democracy. All these data are being collected under the banner of Hydro Carbon Sector Skill Council. These employees will be provided certificates and they will also be provided Rs. Five hundred along with the certificates and the said amount will be provided just before the election. I think this is a cash-for-vote scam. This should not be allowed and the whole House should oppose. Madam, through you, I would like to make aware whole country about this. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena is permitted to associated with the issue raised by Shri Sunil Kumar Jakhar.

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Madam Speaker, thank you very much, I request your permission to speak. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to thank Hon'ble Prime Minister for beginning a herculean task of leaning Ganga, but the movement is not getting a desired pace. The reason behind it is the continuous discharge of untreated sewage from municipalities and municipal corporations into the rivers. Because of this we are unable to clean Ganga despite spending thousands of crore rupees on this project. The small rivers like Ami, Rapti and Ghaghara are also flowing into the river Ganga, they are also causing hurdles in Ganga cleaning. Madam Speaker, through you, I would request the Government that waste and sewage treatment plant should be installed in all the municipalities

and municipal corporations situated along the rivers and only treated water should be discharged into the rivers.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. Manoj Rajoria are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Sharad Tripathi.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Madam Speaker, thank you very much, for giving me this opportunity for speaking on an important issue. The Gujarat model is an ideal model of good governance in the country. In the leadership of our Prime Minister, who is also a former chief minister of Gujarat, the state witnessed overall development. He made the Gujarat pioneer among Industrial States, because the State of Gujarat has the highest growth rate of GDP among industrial States.

Gujarat is a leading industrial State and have highest growth rate of GDP. Further, we have achieved huge success through several Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors Summits. Lakhs of crores of rupees are being invested under the programme. There is a need for doubling of railway lines for movement of goods from ports and industries to hinterland.

Madam, the Hon'ble Minister of Gujarat and R & D Department has corresponded many time with the Government of India for doubling between the feari of 2009-2017 for doubling rail lines for a strech rail of 75 km in Mahsana-Palanpur, Rajkat-Veraval and Rajkot-Okha Therefore, I request to the Government that these lines should be doubled as soon as possible as considering this demand of Gujarat.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.

DR. RAGHU SHAMA (Ajmer): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I want ot draw your kind attention towards a new tradition for spending the hard-earned money of the poor tax payer for providing the interest of the party's in Rajasthan. I don't have any objection on BJP holding any rally in the state. Hon'ble Madam, elections are due to be held in November and the code of conduct will come in enporcement in October. Our Minister of Rajasthan has decided to undertake Rajasthan Gaurav Yatra from 4th of this month.

The promotion of BJP on Government expenditure will take place is the said visit and no. one tolerate it. Madam, it will not be a healthy tradition if the Government money is misused by saffronizing all the Government machinery, organizing its meeting and marching on the 'Kamal Rath' unferling party flage in the country wherein 150 farmers have committed suicide in the State.

13.00 hrs

When the rape and murder of a 7 years old innocent girl has taken place just seven days ago in the every district represented by the Chief Minister when 15 Lakh people have been promised jobs and unemployed have clearly been cheated, there for which pride the BJP's talking it is beyond understanding.

[English]

SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY (Khammam): Thank you very much, Speaker, Madam. ... *(Interruptionss)*

The Employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samithi (NVS) have been appealing to the Government time and again for extending CGHS medical facility. The staff of Navodaya Vidyalayas -- around 17000 and their family members around 70,000 -- are facing serious medical issues and are not having much Departmental succour. Owing to this, NVS need to take up necessary procedure to issue CGHS cashless medical cards to their present and retired employees and their respective families on par with the State Government employees / retired employees.

Hence, the employees of NVS are requesting the Government to implement the CGHS cashless medical scheme to the present and retired employees. I, therefore, urge upon the Government, through this august House, to implement the CGHS medical facility to the employees of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samitis. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal, Dr. A. Sampath and Dr. P.K. Biju are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P. Srinivasa Reddy.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA (Allahabad): Speaker Madam, Allahabad and Ujjain are very sacred places according the Hindu religious beliefs. But, it is disappointing that there is no direct train on this route which is a grass disregard of the feelings of the puplic sentiment.

The development of means accessible transport facilities between these two cities will facilitate not only Hindus and the general public but also the foreign tourists. Therefore, please take the necessary action in relation to running direct train form Ujjain to Allahabad.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to assoicate with the issue raised by Shri Shyama Charan Gupta.

Shrimati Tabassum Begum - Not present.

... *(Interruptionss)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I will try and accommodate everyone, but only for one minute each.

... *(Interruptionss)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam, through you, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Central Government an issue regarding the shortage of Anti-Rabies Vaccine (ARV) in West Bengal, which is a matter of serious concern.

There are two reasons for it. One of the suppliers, namely, the Indian Immunological Limited, which is a Central Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Fertilizer, is failing to supply even a single unit of ARV over the last three months. There is inordinate delay in clearing manufactured consignment of ARV in the Central Drug Laboratory under the Ministry of Health, Government of India at Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh.

Our hon. Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee, by her letter dated 3 August 2018 has already informed about this shortage to the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare. Through you, Madam, I would request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter and sort out the problem immediately as it is extremely urgent now.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Kalyan Banerjee.

[Translaion]

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (South Delhi): Speaker Madam, I am thankful to you to give me an opporunity to

raise an issue concerning the poor. Lakhs laboures live in Delhi and N.C.R. These poor people have been cheated once again by Delhi's Chief Minister. He passed an order to increase their minimum salary and after passing the order he told them that their salary has been increased to 15500-16000. This order has been passed in a haste due to which many labourer has been cheated. Hon'ble High court annulled the order by commenting that the wages Advisory committee of the Delhi Government has made there decesion it without opplacation of its mind. The court's remarks came to clarify how the Chief Minister of Delhi is making fool of the poor with this cunning.

I want to draw the attention of Chief Minister through you that he is repending lakhs of rupees on advocvate* in his personal cases.

HON. SPEAKER: Do not take name here.

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: I request you that one side there are many court casses pending of going him and on the other side he has wasted millions of rupees on advertismant. When the cases regestered against his twenty legislators then they engaged big lawyers. I think, it as likely that they had even dropped this hunt to the industrialists that they would be better served if they move to the Court because the order was unlikely to pass the muster in judicary. The poor had made their budget in anticeptation, these poor labouers have been living in rented accommdations.

I want to say through you that the Central Government give order to Vaziga Advisory Committee Delhi and resolve all the matters by holding meeting with the industrialts to the poor can get minimum wages.

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.

[English]

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (Avanthi) (Anakapalli): Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to raise the issue of creating a new Railway Zone with headquarters at Visakhapatnam. In the last four years, I

don't know how many times I had raised this issue but from the Government side, the response so far is zero.

I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government that Waltair Division of East Coast Railway contributes the highest revenue to the Indian Railways. The Division has been discriminated in getting its dues in terms of train services, passenger amenities, development of railway stations, etc. when you take into consideration the contribution it is making to the total revenue accruals of the East Coast Railway Zone. As a result, there has been a growing demand from public, public representatives, intellectuals and other sections of the society for creation of a separate Railway Zone and its Headquarters at Visakhapatnam.

It is to be noted that Visakhapatnam has all the infrastructural facilities like land, buildings, etc. for the creation of a separate Railway Zone. Visakhapatnam is a major industrial, educational and financial hub of Andhra Pradesh. It is the longcherished dream, desire and demand of the people of Uttarandhra to have a separate Railway Zone for the last three decades.

While bifurcating the State of Andhra Pradesh, the then Government had promised in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act that a separate Railway Zone would be created in Andhra Pradesh, apart from other promises. Last week, in the other House, while replying to the Short Duration Discussion, initiated by our leader, Shri Sujana Chowdhury, Shri Rajnath Singh, hon. Home Minister, promised that the Railway Zone would be created in Andhra Pradesh. But the Government filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court that it was not possible to create a separate Railway Zone for Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to request the Government, through you, not to play with the emotions of the people of Andhra Pradesh. This is a long pending demand for the last three decades.

HON. SPEAKER: Please don't show it when your Party Member is speaking.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (Avanthi): I am unable to understand the dual statements being made by the representatives of the Government. Which one is correct?

* Not recorded.

Under the circumstances, I would request the Government of India to announce the creation of new railway zone immediately. It is an election promise. Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, when he visited Visakhapatnam, himself promised creation of a new Railway Zone with headquarters at Visakhapatnam. The MP from BJP, Shri Hari Babu, is representing Visakhapatnam. We have waited for four long years, with great patience. People of Andhra Pradesh is feeling unrest. Without any further delay, I would request the Union Government, through you, Madam, to immediately or before the end of this Session, announce creation of a new Railway Zone with headquarters at Visakhapatnam....*(Interruptions)*

*SHRI INNOCENT (Chalaky): Madam Speaker, I would like to speak in this House, about two important tourism projects of Kerala. They are the Athirapally-Kodanad tourist circuit and the Kalady-Malayattoor Pilgrimage circuit.

Madam, National Geographic Traveler magazine has included Kerala among its lists of ten heavens on earth. By saying this, I do not mean that the other States in India, are not blessed with natural beauty.

I have been to several tourist destinations across the world. They have artificial lakes, forest lands developed by man, and artificially formed waterfalls. Kerala is unique, as all our tourist destinations are nature's own gift to us. Our waterfalls, wild life reserves, tea gardens, coffee plantations and rubber estates, cover up one side of the State and on the other side we have the beautiful Arabian Coast.

But somehow, we could not nit together all these tourists destination and make a circuit. Two years ago, the Government of Kerala had included the plan for the two tourism circuits in the Swadesh Darshan Project of the Central Government, and submitted it for approval.

If these projects become a reality we can attract foreign tourists and bring in foreign currency to our tourism industry. Therefore considering the importance of Athirapally-Kodanad tourist circuit and the Kalady-Malayattoor Pilgrim circuit; kindly take steps to make the two projects a reality.

Thank you Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. P.K. Biju, Dr. A. Sampath, Shrimati P.K. Sreemathi Teacher, Shri P. Karunakaran are allowed to be associated with the issue raised by Shri Innocent.

[Translation]

SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Madam, thank you very much for gave me a chance to speak in zero hour.

There is a confluence Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati in my Lok Sabha Constituency Phoolpur which is know as 'Sangam' all over the world. It is also known as Prayagraj to king of pilgrimages. It is the 'Karmobhoomi' of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Pandit Jaineshwar Mishra and Ram Pujan Patel. It is very sad to say that the poor people do not have the right to live in lap as Ganga Yamuna. Shopkeepers, Businessmen with slum huts, the people who have been living there for fifty years who had been paying electricity bills. house tax, water bills etc., and who even had the right to vote to save liberation, today theie house and shops have been demolished and they have been rendered unemployed in the name Kumbh Mela and road widening. Today they are forced to sleep and eat under the open sky.

Madam, I request the Government through you to arange food and shelter for homeless and unemployed people.

Madam, give me only 20 second. This topic is related to the Kumbh Mela.

HON. SPEAKER: Two issues are not raised once.

SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL: Madam the work of platform number 11 and woubling of circulating area and fafamous Allahabad doubling on Allahabad railway station has been going on for many years. This work has not been completed till now.

HON. SPEAKER: This work will he completed before Kumbh Mela.

SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL: The railways issues tender but work does not get started. My subject in related to Kumbha Mela.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

HON. SPEAKER: I have conveyed that this work needs to be completed before Kumbha mela. You should conclude your speech.

SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL: Madam, A very grand Kumbh Mela is going to be held in 2019. All these works should get completed before the year 2019.

Madam, I through you, demand from the hon'ble Railway Minister that whatever work has been allotted in the name of Kumbha mela, those be completed at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (Chikkaballapur): India's diverse languages are the cornerstone of the ancient history and culture. Kannada was one of the fourteen languages that were initially included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

The oldest inscription of Halmidi in Kannada language dates back to 450 A.D. With its roots spread across the ancient period, it was rewarded with the status of Classical Language in 2008 by the Indian Government. The World Economic Forum also acknowledged Kannada's formidable presence in its World Power Language Index, 2016. It was ranked 82nd with almost 38.1 billion native speakers. The UNESCO has not recognised Kannada language as a classical language in its Books of Record. Pursuant to such vastness and depth of Kannada language nationally and globally, the Minister of Human Resource Development is requested to recommend inclusion of Kannada as a Classical Language in the Books of Record of UNESCO.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. P. K. Biju and Shri R. Dhruvanarayana are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri M. Veerappa Moly.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOUDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, I have stood up to make a new revelation. A new method to rob people in Kolkata West Bengal is being adopted. The money of ATM card holders is being withdrawn by fraudsters through use of a skimming machine without any trace of such information to the cardholders. They have become unmanned ATM counter in a way. Like unmanned level crossings whose tragic accidents take place one after another. Similarly, lacs of rupee are being robbed from the cardholders at your store unmanned ATM counter, keeping

them in dark. If banks, doing service charge from account holders, then it becomes obligatory on their part to make ATM counters fool proof and maintain them. Thanks to such circumstances, there have been instances of blocking their ATM cards in Kolkata. The incidents of looting money from ATM in collaboration with people from Romania in coming to light there. This is a matter of extreme concern. When we talk about Digital India, Digital economy and we are not able to maintain and streamline our ATM counters and let them get robbed easily then it sets a very wrong precedent. The Government should pay attention towards it.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal is allowed to be associated with the question raised by Shri Adhir Ranjan.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, there is need to curb the menace of ATM fraud. Banks are being looted and the Government of India should come up with reasons. What happened is that ATMs were fitted with skimmers to steal the money in a very systematic manner, in a very scientific way. All banks are facing this problem. These things are happening not only in Bengal, these incidents are happening in Delhi, Mumbai, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Bengaluru. Actually, Romanians and Nigerians are playing a leading role in all this.

Madam, we dreamt about plastic money in the country but now we find that the money kept in the banks is also not safe. I, therefore, would urge upon the Government of India to look into the matter on priority and direct all banks to take necessary measures so that the money of the poor people kept in the banks with trust and confidence is not looted and the people feel that their money is safe and secure in the banks.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA (Bhilwara): Madam, the rivers flowing in Newar and Marwar region of Rajasthan, which have their origin in Eastern and Western part of Aravali Mountain Range, namely Banas, Kothari, Khari, Looni, Baandi, do not flow except during rainy season.

I, through you, request the Government to release water at the place of origin of these rivers by constructing

Marwar-Mewar canal. By this, these rivers will flow for entire years and people of Marwar region will get water to drink and farmers will get water for irrigation.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Manoj Rajoria and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the question raised by Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria.

[English]

*SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH (Nagar Kurnool): Hon. Speaker, Madam, railway line from Gadwel-Macherla via Vanaparathi, Nagar Kurnool, Kalvakurthi, Achampet area was sanctioned in 2016-17 Rail Budget. Under joint venture, the cost was to be shared between Central Government and Telangana State Government in the ratio of 50:50. An MoU was also signed in this regard. This 184 km line's estimated cost was Rs.920 crore.

HON. SPEAKER: There is no interpretation. You might not have given prior notice. You will have to give prior notice.

[Translation]

SHRI NANDI VELLAIAH: Madam, this is very short one. [ENGLISH] Madam, this rail project falls under Nagar Kurnool Constituency. Nagar Kurnool District is the most backward area in Telangana State. Many people from this area migrate to other areas for employment. There are no industries here and rainfall is also very low. If a railway line is laid soon, it will give employment opportunities to many and this will help in development of this area also.

HON. SPEAKER: Yellaiahji, translate and give it.

[English]

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (Maval): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I Would like to draw the attention of the House towards the problems being faced by pilgrims while going on Kailasha Mansarouar Yatra.

Hon'ble Speaker Madam, Many a pilgrims from India travel Kailash-Mansarovar. The route to go to the journey of Kailash Mansarovar is through Nepal and Tibet. Here the Passengers have to face many hardships. First the Chinese Government do not give visa to people being any political projects and journalists. It dilibarotely problems for

Hom. secondary, On tibet-China border, these in immigration centre in China. Here, pilgrims have to fro 5-6 hours.

The Chinese Officers Purposedly try to create as much problem as they can I have muself travelled to mansarovar on 20th July and here enperienced it. i would like, through you, to request the Centre to look at the problems of pitgrims of Kailash mansarnevhr so that people going on pisgrimage brom india dont suffer thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad mishra, Kumuar Pushpendra Singh Chandes, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Shri Arvind Sawant and Dr. Shri Kant Eknath shinde are allowed to associate with the issue rained by shri Shirang Appa Barne.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Speaker madam, there in acute shortage of potaue water and irrigation water in shwar distrid due to constently deplating water level. Most part of the district has been declared under Dark Zone. The only hope for the district in the water form rigers Chandal. Under the Government of erstwhile UPA Government, a project to bring waters of the River Chambal to enioe Ahior District and partly to Bharatpur and Dholpur was prepared which had a cost only around five thousand were rupees. But the present Government has put this project in a back burner.

There is one more request of mine that there is a Ghat-Canal and canal project since 1910 in my district Alwar, but today this canal is in discapidoted state and full of silt.

[Translation]

The Ruparel water used to come into dozons of barrages uncluding naugpur, Lakahamangash, Kafamwada, Lili and lanali of Alwar district through conals dusing the raing seasonthat led to increase in the water level and its water used to be put to the used in irripation. But today. The growred water leavel in constanlr depleting on account of this delapidated and missing came. Its sapaio may be got can be under taken an earry an possible of that water Maugpur, Lakahmangarh, Kafanwada, Lili and jawali areas of Alwan. May get abudout water.

Madam, this in my lost request. I shall conclude in only a few second. At Present the canal Project for eastern Rajasthan.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu

HON. SPEAKER: Only one point should be raised, two or three points are not to be raised.

[English]

*SHRIMATI. V. SATHYABAMA (Tiruppur): Madam Speaker, Vanakkam. The South Zone Agriculture RIG owners Association have already requested the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister to provide GST exemption for RIG services for agriculture and Agro based works. There are hundreds of RIG / bore well operators in my Tirupur Parliamentary Constituency who thrive solely on RIG services. This is very essential for the Agriculture and Agro based industries. Nearly 70% of agriculture depends on ground water and RIG operators play a very crucial role in getting farmers the adequate supply of ground water. RIGs are highly indispensable in most of the places where there is no source of water for irrigation either rivers or any water bodies. In the GST regime the RIG operations falls under 18% GST category. This is too much for RIG operators who are already burdened by the high Diesel/Petrol prices and wages. The fuel costs and wages constitute more than 75% of total expenses incurred for Bore well drilling. Since both fuel cost and wages are not covered by GST the RIG owners are not getting any input tax credit. There are already lots of bottlenecks and restrictions for the use of RIGs and bore well drilling services. In order to save the life of RIG operators as well as the farmers I humbly request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to provide GST exemption for RIG services which is very essential for Agriculture and Agro based works. Thanking You.

[Translation]

SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE (Howra): Madam, I am just speaking from this side, I am speaking from the back side.

HON. SPEAKER: You are going to speak about sports. Therefore I am giving you time.

SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Thank you, madam, I am happy that you gave me an opportunity to speak on this subject. Yesterday was the best day for our country because our children had gone to Spain to play football and they won by defeating Argentina by 2-1 margin of goals in under 21 category. Therefore, we should congratulate

them. Our children have played very well. Therefore, I would like to congratulate you and all members. Today, the game of football is progressing in India. Namaskar, jai hind, Thanks you.

HON. SPEAKER: I had given you time for that purpose you have wanted a very good news.

Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is allowed to raise the issue with the Minister. Shim Prasun Banerjee.

SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN (Berahampur) Madam, I have got a chance to speak in this session for the first time.

Therefore, I am very thankful to you. Madam, My constituency in Railway flooded. I have only one demand for the problem that railway line from Bakunda to Moshagram in broad gauge and the line is also available for it, but the rail line is yet to be electrified. If in some time, there is a request of three lakh people of my constituency that they should be provided a new railway track from Beliator to Burgapur. If they are provided a new railway line, house of the people will be also to get benefitted.

Madam, I would like to congratulate you on well on Mamata Didi because she had provided a railway line from Bankura to Nrshagram. Paddy, it's running well. Train has also been made available for that line. Therefore, I would like to pay you thanks very much.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Chatra): Hon'ble Speaker, madam, I would like to draw your kind attention to a very important issue. All of us know that protection of all democratically elected representatives is made through the chair. One of the States is West Bengal in the country where there is danger to the life and properties of elected representatives of Panchayats. I would like to bring to your notice that ever since the election have been conducted, there is ...*(Interruptionss)*

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDHOPADHYAY: Madam, this is a state subject. ...*(Interruptionss)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: It is a State matter.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: There has been

villence on large scale three the ruling party and antisocial elements. Hundreds of people by BJP have been elected in those electons. They have been terrorised by ...*(*Interruptionss*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: The names should be removed ...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, names will not go on record ...(*Interruptionss*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Thousands of these people have taken refuse in Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha. I have got copies of newspaper. I can certify.

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: No allegations will go on record... (*Interruptionss*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: I would like to only urge the Govt. to get a probe conducted in this regard. ...(*Interruptionss*) It may also be clarified as to how the elected representatives are being terror by the Government of West Bengal.

HON. SPEAKER: Name of...* will not go on record ...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Name of the party will not go on record

...(*Interruptionss*)

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: No one knows how many people have been killed and thousands of people are under protection in Rachi, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Sahebganj and Pankud. I would like to demand from the Government of intervention it. There is an endemocratic Govt. of such people who are Raceling a conspiracy against the elected represenatives for their murder should be terminated immedeatly.

I demand from the Government through you to intervene in the watter ...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mohd. Badaruddoza Khan, Shri Bharon Prasad Mishra, Shri Ajay Mishra Tori, Shri Raindra Kumar Ray, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Shri Shankar Prasad Dutta are allowed to associate themselves with the Paint raised by Shri Sunil Kumar Singh.

...(*Interruptionss*)

SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER (Chandigarh): Madam, It is written in my destiny that, I am given a chance to speak. Only when a noise in being made...(*Interruptionss*)

HON. SPEAKER: Your voice is highly audible, that in why things like that happen.

...(*Interruptionss*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Thank you, Madam.

Lal dora is an extension of the village habitation which can be used by the villagers for non-agricultural purposes like keeping livestock, etc. Any construction on the agricultural land beyond this boundary is considered illegal. It is unfortunate that in the earlier years in Chandigarh the then authorities in spite of being aware of this had allowed residential houses to come up, complete with electricity and water connections. The same houses are now being demolished bringing great misery to the people who have lived there for years. Mostly middle class and lower middle class people live on rent and settle down there. Their children go to school there only.

As of March, 2018, unauthorised construction beyond *lal dora* was to the tune of 254 acres in my constituency. There were around 10,000 people residing in about 3,000 illegal structures in the Chandigarh villages. Many of the demolitions took place without even serving a notice. This amounts to a clear case of exploitation of the people who have made their homes there and are not in a position to move to the city. I therefore urge the Government to bring an immediate halt to the demolitions and consider providing a one-time relaxation of the rules by regularising these houses. This would serve to be a major relief to the inhabitants of those houses.

Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate themselves with the point raised by Shrimati Kirron Kher.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.29 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past

Fourteen of the Clock.

14.32 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty-Two 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. The Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today, and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over the text of the matter at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which text of the matter has been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Regarding gauge conversion between Panchore- Jamner rail line

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE (Raver): Survey for gauge conversion between Pachora-Jamner (NC Line) situated in CR, Bhusawal Division and extension up to Bodwad (Malkapur) was sanctioned in 2017-18 and recently its Survey Estimate and Report had been submitted to the Railway Board. The proposed length of gauge conversion of Pachora-Jamner and extension up to Bodwad is 84 Kms, as compared to the length of Pachora-Bhusawal-Bodwad, which is approx. 102 Kms. The distance between Pachora and Bodwad has been reduced by approximately 18 Kms.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

with this new proposal. The biggest advantage being that the busy and congested yards of Jalgaon & Bhusawal will be completely by-passed thereby cutting short the detention time of goods/passenger trains. In view of the above, I request the Hon'ble Minister to review the RoR for this project in the light of already available land (less capital investment) and easy by-passing of goods traffic (more revenue generation). The Socio-economic development advancement of this underdeveloped region will add to tourism development if the branch connection is extended to Ajantha Caves from Pahur.

(ii) Need to expedite gauge conversion of Udaipur city-Ahmedabad railway line via Durgapur-Himmatnagar

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur): I want to draw kind attention of the Union Government to the gauge conversion in my Parliamentary Constituency, Udaipur. The Government had started broad gauge conversion work to link Udaipur city-Ahmedabad railway line via Durgapur Himmatnagar (Gujarat), but for the last many years, the gauge conversion work has been going on at very slow speed.

The businessmen, common civilian and tourists visiting Udaipur have to face many difficulties.

I demand from the Government that the gauge conversion work on Udaipur city-Ahmedabad railway line via Durgapur-Himmatnagar may please be completed at the earliest. A special construction of over bridge/under bridge, tunnel and other works at the station so as to provide relief to the common people, businessmen and tourists by ensuring early completion and commissioning of this route.

(iii) Need to run a new train from Rewa to Mumbai

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Rewa): Rewa is the divisional headquarters of Madhya Pradesh. but no passenger train from here to Mumbai is being run. Thousands of civilians from Satna to Mumbai commute daily for labour, medical and business purposes. They have to face lot of difficulties due to non availability of any train from Rewa. It is, therefore, requested to issue necessary instructions for the introduction of a new passenger train from Rewa to Mumbai.

(iv) Need to provide benefits of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to all the eligible people of New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency, Delhi

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): Today I want to raise some important issue pertaining to the implementation of 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana'. As we are all aware that Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is world's unique plan for the empowerment of women to improve their basic health conditions, to mitigate difficulties and to save time consumed in cooking. It is a revolutionary step taken by the Modi Government for the social and economic development of the women, under which approximately 3,80 crores women living below the poverty line, have been distributed gas connections throughout the country.

But I am sorry to say that some serious shortcomings have been noticed in its implementation. There have been complaints from my parliamentary constituency that gas connections to the poor women belonging to SC and ST categories are being distributed whereas the women and families belonging to the general category living below the poverty line are being deprived of the same. Several instances have come to my cognizance that the forms for the purpose have been got filled from the poor women belonging to general categories but they have been refused gas connections saying that the scheme is meant for the poor families belonging to SC and ST categories. It is a wrong practice. I think that some vested interests are knowingly creating this type of confusing situation. This type of confusing situation must have been prevailing in those cities in addition to New Delhi where the eligible women are being deprived of providing such a benefit.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Ministry of Petroleum and natural Gas, especially to the hon. Minister to find out a proper solution for the situation of confusion created in implementation of this ambitious scheme and issue necessary directives to the concerned department and agencies so that none of the beneficiary is deprived of the benefit of the scheme.

(v) Need to ensure construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana as per specified norms in Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): The quality of records constructed under Pradhan Mantri Sadak

Yojana is very bad in most of the parts of my Parliamentary Constituency especially in Koach, Tikari and Pariya division of Gaya district due to which road users and the concerned rural people of this area have to face so many problems. On the one side the road is being constructed and on the other side the road is chipping. The road is in very bad condition even after the construction of the road due to the use of substandard construction material in the road. As a result the vehicles do not move speedily on such road and road accidents occur due to pits on the roads. The cracks and potholes start appearing on the roads a few days after some days of the construction and the maintenance and repair of such roads also not done by the contractors. There is a provision that foundation stone should be laid at the time of inauguration or foundation ceremonies. Laying for the road under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana but it is not being done by the concerned officers.

I request that action should be taken against guilty officers and contractors by ensuring the investigation of the quality of above said roads by the N.O.M or other concerned investigation Agency and instructions should be issued immediately to the concerned officers to ensure that the foundation stone displaying the necessary details should be laid at the time of inauguration foundation laying ceremonies of the roads.

(vi) Need to establish a bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL (Saharanpur): I want to draw the attention of the government towards setting up a bench of Hon. Allahabad High Court in my constituency district Saharanpur or district Meerut in Western Uttar Pradesh.

Hon. High Court of Uttar Pradesh is situated in Allahabad where 91,198 cases were pending till year 2015. This number must have gone up. The above High Court is almost 700 Km or 800 kms far from Saharanpur division and other districts of Western Uttar Pradesh due to which the people from the middle class and the poor find it difficult to put up their cases in a proper way and they are deprived of justice. The people of Western Uttar Pradesh have been demanding to set up a bench of High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh for long to resolve this serious problem.

I raised this matter in the house three years ago under the rule 377. The then Minister of Law apposed me thought a letter that as yet they have not recused any proposal to set up a bench of Allahabad high Court in Saharanpur of Merrut and the news of the State government and Chief justice of High Court are auiated.

Therefore, I request the union government ot establish a bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh so that justice may become accessible and affordalde to the suffering people of this area.

(vii) Regarding Plastic ban in Delhi

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA (West Delhi): Plastic of less than 50 microns was banned in Delhi under the new Plastic Waste Management Rules. Also National Green Tribunal has imposed a heavy fine of 5000 on the usage of plastic bags. However, plastic continues to be used in Delhi openly. About 30,000 kg of plastic bags were seized within months of the ban. Delhi produces highest amount (690 tonnes) of plastic waste in the country according to Central Pollution Control Board. About 90% of this waste is not recyclable and as a result, plastic waste is the main contributor for choking of drains in Delhi. Plastic not only contaminates soil, rivers or oceans but also pollutes the air that we breathe. Therefore, I urge the Government to immediately direct the responsible authorities in Delhi to implement plastic ban in a full-fledged manner.

(viii) Regarding import of Pepper

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE (Udupi Chikmagalur): A sharp fall in the price of Black Pepper, coupled with low Production Owing to climate vagaries has put farmers in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu in distress. The cheaper Pepper from Vietnam continues to flood the market, aided by a low duty structure under the ASEAN, SAFTA and ISFTA Pacts.

Government had fixed the MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE for pepper at Rs. 500 a Kg, following which prices improved in local markets. When import continued with the aid of loopholes in the Order, the Government further amended the restrictions for import. But that too has failed to generate any positive results.

IPSTPC had urged the Government to remove black pepper from SAFTA and ISFTA import list. Government

may kindly consider imposing a duty of 55% on import of Pepper. I urge the Government to curb malpractices connected with Pepper imports, which will help farmers in realising better prices for the spice.

(ix) Need to expedite renovation of Footover bridge at Gaya Railway Station, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): My Parliamentary constituency Gaya (Bihar) is a torist place of religious, cultural and historical importance. Lakhs of towrists frim the country and all over the world visit bodhgaya and come for vishnupad darshan. VVIPS keep risiting the place to due to which there is fequent traffice jam at the railway station Repair work of railway footover budge at almost months. Work is going on at a very slow pace due to which the passengers would face a lot of protdems owring to the rush of "pitrapaksha Mela".

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to eapedite the repair work of footover bridge at Gaya Railway Station.

(x) Need to establish a National Sports University in Chhapra in Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (Maharajganj): My Parliamentary constituency constilutes of sic assenbly. seats of Siwan and saran of saran disision in Bihar. Some of its north- western part is adjacent ot Baliya distict of Uttar Pradesh. This area was very artive during the freedom movement of the country. Several freedom frghterss including famous pensonaties like our first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Pradsd, Lok Nayak jaiprakash narayan and maulana Mazhaul haque worked from have for the freedom of the country. Hence my parliamentary constituency is a place of historical importance. Divisional head quater of my contituecy is situate in Chhapra.

At present, India is a country with the biggest population of youth in the world. There is a need for a high level educational institute ot make the youth healthy and physically fit, promote sports technologies and rcince and geate oportunities of employment for them. It would be a huge step for the youth of the counting if a national sports University is established.

Hence, I request the Government to establish the first national sports university of Bihar in Chhapra. It would benefit the youth of Bihar and several districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Therefore I reiterate my request to set up a national sports university in Chhapra, the divisional head quarter of my constituency. The setting up of the university would realise the vision of "Khelega yuva, Khushal banega bharat".

(xi) Need to establish a Regional Centre of Cancer in AIIMS, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHARK (Haridwar): It is a known fact that Uttarakhand is important from all points of view for the entire country the states youth suffers in large numbers in the armed forces, security and paramilitary forces despite having just one per cent of the population of the country: This region is facing a crisis at present. Cancer has spread its tentacles in the State. Cancer is emerging as a disease of man in proportions due to increasing water and air pollution and stressful life. As per the surveys more than seven thousand cases of cancer are reported every year in a small state like Uttarakhand. Most of the people suffering from disease are unable to get any treatment as diagnostic and treatment facilities are practically non-existent in the hilly and remote areas. Most of the patients come to hospital in the terminal stage and by that time the disease becomes incurable due to which mortality rate has reached an alarming level. No institute in the state is fully equipped for the treatment of cancer.

I request the Government to approve a regional centre for cancer treatment in All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Rishikesh at the earliest. It will not only provide relief to the local population but also benefit the people of states adjacent to Uttarakhand like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

(xii) Need to construct Road Over Bridge on level crossings in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Chatra): Chatra, Latehar and Pauki, assembly constituency of Palamu district falls under my Parliamentary constituency of Chatra in Jharkhand. This whole area is very backward in

terms of development and is left wing extremism affected area. Road over bridges need to be constructed on level crossings in my parliamentary constituency. I have raised this matter several times with the Ministry of Railways. Railways has provided the information that a memorandum of understanding has been signed between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways as per which the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways/National Highways Authority of India would complete the work of constructing road over/road under bridges at all level crossings by the year 2019.

Our demand to construct the road overbridges is long standing. Public is getting restless and agitation has started at several places. It is very necessary to construct the bridges on level crossings.

Therefore, I request the Minister of Road Transport and Highways to get the following works done in my parliamentary constituency.

1. construction of rail over bridge
2. construction of rail over bridge on Chandwa-Dobhi road near Tori station.
3. Construction of rail over bridge on Latehar-Sarayu road near Latehar station.
4. Construction of rail over bridge near Baruaideh junction.

(xiii) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Danguwapasi in Singhbhum Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA (Singhbhum): A proposal to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Danguwapasi in my Singhbhum parliamentary constituency is lying pending with the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Several organisations have been demanding for years that a Kendriya Vidyalaya should be set up in Danguwapasi. Railways is providing 4 acres of land for this school. Danguwapasi is rich in minerals and mining works are going on in the area. Central Government employees are engaged in TISCO, a public sector undertaking. Mining of minerals is operational here. Lots of railway employees are also. It is very necessary to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya here for the children of central government employees.

I request the Government to grant approval to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Proposed to be set up in Danguwapasi in parliamentary constituency Singhbhum at the earliest.

(xiv) Need to start work on Dholpur-Saramthura-Karauli-Gangapur city railway line project

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA (Karauli-dholpur): I want to draw the governments attention towards very important Dholpur-Saramthura-Karauli-Gangapur city railway line project.

karauli district head quarter of my parliamentary constituency is depined of railway facility even so many year after independence. This railway project would not only result in the development of the local area and benefit the public but also poore profitable from a commercial point of view for the railways as it would provide one work route to connect Delhi-mumbai route to Delhi-Agrl-Gwalior-Jhonsi rail route.

The railways and state government have in principle agreed to declare namow gauge line form Dholpur to Saramlthura on this route as heritage line. RECT survey to lay down new bwad gauge line from Dholpur-Karauli-Gangapur has been completed and its report has been submitted to the railway board in December. 2017. But this rail project could nto be started because of lack of funds (Rs 1200/- approx.).

Both the districts karauli and Dholpur of my parliamentary constituency hare been included by the Government of inida in 1q15 aepilational districts. But in the absence of thisa railway project the development of these district as per the wrns of aspirational districts does not sem possible.

Hence, I request the Union government and hon. Prime Minister to allorate the require budget for this very important Dholpur-Saramthura-karauli-Gangapur city railleay project and get work startd on this project as soon as possible so that the people of this area who have been living without it may get railway sevice evgen so many years after independence may get railway seviceand development of the area may gather pace.

(xv) Regarding safety and security of Hindus residing in Muslim majority countries

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIBRAM JASDOSH (Surat): India is the oney nation for Hindu socity in the world where they feel a sense of belonging a feeliog of their culture and their own land. In the world, especially in Muslim dominated natiuous, there is domination of the people of faliban mindset. Hindus are oppressed as they are in minority in those countries. Their lives and property is not rofe. Modestry of their daughters in law and daughters is not safe theu.

Afghanistan, Bangladesh and pabistan are such examples from where such news come repeatedly. The oppressed hindus are compelled to leave these countries with bare minimum have to leaving behind all their belongings.

My demand is that the Government should tabe steps to use sofety of the people in such countries.

(xvi)Regarding Tribal Autonomous Council in Tirap, Changland and Longding districts of Arunachal Pradesh

[English]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs towards the issue of Tribal Autonomous Council in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh namely Tirap, Changlang and Longding on the line of Sixth schedule. This will result in better administration of the state and bring the required autonomy and decentralisation of decision making processes. It will also take into consideration the needs of tribal people from these three districts and enable socio-economic changes.

As the content of Naga Accord framework signed on August 3 2015 remains unknown, I also request the Government to respect the territorial integrity of state of Arunachal Pradesh, and any decision on the issue must be made with the consent of the state.

Also, the inclusion of tribes is a critical issue and tribes namely Yobin, Nocte, Tutasa, Tangsa and Wanchoo must be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes (ST) of Arunachal Pradesh.

(xvii) Regarding Indira Gandhi National Tribal University regional campus in Manipur

SHRI THANGSO BAITE (Outer Manipur): A regional campus centre has been opened in 2009 under the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University of Madhya Pradesh at Makhan, Senapati District, Manipur due to the persistent demand by the Manipur Tribal Students for a full-fledged separate Central University.

There is shortage of teaching staff with no regular Director posted and no tangible developments in terms of infrastructure as well as administrative and academic activities till date.

The campus is located 30 Kms from Imphal but no proper mode of transportation as well as hostel facilities have been provided by the campus authorities. There is only five Departments namely MSW, Political Science, Human Rights, Sociology, Anthropology.

There is a great demand for opening more Departments as the lone Central Manipur University cannot accommodate the ever increasing number of students. Hon'ble HRD Minister is requested to kindly look into it and take corrective measures in this regard.

(xviii) Regarding new policy towards SC/ST students

DR. K. GOPAL (Nagapattinam) : SC & ST were notified in Clause 1 of Article 341 of the Constitution.

Deep concern of the framers of the Constitution for the upliftment of the SC and ST got reflected in the elaborate constitutional mechanism.

Former Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi in the Sixth Five-Year in 1980-85 ensured their due share of plan benefits for the purpose of empowering educationally and economically backward class.

Central Sector Scholarship for Education for SC & ST Students was framed in pursuance of the Union Budget 2005-06. This Scheme was subsequently revised in January, 2012.

Various scholarships are provided by the Central Government to the students belonging to the SC & ST to ensure the incidence of drop out in different stages is minimized.

Pre-matric Scholarship is Rs. 150/- per month for Day Scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for Hostellers and given for 10 months in a year. Post matric Scholarship is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 100% Central Assistance is released to State Governments for expenditure incurred by them as their committed liability. Student beneficiaries get a scholarship between Rs. 230 and Rs. 1200/- per month which is very less in terms of present market price.

The Union Budget 2018-2019 has once again fallen short of the expectations of SC/ST communities, much like last year. Mere Rs 66,619 crore has been allocated which is 2.32 per cent of the budget outlay for SC, as opposed to the Rs. 4,05,407 crore (16.6 per cent) that should have been allocated, according to SCSP guidelines. Similarly, Rs. 39,135 crore, 1.6 per cent of the budget outlay was announced for ST, as opposed to Rs. 2,10,030 crore (8.6 per cent) that should have been allocated under the Tribal Sub Plan.

This comes at a time when Tamil Nadu is yet to receive a pending sum of around Rs. 1,600 crores from the Centre for the post-matriculation scholarship for Dalit and tribal students.

In this connection, it is worth-mentioning that former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister expressed her concern over Centre's policy and wrote several letters to Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

Central Government's latest policy was announced in April which stated that the committed liability of scholarships towards SC/ST now vests with the State Government. The Central Government has asked the State Governments to keep their budgetary provision from their end to continue this programme.

In case of post-matric scholarships for SC & ST students, it allows Private Educational Institution to charge tuition fee from students at the time of admission but as per earlier central policy SC/ST students were not supposed to pay fee to the Institution.

The new policy of Union Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment will be an hindrance for the education and economic upliftment of SCs/STs.

(xix) Regarding construction of dam in Thuraiyur Taluk of Tiruchirapalli district of Tamil Nadu

SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA (Perambalur): Perambalur district is a backward district in Tamil Nadu comprising predominantly of farmers. They toil hard throughout the year for their livelihood. Farmers of Perambalur district depend largely on the water available during monsoon season. In Thuraiyur Taluk of Trichirapalli District, though we receive good rainfall during rainy seasons, water is not utilized fully due to the lack of dam. Hence, there is an urgent need for a dam in this area to prevent this valuable water from being wasted or drained into sea. The water from the monsoon rains can be utilized optimally and judiciously for the benefit of farmers, if the water is stored properly by constructing a dam in the Lake area of Thuraiyur Taluk in Trichirapalli District. Thousands of acres of land will be benefitted, if the dam is constructed. It will empower the economic growth of our farmers. This could also recharge ground water.

I urge the Government to conduct a feasibility study for construction of a dam as it is of great importance to this region and meets the water needs of the people and farmers throughout the year in Cauvery belt region. A dam would enrich and benefit all water bodies including the ponds, wells, and lakes in and around the vicinity.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take immediate steps to construct a Dam in Thuraiyur Taluk of Tiruchirapalli district to cater the water needs of the people and farmers of my Perambalur Constituency.

(xx) Regarding use of ballot paper in the Election

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Seventeen opposition parties including Trinamool Congress would meet Election Commission, demanding ballot papers be used to conduct the 2019 Lok Sabha Election. This is a matter on which all opposition parties agreed. The initiative to solicit the support of all opposition parties on the matter was taken by Trinamool Congress chief Mamata Banerjee. Questioning the neutrality of electronic voting machines, West Bengal Chief Minister raised the issue of tampering of EVM and demanded that the 2019 election be held on ballots. The TMC had staged protests outside Parliament and urged all opposition parties to unite. Shiv Sena Udhav Thackeray

also demanded that the 2019 election be conducted using ballot papers instead of EVMs. Political parties including national and regional parties demanded the ballot paper in place of EVM to avoid large scale tampering both in the State assembly and Parliament elections in the country. I urge upon the Government to take a stand in favour of ballot paper in the coming elections to be held in the country.

(xxi) Regarding allocation of funds for agriculture and rural sector in the country

[Translation]

SHRI DASRATH TIRKEY (Alipurduars): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that inadequate budget provision has been made for the Deptt. of Agriculture and Rural Development in the current financial year. There is necessity of participation of NGO's is also required for traditional agriculture development under the Government scheme. There is need to table services of skilled and experienced workers of voluntary organisation like "Tapsheel Jati Adivasi Proatan Sainib Krishi Vikas Shilp Kendra" working in the field of agriculture and rural development for the last thirty five years.

Therefore, necessary action should be taken in this regard by the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of finance.

(xxii) Need to provide funds from Clean Environment Cess to Odisha for setting up pump storage hydro power plants

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The Union Government has been collecting a Central Cess viz. 'Clean Environment Cess' on coal towards National Clean Energy Fund meant for research and development activities in the field of Clean Energy Technology. The Union Government had revised this cess from Rs. 200 per MT to Rs. 400 per MT in the Union Budget 2016-17. Consequently, the contribution of the State of Odisha to the said Fund has come to Rs. 6400 crore during the Financial Year 2016-17. The said Fund is getting enriched from the major coal producing States but such States are not getting adequate assistance from it. Rather, its benefits have largely gone

to other States so far. Accordingly to the prevalent policy, this fund can be used for Hydro Power Plants upto 25 MW capacity only. Odisha being a major contributor to this Fund, the Government of Odisha may be allowed to avail assistance from this Fund for establishing its three pump storage hydro power plants with total capacity of 1320 MW at Upper Indravati, Balimela and Upper Kolab. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider pump storage hydro power as renewable energy and provide a sum of Rs. 3950 crore from the said Fund to the Government of Odisha for establishing its pump storage hydro power plants at the earliest.

(xxiii) Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers who suffered loss of their crops caused by bond ali (Pink Ballworm) in Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE (Ramtek): The crops of the farmers of Maharashtra have damaged due to Bandali disease and the farmers are facing financial crisis. On December 5 22, 2017 the Government of Maharashtra had announced for providing help to the farmers whose crops damaged. But, the Government has not provided any financial help to the farmers till now. The State Government had announced that N.D.R.F. Rs. 30, 800/- would be provided to the farmers whose crops have damaged due to Boneali disease as compensation from, crop insurance scheme and seed company and Rs. 31, 500/- for horticulture farming. The farmers who have suffered loss have not got any assistance Especially the farmers of katol area of Nagpur and Naskked District have not got any assistance from NDRE;

Union Government is requested help the farmers of maharashtra to Compensate the losgss suffered by them to Bondali disease.

(xxiv) Regarding Agriculture University at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): The Andhra Pradesh Reorganiastion has given mandate to Government of India to set up Agriculture University in my Constituency of Guntur in

Andhra Pradesh. For this purpose, Government of Andhra Pradesh allocated 110 acres of land worth Rs. 550 crores, including construction of boundary wall, and the foundation-stone for this university was laid in November, 2015.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,504 crore. But, the Ministry, in the last four years, released just Rs. 135 crore and this year an amount of Rs. 65 crore was budgeted. It means, in five years, Government has sanctioned Rs. 200 crore. It further means, on an average, Government of India has been releasing Rs. 40 crore per year. Total estimated cost is Rs. 1,504 crore. And, if you calculate release of funds at this pace, it takes years to complete this university. Is this the mandate that the Act given to Government of India?

Now that Government has abolished Planning Commission and 12th Five Year Plan is the last plan that we have as of now and there is no 13th Five Year Plan, it clearly means that Government has to complete it by the end of 12th Plan and 12th Plan was over in 2017 itself So, the project is already delayed for one year. If it delays further, there will be cost and time overrun.

In view of the above, I request the hon. Agriculture Minister and HRD Minister to put pressure on Finance Ministry and get sufficient funds so that this university is completed in coming 1-2 years.

(xxv) Regarding prevailing practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (Bhongir): The Hon. Supreme Court, recently, slammed the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), undertaken by certain communities in India. The Government, in response to Unstarred Question No.466 answered on 20th July stated that the IPC and POCSO are sufficient tools to prosecute offenders.

In view of this response, I then wonder, if such provisions existed well before, then how did the practise of FGM persist in the country? Therefore, for a traditional practice that has persisted over hundreds of years, sustained policy of advocacy and public sensitization is required. The concerned Government agencies need to take the community into confidence, since mere punishment under these sections does not address the social implications

of FGM.

I believe that specific provision to explicitly outlaw and punish FGM would give it more teeth. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the Government should spell out detailed policy and specify measures to systematically eradicate this practice and I request the Government to do so.

(xxvi) Regarding Railway projects in Kerala

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): The development of Railway projects and works in Kerala has to be given due priority and importance. The declaration of a Railway Coaching Yard at Nemom in the Attingal Lok Sabha Constituency is yet to be fulfilled. A two minute stoppage for Parasuram Express may be provided at Chirayinkeezhu. The proposals for Water Bottling Plant or a Railway Medical Collage at Kadakaavur are to be approved as there is sufficient land in the Kadakkavur Railway Station premises.

The 114 years old Kadakkavur station should be declared as a Heritage Station. Varkala Sivagiri Mutt houses Samadhi place of Shri Narayana Guru, and is an international tourist centre. Hence, stoppages of more trains may be allowed at Varkala Sivagiri Station. A Railway Zone should be established with its Headquarters at Thiruvananthapuram.

(xxvii) Regarding implementation of Saakshar Bharat Yojana in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR (Bhagalpur): Cenoall sponsoed scheme "Sakshas Bharat Yojana" Union Government was introduced to Literate the people of 15 to 35 years of age but this important scheme has been discontinued even before achieving its objective. Bihar State is still far below the national average in the literacy rate, it requires continuous efforts to improve its posstion. In this direction, centrally sponsoed 'Sakshas Bharat Mission' and state sponsored utthan Kendra, Unnayan Kendra and Akshas Anchal Schemes kendra have made concested efforts and the role of motivators and coord inators is paramount. But, it is a matter of regret that the Union Government has not expanded the 'Sakshas Bharat Yojana' in Bihar. As a result of it the future of 19000 motivators and coordinators is in dask. At this stage, it is not passible for them to get employment other than teaching work. All these motivators, coordinators and their families are facing in crisis.

Therefore, I request that while sympathically considering the case of 19000 motivators and coordinators who were working under Sakshar Bharat Mission now unemployed, the Government shjould sestart Sakshar Bharat Mission.

(xxviii) Regarding review of progress of various tribal development schemes

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK (Rajmahal): 27 per cent tripal people are living in my home State Jharkhand and their economic and social condition is miserable Unionj government have made efforts to improve their condition but the results remain less than the expectation. Many schemes and programmes are being run by the union Government for their development. It is a matter of regaret that the benefit of these progammeand schemes are not reaching to the targeted groups. Some delf interenstod people are spreading miskadiog falts about the religion and caste of the tribal people rothat their figures could be shown less. They are shown as Hindus in the censun whereas they do not belong toany religion and caste.

There tribal people worship the nature, trces and mountains. They have no faith in idolworship. All tribal people of the country are demanding sarha Dharam cade. It is a matter of regret that the Union Government is not implementing tribal welfare schemes proponly. As a result of which social and economic development of the tribal people living in the prests has not taken place even after 70 years of our independence.

It is demanded that the Government should conduct a review of the steps taken for the welfare of the tribals especially the scheduled tribes living in the forests with the help of any agency and accede to their demand pr Sarna Dharam code.

(xxix) Regarding recognition of Tribals in Sikkim

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): In 1975 through the Act of Parliament and insertion of 371 F in the Constitution of India, the erstwhile Chogyal ruled country of Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union.

The referendum conducted with overwhelmingly 98 per cent of Sikkimese voted to join. There was equality

and equity within all the communities of Sikkim in so far as social status was concerned. Under the historic May 8th Agreement of 1973, there was a clause which said that this equality would continue.

After 1975, the various laws of India which were extended, started impacting the society of Sikkim at large adversely. The State Council elected prior to merger was deemed to have been elected in accordance with the Election of India norms as the new State Assembly. So KaziLhendupDorji became the first elected Chief Minister of Sikkim.

In 1978, the Bhutias and Lepchas were granted tribal status and also reservation provided in the Sikkim State Assembly-12 seats for However, the same status was not granted to other tribals. This caused the first historical injustice to all the other communities by not taking the historical status of equity and equality that existed prior to 1975.

In 2003, the Limbus and Tamangs were recognised as Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. They have not been given reservation even though the Supreme Court has directed Government of India to do so in 2016 January itself. All other communities are as Tribal as the Limbus and Tamangs.

Under Article 371 F, we demand that all the other communities, namely, Mangars, Rais, Bhujels, Gurungs, Sunuwars, Khas (Chettri and Bahuns), Jogi, Sanyasi, Newars, Dewan and Majhi, be recognised by Government of India as Tribals and make Sikkim a Tribal State. This

will ensure that the injustice done to the Sikkimese people in 1978 will be undone and peace will prevail along with full political reservation and social and political security ensured for all Sikkimese.

14.33 hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS-
(GENERAL), 2018-19

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS-(GENERAL),
2015-16

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Nos. 31 and 32 together.

Motion moved:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2019, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 7, 9, 11 to 13, 15 to 19, 23 to 29, 31, 32, 34 to 36, 41, 42, 44, 46 to 49, 52, 56 to 59, 64, 65, 68, 70, 72 to 74, 76, 77, 80 to 82, 84, 85, 87, 89 and 91 to 99. ”

Lok Sabha

Supplementary Demands for Grants-FirstBatch for 2018-19 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the Vote of the House		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3		
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	1791,64,00,000	...	1791,64,00,000
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,00,000	...	1,00,000

1	2	3	
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	2,00,000	2,00,000
4.	Atomic Energy	2,00,000	4,00,000
5.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	30,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
6.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	200,00,00,000	200,00,00,000
7.	Department of Fertilisers	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	..	980,00,00,000
11.	Department of Commerce	500,01,00,000	500,01,00,000
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	3,00,000	3,00,000
13.	Department of Posts	600,00,00,000	600,00,00,000
15.	Department of Consumer Affairs	1,00,000	1,00,000
16.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	463,31,00,000	463,31,00,000
17.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1,00,000	1,00,000
18	Ministry of Culture	2,00,000	150,02,00,000
19.	Ministry of Defence (Misc.)	1057,84,00,000	1057,84,00,000
23.	Ministry of Development of North Easter Region	110,00,00,000	110,00,00,000
24.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1,00,000	1,00,000
25.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	...	1,00,000
26.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	200,01,00,000	200,01,00,000
27.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	50,01,00,000	50,01,00,000
28.	Ministry of External Affairs	250,00,00,000	250,01,00,000
29.	Department of Economic Affairs	3,00,000	5,00,000
31.	Department of Financial Services	...	20,00,00,000
32.	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)	27,15,00,000	27,15,00,000
34.	Direct Taxes	...	2,00,000
35.	Indirect Taxes	1,00,000	1,00,000

1	2	3	
36.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	14,00,00,000	14,00,00,000
41.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	2,00,000	2,00,000
42.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	4,00,000	6,00,000
44.	Department of Heavy Industry	...	2,00,000
46.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	1,00,000
47.	Cabinet	150,00,00,000	865,89,00,000
48.	Police	516,31,00,000	541,95,00,000
49.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86,00,00,000	86,00,00,000
52.	Daman and Diu	1,00,000	2,00,000
56.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	3,00,000	7,00,000
57.	Department of School Education and Literacy	3,00,000	3,00,000
58.	Department of Higher Education	3,00,000	3,00,000
59.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,00,000	2,00,000
64.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2,00,000	3,00,000
65.	Ministry of Mines	1,00,000	1,00,000
68.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	4,00,000	4,00,000
70.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1,00,000	10,00,000
72.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1708,01,00,000	1708,01,00,000
73.	Ministry of Planning	20,90,00,000	20,90,00,000
74.	Ministry of Power	1,00,000	1,00,000
76.	Lok Sabha	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
77.	Rajya Sabha	23,84,00,000	23,84,00,000
80.	Ministry of Railways	...	1,00,000
81.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	...	1,00,000
82.	Department of Rural Development	3,00,000	3,00,000
84.	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	1,00,000
85.	Department of Biotechnology	2,00,000	2,00,000
87.	Ministry of Shipping	218,60,00,000	218,60,00,000

1	2	3		
89.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	156,50,00,000	1,00,000	156,51,00,000
91.	Department of Space	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
92.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
93.	Ministry of Steel	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
94.	Ministry of Textiles	1500,02,00,000	1,00,000	1500,03,00,000
95.	Ministry of Tourism	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
96.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
97.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	4,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
98.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	4,00,000	27,00,00,000	27,04,00,000
99.	Ministry of Yourth Affairs and Sports	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
Total		9696,81,00,000	1918,87,00,000	11615,68,00,000

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, next item.

Motion moved:

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the

Consolidated fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2016, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 15 relating to Civil Ministry and Demand No. 2 relating to Ministry of Railways.”

Lok Sabha

Demands for Excess Grants (General) 2015-16 submitted to The vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand		Amount of Demand for Grants Submitted to the Vote of the House		
1	2	3		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
15	Department of Telecommunication Ministry of Railways	2102220526	-	2102220526
2	Miscellaneous expenditure	256293767	-	256293767
Total		2858514293	-	2858514293

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to initiate the discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants and Demands for Excess Grants.

Approval of the Parliament is sought to authorise

gross additional expenditure of Rs. 11,697.92 crore. I would say that a huge amount has been asked for by the Government from the Parliament. The major share of the Supplementary Demands is of the Defence and for other activities.

During the discussion on the No Confidence Motion, many Members from the Opposition benches, including the Congress President Shri Rahul Gandhi, raised serious issues relating to unemployment and NPAs. All those issues related to the Finance Department. We thought that the hon. Prime Minister in his reply would answer all those questions but we are still waiting for a solid reply from the hon. Prime Minister.

But, what he has done is that he has indulged in playing the blame game only, that is, only blaming the Congress Party and the previous Governments, which took the major share of his speech.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are sitting here after a major decision of this Government. They have called the demonetisation as a 'surgical strike'. In this august House, we deliberated it several times. The hon. Minister told us that it will curb the fake currency, black money and will also stop terrorism in the border areas. Now, after one and a half years, we are sitting here. What is the real position?

The hon. Prime Minister himself told in Goa and I quote: "If you find anything wrong with my intentions and actions, hang me in public." That statement was made by the hon. Prime Minister in Goa at that time. What is happening now-a-days? The hon. Minister has the duty to say in the House as to what is the impact of demonetisation. How much money came back? Whenever we ask the Reserve Bank of India, the same answer is coming that they are still counting the money. When is this going to come to an end? What will be the result? What are you giving to this country? You know that hundreds of people lost their livelihood due to the demonetisation process. I would like to know from the young hon. Minister as to what is the actual outcome of the result.

Now, I would like to say something about the General Economic Statistics. Let us take a comprehensive picture of economy in terms of the economic growth. The year 2017-18 was the worst year of the Modi Government because the Government has given up all reforms and gone back to the days of bad economy. This is not our statement. The bank's gross bad loans may rise to over 12 per cent in February, 2019. This what the RBI's Financial Stability Report says. According, to the RBI's Financial Stability Report, we are facing a very bad economy.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no sign of recovery yet. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation, that is, the investment ratio, has steeply declined from 31.3 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 and has remained stagnant in the last four years at about 28.5 per cent; that means from 31.3 per cent to 28.5 per cent. The index of industrial production was as low as 2.6 per cent between December 2016 and October, 2017. I am agreeing that there were some signs of revival between November, 2017 and February, 2018. However, in March, April and May, the growth rate faltered again, varying between 4.6 per cent and 4.8 per cent. Now, it is 3.2 per cent. Actually, the industrial growth has come down drastically.

We have been discussing about NPAs. As we know that the economic growth depends upon credit. However, the growth in bank credit to industry has been about one per cent in most of the months. Sometimes it is even going into negative territory. The banks are denying credits to small scale industries.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know what the Industries Minister in Tamil Nadu had told in the Assembly. He told that one of the fundamental reasons for the delay is that banks are not in a good shape. The RBI's Financial Stability Report states that in March, 2018, the gross Non-Performing Assets ratio of banks have climbed to 11.6 per cent of the advances from 10.2 per cent in September, 2017. I am saying this with proof.

Let us take the case of NPAs in the country now. The gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of all the banks in the country amounted to Rs. 8,40,958 crore in the last December. As on 31st March, it has increased to Rs. 10.25 lakh crore. It is believed that it will further increase up to Rs. 12 lakh crore in the year 2018. Every time, they say that it is a baby of UPA and that they are not responsible. For the last four and a half years, they have been ruling the country, but they are not responsible for this. There are such a huge number of NPAs. How can the Government justify this thing? ...*(Interruptions)*

Let us take the individual cases. The bad loan has been increased from Rs.1.19 lakh crore to Rs. 8.97 lakh crore in 21 public-sector banks in March 2018 quarter, compared to December, 2017 figures. The bad loan in the case of 18 private banks has increased from Rs.19,446

crore or 79.9 per cent to Rs.1.28 lakh crore in 2018 quarter, from Rs. 1.09 lakh crore in December, 2017 quarter.

I can take the individual banks now. In the case of State Bank of India, there is an increase of Rs.24286 crore; Punjab National Bank – Rs.29100 crore; ICICI Bank – Rs.8024 crore or 17 per cent in March and now it has become Rs.54063 crore. Can you imagine it has gone up from Rs.8000 crore to Rs. 54063? How did the banks owe this much loan?

The Prime Minister and the Ministers in his Cabinet even after four years are accusing the UPA Government only. This is ridiculous. During the election campaign and after demonetization, the Prime Minister had told, “It is our duty to find out the Indian money that was looted in India and has left Indian shores.”

What is its current status? Every financial fraudster is leaving the country with the help of the Government. First of them was Vijaya Mallya, then Lalit Modi, then Nirav Modi, and then Mehul Chowksi. The Chowkidar closed his eyes when these looters were leaving the country. The looters got clearance for passport verification from the Chowkidars. The authorities in Antigua have revealed that Mehul Chowksi was given citizenship after a positive report from the Indian Government. He got a clearance within 15 days. Who helped him in getting the clearance? Let the Government answer. Why was there such a hurry in providing clearance? Instead of getting back the financial fraudsters, our Chowkidar was sending these fraudsters abroad. This is what is happening and someone got citizenship in that country also.

I talked about demonetization. Who got the benefit of demonetization? As per reports, large individual deposits in Ahmedabad District Cooperative Bank remained unexplained. Who is its Director? I am not going to reveal that. I am not taking any names. This is a newspaper report.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, let him authenticate this document. Sir, you please ask him to authenticate it.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: I am quoting from

newspaper reports. I am ready to place it on record. But your Defence Minister did not lay the reports. I am challenging you on that. I am ready to place it on record. We all know who had benefited from demonetization. It must be noted that all the District Cooperative Banks were banned from accepting the deposits of the banned currency notes from the public after November 14, 2017. All cooperative banks were banned from accepting deposits. Then how did this bank get Rs.700 crore something. Let the Government clarify it.

Now I come to unemployment. Every time we are discussing unemployment...(*Interruptionss*) Is it not an issue? You are giving money to the Ministry of Youth Affairs. Who will talk about youngsters? We have to talk about youngsters. You promised them two crore jobs every year. What happened to that? Hon. Gadkari Ji himself told, “How can we give jobs and without jobs, how can we give reservation? He was saying that they are not in a position to create jobs. Then how can you give reservation? This has not come from the Opposition benches. This question was raised by the hon. Union Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari Ji. That statement of the Minister itself is telling about the poor performance of this Government in the field of employment generation.

Let us take, for example, the skill development programme, the *Pradhanmatri Kaushal Vikas Yojana*. According to a reply given by the hon. Minister of Skill Development, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan in the Rajya Sabha on 28th March this year, the Government has trained 41.3 lakhs persons under this scheme and out of that only 6.6 lakhs persons have got employment and those employed are also getting a very meagre salary. How much money is being spent for skill development? What are the exact statistics? The Government is talking about skill development, Digital India, Skill India, but what is the reality?

What is the position of investment? In 2017-18, new investment projects declined by 38.4 per cent and completion of new projects declined by 26.8 per cent compared to the previous year. FDI was also down by 15 per cent. What is the position with regard to agriculture distress? What has the Government done to remove agricultural distress? They have done nothing. According to

the Economic Survey, authored by Dr. Arvind Subramaniam, the Chief Economic Advisor, the real agricultural income is stagnant since 2014. The farmers' organisations as well as noted scientists and economists have said that the recent announcement of MSP was a *Joomla* and in the absence of coverage beyond paddy, wheat and cotton and in the absence of procurement in many States things would not benefit the farmers. That is what the eminent scientists and farmers are saying.

Sir, what is happening in the banks? The credibility of the nationalised banking system has been severely affected. The banking system has been badly affected by demonetisation. Now, the banks are openly looting the public. As per reports, banks have collected penalties close to Rs. 5,000 crore in 2017-18 from depositors for not maintaining minimum average balance in their accounts. This is the effect of the *Jandhan Yojana*. A sum of Rs. 5,000 crore from poor people has been looted by this Government. Amongst the Public Sector Banks, the State Bank of India emerged as the highest earner with Rs. 2,433 crore. The SBI's minimum average balance requirement for its customers in the Metro cities is Rs. 3,000 and if the average balance falls between Rs. 2,999 and Rs. 1,500, then the banks charge Rs. 30/- as penalty. Who are the people who are depositing Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 5,000/-? They are ordinary workers and labourers. The Government is looting from them. So, the entire financial situation is very bad.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the No-Confidence motion against this Government was a big issue because we are allocating maximum funds to the Defence sector today. We are allocating huge amounts to this sector. We need a specific answer with regard to the Defence sector. This Government has come to power with a lot of promises against corruption. They said they are against corruption. Every where the hon. Prime Minister, Modi ji, in his address at various rallies said that they are against corruption and that they will take action. But after four and a half years the Lokpal has not yet been appointed. The Government's stand is that they are fighting against corruption but they do not require any Lokpal.

Sir, I would like to ask some pertinent questions to the hon. Minister. The Parliament approves and allocates

a lot of funds for the Defence sector. I think, it is still a less amount that we are allocating to the Defence sector and more funds have to be allocated to it. But that should be given in a transparent manner. An Agreement between the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic concerning the protection of classified information and material in the field of Defence was signed between the two countries on January 25, 2018. The hon. Defence Minister Shrimati Nirmala Seetharaman told this House that as per a security clause in that agreement, the price of the Rafal equipment could not be revealed. Here, I have a reply to a an Unstarred Question No. 533 on Fighter Aircraft of IAF raised by Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunpuria on 18.11.2016.

The answer is:

“Inter-Governmental agreement with the French Republic has been signed on 23.9.2016 for purchase of 36 Rafael aircraft along with the requisite equipment, services and weapons. The cost of each Rafael aircraft is approximately Rs. 670 crores and all the aircraft will be delivered by April, 2022.”

This answer has been given to this House by the Minister. Now the Defence Minister is saying that they are not in a position to tell the House about the money part because of the secret pact.

Actually, what has happened? Hon. Defence Minister has answered in this House, as per this agreement. Therefore, I am challenging the Minister: Why did she not place it before the House? Actually, it is a privilege matter. We will move a privilege motion. The Minister told us that she was going to place it but she has never placed it before the House. She did not place it. I am challenging her. Is there a secret code on this price? I am challenging the hon. Minister to place it before the House. Why are you hiding these things? The country would like to know about that.

During the Congress rule, the UPA did not mention that 'Commercial Cost' of procurement of Defence deals cannot be revealed. We never said that. On 31st January, 2012, Dassault Aviation's Rafale won the bid to supply the Indian Air Force with 126 medium multi-role combat aircraft. It was also agreed that the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bengaluru, would get the licence to build 108 of the 126 Rafale aircraft in Bengaluru. As per that agreement, out

of these 126 aircraft, 108 aircraft were to be built by HAL, Bengaluru. Only 18 aircraft were to be built in France. That means, lakhs of youngsters in Bengaluru would get employment from that contract.

There is one more clause, namely, technology transfer. Secondly, 108 aircraft were to be manufactured in HAL, Bengaluru. Thirdly, 50 per cent of the money from the deal will be spent in India.

When our hon. Prime Minister went there, all these conditions had vanished and we withdrew all these conditions. Naturally, what will happen then? Money will decrease and the value of the aircraft will decrease as these conditions are in favour of only India. We were withdrawing these conditions. That means the purchase price will come down drastically. But what happened? The scope of the agreement during UPA only extends to tactical and technical details of weaponry relating to the capability of the platform in question and its performance and tactics in combat. It does not include commercial data. ...*(Interruptionss)* It is clear that the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister misled the nation. ...*(Interruptionss)* The Defence Minister was quoting the agreement made during the UPA in the Parliament. The UPA revealed the cost of the previous Defence deal in the Parliament itself. In addition to this, the public entity, HAL was bypassed for getting more than Rs. 30,000 crore in offset contract....*(Interruptionss)*

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever Shri Venugopal Ji has said recently, all these things are confidential. He has cleaned all the points relating to the agreement we have signed with France ...*(Interruptionss)* What happened during UPA government and according to Rule 369 of Conduct of business in Lok Sabha [ENGLISH] "A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it." [TRANSLATION] What even you have said, authenticate it and lay it on the Table of the house. ...*(Interruptionss)* You have talked mentioned about confidential points. ...*(Interruptionss)* You have said that this was not done during the UPA Government. We have signed 18 agreements with HAL. ...*(Interruptionss)* Authenticate this point and place it on the Table of the House. Whatever you are talking

about, that is a confidential paper. ...*(Interruptionss)* It is an agreement signed by two countries. It is a confidential paper. ...*(Interruptionss)* Ask him to authenticate it. How you can blame on other person. ...*(Interruptionss)* You can not say like this. ...*(Interruptionss)* We are agree to your points. Please authenticate it. ...*(Interruptionss)*

[English]

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Even we demanded that it should table the agreement in the Parliament, which talks about the secrecy of price, but she was not ready. In spite of cutting down the number of aircraft, the prices of the aircraft were increasing. How is it happening?...*(Interruptionss)* Sir, it must be noted that Dassault Aviation sold the same 48 Rafale Aircraft to two other countries -Egypt and Qatar (24 aircraft to Egypt and 24 aircraft to Qatar) in the year 2015 for a mere 7.9 Billion Euros, that is Rs. 1319.80 crore per aircraft. ...*(Interruptionss)* I am telling this in the Parliament. You can enquire. Thence, there is a scam. We demand a JPC inquiry. ...*(Interruptionss)* You created so much noise when Bofors happened. This is a major scam. Therefore, we demand a JPC inquiry. Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government is trying to hide things. They are worried about discussing the Rafale deal. Therefore, we need a JPC inquiry and need a specific answer. In the name of secrecy, they are trying to loot the country. We, in the Opposition cannot allow it. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (Haridwar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in favour of the supplementary Demands for grants for the year 2018-19.

Sir, there are 65 Demands for grants and two appropriation bills to be discussed under Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19.

I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister under the able leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji, a new chapter of good governance, poverty alleviation, socio-economic change, employment generation has been included in this budget. Entire country know about it. The hon. Finance Minister has demonstrated leadership, ability and economic prudence in the budget document covering all the fields be

it is tourism, social initiative, human resource development, energy or environment, or resource mobilisation improve the system management. I congratulate him for it.

Vision and mission is needed for the success of an ambitious plan. The success of the schemes depends on the manner in which both of them are included. If vision is not included in the vision the vision remains zero and if the mission does not have any vision, it is useless.

I congratulate the Government as it has its own vision and it has the capacity to implement and it has mission also.

Today, when the whole world is compelled to live in an atmosphere of uncertainty and despair, India is standing in as a centre of new hope, and zeal in the world.

[Translation]

On the one hand our gross domestic product by increasing rapidly in the world has become 7.2%. We feel pride that under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ji today we are on top of the world.

The price rise has been controlled with full force by stopping the inflation rate at 4.96%. The country has a new record in form of having 405 million dollar Foreign exchange.

15.00 hrs

This is also the result of one economic policy. According to the report given by the Economic Times on dated 4th May, 2018, the Harvard University has said in the report of its International Development Centre that Indian economy will be at the apex of rapidly progressing economics in the decade to come, This is very good for us. It is said in this report that many fold effect than expected has been seen in the production capacity of India.

Sir, if you see, earlier no country of the world used to trust this country. We lagged behind the most in the area of F.D.I but in these four years the whole world has shown trust on us under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ji. Earlier we surpassed America in the area of F.D.I and now by surpassing China we have become number one in the area of F.D.I in the whole world and have become the biggest Centre of investment in the whole world.

Sir, I would like to say that where as America is set for 48 billion dollar as investment hub and China is for 50 billion dollar we have become number one investment in the whole world by reaching to 62.3 billion dollar. This is also the result of our economic structuring I feel that not only the people from all over the world dare to come to various areas of India they are also full of enthusiasm.

Sir, you see the index of the ease of doing business. We have progressed a lot in it. We have come up the ladder by 30 steps in the ease of doing business index. We have reached at 100th place from 130th place. This is the first example of this much of progress in the history of the world. India is a fit case of this example. Possibly it has happened for the first time in the history of the world when its view of the economic reforms the whole world has shown trust on us. Our hon. Prime Minister in the beginning had talked about 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. We would like to carry out development taking along every person, society, community, caste and area.

My friend Venugopal ji was discussing on demonitization and G.S.T. I, through you, would like to say to him that if we see from a comprehensive point of view, then after implementing G.S.T and demonitization the extraordinary change which come in the whole nation is not hidden from anyone and the figures reflect it and the figures of the whole world and world and world Bank show that we have given a new direction to the Whole world by implementing these two schemes.

Sir, I would like to say that our Government is based on the concept of integral humanism of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay in terms of economic policies. We would like to make all the States capable and strong. Our hon. Prime Minister and the Government feel that when all states will have appropriate development only then the nation can prosper and become strengthened. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay used to say that human Masses living in India and having feeling of motherhood for it is one unit. Its like style, culture, literature and philosophy is all Indian Culture. That is why the basis of Indian nationhood is this culture. If we remain dedicated to this culture only then India is a integral unit.

Sir, when India will be an integral unit only then this nation can be protected and can progress. To strengthen

their values and by not doing partiality in respect of caste, religion, category, social aspect, we have come forward with the tag line of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'.

Sir, you must have seen that one hon. Prime Minister from the rampart of Red Fort gets worried about the toilet facilities of poor people sitting at the last row and if even after to years of Independence my mother and sister go for toilet in the open then we have not achieved independence till date, This journey started from the concept of toilet, for the person sitting at the last row reaches at the top where we have become number one by surpassing China in the development rate and have become number one by surpassing America in the area of F.D.I.

Sir, to speak about the Journey Started from the Sir, it is very less to mention about the person standing at the last end of the Village to reach to the top and mention about these schemes for at least 100-150 hrs or even two or three days is not enough.

In this journey, there are many such schemes which have enhanced the dignity of the nation, through which the common man has got the right to live and thought which it has been felt for the very first time that we are moving ahead as a part of the main stream in the progress of the nation in the independent country.

Sir, may be its about toilet, cooking gas and electricity connection, or about the Jan-Dhan Yojna which he was talking about. The World Bank and the economists worldwide have sent about the Jan-Dhan Yojna that this is an extraordinary scheme. It has been mentioned in the report of the World Bank from the year 2014 to the year 2017 that out of the total accounts opened in the banks in the whole world 55% bank accounts have been opened in India itself. Not only this, in the Jan-Dhan Yojna these who did not have even a single paisa...*(Interruptionss)*. Just now, my friend was saying that these people looted the banks, made the unbankrupt a few people dis all this but our hon. Prime Minister and the Government said that the poor people has a right on these banks. those who do not have even a single penny have also a right on these banks. Sir, this was an extraordinary miracle of this world that the poor people who did not have even on single penny and who used to fall while seeing the high rise buildings of the banks that I wished I also money I also

climbed these stairs and sometimes I would have done something and till when he sees the dreams, he is pushed aside and his dreams get shattered. ...*(Interruptionss)*. Ganraj Ji, I would like to tell you that if you look at the thing you will congratulate and thank this Government. The accounts of almost 32.25 crores people have been opened. More than half of the countries of the world do not have a population of 32 crores.

Sir, they did not have any right till date and did not have any right to come into the mainstream of this country, for the first time, that person felt that not only his bank account has been opened but he has got the direct benefit. also Today, this has also become number one in the history of the world. The middlemen used to loot the money of the poor people earned with handwork and that looting has also been stopped. Where as so thousand 674 crores rupees have been deposited, the direct benefit has reached to this accounts. Three crores 65 thousand 996 crores rupees have directly reached to their account. It means that the middlemen who looted three crores so thousand rupees, have lost their business.

Sir, I feel that he also gets the benefit of health insurance due to direct connection of his account in Jan-Dhan Yojna. If his account is regular then there is also a facility of overdrafting. For the very first time, the poor person of this country has felt that he also has his government and some body is there to look after him.

Sir, If we talk about poor people, a slogan was given in the years that remove poverty but poverty could not be removed and the poor had been removed Sir, My Mother's and sister's eyes used to get affected with smoke and their lungs used to get damaged had anybody asked concerned about this? Today they have got free gas connection. go and ask More than three crore mothers and sister, they gave the result and rest of the result they will give in the year 2019, Today, they have the tears of happiness in their eyes that they have got free gas connection and toilets also. They will also get homes by the year 2022. If there is Government which is worried about the poor people, it is this government only. The 5 crore 65 lakhs houses have been constructed in the 715 districts of the country till date where as the target is that it will be increased upto 8 crores.

Sir, thousands of villages are in darkness in to years

of independence of the country. Almost 18 thousands villages were in darkness even after the independence of the country. First time, they got the light. Not only this, the electrification of these 18 thousands villages was also done. Under the saubhagya Scheme, there poor people who do not have the electricity connection at their home are being given the connection free of cost.

More than four crore people have been given free electricity connection. Not only electricity connection has been given but also under the Vjjale Scheme light is also given. The crores of people have been given light under the Ujjala Scheme. The L.E.D. bulb of Rs. 250/- has been given for Rs. 40/-. The four years guarantee was also given.

Sir, we were talking about unemployment here. I will also give the figure of 'Mudra Yojana' of the state of hon. Khayaji. This Government has done the work of giving 6 lakh crore rupees as loan in easy instalment at low rate of interest to more than 12 crore people under 'Mudra Yojana'. This is the first example in the whole world. The loan is given to women out of 12 crores people. Is it not an employment? This is the direct proof. You gave the money to the business tycoons and now the country is bearing its consequences. But our hon. Prime Minister is giving loans to the poor people.

Sir, Our effort is to provide home to every one by the year 2022 under 'Aawaas Yojana'. My friends should appreciate the Government while looking at various Schemes like Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, Start up India, Start up India and Pradhan mantri Mudra Yojana. The Make In India Scheme was launched on the 25th September, 2014. The Make in India is being implemented in space, defence, media, aviation and in every sector. But now Make In China and Japan will not be accepted and in some years make In India will be here. The make In India will be in the whole world. We are progressing very speedily. Our Government has done the development of the skill of everyone under skill India. The skill Development Programme is being run in 3500 backward blocks. This is the work this is the economic planning. The allocation to the Ministry of skill Development has been increased from 2356 crore rupees to 3400 crore rupees. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of finance for the same.

As far as the financial reforms are concerned, the

Vision any and great thinker of Independent India Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay had said that the nation is the group of people which moves ahead with one target, one ideal and one mission and consider it as its motherland on a particular territory. If any one out of the ideal on Motherland disappears then the concept of the nation gets lost. That is why we are moving ahead with the concept of that nation. My friends should see the Moody's report in this regard. The whole world is recognising our economic progress. The credit agency Moody's rating has changed the credit rating of India from A-1 to BAA-3. This is the report which I would like to present before you ... (Interruptions). I will show you this.

Sir, the Government has progressed in each & every area whether G.S.T or demonetization from financial point of view. If we see in the direction of tax collection, there is an increase of 185% It has happened after G.S.T and demonetization. This amount reached 10.3 lakh crore rupees in the year 2018. If we look at the number of tax payers, it has increased by 80% from the year 2013-14 to 2017-18. During the year 2013-14 it was 3.79 crores, while in the year 2017-18 it has become 6.84 crores. Where were they earlier?

There are protests against demonetization and GST. I want to say that after the implementation of G.S.T where it was estimated to have revenue collection of Rs. 90,000 crore per month, there is now a revenue collection of more than one lakh crore rupees. It's our government's massive achievement, in this direction. I want to say that the work for the welfare of the farmers was done through various schemes, whether it is a matter of doubling their income or giving one and a half times of their production, I think this Government is for the youth and for ladies and in common areas and in other areas also it has brought together one after another scheme. I want to say that this Government has given its protection to sugarcane farmers and common farmers and through the investment of Rs. 1290 crores to the bamboo mission. For the National Livelihood Mission an amount of Rs. 5,750 crores has been allocated. For the farmers Institutional credit Rs. 11,00,000 crore has been fixed, whereas last year this amount was only Rs. 10,00,000 crore. We are continuously making progress.

Sir, I do not want to talk about the other side because

my friends will get annoyed. We have reached at the peak today in the field of railway. ...*(Interruptionss)* You are ringing the bell, but I have not started yet. I have said that I will take five days, but give me 50 minutes at least, because my Government is doing so much work.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You take five minutes,. There are many other members to speak.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Sir, I am giving figures. on the asis of GST or Demonetization, I am saying that our economic growth and economic progress is our policy, it is getting well recognized everywhere. Within the country we are growing fast Therefore, in the year 2018 -19, for the railway sector a provision of Rs 148,528 crores have been made. I do not want to read it out, but the history of the railways is that if you look at the railway after independence and during these four years, you will feel that in these tow years we have reached that peak, where we have not been able to reach even is 60 to 70 years.

Sir, I think in the year 2013-14 the expenditure of Rs. 32,483 crore was incurred while in year 2017-18, the hund of Rs 1,16,324 crores have been allocated which is three times the earlier. You can understand how last this work has been done. Where earlier the speed was just 69 km per day, today we have crossed the speed of 134 km per day. In 30 years only five national waterways have been developed, while this government has developed 106 additional waterways in these four years. The operation of major porta in comparison to the previous year has seen an unprecedented with an increase of 11 per cent Our Prime Minister said that the person wearing the slippers would travel on the plane, people laughed at that could it ever happen? My dear elder brother, you will be happy to know that the person wearing a slipper is also traveling by airplanes today. He travels at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. So far only 75 of all the airports were To mo operating. But in these four years, our Government has made policies to make 25 airports operational. It is a proof of financial planning and efficient financial management. When the village will develop only then India can become superior

Therefore, if there are village panchayats in the village, 42 per cent fund has been given to them. Whether it is a self help group, whether it is the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana, under which every village is to be connected, whether it is drinking water, if you compare with the achievements of the earlier Government. the difference is huge.

Sir, as far as health is concerned, because I hail from Uttarakhand, come from Himalaya, talk about Ayushwad-Ayurveda. May God gives everyone good health. It is also the creator of Yoga, So that Yoga and Ayurveda both can keep everyone's mind and body fit. I congratulate this government that whole world recognize the yoga and practice it today.

By making Ayushman India's plan towards health, giving direct insurance up to Rs 5 lakhs for each family of ten crore households is a huge provision, fifty and a half million people will get the benefit Nobody can think about it. So I want to congratulate my government for the same. The step taken to build 24 new medical institutes to provide at least one medical college for the three parliamentary constituencies of the country, is not a small initiative, it's a big initiative.

Sir, I think that the best India, a prosperous India, a strong India, which is changing and making progress, today the whole world is also looking at India with curiosity. Apart from this, for the fiscal deficit, I want to congratulate the Honorable Finance Minister that our fiscal defieit in the year 2013-14 was 4.5 per cent and now in the 2018-19 it is just 3.5 per cent. For this I want to congratulate you. For the year 2018-19 the tax revenue increased by 10.8 per cent and if compared to from April to October last year, then it has increased by 19.5 per cent. I want to ask my friends from where this increase is being recorded. You said that all was wasted. You said that nobody la progressing, This is proof of government in every field. Therefore, I understand that the guarantee of financial inclusion has been ensured, for that our Government has ensured the 'Sarve Santu Niramaya: Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu. I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister and Hon'ble Prime Minister that whether it is north east States or Himalayan region or Uttarakhand, he has made a provision of 12.5 billion rupees for the powerful journey of Char Dham. He sees the whole Himalaya as single entity. For this, I want

to congratulate the Finance Minister that a strong India, a prosperous India, a clean India, is the best India.

In the end I just want to say that, because today the whole world is talking about Modiji. And I am also ending my talk with Modiji. Because Modi himself had said that he would not tolerate corruption. He will not let the black clouds of corruption prevail in the country, will not sit ideally, will reach the end, only after that he will take rest, will neither sleep, but the honor of the country will never end, I will not lose and I will live for the country every moment, I will take every breath in the interest of the country.

So I once again congratulate my Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Government and want to say my friends that there is some improvement now. Now you should think about something and appreciate the steps of the Government.

[English]

*SHRI P.R.SUNDARAM (Namakkal): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19. In the first batch of Supplementary Demands, for 65 grants, the approval is sought for an amount of Rs. 11697.92 crore. Generally in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, approval of the House is sought for additional demands made in respect of the Budget. Tamil Nadu occupies second place in the list of high revenue earning States of the country. It is a matter of concern that during the last several years, the Union Government has been showing some kind of lethargy in allocation of funds to Tamil Nadu.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Tamil Nadu witnesses different climatic conditions. On one side, it is affected by drought and on the other side natural disasters like floods and cyclones play havoc. In any case, farmers are affected very much. During December 2015, Tamil Nadu faced unprecedented rains and floods, which was followed by hard hitting Cyclones like Vardah and Ockhi. The State of Tamil Nadu was completely devastated by these natural calamities. The State Government of Tamil Nadu sought a relief from the Union Government after these disasters had struck the State in a severe manner. The Union

Government had not only delayed the release of funds but only a meager amount was released to the State of Tamil Nadu as flood relief. The farmers of Tamil Nadu faced untold miseries and remained very much affected. Due to severe drought conditions that prevailed during the last two years in Tamil Nadu, all the 32 districts had been declared as drought affected. Out of the 16,682 revenue villages, 13,305 villages have been declared as drought-affected in the State. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had sought Rs.39,565 crore from the Union Government as drought relief. But as on date, not even a single rupee has been released as drought relief to the State. I therefore urge upon the Union Government to immediately release the drought relief to Tamil Nadu on war-footing basis.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, an amount of Rs.11,421 crore is required for Cauvery canal restoration in the Cauvery Delta districts which are the lifeline of Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs.5166 crore is needed for Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link scheme. An amount of Rs.1862 crore is required for the Athikkadavu-Avinasi flood canal scheme which is necessary for the Kongu region of Tamil Nadu. I request that Union Government should allocate sufficient funds for implementation of these schemes on priority basis.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, during regime of UPA, the then Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram announced in the Budget that Rs.1000 crore will be allocated for setting up of a desalination plant in Tamil Nadu. That remained as a mere announcement. The then Finance Minister had not allocated any money because of his political vendetta against Hon. Amma as he was unable to digest the fact of Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma becoming the Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. In order to fulfill the drinking water needs of the people of Chennai, Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma inaugurated two desalination plants, one each in Minjur and Nemili, with a generation capacity of One crore litres of water, every day. I urge upon the existing Union Government to allocate funds for such essential schemes.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, this Government immediately after coming to power announced that every MP should adopt three villages in five years and should make them self-sufficient under the Adarsh Gram Yojana. Adequate funds were not allocated to this Scheme for its successful implementation. All the Members of Parliament

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

including those of the ruling Party were not able to adopt 3 villages during their term. This Scheme was a failure in its first year of implementation itself. To make this Scheme a successful one, Union Government should allocate sufficient funds. At the beginning of this current Lok Sabha, as many as 350 MPs including those from ruling Party signed a Memorandum and submitted to Hon Prime Minister requesting to increase the MPLADs fund from the present Rs 5 crore to Rs 25 crore per year. Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, you are the person who is duly responsible for submission of this Memorandum to Hon. Prime Minister. On behalf of 543 members of this august House I wish to say that it is a matter of concern that Union Government has not paid attention to this demand. Knowing the importance of this MPLAD funds, I once again urge upon the Union Government that the yearly allocation should be increased from the present Rs 1 crore to Rs 25 crore.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, under the 100 day-Employment Guarantee Scheme, the man days should be increased to 150 days and necessary funds should be released without any hindrance to the States. In Tamil Nadu, many Town Panchayats are located near Village Panchayats. People living there are in poor condition. I urge upon the Union Government that this Employment Guarantee Scheme should be extended to Town Panchayats.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, under the vision document of Hon, Puratchithalaivi Amma, 'Vision Tamil Nadu-2023', Chennai Rivers Restoration Scheme and a Scheme to restore Water Bodies in the areas adjacent to Chennai are to be implemented.

An amount of Rs 150 crore is required for the restoration of Adyar Eco Park, Rs. 42 crore for the restoration of Chetpet lake, and Rs 3833.62 crore for Cooum river restoration work. These are some of the important works that are to be implemented through the Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust in the next five years. Union Government should allocate adequate funds. The landfill sites in Kodungaiyur and Pallikaranai are to be restored for managing solid waste in Chennai and its suburban areas. An amount of Rs. 25000 crore is needed for setting up drainage systems. Union Government should allocate adequate funds for the next five years.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, as a result of the keen interest shown by Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma to improve the transport infrastructure demands of Chennai, which is fast growing as a world class city, Chennai Metro Rail is witnessing rapid progress. For the expansion of Chennai Metro II, the assistance of JICA is sought. Tamil Nadu Government has approved the project proposal with an estimate of Rs. 44,000 crore. I urge that Union Government should also grant approval to this Project by allocating sufficient funds. Additional funds are to be released for carrying out developmental work in the remaining 10 Municipal Corporations of Tamil Nadu other than Chennai.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Union Government should implement a special scheme for expansion of Fishing Industry in Tamil Nadu with an allocation of Rs. 1,520 crore. There is long pending arrears from the Union Government as regards the Scholarships meant for SC and ST students of Tamil Nadu. I urge that this arrear amount should be immediately released. Further, as much as Rs. 9,000 crore is pending as arrears from the Union Government for implementing various centrally sponsored schemes in the State by Government of Tamil Nadu. This amount should be immediately released.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, after a long legal battle, created history and ensured setting up of Cauvery Management Board and a Supervisory Committee. But the Union Government delayed the setting up of Cauvery Management Board. On the instructions from Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswamy and Hon. Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri O. Panneerselvam, all the AIADMK MPs staged protest for 22 days during the last Budget Session. As a result, the Cauvery Management Board was set up by the Union Government. After five years, the capacity of Mettur dam has reached 120 feet. There is a proposal with the State Government that excess water that flows down into the sea should be channelized through canals to the rivers like Cauvery, Ponniyaar and Thirumanimuthaar and the farmers particularly of Namakkal district will be much benefitted. I request that adequate funds should be allocated for implementation of this Scheme. The farmers of Tamil Nadu have been appreciating the efforts of the present Government which follows the footsteps of Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma. The farmers are also happy for

the reason that there is ample flow of water to the last reaches of the river Cauvery. I urge that as per the report of the Committee led by Agricultural Scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the Minimum Support price of paddy and other food grains grown by Tamil Nadu farmers should be increased. On behalf of farmers of Tamil Nadu I request that the MSP for paddy should be increased as Rs.2,500 per quintal. I earnestly appeal and hope that all my demands are fulfilled by the Union Government with due importance.

SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR (Dindigul): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I am also associated with this speech made by Hon'ble Member P.R. Sundaram during Excess Demands for Grants on 7th August, 2018.

Thank you Sir.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Demands for Excess Grants moved by Shri Piyush Goyal, who is currently holding charges of Finance, Corporate Affairs, Railways and Coal. He is the most burdened Minister in the history of Independent India and is very active also.

15.34 hrs

(SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA *in the Chair*)

Sir, the Supplementary Demands are to the extent of Rs.11,697 crore. But, of this, the Budget outgo is only about Rs.5951 crore. The rest is made by savings of the Department to the tune of Rs.5745 crore.

Before going into the main subject, some points need to be mentioned. Shri Venugopal spoke about the Rafale deal. The Rafale deal is one of the biggest scandals of Independent India. The country is losing Rs. 2,500 crore due to this deal. The Reliance Aero is going to make Rs. 25,000 crore which is already in debt. Mr. Junior Ambani's Company is set to gain Rs. 25,000 crore. I think a full-fledged inquiry should be made by the Government into the Rafale deal.

Shri Nishank, while speaking, spoke on certain aspects of the economy. I want to remind Shri Goyal that last month the GST collection was less by Rs. 40,000 crore. This is not a good state of the economy. I also want to

mention about Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi. Mehul Choksi has taken shelter in Antigua and Nirav Modi God knows where! I do not know where Lalit Modi is. I had spoken about Modi syndicate earlier. I hope the Government clears the air on the Modi syndicate as a whole.

All is not well in the State of Denmark. Shri Nishank was trying to say that the economy is in a very sound position. Let me first remind the Government that inflation has touched 5.8 per cent, the highest in many years. I may also mention that NPAs of banks have risen to 11.6 per cent of their advances. Many banks have stopped giving advances which speaks very badly of the economy.

The actual number of employment fell, from 2016-17 to 2018 to 406 million. The Government which had promised to provide 20 million employment per year actually is faced with falling employment. The Current Account Deficit is now going to cross two per cent in 2018-19. The investment ratio has steeply declined from 31.3 per cent of the GDP in 2013-14 and has remained stagnant at about 28.5 per cent. All is not well in the State of Modi, not of Denmark. There is much that is rotten. So, the Government tries to cover it up with polarising stands as they have done in Assam with the NRC and they may attempt to do in Ayodhya. I shall not deal with that.

The other thing that I want to mention is that Shri Nishank was talking about how India has progressed. May I mention one thing? What is India's share in the world's exports? Currently, it is 1.8 per cent of the world's exports. They say India is the fifth largest economy. All the people respect Modi ji. But exports remain at 1.8 per cent. Also bank credit growth hit a 20-year low at the present moment. So, the situation is not very conducive.

Sir, I also want to mention that the Government's announcement of MSP falls far short of the Swaminathan Committee's report and desire. How will you give the farmer his due? How shall we prevent farmer's suicide? It is not very clear in this. With this state of the economy, Mr. Goel has come forward with the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

I may mention that the biggest grant in the Supplementary Budget is being given to Air India to the tune of Rs.980 crore. What is the present position of the

Air India? Air India is a national carrier. The Government announced that it would disinvest the Air India. They could not find a global buyer or a partner in their effort. The pilots are not getting their salaries regularly. When we travel by aircrafts, Air Hostesses complain that they are not being paid their incentives. Now, if a pilot has mental unrest, how do we expect him to fly a modern Dreamliner? This is putting the lives of the people at risk. These pilots are the best pilots in the world. This is what the Government has done in regard to the disinvestment of Air India for two years.

Sir, I may also mention other things about the Air India in this regard. Air India had a financial restructuring plan. This was approved by the previous UPA regime. But that financial restructuring plan has not come through. The Turn Around Plan (TAP) includes Rs. 33,231 crore spread over ten years upto 2020-21 and also equity support from payment of principal interest of the non-convertible debentures. The National Carrier has a debt of Rs.48,000 crore. I would like to know one thing from the Hon'ble Minister since he has proposed Rs.980 crores to Air India. What is the Turned Around Plan(TAP) for Air India and how are you going to write off the debt or deal with the debt?

Sir, the rest of the Supplementary Demands are not very controversial and are of small amounts. So, I am not dealing with them at length. They have given a supplementary demand of Rs.1057 crores for Defence. Sir, today, the Defence is at peril because of the Rafale jets. Sir, I can mention that the Defence which has a budget of more than rupees two lakh crore is in jeopardy. Token supplementary demands of rupees one lakh have been given to various heads.

So, at this stage, the Hon'ble Minister has come with this first batch of supplementary demands. There will be more supplementary demands for the current year. I want to ask him a question. Why does he not enlighten the House about the present state of the economy?

He has spoken much about Ujjwala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Mudra Yojana etc. I want to know the cumulative effect of all these. Mr. Goel has held several meetings with bankers but he has not been able to show a way-out of the present morass in the banks with total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) amounting to rupees nine

lakh crore. Dena Bank has been asked to stop the lending transaction altogether. If the banks, which are the principal engines of growth in any economy, are in such a horrible position, how will the economy develop and how will the capital formation take place?

Sir, I have noticed a very interesting thing. Rs.280 crore has been sanctioned for providing grants for the creation of capital assets for developing modern freight village at Varanasi.

Why is it being done only in Varanasi? We have so many places in Bengal on the banks of the Ganges. ...
(*Interruptionss*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It is in Varanasi and Sahibganj both. ...(*Interruptionss*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Yes, Sahibganj is in your State Jharkhand. ...(*Interruptionss*) But why is no freight terminal provided in any place in West Bengal? This is a matter that I would like to know. ...(*Interruptionss*)

The other point is that the Ministry of Textiles have been given Rs. 1,500 crore. I want to know as to what is the condition of the textile weavers today? The Government gives subsidies, but grants are not reaching them. So, all in all, we are living in a difficult situation. After demonetization, the GDP growth has fallen to 6.1 per cent. The Ministry says that green shoots are showing and GDP growth may increase this year. But the way in which the farmers are committing suicide tells another tale.

Hence, we have to support the Supplementary Grants because we have to let the Government run. But I say -- thank you, Mr. Muniyappa, as Chairman -- that all is not well in the State of Mr. Modi. The Modis are all escaping from the country -- Nirav and Lalit and their friend Mehul Choksi, and even we do not know which Modi will escape from the country next. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Chairman Sir. I stand here to participate in the deliberation in the First Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2018-2019.

As has been said by my previous speaker, major investment or allocation has been with the Department of Agriculture, which goes up to Rs. 1,791 crore. The

Department of Posts has around Rs. 600 crore; the Ministry of Defence has about Rs. 1,057 crore; the Police Department has Rs. 516 crore; the Petroleum & Natural Gas has Rs. 1,708 crore; and the Ministry of Textiles has Rs. 1,500 crore.

Today, in the morning, the Minister has circulated a copy of the notification of Customs published in the Gazette dated 7 August with an Explanatory Memorandum, which has not reached us yet, seeking to increase the Customs Duty on 328 tariff lines of textile products from the existing rate of 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

This is a thinking Government, which thinks while standing on its toes. I need not elaborate whether it is a good sign or a bad sign. But it goes on reviewing its policy, and to a certain extent it is acceptable. It does not take longer time to take a decision. It takes decision instantly keeping the exigencies in view.

There are many things, as I mentioned, about certain Department / Ministries on which one can discuss at length. If we discuss about the Department of Posts or the Ministry of Defence or the other Ministries that I mentioned like the Ministry of Textiles, then it will take hours together. This House can always deliberate on those subjects as to what was the necessity of bringing a Supplementary Demands for Grants on these Ministries. But as this is the first deliberation on the state of affairs of finance that we are discussing after the General Budget has been passed, it is necessary that we should discuss as to what has happened after the last Budget has been passed, as a result of which this First Supplementary Demands for Grants is before us.

There have been some adjustments. I need not go into all those facts. But I would only mention about the state of affairs relating to our banking institutions.

The first Supplementary Budget has come at a time when public sector banks are bleeding and the losses account for Rs.46,000 crore in the fourth quarter. So far Rs.62,000 crore is the combined loss up to March. Sir, 21 public sector lenders hold two-third of India's banking assets and account for the bulk of the record of Rs.9.5 lakh crore of sourced loan in the banking sector in 2017 and 2018. I would say that Indian banks are hit not just by alarming rise in NPA but also by serious governance

issues. Large borrowers are at fault but I believe the NPA is an issue of governance linked to appointments, pressure from above, coupled with wild bureaucratic mismanagement and poor oversight.

Anecdotal stories abound on how loans are fixed. The biggest risk is that ordinary citizens are losing faith in the banking process itself. It is actually the trust on banks that actually is the driving force of our banking institution. But today, general public is losing faith in the banks. Meeting these challenges would require more than the actions that the RBI cites like the prompt corrective action under which the RBI has placed 11 public sector banks.

Apart from restrictions on the expansion of branch network, the lenders need to maintain higher provisions. The natural fallout is that these banks are constrained; they can no longer play their role fully in credit delivery. This has its own negative fallouts on the economy underlying the vicious cycle that is at work.

The former Chairman of the SEBI, Shri M. Damodaran, has attributed the lack of freedom in public sector banks as one of the main reasons behind the rise in bad loans. Privatisation, of course, cannot be the solution for all the bad loan issues. Private sector banks like ICICI and Axis are steeped in controversies due to weak corporate governance. Excessive regulations are preventing public sector banks from growing out of the stressed assets crisis.

The NITI Aayog Vice Chairman has very recently said that Chinese banks had huge NPAs at one point of time. They were supported to go to the market, and the result is that five of them managed to find place among the top seven banks in that country. Is the Government going to adhere to the suggestion of the NITI Aayog?

Rupee had weakened. And we all know about it. It has not depreciated beyond the real effective exchange rate level. A common belief is that while rupee is weakened against the dollar, it would help our exports. It is shown as a positive step over various negatives arising out of falling rupee. I have actually heard of this formula during the last 20 years from the respective Finance Ministers but I would like to hear the actual position of today. I have certain facts before me.

Under-valued or depreciated currency acts as a

direct subsidy for exports, which acts as a punitive tax on imports. China used under-valuation of currency as an effective international trade for decades. However, in our situation, it is doubtful if we can have an effective control on the level of rupee anymore because our Central Bank's mandate is anchored in inflation control.

The first priority of the RBI is to control the inflation. Almost all our exports are invoiced in international currencies such as Dollar, Euro or Pounds. If the Rupee weakens, as it is happening now, this invoicing method would lead to windfall of profits for unhedged exposure during this period but it does nothing to change the underlying competitiveness. The invoicing of international trade in foreign currency is, therefore, a disadvantage for us and it does not let our competitiveness improve automatically and immediately upon the depreciation of the Rupee. Given the dependency of our exports on imported inputs, a falling Rupee is unlikely to help.

As the country's fiscal maths look strained, I would like to know from the Minister, what does it mean for the common man? Indian Rupee has hit all-time low of Rs. 69.09 against the U.S. Dollar last month. Students looking to study abroad need more money. Now, planning an overseas vacation will now be costlier. Electronic goods, gadgets and cars will become costlier as the input cost for electronic goods will increase. The sole gainers from the Rupee's weakness are Non-Resident Indians. If an NRI transfers 1000 US Dollars to his family in India every month by earning abroad in foreign currencies, his family would receive Rs. 68,000 compared to Rs. 63,000 in January this year when the exchange rate was around Rs. 63 to 1 US Dollar.

Another very interesting case regarding zero GST on sanitary napkins has come to the notice of everyone. It has been very widely appreciated both in the media and outside also. But there is a catch here. I would like to draw the attention of the House through you, Sir, to one thing. Of course, it is the decision of the GST Council. We may be discussing GST tomorrow if the House functions normally. It is being tom-tomed that the decision to withdraw GST on sanitary napkins or exempting them from the tax will bring down prices. Is it so? The answer is: No. Rather some domestic producers may have to raise prices. The

Government's move to remove sanitary napkins from the GST bracket will hurt the domestic, small scale and Self-Help Groups which manufacture sanitary napkins.

Against the 12 per cent GST levied, the manufacturer used to get an input tax credit for manufacturing of sanitary napkins. The taxes paid in the inputs will be passed on to the consumers. No credit would be applicable after the exemption which means that prices certainly would not come down. On the other hand, nil GST on sanitary napkins is a win-win situation for foreign products imported to India, especially the Chinese products.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I have five more points. The importers have to pay a basic customs duty of ten per cent. Earlier, their product was charged ten per cent customs duty plus twelve per cent GST. Thus, the total incidence on their product was 22 per cent. In case of domestic manufacturers, especially women Self-Help Groups, no GST was levied for units which are below Rs. 20 lakh turnover. Their input costs were low and thus, their product was competitive.

16.00 hrs

Sanitary napkins manufactured in the domestic market attracted 12 per cent GST but the cost of product and the sale price used to fall by a small per centage due to the input tax credit mechanism on the raw material. So, the actual tax rate on domestically produced sanitary napkins was around eight per cent against the 22 per cent on imported products. That is a 14 per cent gap. Now that is going to go.

Information that was shared through RTI states that 21 public sector banks have incurred losses totalling Rs.25,775 crore due to banking frauds alone in 2017-18. Only those cases of fraud involving a sum of over Rs.1 lakh were included in the list. This does not disclose the number of cases or the nature of fraud. What does this signify? It shows that governance is lacking. When RBI was asked why it was not taking action against erring bank officials, the reply given was that the RBI does not have enough powers. At that time, the present Finance Minister came out with a statement that if the RBI does not have enough powers, they will give them powers.

RBI says the Banking Regulation Act does not apply to public sector banks in full; it cannot remove Chairmen and Managing Directors or appoint them; it cannot supersede the Board of Directors. If RBI is not empowered to do that, then the Government should take action. As far as I understand, RBI is supposed to inspect banks and their books of account. The system of audit that RBI is following now has led to this impasse....(*Interruptionss*)

Sir, I would like to quote what the Government has said. "RBI does not need more powers. It has enough of them. Demand for more may not be justified", said the Finance Minister. But the same Finance Minister has said a little earlier, "If RBI needs more power, we will give it to them".

The case today is, neither the Government is being responsible nor the RBI for any fraud, losses or embezzlement in banks which deal in public money. The other extreme is that the same Government is arresting CMDs of banks through police and putting them in custody, which has created panic in banking sector. Take for instance the case of RBI expressing its unhappiness with public sector banks for poor implementation of the Lead Bank Scheme for financial inclusion. There is a huge discrepancy in the data supplied at the State-level Banks' Committee. Sir, you are also chairing those Committees at the District level. That is available through Core Banking System and it does not match at all.

Here I would like to mention, Sir, that one third of public sector banks remain headless as the Prime Minister himself heads that panel which is yet to clear the CEO appointments. On July 31st, two more public sector bank CEOs - I need not name them, of Central Bank and Bank of India - have retired which has taken the total number of such vacancies to seven out of 21. Dena Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank, Andhra Bank do not have CEOs since January this year. Allahabad Bank MD has been divested of her responsibilities. ...(*Interruptionss*)

We need an answer from the Government. This is the first time after the Budget that we are discussing on the banking system in the country. I do not think the Minister is reluctant to answer all these questions. If you do not have the Head of a bank, if you do not have the CEO of a bank, the decision-making process is halted.

The Minister himself had come out with a statement very frankly saying that on 3rd June, eight of the posts would be filled up in a month. Already a month has passed. The Banks Board Bureau which was a unique creation of this Government, had already given its recommendation to the Government. The only thing is that the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister has to approve and that has not been done yet.

Lastly, coming to resolving insolvency cases, may I ask the Minister how much it has cost the banks for delay? Is it true that the inordinate delay in the insolvency resolution process against the top 10 defaulting companies has led to a notional loss of Rs. 25,000 crore to the banking sector? Today, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is washing off the past sins with less than 20 per cent recovery. In fact, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has shown that public sector banks can write off billion of rupees without any one being made accountable for it. Those who looted the banks are not being pursued or made to pay. This is not but an extraordinary case of wilful blindness.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are a very senior Member. You must know that other Members have to speak.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Before I conclude Sir, I must say a little about LIC buying majority ownership of a bank.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have to understand that there is a time limit. There are other Members to speak.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: To help families of millions of policyholders, LIC must profit from its investment. The moot question is: should an insurer be using policyholders' money to buy a controlling stake in a troubled bank? This is unacceptable.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (Shirur): Hon. Chairperson, I rise here to support Supplementary Demands for Grants and Appropriation Bills No. 4 and 5. With Rs. 286 crore spent on 31st day of March 2016, the Government is seeking an approval for an additional gross expenditure of Rs. 11,697 crore. While supporting this Bill and the Demand, I would like to highlight some of the points here.

The Government is seeking the Parliament's nod for Rs. 980 crore equity infusion into Air India. Till date, Air India has received an equity infusion of Rs. 27,195 crore at the end of March 2017. The national carrier had a debt burden of more than Rs. 48,000 crore. While considering the Air India's demand or the issue of the Air India, I would also request the Government to make sure to safeguard the interest of the existing employees while Air India is being transferred or being taken over by somebody else. Being one of the oldest national carriers, Air India has a name and has a lot of employees who have been working for a long time. So, one of the important points is safeguarding the interest of the employees of Air India.

Another issue that I would like to mention here is that the Government is seeking Parliament's nod to spend Rs. 17.91 billion for the Ministry of Agriculture, Rs. 15 billion for the Ministry of Textile and Rs. 10.57 billion for the Ministry of Defence. While doing this, there are some of the challenges before the Ministry of Finance. For example, the Government has increased the allocation for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in the country. Unfortunately, I am very saddened to mention here that the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is not applicable for the State of Maharashtra.

For the last four years, not a single rupee has been sent to Maharashtra but there are advertisements throughout Maharashtra in television channels on PMGSY. The reason for this is that according to the Ministry connectivity of the roads has been completed in Maharashtra but that is not the fact. We have sent the demand many times in the last three to four years to allocate funds for Maharashtra. Later on, the State Government of Maharashtra has started its own scheme under the name of Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana. So, I would like to make a request. The last time I had a talk with the Minister, the Minister was saying that maybe in the near future they would start this Scheme for the State of Maharashtra. This is very important.

While talking about the expenditure of the Ministry of Defence, I really do not understand why for each and every requirement or defence acquisition the Ministry of Defence relies on acquisition from foreign countries. I would like to mention here that DRDO is one of the reliable institutions in India. They have more than 60 laboratories throughout

India, which do a lot of good research work and prototyping in defence weaponry. So, I would make this request to the hon. Minister. Instead of relying on defence procurements from abroad, we would like to strengthen the DRDO establishment which does research work in various fields.

Another issue is that we normally rely on import sources particularly from Korea and China for semi-conductors and electronic components. This is a very important sector where India is not doing anything. Our Government had previously planned or announced many schemes to manufacture or promote electronic component and semi-conductor industry in India but unfortunately nothing has happened in the last five to ten years. So, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to come up with a concrete plan for promotion of electronic component production and semi-conductor industry in India; that would be a great boost to the Indian industry. For the computer industry or for any electronic instrument, not even a single component which is manufactured in India is used. For example, for mobile handsets, 99 per cent or even 100 per cent of the components are imported. The last time the hon. Minister said that assembly is being done in India. I agree but nothing is manufactured in India; each and every part is imported. So, to give a boost to electronic industry, this step should be taken.

The budget for expenditure on transport sector has been increased from Rs. 78,000 crore to Rs. 1,40,000 crore in 2018-19. I would like to mention here that the Government is announcing various schemes and programmes and also saying so many kilometres of road construction have been completed. In my district of Pune at present there are Rs. 25,000 crore worth of roads that have been sanctioned but unfortunately not a single road work has been started. This is a very sad story. I am talking about national highways in Maharashtra. So, while announcing schemes and projects the Ministry and the Government should see that these projects are implemented at the Government level by the officers concerned properly; just announcing the schemes do not really help the people at the ground level. [TRANSLATION] Our Prime Minister has announced several schemes during the last four years. Many schemes are very good but the benefits not percolate to the common people. Because of the poor implementation at the lower level at the district administration, the benefits do not reach to

the common people, whether there schemes are for trabal people for the others. [ENGLISH] There is one important scheme called the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. This Government had originally planned that more than one crore jobs will be offered to the Indian youth. Unfortunately, nothing much has happened in this direction. The Hon. Minister was saying that there is a shortage of more than 12 crore manpower in the manufacturing sector but the ground reality is that [TRANSLATION] All the trained youth are jobless, They are not getting jobs in the pune district of Maharashtra more than two lakh youths are looking for jobs in the industrial area. The jobs are of apprentice or trainee level. The government says taht they are getting jobs [ENGLISH] but I would say that most of the companies which offer jobs, give jobs only on a temporary or contract basis. [TRANSLATION] This is picture in the whole country [ENGLISH] The Government should seriously look into it. It is a very-very important issue.

As I have said challenges are many. In the banking sector the NPA has increased to Rs.8.45 lakh crore which is really an alarming picture for the Indian economy. So, the Government should look into this particular problem.

There are many issues. Food Ministry also proposes to spend Rs.500 crore as subsidy under schemes for assistance to sugar mills, creation and maintenance of buffer stock of sugar, which is Rs.500 crore. This should be increased as that will help the cooperative sugar mills and particularly the farmers. My suggestion is that the Government should look into this.

The Government has increased allocation on Smart Cities and AMRUT scheme and ramped up the Budget by 191 per cent. This is a good step towards the development of Smart Cities. I would welcome the Government's move in most of these schemes.

Lastly, I would like to mention here that majority of the schemes announced by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and other Ministries do not work as their implementation work has not yet started. PMGSY Scheme should be started in Maharashtra immediately.

SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN (Rajahmundry): Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants for 2018-19.

At the very outset, on behalf of my Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu and the five-crore people of Andhra Pradesh, I express my total disappointment, disagreement and anguish over the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister during the reply on the Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers, moved by our TDP Party, justifying his Government's refusal to accord Special Category Status to the State of Andhra Pradesh. We did not expect such irresponsible, irrational answer from him on the issue of Special Category Status. We are totally anguished and upset over his statement and denial of Special Category Status attributing it to the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. Not only this claim is a blatant lie, but also a true example of the dishonesty the Government is showing towards the State of Andhra Pradesh and its five-crore people.

In this context, I would like to once again draw the attention of this august House and this Government to the observation of Shri Y.V. Reddy Garu, the Chairman of the 14th Finance Commission on 8th January, 2018 that the Finance Commission has nothing to do with recommending or not recommending any Special Category Status to any State. Further, Shri M. Govinda Rao Garu, a Member of the 14th Finance Commission has also clarified this issue.

In view of the denial of the Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh; misleading of this august House by the hon. Prime Minister by attributing recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission; and also, the non-implementation of major assurances made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014, I would, therefore, urge the Union Government to immediately constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee with a mandate of two months to look into the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. I would also urge the Government to implement the assurances made by the then hon. Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 2014, on the issue of conferring the Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh.

I regret to mention here that four years down the line, this Government did not bother to implement any of the major assurances made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014. This is the last chance for the Union Government to allocate sufficient funds in this

Supplementary Budget. We are at a loss to understand this. When the people of Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and several leaders -- cutting across political parties both at the States and the Centre -- have been demanding to fulfil the assurances made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, specifically on the issue of Special Category Status, then why is the NDA Government, headed by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji, showing total indifference to the State and its people?

The hon. Prime Minister always speaks about cooperative federalism. But, in reality, he does not seem to understand what it really means. Power comes and goes. But, the will of the people of the State and the country is of a paramount consideration. Do we need to remind this NDA Government that Andhra Pradesh is a part and parcel of this country? Further, most of the revenue to the Centre comes from the Southern States. We demand a complete answer from the Union Government, once again, as to why the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the Special Category Status, has not been considered. I would also like to know the reasons for the denial of Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh.

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards the reply furnished by the Ministry of Finance in response to the Unstarred Question no.567 dated 20th July, 2018 which was raised by me. It clearly shows discrimination and bias towards the release of funds under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, in respect of capital city, Polavaram irrigation project and other provisions of the Act and institutions covered under Schedule.

As per the reply given by the Ministry of Finance, the funds released by the Union Government for the last four years, that is, from 2014-15 to 2018-19 like this. It was Rs.3979.50 crore for the resource gap; it was Rs.1500 crore for providing assistance for capital city for development of essential infrastructure; it was Rs.1000 crore for drainage scheme at Vijayawada and Guntur Cities; it was about Rs.1050 crore for backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region; Rs. 6,764 crore was released for the construction of Polavaram Project. The total funds released is about Rs.14,294.20 crore only.

Similarly, the funds released during the last four years, which have been mentioned at Annexure-B are; it was Rs.233.88 crore for the establishment of AIIMS; it was Rs.98.20 crore for IIT; for IIIT, Rs.20.10 crore had been released; it was Rs. 60 crore for NIT; for IIM, it was Rs.49.96 crore; for IISER, about Rs.64 crore had been released as fund; it was Rs.135 crore for agricultural university; and it was Rs.33 crore for the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy. It means that the total funds released under Annexure-B is Rs.694.14 crore.

If we calculate Annexure-A and Annexure-B, the total funds released by the Union Government towards the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the last four years is around Rs. 14,988.34 crore.

It shows that the Government is not serious in honouring the assurances made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. The amount of Rs.14,988.34 crore, released so far, is not at all adequate for meeting the developmental schemes of the State. The Union Government should fully support us along with other backward States of our country by allocating sufficient funds in this supplementary Budget.

But to our utter dismay, this NDA Government is boasting themselves and saying from the rooftops that they had released more funds to the Government of Andhra Pradesh than any previous Government. How can you claim that you have released more funds as against the factual position and ground reality?

Why is such discrimination in releasing funds? Are we not part and parcel of this country? If you look at the answers given by the Ministry of Finance as also by the Ministry of Home Affairs and other Ministries on the issue of funds released, I am sure, it would take another 20-30 years time, to complete the works relating to all educational premier institutes, construction of new capital city, Raj Bhawan, high court, etc.,

The Prime Minister during his reply on the Motion of No Confidence has said that Andhra Pradesh was not bifurcated by the then UPA Government in a scientific manner. That was also one of the reasons as to why the people of Andhra Pradesh gave you the mandate. You are now sitting at the helm of the affairs. Instead of digging

up the past, you should atleast render justice to us and address the issue of the people of Andhra Pradesh and give Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh and fulfill all promises contained in the AP Reorganization Act 2014 regarding establishment of a new railway zone at Vizag, new steel plant at Cuddapah district, new port at Durgarajapatnam, increasing the seats of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Girijan University, Metro projects at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam, and Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor.

As per the assurance of the then hon. Prime Minister on the floor of the Rajya Sabha on 20 February, 2014, the resource gap in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh from 1st year, especially during the period between appointed day, and the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India, has to be compensated in the regular union budget for the year 2014-15. Revenue deficit for the year 2014-15 was arrived at Rs.16078.76 crores by Accountant General. But till day only Rs.3979.50 crores have been released. I, therefore, request the Union Government to release the entire balance amount in this Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Having said that, the Andhra Pradesh Government is reeling under severe revenue deficit. Section 94, clause 4 of the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 stipulates for financial assistance for new capital, for building the Secretariat, the High Court, Raj Bhawan, etc. where the total cost of capital building is close to Rs.50000 crore. However, the Government of India has so far released Rs.2500 crores, including Rs.1000 crores for the development of underground drainage in Vijayawada and in the areas under Guntur Municipal Corporations.

Hence, I urge upon Government to allocate adequate funds to the tune of Rs.25000 crores in this supplementary budget for the construction of new capital city at Amaravathi, Secretariat, High Court and funds for Polavaram Irrigation Project.

Schedule-XIII of the APR Act 2014 talks about establishment of educational premier institutions. Out of 11 institutions mentioned in Schedule-XIII, 9 have been sanctioned so far. The Government of India is yet to establish Tribal University in Vizianagaram District. For

the 9 sanctioned intuitions, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has provided nearly 2900 acres of valuable land at an estimated value of about Rs.11,600 crore. Further, the Andhra Pradesh Government has released an amount of Rs.130 crore for the construction of compound walls to protect the land that has been allotted to the said 9 institutions as against the estimated project cost of Rs.11,673 crore. There is a huge gap in providing funds to these institutions by the Government of India and unless and until larger budgetary allocations are made by the Central Government, there is no scope to complete the civil works and ensure the functioning of these institutions in their respective campuses.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to sanction funds, atleast, to the tune of Rs.8,000 crore in this supplementary budget. The Polavaram Project is a multi-purpose irrigation project which has been accorded National Project Status by the Central Government. ...
(*Interruptionss*).

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now Shri Vinod Kumar to speak and nothing else would go on record.

...(*Interruptionss*)... *

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19 and also on the Excess Demands for Grants for the year 2015-16 and also to pass the Appropriation Bills.

Sir, in the last week of February, during the Budget Session, our Party, the Telangana Rashtriya Samity, supported the Budget for this financial year with some observations. I would like to now request the Government to look into and accommodate the following issues concerning our State and also the nation.

I am happy to note that in this Supplementary Demands for Grants a good amount of money is being allocated for agriculture and irrigation. You are well aware that the State of Telangana was allocated an amount by the NITI Ayog for agriculture, irrigation, education, health and urban affairs.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You only give valuable

suggestions. Your time is limited to five minutes.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Sir, I will only give valuable suggestions. When the State of Telangana was carved out of the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, the State of Andhra Pradesh was supported with a Budgetary allocation for the construction of the Polavaram Project. But no such allocation was given to the State of Telangana. Now, our State have undertaken construction of projects on the rivers Godavari and Krishna. In this regard our hon. Chief Minister, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao garu met the hon. Prime Minister and also the hon. Finance Minister many a times and requested for allocation of funds and accord national status to projects being constructed on rivers Godavari and Krishna. I would like to request the hon. Finance to at least allocate some funds for these projects in this Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Very recently we got an assurance from the Ministry of Agriculture that two *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* would be set up in the State of Telangana, one in the district of Mehboobnagar and the other in the district of Shivshila. When we met the hon. Minister of Agriculture he cited lack of funds as the reason for not being able to set up those KVKs. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate some funds in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for this.

Sir, I would like to make another point on the setting up of the *Navodaya Vidyalayas*. The Government proposed to start a *Navodaya Vidyalaya* in each district of the country. But no new *Navodaya Vidyalayas* have been set up in the districts which have been formed after 2015. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate some funds to the Ministry of Human Resource Development so that new *Navodaya Vidyalayas* can come up in the districts that have been formed after 2015.

Sir, with regard to the health services, I would like to state that an All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) was promised to the State of Telangana. In the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh, a hospital, namely the Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, near Hyderabad spread over an area of 200 acres was constructed. We offered this building to the Ministry of Health so that it could be converted into AIIMS. If some funds are allocated

to the Ministry of Health in this Supplementary Demands for Grants, then it could be done very quickly, otherwise normally for construction of an AIIMS like hospital it takes four to five years.

If the hon. Finance Minister allocates some amount for this project, AIIMS can come up as early as possible in Hyderabad so that it would cater to the needs of not only Telangana but also nearby States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh.

Regarding the Ministry of Urban Development, Smart Cities is the flagship programme of the hon. Prime Minister. My district Headquarters, the one which I am representing, namely, Karimnagar, was also listed as one of the Smart Cities. Whenever proposals are coming to the Ministry of Urban Development, a stock reply like lack of funds is being given from the Ministry. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that some amount is allocated to the Ministry of Urban Development. This is the election year. The promises made by the hon. Prime Minister should be fulfilled. I am requesting for allocation of funds for small projects under the flagship programmes of only this Government like opening of new *Krishi Vidyalayas*, new *Navodaya Vidyalayas* and Smart Cities.

I would request the hon. Minister to also concentrate in allocating some amount for tourism. In the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana was neglected in the tourism sector. So, we request the hon. Minister to allocate some amount for PRASAD Scheme. This Scheme is also launched by this Government. At least we request some *prasadam* from the Government for the tourism related projects.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House can do so. They will be treated as part of the proceedings.

SHRI M. B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Sir, we are discussing the Demands for Supplementary Grants and Demands for Excess Grants at a time when this Government has totally mismanaged our economy. Their wrong policies, specially the two heavy blows that they have inflicted upon our economy like demonetisation and GST, have caused devastation throughout our economy.

Sir, this is not an allegation. Let me place some plain facts before this august House. Under this Government, fuel prices have registered a historically high level. This Government has increased excise duties on petrol and diesel 16 times in their tenure and they have extracted an additional revenue from the petroleum taxes which amounts to Rs. 5,61,387 crores in the last four years alone. They have in fact looted the common people of our country. This has happened at a time when international crude prices have seen a record decline.

When we come to NPAs or bad loans, under this Government, NPAs have registered a historical high level. NPAs amount to Rs. 9.5 lakh crore. The NPAs rose from 3.4 per cent in 2013 to 4.7 per cent in 2015 and then to 9.9 per cent in 2017. Sir, undeclared NPAs come to Rs. 3 lakh crore.

When we come to employment, under this Government, there has been an absolute decline in employment for the first time in the history of Independent India. There has been a loss of 53 lakh jobs in the first three years of Modi Government. Again, the data given by CMIE and BSE shows that the rate of unemployment was 5 per cent in January, 2018 which increased to 6.1 per cent in February and 6.3 per cent in March, 2018. This Government came to power on the promise of giving two crores of employment every year. Now, when we are asking them about employment, their National President is asking us to go and sell *pakodas*. Their President is saying that it was only a *chunavi jumla*.

So, this is the fact regarding employment. Sir, coming to the depreciation of rupee, under this Government, rupee has recorded lowest ever value in the history. It was Rs. 59 when they came to power and now, it is Rs. 69 per Dollar. Sir, coming to exports, it was 314.4 billion in 2013-14 and now, it has come down to 302.8 billion in 2017-18. When we talk about the credit growth, from Banks to Industry, it has been lowest in the last 60 years. So, this Government has failed in all respects. When we talk about GDP growth, it was 8.2 per cent in 2015-16; it came down to 7.1 per cent in 2016-17 and again came down to 6.6 per cent in 2017-18. Sir, this is the overall picture of our Indian economy. The recent Reserve Bank of India's Consumer Confidence Survey says that 52 per

cent of those who surveyed believe that there is not going to be any improvement in their economic condition in the next one year. So, this is the level of confidence in our economy. Sir, in 2014, this Government promised Achhe Din. [RRANSLATION] They said that Achhe Din will come but achhe Din did not come even after four years. By changing a film song, which was like this when the good days will come. Presently the film song is that good days have come. [ENGLISH] Just like they manipulated the GDP figures, now, they are creating Achhe Din by manipulating filmy songs. Sir, recently, we saw a bold Statement by our Prime Minister. Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi said that "I am not afraid to be seen with corporates." What a bold Statement, Sir. Yes, we know, Mr. Prime Minister, you are not afraid to be seen with corporates, because we saw you in a photograph with Mr. Nirav Modi at Davos, and that too after Nirav Modi fled the country, committing a fraud of Rs. 13,900 crores.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Sir, I will conclude in just five minutes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No. Your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Sir, the Government had raised many slogans – 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skill India', 'Startup India', 'Stand-up India', and now, they are saying – 'Sit down India.' ...(*Interruptionss*) So, this is the situation, Sir. The fiction about 'Make in India'; the fiction that FDI is not allowed in multi-brand retail is exposed by the take-over of Flipkart by Walmart.

Sir, I have two more points to speak. ...(*Interruptionss*) Sir, this Government is obsessed by the ease of doing business. But, according to their own affidavit before the Supreme Court, they have admitted that in the first three years of the Modi Government, 36,000 farmers have committed suicide. Sir, this Government has improved the conditions for ease of committing suicides by farmers. This is what they have done. Sir, this Government, in the last four years had never made budgetary allocations to SCs and STs in proportion to their population. But, I can proudly claim that Kerala is the only State in this country which has made budgetary allocation for the development of SCs

and STs as per the Planning Commission's guidelines and in proportion to the population, in fact, more than that. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, this is my last point. In our country, the Oxfam Inequality Report found that in 2017, because of the wrong policies of this Government, one per cent of the billionaires in our country got 73 per cent of the additional wealth generated in 2017.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay, please conclude.

SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Sir, this is my last point. Sixty-seven crore people increased their wealth by just one per cent. Sir, that Report says that—"For a wage earner, who is getting minimum wages, to get an annual salary equivalent to that of a corporate top executive, it will take 967 years, Sir.

So, they have created two Indias. They have divided India not only on religious and caste lines, but also they have created an India of the super-rich and a Bharat of thousands of millions of poor people. Therefore, we oppose these policies of this Government which have created two Indias. With these words, I conclude.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I would like to add that this has been done not only in Kerala, but also in Karnataka which was the first State in the whole country where a Bill was specially passed in 2013-14 to make budget allocation as per the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who constitute 24.1 per cent of the total population of the country. I am happy that Kerala has also done it on the same lines now.

*SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (Krishnagiri): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19. The first batch of supplementary demand for grants for 2018-19 seeks for gross additional spend of Rs.11,697.92 crore. This includes 65 grants and 2 appropriations. The proposed equity support of Rs.980 crore for Air India will not involve any cash outgo, but would come out of the savings or receipts of the Civil Aviation Ministry under technical demand for grants. Of the cash spends of Rs. 5,951.22 crore, as much as Rs.1,792 crore will go to the Agriculture Ministry; Rs.1,500 crore by the Textiles

Ministry for meeting additional expenditure towards 'other charges' under Remission of State Levies scheme; For the Agriculture Ministry, the cash spend will mainly be for subsidies of Rs.1,200 crore under Market Intervention Scheme/price support scheme to meet interest financing liability. Under the 'Technical Supplementary Demand for Grants', Rs.1,058 crore is being allocated to Defence Ministry towards salary and allowances in respect of employees of Border Road Organisation.

The Petroleum Ministry has been allocated Rs.1,708 crore as grants for creation of capital assets under various schemes. The Centre also proposes to waive loan and interest in respect of Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation for Rs.463.31 crore. The Food Ministry also proposes to spend Rs.500 crore as subsidy under the schemes for Assistance to Sugar Mills.

At this juncture it is pertinent to mention that the States are deeply stressed with their finances as the Union Government is not releasing timely the funds that are due to them for implementation of the Centrally sponsored schemes. States like Tamil Nadu face difficulties in managing the financial affairs due to this extra burden caused due to delay of release of central funds. As much as Rs.1546 crore towards disbursement of post-matric scholarship schemes for Scheduled Caste students, Rs.1312 crore towards implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan intended for primary education and Rs.1588 crore towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan intended to promote secondary education are pending for Tamil Nadu.

Similarly, the reimbursement of Rs.239 crore under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has not been released by the Union Government. I appeal to the Government to immediately release Rs.16,959 crore due to be paid to Tamil Nadu enabling it to continue implementation of the Centrally sponsored ongoing schemes in the State. It is estimated that Tamil Nadu is eligible to get around Rs.4500 crore as a shortfall in the share of the Central taxes devolved by the Government of India. The unscientific formula adopted by the Commission, has penalised the State of Tamil Nadu for its achievement in better economic development and population control. The Government of Tamil Nadu has urged the Central Government to provide an annual special grant of Rs.2000

* Speech was laid on the Table.

crore in each of the remaining years of the 14th Finance Commission period to Tamil Nadu. However, no progress has been made in this regard by the Union Government. With regard to the grant-in-aid released to the State Governments by the Union Government, I would like to mention here that the grant-in-aid released to Tamil Nadu by the Union Government in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17 has witnessed 3 per cent negative growth.

I wish to state that by a rough estimate, our State will have receive over Rs.5604 crore of additional revenue if the unsettled IGST credit is apportioned to the State. A special assistance of Rs.25,914 crore was sought as disaster relief assistance from the Centre. During December 2016, a severe cyclonic storm 'Vardah' hit the northern district of Tamil Nadu leaving to destruction of infrastructure and property and the disaster assistance sought was Rs.22,573 crore. For the severe drought situation that prevailed in Tamil Nadu during 2016, an amount of Rs.39,565 crore was sought from the National Disaster Relief Fund. In all these occasions only a few hundred crores were released. In the year 2017, when severe cyclonic storm 'Ockhi' caused an extensive damage, a sum of Rs.9302 crore as disaster relief was sought by the State Government. This time again only a meager amount was released by the Union Government.

I, therefore, urge that adequate funds are to be allocated to Tamil Nadu which has been in the forefront in successful execution of Centrally sponsored schemes in the country. Moreover, I request that the financial autonomy of the States should be restored.

*DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (Chennai South): I would like to bring it to the notice of the House several issues with regard to the State of Tamil Nadu in the discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2018-19.

With regard to the proposed move by the Central Government which will affect the fiscal health of the state I would like to mention here about the Central Government decision to dismantle the University Grants Commission which has both regulatory and fund sanctioning functions with Higher Education Commission of India which will have only the regulating function, which has direct consequence

on the fiscal health of the state. At present the UGC gives 100% grant for proposals, but it has been our experience that when schemes of the UGC are subsumed under the scheme of Higher Education. Department of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India funds for the schemes are shared between the centre and the state government in the ratio of 60 per cent and 40% respectively. For example schemes of the UGC like University with potential of excellence and college with potential for Excellence have now been subsumed under RUSA. Further, funds are granted in the ratio of 60:40 which has caused additional financial burden on the state. In the interest of the state fiscal health UGC should not be replaced by the Higher Education Commission of India.

With regard to the levy of surcharge of 2% on the super rich that has replaced the wealth-tax, I would like to mention here that this decision taken by the Union Government has shifted the fiscal resource from the state to the centre. It is a direct encroachment by the Union Government to reduce the fiscal capacity of the state, we have time and again asked the Central Government to include the surcharge on the superrich and other surcharge in the divisible pool of resources to the states.

I would like to mention here about the shortage in the disbursements of share in the central tax from 1996-97 to 2014-1. In the Comptroller and Auditor General report on compliance of Fiscal responsibility and budget management Act 2003, it has been indicated that during the certification of net proceeds by the CAG based on recommendations of the successive Finance Commission, it was noticed that during the period 1996-97 to 2014-15 an aggregated amount of rupees 81,647.70 crores was short devolved to the states. It is estimated that Tamil Nadu is eligible to get around Rs.4500 crores as a shortfall in share of Central taxes developed by the Government of India since the period the question arises here whether is it not obligatory on the part of the Union Government to devolve shortfalls in the share of Central taxes devolved to the state.

Now on the issue of 14th Finance Commission, I would like to mention here that the 14th Finance Commission had recommended an increase of 10% in the vertical devolution from 32 % to 42% to the states. However, this effect has been neutralized by reduction in the horizontal devolutionary

* Speech was laid on the Table.

share of Central taxes to Tamil Nadu from 4.969% to 4.023%. This reduction in the inter-se share to Tamil Nadu is 19.04 % which is the highest erosion among all the states. Further, year after year, the actual release of share in the central tax to Tamil Nadu fell short of the estimates in the 14th Finance Commission recommendation period, this coupled along with the unscientific formula adopted by the commission has penalized the state of Tamil Nadu for this achievement in better economic development and population control. Our Tamil Nadu Government has urged the central government to provide an annual special grant of rupees 2,000 crore in each of the remaining years of the 14th Finance Commission period to Tamil Nadu either as a grant available through NITI Aayog or as a special allocation.

With regards to the 15th Finance Commission the term of reference contains certain clauses that are likely to have an adverse impact on the fiscal transfer to the state of Tamil Nadu. With regards to the grant in-aids released to the state governments by the Union Government, I would like to mention here that the grant in aid released to Tamil Nadu by the Union Government in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17 has witnessed a 3% negative growth, on the contrary the union Government has provided a substantial grant in aid to other state is 56% for Maharashtra, 119% for Uttar Pradesh.

There is significant shortfall in the settlement of amount due to Tamil Nadu in the new goods and service tax system. A large amount of IGST remains unsettled even after the second provisional settlement of Rs. 50,000 crore made on 27 June 2018. I wish to state that by rough estimate our state will receive over rupees 5604 crores of additional revenue if the unsettled IGST credit is apportioned to the state. It has been urged that an on account payment may be made for the entire balance of unsettled IGST by using a formula such as the protected revenue of each state or the GST collection. Otherwise the amount of unsettled IGST will continue to increase and will undermine the whole structures of the GST.

With regards to the Central Government schemes, which were project initiated by the Central Government itself, funds were either drastically reduced or not released to the state and thereby an unfortunate situation for

the state had arisen where it had severely affected the resources planning of the State Government which had to make additional state budgetary allocations to continue implementing the scheme. This move by the Central Government has also adversely affected the effective implementation of the schemes in several states. There are many glaring examples:- fund under post metric scholarship for schedule caste and schedule tribe students not being released for more than a year to the state, pending arrears under SSA and RMSA due to the state of Tamil Nadu. Funds under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, skill development and livelihood mission and National Rural drinking water programme were drastically reduced. This inordinate delay by the Central Government has severely affected the financial capacity of the states.

With regards to the disaster management by the Central Government it has always fall short in providing an helping hand to the states for instance the flood in Tamil Nadu during Nov-Dec 2015 special assistance of Rs. 25,914 crores was sought as disaster relief assistance from center. However the fund allocated was only a few hundred crores.

During Dec 2016 severe cyclonic storm Vardah hit the northern districts of Tamil Nadu leaving unprecedented damage to the infrastructure and properties and the disaster assistance sought was Rs. 22,573 crore. However, only few hundred crore was allocated by the centre. Severe draught situation that prevailed in Tamil Nadu during 2016 Rs.39565 crore was sought from NDRF funds whereas only few hundred crores was released by the Central Government.

In 2017, severe cyclonic storm Ockhi which caused extensive damages to Kanyakumari and adjoining districts. A sum of Rs. 9302 crore was sought by the state Government however only few hundred crores was released by the centre.

Regarding Railways, overcrowding of train remain to be a problem in our Chennai Suburban railway network and hence adequate funding should be allocated by the Central Government establishing new lines to discognsest the already congested net work it is to be mentioned here for that in union budget of 2018, Mumbai and Bangalore Suburban rail network has been provided Rs. 50,000 crores for revamp of infrastructure to decongest the overloaded

network. However it is very unfortunate that Chennai Suburban rail network was left out. This is an act of negligence of the Central Government towards our Tamil Nadu in developing Suburban rail infrastructure.

[Translation]

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAIRA (Anandpur Sahib) Hon'ble Chairman Sir, education, health and employment are important for the development of a country. This government has given the priority to the villages and the poor. And especially in the houses where there was no gas connections, the government has given connection to three four crore people and I understand that there are many policies like Jan Dhan Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, which have created decentralisation of money and there is a development of common people but I think that two sectors which are very important are the security and the food. I think this is my state, the Punjab which has a great Contribution towards the country's security. Even during the freedom struggle, even after independence to stop the route of Dharakhaibar we had fought war with Pak and China and in the war we have suffered the worst due to the border area, we have not even given any special package yet. People of our border area suffer a lot Buses, schools, hospitals and roads suffer a lot of damage Chairman Sir, the second important part is of food, I think that the biggest work for this country which the people of Punjab have done is that they have given per cent wheat and 53 per cent of rice to the central pool in order to remove starvation and we have also lost the yielding capacity of the land as well as our own water for the people of this country. I think that whatever value we deserve, have not been given to us. The UPA government waived off the 71 thousand crore dues, our share would have been at least 35 thousand crores, but we were given only one hundred and fifty crore to us. To extract water have to spend a lot of money.

Chairman Sir, we produce 95 per cent grains for the country. We consume only five per cent. But we are sad that when we buy it from the FCI, this grain is not even at the affordable price, even the daily wages of our people is more, the * fare is very exorbitant.

The damage charge of Rs 31 thousand crore has been imposed on us, The amount is still being paid by

Punjab We do not want the damage charge be imposed on us. It is a gross injustice to Punjab I think If there were a norihal sahib during the militancy, the Punjab would have finished. The charges were imposed on us, while we fought for the whole country. It is appreciable that the states with hilly terrain have been provided incentives. But some part of our state are also hilly, but they have not been provided any incentives. We have sent a proposal of a scheme for lift irrigation to irrigate hilly regions, but it was rejected. Our water goes down to the plains, and so waste. But no special funds have been provided to lift this water for irrigation. Same way, we talk about Make in India here:

16.49 hrs

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Hon. Deputy Speaker, AFL factory located at Nangal in my constituency is best suited for Make in India. The factory could have produced seven lakh metric tons of urea. It was a project of only five thousand crore. In that project the central government had to share Rs. 1.100 crore only. They did not pay even that amount and the project was held up. I demand that the amount should be provided so that we can save the money which is being spent on import of urea.

Sir, we send goods to other countries by road. We have an integrated check post at Hagalora much pile up there. We would like to have an integrated check in Husainiwala too. I am grateful to the Honorable Modiji that he has provided us an international airport Mohall It should have cargo facility so that people from Punjab Haryana and Himachal Pradesh can send their goods and its to other countries. There is an urgent need for cargo Reille. The most important issue is that here every Honorable Member or the Hon would have said that wild animals damage the farmers' crops. I have suggested several times that all the three to the Central Government, the State Government and the former should arrange funds together, each sharing one third of the amount to place net wire fencing to prevent wild animals. In this way, we can save the farmers.

Sir, after the independence very few railway lines have been laid in Punjab The Hon. Minister is sitting here. The state government does not have funds. We have

demanding no railway lines Mohali to Raipura and Rahon to Khanna. These are very small patches. These projects require very less funds. The State Government does not have funds. The central government has sent an amount of Rs.1500 crores under post-metric scholarship scheme for the poor students, but the Punjab Government has utilised it for themselves. Because of this the students have not been allotted roll numbers for appearing in the examinations. This is a great injustice to those students. Why do not you send this money directly to their accounts? This is injustice to them. The same situation is with the Prime Minister Suraksha Bima Yojana. The Central Government has to provide Rs. three lakh and the State Government has to provide Rs. two lakh under the scheme, but the State Government is not providing money. It means, if the sky falls we shall catch larks. We want to say that the Central Government should provide its share of Rs. three lakh directly to their accounts. We talk about the Federal system. I am just concluding within a minute. You should do justice to us.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already spoken on farmers' issue many times in this House. Now, please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: I want to raise an issue related to agriculture. The Government has enhanced the MSP, it is good, but the price difference payment scheme, as announced, is not being implemented. At present, the market price of maize is Rs. 1200 per quintal against the MSP of Rs. 1700 per quintal. It is said that we should grow less water-intensive crops and short duration crops. We want to say that Basmati should also be covered under MSP. The tag of Madhya Pradesh has been put on Basmati, this practice should end because, the states like Punjab and Haryana also grow Basmati.

Sir, I want to speak about debt waiver. The Government has done a good work by creating insolvency and bankruptcy code. A scheme should be formulated for waiver of farmers' debt so that they can get rid of their debts. With these words, I support supplementary demands for grants.

[English]

*SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (Balasore): "No bullet trains, no eight-lane highways, Focus on rural housing, rural roads, minor irrigation projects where results can be delivered quickly"

-Amartya Sen, Indian Economist

The health of Indian economy is deteriorating. The economy, once hailed as a global bright spot, is on a downward spiral. India is home to 1.34 billion people 18% of the world's population. It will have overtaken China as the world's most populous country by 2024. It has the world's largest youth population, but isn't yet fully capturing this potential demographic dividend over 30% of India's youth are NEETs (not in employment, education or training), according to the OECD.

Macroeconomic developments this year have been marked by swings. In the first half, India's economy temporarily "decoupled," decelerating as the rest of the world accelerated even as it remained the second-best performer amongst major countries, with strong macroeconomic fundamentals. The reason lay in the series of actions and developments that buffeted the economy: demonetization teething difficulties in the new GST, high and rising real interest rates, an intensifying overhang from the Twin Balance Sheet (TBS) challenge, and sharp falls in certain food prices that impacted agricultural incomes.

Demonetization temporarily reduced demand and hampered production, especially in the informal sector, which transacts mainly in cash. This shock largely faded away by mid-2017, when the cash-GDP ratio stabilized. But at that point GST was introduced, affecting supply chains, especially those in which small traders (who found it difficult to comply with the paperwork demands) were suppliers of intermediates to larger manufacturing companies. As a result, beginning March-April 2017 until September 2017, export growth decelerated while import growth accelerated sharply.

Fiscal deficits, the current account, and inflation were all higher than expected reflecting in part higher international oil prices India's historic macroeconomic vulnerability. The fiscal deficit for the first eight months of 2017-18 reached 112 per cent of the total for the year, far above the 89 per

cent norm (average of last 5 years), largely because of a shortfall in non-tax revenue, reflecting reduced dividends from Government agencies and enterprises.

The non-performing assets have increased, the financial situation of stressed firms and banks have steadily worsened. During the past three years, profits of the PSBs have plunged into negative territory as provisioning against the bad loans increased substantially. This, in turn, has impaired banks' ability to supply credit to industry. Bond yields have increased sharply since August 2017, reflecting a variety of factors, including concerns that the fiscal deficit might be greater than budgeted, expectations of higher inflation, a rebound in activity that would narrow the output gap, and expectations of rate increases in the US. As a result, the yield curve has become unusually steep.

Real credit growth to industry is still in negative territory, and the growth in world trade remains less than half its level of a decade ago. Moreover, even though the cost of equity has fallen to low levels, corporates have not raised commensurate amounts of capital. In other words, the twin engines that propelled the economy's take-off in the mid 2000 exports and investment are continuing to run below take-off speed. India's unprecedented climb to historic high levels of investment and saving rates in the mid 2000 has been followed by a pronounced, albeit gradual, decline. This current episode of investment and saving slowdown is still ongoing. Until recently, India had not experienced either type of slowdown: not during the 'lost decade', not during the East Asian crisis, not even after India's own balance-of payments crisis in 1991. As a result, the current slowdown- in which both investment and saving have slumped is the first in India's history.

Questioning the Government's ambitious aim of doubling the farmer's income, I would now like to talk about the deteriorating state of agriculture in the county. While, the trend acceleration in rural wages (agriculture and non- agriculture), which had occurred through much of 2016 because of increased activity on the back of a strong monsoon, seems to have decelerated beginning just before the kharif season of 2017-18. Three crop-specific developments are evident. Sowing has been lower in both kharif and rabi, reducing the demand for labour. The acreage for kharif and rabi for 2017-18 is estimated to have

declined by 6.1 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively. Pulses and oilseeds have seen an increase in sowing, but this has translated into unusually low farmgate prices (below their minimum support price, MSP), again affecting farm revenues. The so-called TOP perishables (tomatoes, onions, and potatoes) have meanwhile fluctuated between high and low prices, endangering income uncertainty for farmers.

The use of inputs like fertilisers, hybrid seeds and organic manure are critical in increasing productivity in agriculture. As reported in Input Survey, out of total operational holding only 9.4 per cent used certified seeds while 27 per cent used seeds of notified variety and only 9.8 per cent used hybrid seeds. The all India percentage of net irrigated areas to total cropped area was 34.5 per cent, which makes a large segment of cultivation dependent on rainfall. The NSSO Report (July 2012-June 2013) had indicated that a very small share of agricultural households engaged in crop production activities was insuring their crops. In respect of wheat and paddy, the two most harvested cereals in the country, less than 5 per cent of the cultivating agricultural households insured their crops.

In Odisha by 2014-15, 80 per cent of the cropped area has been under rice, around 10 per cent under other pulses and around 4 per cent under other food crops. The issues related to monoculture as witnessed in Odisha are declining productivity, lower fertilizer response ratio, degradation of soil health and declining profitability of cultivation.

Public investment in social infrastructure like education and health is critical in the development of an economy. However, the expenditure on social services by Centre and States as a proportion of GDP has remained in the range of 6 per cent during 2012-13 to 2014-15. Total health expenditure as per centage of GDP is around 4.7%.

In a developing country like India, incurring higher levels of Out of Pocket Expenditure (OoPE) on health adversely impacts the poorer sections and widens inequalities. With the lowest Government and public spend, as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and the lowest per capita health spend, Indians met more than 62 per cent of their health expenses from their personal

savings, called "out-of-pocket expenses", compared with 13.4 per cent in the US, 10 per cent in the UK and 54 per cent in China.

India is in a grey zone of uncertainty on the role of states and markets. Limitations on state capacity (centre and states) affect the delivery of essential services such as health and education. India ranks 154 among 194 countries on Healthcare Index in the medical journal. The Lancet by Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD). India lags behind its fellow BRICS countries Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa. India's rank is also worse than that of many Poorer countries in Sub-Saharan Africa such as Sudan (136), Equatorial Guinea (129), Botswana (122) and Namibia (137). According to UNICEF, the lack of sanitation is responsible for the deaths of over 100,000 children in India annually and for stunting of 48 per cent children.

India ranked a disappointing 60th among the 79 developing economies assessed in the World Economic Forum's latest Inclusive Development Index. This is reflected in growing inequality: India's richest 1% own 53% of its wealth, up from 36.8% in 2000. For comparison, the richest 1% in the United States own 37.3% of its wealth. The rise in inequality is compromising the pace at which India is lifting people out of extreme poverty. About one-third of the world's population living on under US\$1.90 live in India- some 224 million people. India ranks 31st out of 37 lower middle income countries in providing equal educational opportunities for men and women, which translates into low levels of female participation in the labor force. The gender gap in labour force participation rate is more than 50 per cent. The lower participation of women in economic activities adversely affects the growth potential of the economy. Women workers are the most disadvantaged in the labour market as they constitute a very high proportion among the low skilled informal worker category, and are engaged in low - productivity and low paying work. Owing to this, women earn very low wages, mostly piece rates in highly insecure jobs. India had the largest gender gap in medium earnings of full time employees in 2015 in comparison to countries like South Africa, Brazil, and Chile. It ranks merely 135th out of 144 on women's labour force participation, just behind Yemen. India's economy would have much to gain from getting more women into the workforce.

In a country like ours with around 49 per cent of women in the population, the political participation of women has been low. As per the report 'Women in Politics 2017 (IPU & UN)' Lok Sabha had 64 (11.8 per cent of 542 MPs) and Rajya Sabha had 27 (11 per cent of 245 MPs) women Mps. As on October 2016, out of the total 4118 MLAs across the country, only 9 per cent were women. There are developing countries like Rwanda which has more than 60 per cent women representatives in Parliament in 2017.

Access to finance remains limited for low income individuals, especially women. 400 million people remain unbanked in India and is connected from the financial system despite impressive gains in recent years. Most unbanked are poor and female: only 27% of individuals in bottom quintiles and 37% of women have access to a bank account. Finance can help poor households optimize severely constrained resources across their lifetime. Some countries effectively use redistribution to reduce inequality, but India is not among them. Its Gini coefficient (a measure of income distribution) is the second highest among lower middle-income countries and is barely changed by fiscal transfers. Tax revenues are extremely low and India's tax code is regressive, meaning that the poor bear a heavier burden than the rich, which is not offset by social spending.

With economic growth faltering, private investment drying up and a mountain of bad loans weighing down state owned banks, the Government needs to step up public spending. Only an aggressive fiscal push with a dedicated timeline can take the economy out of the current slowdown. In order for growth to be both high and sustainable, investment has to be strong. Thus, I urge the Government to improve domestic consumption demand, step up consumer and business confidence and increase employment and livelihood.

*SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA (Tripura West): I would like to participate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants-first batch for 2018-19.

I think this Modi Government is doing everything for the sake of a few persons in the country. This Government is by the Modis, for the Modis, and of the Modis. It is talking about one thing and doing others. Till today it could

* Speech was laid on the Table.

not keep a single promise which was given at the time of election. Prices of the essential commodities are hiking day by day.

In spite of low pricing of oil in the international arena, Government has been increasing the prices of the oil.

Thus this grant is unnecessary for this year's Budget.

SHRI D. K. SURESH (Bangalore Rural): Thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants-First Batch (General) for 2018-19.

At the outset, I would like to point out that it is in the news that the Government proposes to do away with the parity given to the information commissions with the election commissions. I would like to state that India, the largest democracy in the world, became the 56th country to introduce the Right to Information Act (RTI Act) on October 12, 2005. This Act is one of the most advanced right to information legislations in the world. It has been seen as the key to strengthening participatory democracy and ushering in people-centered governance. Thus, the RTI serves as the oxygen for democracy and development.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to not take any such steps to take away the democratic rights of the people to seek any information they wish for.

During the monsoon months many parts of the country including Bengaluru, Mysore, Mangalore, Belagavi and other cities were badly hit due to unexpected torrential rains causing mass devastation in the areas. The heavy rains in some cities continued night long and caused much havoc on the streets, including heavy inundation and tree falls. Many residential areas were inundated with almost knee-level water on the streets. The situation left most of the residents stranded in their homes. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to allocate more funds to the State Government and local bodies to take up the repair and maintenance of the drainage, canals and roads to avoid such problems in future.

As far as higher education is concerned I would like to point out the pathetic situation in universities and

colleges due to lakhs of vacant posts. As per the available statistics the total number of teachers in higher educational institutions in India inclusive of all posts from Professor to temporary teacher stood at 12.84 lakh in 2017-18. The figure for 2016-17 stood at 13.65 lakh and that for 2015-16 stood at 15.18 lakh. So according to this figure, the total number of teachers in higher educational institutions in India has come down by about 2.34 lakh in the last three years.

I would like to point out that it is not only my concern, but there is a widespread concern over the continuing vacancies in universities in the country. The reason could be that professors who are retiring are not being replaced, and fresh vacancies at all levels are not being filled up. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to look into this very important and significant matter and take immediate necessary steps to fill up the vacancies at all the universities and colleges in the country including my State, Karnataka.

In Ramanagar district which is part of my Lok Sabha Constituency, mango crop is grown in about 23,500 hectares. The district includes Kanakapura, Channapattana, Ramanagara and Magadi taluks. Mango is largely grown in many parts of the state. Major concerns of mango growers is that price of the mango collapsed drastically. Growers were badly hit due to price crash. For example Badam, Mallika, Sendhoora and other varieties of mango were sold between Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per kg. The prices have crashed to Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per kg. With this price mango growers cannot recover the cost of labour nor it is not possible to meet the cost of transportation. The production this season is likely to over between 7.5 lakh and 8 lakh tonnes. Mango crops has suffered a loss of 20% to 25% due to high speed storms.

Unripe mangoes in many orchards fell due to the high velocity winds. Unripe mango will not get a good price in the market. Heavy rain and the thunderstorm had hit the mango crop in various parts of the country particularly in Karnataka. It has caused huge loss to mango growers.

India has a very thin presence in the global mango market. India's total exports at 52,761 tonnes (worth \$66.94 million) for the financial year 2016-17 compared to 36,779 tonnes (\$50.04 million) in the various year. Experts forecast an increase of at least 15-20 per cent in mango exports

this year. However there is a lot of potential to increase the exports of Mango as more and more farmers are showing interest in growing mango. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps to increase the export of mango this year onwards. Apart from mango crop, sericulture, sugarcane, banana, grapes and other crops also got damaged due natural calamities. Farmers were expecting good crop but have suffered huge losses as more than half of the crop was destroyed due to heavy rain and storm.

Sericulture is another important crop in the State of Karnataka. Our farmers are now days not getting even the cost of produce of sericulture due to low price of cocoon. The Union Government is not giving any support price to sericulture farmers. Sericulture is the main source of income for lakhs of farmers in the State of Karnataka. Sericulture farmers have been facing problems due to the crash in cocoon prices triggered by the Centre slashing import duty on raw silk. Large number of farmers committed suicide in recent months .

The Government had earned sufficient revenue by exporting silk goods particularly from Karnataka in recent years. The Cross Breed (CB) cocoon, which was selling at Rs. 400 per kg till April, is finding no takers even at Rs. 210 per kg. The prices of bivoltine cocoon too has dipped from Rs. 600 to Rs. 320 per kg over a couple of months. It is the duty of the Government to help farmers in the times of distress. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to declare a sufficient MSP for Cocoon at the earliest to help the farmers.

There are a few crops which are not included into NDRF. That is the reason why mango, grapes, and sericulture farmers are not getting compensation as and when these crops suffer due to natural calamities. Therefore I would like to urge upon the Union Government to consider the inclusion of mango and sericulture crops into the NDRF to benefit the farmers suffered by them due to natural calamities. The Union Government should also announce MSP to cocoon to protect the interest of the sericulture farmers in the country particularly in my State Karnataka.

As far import of solar equipment is concerned, India is the largest importer of Chinese solar equipment. There are concerns over "threat of serious injury" to the domestic

industry. Hence the Union Government should consider to create an alternative for the same and also there is a need to impose safeguard duty on cells and modules, which are being imported from China and Malaysia.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana):
Hon'ble Finance Minister has brought The Appropriation Bill for Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19 and demands for additional grants for the year 2015-16 for 99 departments,

I support the Bill.

The Modi Government has launched 111 schemes in the last fifty months for overall development of the people of the country, due to which there has been a growth and overall development of the underprivileged, exploited, farmers, women, youth, labourers, businessmen entrepreneurs.

The Modi Government has enhanced the honour and respect of our made country in the world. New records have been made in infrastructure. The farmers are considered backbone of the economy of our country. The whole country is aware that result oriented efforts have been made through various schemes for doubling the income of farmers.

A Post Passport Office has been set up in Mahesana in my constituency and a post payment bank will also start functioning from the next 21th August, On the next date of 28", a camp is also going to be organised for distribution of assistive devices for persons with disabilities. For this, I am thankful the Central Government.

Today, Gujarat has become the engine of development for the country. To promote this development further. I demand that a centre of National Green Tribunal should be established in Ahmedabad under the Ministry of Environment and Forests in Gujarat. Rani ki vav situated in Patan is a World Heritage Site: Ahmedabad, which has been declared the first Heritage City of the country: Navaratri and many other festivals are organized in Gujarat, so a cultural centre should be established by the Ministry

* Speech was laid on the Table.

of Culture in Ahmedabad. Gujarat is a leading producer of cotton, so the demand for setting up of a Cotton Excellence Centre should be met. Recently, National Sports University has been established in Manipur, its sub-centre should be opened in my constituency, Mahesana. The activities of Sports Authority, Gandhi Nagar should be promoted.

Mahesana and Deesa should be covered under UDAN programme; more funds to be allocated under gauge conversion and doubling of lines. In my constituency. Mahesana, FM radio and TV centre, which are operating on low power system, should be converted into a high power system.

I have some demands for State, Gujarat and my constituency, Mahesana under the supplementary demands of the Ministry of Railways. Please consider these demands.

I demand that a direct intercity train from Palanput/ Mahesana to Surat should be introduced the long distance trains from all the places in Gujarat run to Surat Mumbai and Pune. There are Mahesana, Patan, Banaskantha Sabarkantha Aravali districts in North Gujarat, there is no direct train service from these distions to eo te Surat, Mumbai, Pune and Southern India. All trains come from different States, People of North Gujarat used to travel to Mumbai, Pune, Surat for business and social purposes. The foreign tourists visit Rani-ki vav a world heritage site in Patan and the world famous sun temple in Modhera Mahesana is known as the oil, milk and industrial City, and Unjhais the largest spice market in Asia. Traders from all over the world come here. Mahesana is also known as the capital of North Gujarat. There is no stoppage of the following trains at these places- 19107/19108 Ahmedabad-Udhampur Ahmedabad. 19269/19270 Muzaffarpur-Porbandar-Muzaffarpur (Motihari) and 12245 12246 Jaipur-Bandra-Jaipur (GaribRatha).

Mahesana, being an A-class railway junction, should get the stoppage for the above four trains. The trains, 19565/19566 Okha-Dehradun-Jaipur-Okha. 19573/19574 Jaipur-Okha-Jaipur, 19579/19580 Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi, which run on weekly basis and pass through Mahesana, to be run on daily basis and the Valsad-Ahmedabad (Gujarat Queen) to be extended upto Patan-Mahesana.

The Train no. 16501/16502 Ahmedabad-Bangalore-Ahmedabad (which halts at Ahmedabad for 13 hours) arrives at 0345 hrs on every Tuesday and departs at 1800 hrs in the evening. It should be extended uple Poten Mahesana for the convenience of passengers going towarde southem water and Shirdi Sai Baba), so that the religious devoices could get the benefit of tourism

Train no. 22452/22451 Chandigarh-Bandra-Chandigarh runs biweekly, it should be extended from Chandigarh to Una or AmbAndaura for the convenience of devotees visiting religious places like Sri Guru Govind Singh, Anandpur Sahib, Mata Naina Devi, Mata Jwalamukhi, Mata Chintpuri located in Himachal Pradesh. It will also enhance convenience for a large number of employees and officers from Gujarat, who are serving in Indian Armed Forces, Parna Military Forees, ONGC and private companies. The facilities and capacity of Chandkheda railway station located in Ahmedabad should be increased for the convenience of the passengers traveling to North Gujarat and Saurashtra.

For the convenience of people from Gujarat, a special train should be introduced from Ahmedabad to Ramdevra (Rajasthan), which is a famous religious place.

Maninagar and Sabarmati railway stations are located in the North and South of Ahmedabad. After increasing their capacity, more number of trains should be provided stoppage at these stations. It will ease out the traffic for the public residing in East and West of Ahmedabad and reduce the load at Kalupur and Ahmedabad railway stations.

The capital cities of all the States of India, except Candinagar which is also a metropolitan and capital city of Gujarat, are connected to Delhi with direct mail service.

My demand is to increase train facility and connect this area with trains like Rajdhani, Ashram Express in lork up and down.

A direct Intercity train to Palanpur/mehsana Surat for the people of North Gujrat should be run.

Funds have been released for the Mehsana Taranga Gauge Conversion under which there is a rail line passing througs Visanagar unit, and A.P,M.C's level crossing is small, it should be allowed to be widened, and the entire fund should be given as central Assistance.

Ahmedaba-Katra Express (19415) and Vivek Express (Mumbai-Bardra to Jammu-Tavi) are required to be run on a regular basis.

The proposal for conglomeration in freight for cala transportation seat by the Gujrat government to the Railways Ministry should be accepted.

Attention should be given on the pending request for construction of new rail line and douling of rail lines in Gujarat under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

Pending demands for new trains going through Gujarat should be considered.

All the 16 zones of the country should be benefited by the increase in the speed of trains as a pilot project.

Survey should be conndected under the new rail project connecting a tribal region of Gujarat Khedbrahma, Danta, Taranga Hill, Ambaji and Rajasthan's Abu road and further process should be started as soon as possible after its approval so that these tribal areas can be brought on the trade of dovelopment.

The implementation of the budget for the survey under the new train project if Radhanpur *via* Mahsana, Channsma, Harij, Shankheshwar should be started as eary as possible. This will connect Mehsana and Patan districts drectly from the railway lives of Palanpur, Kutch Bhuj.

Stoppage of four trains like Garib Rath should be given in Mehsana which is known as a Oil, Industrial and Milk city.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Heena Gavit.

Nothing will go on record except the speech of Dr. Heena Gavit.

...(Interruptionss)*

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (Nandurbar): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2018-19. Our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji, on the very first day, during his speech in the Central Hall had said: 'My Government is committed for the poor, weaker sections and marginalised people.'

* Not recorded.

Like he said on day one, during the four years of the Modi Government, they have been consistently committed towards the welfare of the OBCs, SCs and STs.

Being a tribal lady, I can definitely say that this entire Monsoon Session is dedicated to the people of the Backward Classes, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe categories.

We have, recently, passed a Bill for the establishment of Backward Classes Commission and also a Bill known as 'The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018.'

Sir, the Modi Government has demonstrated its penchant for undertaking ambitious social welfare schemes and delivering them at a scale under tight timelines. The speed of implementation of the popular Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana stands out to what a Government can do if it is committed. I feel very proud that I am a Member of Parliament in this Indian Parliament where all the other countries outside India are appreciating this Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and want to come and study that how a country with such a large population has made this Scheme a very successful Scheme.

Sir, along with this financial inclusion, other schemes, which are also included are the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and the Stand-Up India.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, the Government has disbursed loans of Rs. 5,46,122 crore over the last three financial years. These holistic measures of the Government in enhancing the financial inclusion has been recognized to be extremely effective. The CRISIL Inclusix Report, that measures the status of financial inclusion in India, shows a score of 50.1 at the end of 2012-13 and a jump to a score of 58 by the end of 2015-16.

The National Health Protection Scheme, which is a major initiative of the Government, is launched this year. This Scheme aims at offering healthcare cover upto Rs. 5 lakh per family to ten crore families which aims at 50 crore people in the country.

Sir, I am a doctor by profession. During my professional life as a doctor, when I was working in a

hospital, I have seen that there are lakhs of people who cannot take medical healthcare because they are poor and the medical healthcare is expensive. That is one reason that people die of various diseases despite different treatments available for those diseases because those treatments are not affordable. This very step of the Government is something that will change the life of the poor people. Even poor people will be able to get the healthcare and get themselves treated with the best treatment possible.

Along with this, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is the most popular Scheme in the country going on at the moment. The women who have been cooking on *chulhas* for ages together, now the Government aims to provide LPG connection to 8 crore such women in the country.

Sir, in my Constituency, Nandurbar, before this Scheme started, the number of people or the number of households which had LPG connection was only 27 per cent. With such low coverage, there were maximum women who were cooking on the *chulhas*. After the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana started, in my constituency, we have crossed more than 75,000 beneficiaries, who have taken the facility under this Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

I, also, would like to mention here that during one of the Ujjwala Melas that happened in my constituency, I met one tribal lady there. She, specially, came up to me and said: "MP Madam, I would like to thank Modiji for having started this Scheme and giving us an LPG connection." When I enquired about that, she was very happy with this Scheme. When I asked her: "Why are you so happy?" There were tears in her eyes. She said: "Madam, three months, before Monsoon, we just spent in the forest collecting sticks and wood so that during the Monsoon, we can use that for cooking and burning the *chulhas*." It is because of this Scheme, those three months of all those ladies, when they go and collect such wood and sticks, that is saved. Not just that, Sir, the smoke, which comes out of that *chulha*, causes various diseases to the women. They get cataract in their eyes, they get COPD, the lung disease and lots of other such diseases like asthma and so on and so forth. So, this is not just going to save the life and not just something that will protect the environment but this is something that will also give good health to the ladies.

Sir, as far as the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas

Yojana is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister launched this Yojana, particularly, aimed at the rural masses. Before this Scheme, there was a housing scheme known as Indira Awas Yojana, I would like to mention here – I come from a tribal area – as to how the Indira Awas Yojana was going on. A list of the beneficiaries, who would get the household, used to come to every village. Once that list comes, some people who are quite influential and politically motivated, used to see the list. They used to just keep the names of the people they wanted in the list and other names were struck down.

17.00 hrs

It is because of this, poor people, people from the weaker sections, SCs, STs and OBCs did not get the house which they wanted. Even today, even after 70 years of Independence, they have not got houses. But, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin ensures that each and every poor person, who does not have a house, will get a house now.

This is not just an announcement, but this scheme is going to be completed in a fixed time frame. The hon. Prime Minister has announced "Housing for All by 2022". So, by 2022, all the people who do not have shelter, who do not have a house, will be getting houses under this scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana "Saubhagya" aims at electrification of houses. In 2014, my constituency had 86 villages and 763 hamlets which did not have electricity. Today, I can very proudly say that, after the Government started the electrification programme, today, in our tribal areas, in tribal villages in those padas, we have completed electrification work in around 45 villages and in the rest of the villages, the work is still going on. Such good initiatives have been taken by the Government.

For the farmers also, a very important scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, which is a revolutionary crop insurance scheme, has been launched by the Government. This is providing a broader and more reliable insurance coverage to farmers than what was existing earlier.

Earlier, on the issue of irrigation, we used to focus on just construction of dams. But, there is another aspect.

When we construct a dam, the area around that dam, which needs to be irrigated, was never looked at. Many dams in the country are built but no irrigation facility has been provided. Command area development did not happen all these years. But, our Government has taken a step of developing those areas and providing irrigation facilities in those areas. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, which is again a flagship scheme of the Government, has 99 ongoing major and medium irrigation projects with a potential of irrigating 76.03 lakh hectares, which has been prioritized for completion by December, 2019.

The Aadhaar system and also the Direct Benefit Transfer, these two things existed even before 2014. But, a proper use and properly linking of both these things to different schemes has really helped the Government to reach these schemes to the person who needs it, to a person who lives in a small village. They can now avail these facilities. For example, around Rs.10,000 crore have been saved because of linking Aadhaar with the PDS. Also, there is a saving of Rs.14,000 crore from the PAHAL scheme in 2014-15 alone. Further, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, a saving of Rs.3000 crore from Aadhaar linkage has been estimated in 2015-16.

Whatever commitments the Government made, they have fulfilled them in the past four years. I really congratulate the Government and I wholeheartedly support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Thank you, Sir.

*SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I would like to add something through my written speech on Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2018-19 which includes 65 grants and two appropriations. To that end gross additional expenditure of Rs, 11,697.92 crore has been sought after.

Society cannot be the servant of economy in the same way economy may be the servant of the society.

In spite of all hype and hoopla, we are lagging behind in many fields which need to be rectified.

Per capita income is rising, agri-production has been increased, but malnutrition is pervading in the country. Only one out of 10 children actually get adequate diets (NFH5-4).

India is still home to a preventable starvation deaths, numerous hungry children and a large nutritionally insecure population.

Under-nutrition hovers nationally around 40 per cent rising over weight/obesity is escalating to more than 20 per cent in some States. 30 per cent low birth weight babies, maternal mortality rate per 1,00,000 live births is 130, one of the poorest among other developing countries.

Anomalies are striking root.

Farmers are in dire straits. In West Bengal, farmers are not getting the MSP due to institutional and infrastructural deficiencies and fallen prey to the middlemen who are just fleecing the farmers at will. Bengal is known for "BORO" cultivation. In a large number of districts, farmers cultivate "BORO", but procurement of "BORO Paddy" does not occur. I would flag the attention of the concerned Ministry for procuring "BORO Paddy" in West Bengal.

Inside the Parliament all we plead for the welfare and upliftment of SC and ST population.

Education is considered most formidable instrument for the upliftment of backward sections of our society. But I beg to offer a little account of it.

Average allocation to Special Component Plan is between 20-14 to 18, 7.59% to 9% short of the 16.6% target set by the Government. Budget 2018 saw a drop from Rs.3,348 crore to Rs.3,000 crore for the post matriculation scholarship for SC.

The report of Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment in its report on the demand for grants in 2017-18 shows that as against a requirement of Rs.10,355.71 crore. The department of expenditure under the Ministry of Finance allocated only Rs.6,908 crore for Financial Year 2017-18, Rs.8,000 crore is the pending arrears for the scheme of post matric scholarship for SC, the same for ST students is at Rs.3,156 crore, for Ayush Rs.30 crore has been sought for. This section should be given more priority for agriculture and farmers welfare Rs.1,791 crore. have been sought after. Private investment in agriculture has not been promising, Capital formation has been left much to be desired.

Now the entire economy does not seem to bring about

* Speech was laid on the Table.

any radical aid robust change. Experts opined that there is a threat of inflation from three fronts, food inflation, fuel inflation and core inflation. Monetary Policy Committee has hiked the policy repo rate by 25 basis points, taking it to 6.5 per cent. This is the 1st time we have a situation where the MPS has increased rates at two consecutive meetings. Further, there is a detrimental trend of growing imports. Cheap and accessible imports are ruining India's economy to the extent of killing local jobs and starving trade accounts.

There is a serious mismatch between import and export as it amply demonstrates as in 2017. India imported 444.16 US dollars in contrast to the export worth of 298.38 US dollars. The import of oil is simply unsustainable.

Skill India is far from any tangible success. India was crowned the world's 6th largest economy, but employment scenario is looking dismal. Severe lack of trained work force, a meagre 2.3% of the workforce has experienced formal skill training compared to a drastic 68 per cent in the U.K., 52 per cent in the USA and 80 per cent in Japan. This low skill is our biggest challenge.

The famed sunrise IT section has been facing severe challenges globally and in India with artificial intelligence taking over several jobs. The forecast is ominous with an analyst forecasting 1.75 lac to 2 lac job cuts a year over the next three years.

For the 115 aspirational districts intensified so far. West Bengal shares 5 districts. Skill development should be made more intensive in those districts.

Universal basic income scheme which was suggested by the economic survey 2016-17 should be considered afresh given the rot in the implementation as the existing welfare schemes are riddled with misallocation, leakages and exclusion of the poor. 15th Finance Commission has started to discuss the importance of centrally-sponsored schemes and fund devolution to States based on population.

May Economists argue that devolution of funds based on population to the State would ensure efficiency in fund allocation. Many Southern States had opposed the "TOR" of the Commission over its mandate to use 2011 Census data over the 1971 data for resource allocation. This is a delicate issue which needs to be resolved amicably.

Insofar, as tourism is concerned, India needs to exploit its inherent potentialities by injecting more funds for the infrastructure including cruising tourism as well. In addition to it, we can develop ourselves as a destination of sea farers. But what troubles me that few days ago hundreds of sea farers started an indefinite hunger strike for their long-standing demands. Merchant navy accounts for about 95 per cent of foreign trade by volume and 68 per cent by value. Over 1.5 lac sea farers are employed in this strategic section.

I would also like to highlight the fact that tenant farms bear the brunt of agri – distress. The suicide rate of farm labour has been increasing precariously. In addition to it, the 70th round of the national sample survey on the situation of agriculture households shows that 48 per cent of the households do not get credit. The remaining 52 per cent borrow from banks, cooperatives, landlords, shopkeepers, relatives and friends. Institutional credit to the poor farm labour needs to be ensured as half of the households have no recourse to credit. Leasehold farmers need protection and land reform could be the remedy. Fake foreign currency notes has been coming into India again with renewed vigour. West Bengal plays a pivotal role and serves a conduit for influx of fake notes given the porosity of the Indo-Bangla border. A place named after Kaliachak in Malda district has earned the notoriety as the capitol of foreign currency much to the disgrace of us.

In West Bengal, a district from which I am hailing is named after "Murshidabad", the land of flood and erosion. To stem the onslaught of flood, in the year 2009-10, Kandi Master Plan was sanctioned much to the comfort of the local people. But there is a serious allegation against the organisation who has been entrusted upon to execute the work. The quality of Kandi Master Plan is poor. Defalcation of fund has been reported due to dismal performance of state irrigation. The completion of work has already been delayed. I propose thorough investigation and audit of the Kandi Master Plan. District Murshidabad is regarded as the highest jute producing district in the country, but jute farmers are in a distress as they cannot sell the jute at MSP rate. They are forced to sell the produce to the middlemen. More procurement centres under JCI should be set up along with remunerative price.

Geo-textile needs to be promoted to deal with erosion given the bio- degradable nature of the fibre. By taking advantage of the golden fibre as jute is called Government should help to diversify the jute products by involving all stakeholders as jute has a golden future.

Hope the Ministry of Finance would take note of my suggestions and do the needful.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka):
Deputy Speaker Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

I will put the opinion and advice of my party and supplementary demands. There was a no confidence motion in the House organized this cabinet and several questions were raised as to why this Government is not fit to be in power. The graph of the Government has gone down over the last four and a half years. Country's people, youth, farmers and soldiers have been deceived. So far no good days have come for the country but very bad days have come for the country. Brotherhood is almost gone and this has resulted in a great indignity to the country. The whole world is laughing at us and the respect of our mothers and sisters is being sold from Muzaffarpur to Deoria. Our heads are down with shame in the world due to the incidents of rapes.

Sir, you have given us 5-7 minutes. First of all I will suggest in recent years my area. A new line should be given in Banka. Janshatakdi from Patna to Banka via Bhagalpur, should be started immediately. Washing hit and level crossings should be provided at Banka. Amenities should be given at Banka Station and Kanautiya-Punsiya stations. Jamalpur railway station plant should be improved. Make Sultanganj and Akbar Nagar stations better. Make a DRM office in Bhagalpur. All pending rail projects should be sanctioned from Bartarpur to Mananpur via Kharagpur-Lakshmipur-Barhat and Sultanpur to Katuriya via Tarapur-Belhar. Similarly, Lakshmipur-Jhajha-Jamui-Khera-Sikandara should also be approved. Jamui station should be made better. It Rajdhani from Jandeeh should be run daily. There should be an AIIMS and Airport at Banka. There is a 4000 megawatt project in Kakwara, which has been given 2400 acres of land, it should be completed.

Mandar Mela and Kanwad Yatra which have national importance are the centre of tourism, they transform Sultanpur to Deoghar via Tarapur-Belhar-Katuriya should be declared as a national fair; Mandar Yatra should also be declared a national festival. Memorials should be erected in the name of Sahsh Chandra Jha, Parashuram Singh and Mahendra Gop. Medical colleges should be opened in Jamui, Manger and Banka. There is not enough land in Jamui where a medical college is being constructed. This is being done under pressure. N.P. Improve irrigation scheme of Chanda, Vilsa, Belhar, Kharagpur, upper Kailashambhuganj's Lohagard Bridge should be constructed. Electrification of all villages and weavers should be taken care of.

Sir, They said that they will give jobs to two crore people. Today our youth is searching for jobs for four and a half years. Where are two crore jobs? Now they say that they will not give jobs to us but they will give Kpakora shops to us. Remember, 5 years are going to pass, if you do not fulfill the dreams of country's people then they will definitely make you open a Pakoda shop. You said that good days would come, but good days did not come. Did Rs. 15 lakh come who this accounts of all everyone. Hon'ble Finance Minister Sir, The 15 paise they had in their pocket, also went away. ...*(Interruptions)* You referred to demonetisation here ...*(Interruptions)* You spared the industrialists and punished the poor ...*(Interruptions)* As we say in Diwali-'Davidrata bahar job, later him bhitar iao so out poverty but the Ganga could not be cleaned rather Narayn Modi fled the country with our money. Make in India ...* make in India became back in India,

We don't need smart cities, we need smart villages. Today, our villages became hell instead of being ideal villages. This is the condition of GST. How did the money go into Swiss banks? Hon'ble Finance Minister says that 50% money became white money. People are saying Swiss bank is switched off. Remember, the people ...* wukk aksi switch it off in 2019. It will not be switched on ...*(Interruptions)* The prices of petrol, diesel, inflation is our friend the rise ...*(Interruptions)* They called inflation a witch. Has inflation become their friend? ...*(Interruptions)* You have to clarify it ...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

Today, soldiers are being martyred on the border. You are dealing with the country as a hunter, as it is said the hunter will come, lay the net, give the luse but now no one is going to believe in these lares. Where is Neeraw Modi, where is malya and where are all the people who cheated the cauntry will not forgive. carry out carte cesus, save the constitution. Protect the backward, and tribal people from injustice towards them. Give them their rights.

We demand jCP for Rafal scandal. it should be investigated. it's a big scandal. They said that India did nothing for to years. # N.P. Give a view to missiles, the neing and the army an 15th Aughust and 26th january. Who liberoted bangladesh?

Did you cause our freedom? You also say that if the aeroplane land not been buit during the last to years when me were in power, then Neerar modi could not have run away from India. Today, the new landlord has created. bihar's condition is very bad, it is neither education nor health nor litraecy.

*DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (Kalyan): The Government is seeking this august house to authorize the gorss additional expenditure of Rs. 11,697.92 cr, out of which only Rs. 5,951.22 cr is going to be the net cash outgo.

(Translation)

It means, additional provisions of Rs. 5951.22 crores will be made by this supplementary demand for various ministries.

Our economy's situation is frag today. bank's n.P.A's are increasing. these N.P.A's have become over 10 Lakh crores.

Unemployment is increasing. the Government does not have any data but according to the centre for monitoring Indian Economy. Unemployment will be above 7% in this year.

We hoped that some efforts world made to impaore the economy in such a situation. But after seeing supplementary demands this hope seems to remain unfulfile.

The labour incentive Sectors. Such as Agriculture, Textily, construction were epecte to be allocate more

funds through these supplenentary demands. It could give a stimulus to the whold economy.

Recently the Government decided to give 50% more MSP them the cost price to the farmers. However, there is a big difference between the formula which the Government decided and the Formula which the farmers are demanding. But no provision has been made for this MSP in this supplementary. I am very disappointed by the way the health sector has been lreated in this supplementary.

[English]

Ministry of health & family walfare gets Rs. 4316.43 were through re-appropriation of savings of the Ministry.

(Translation)

It means, the government did not think it necerary to make long additional provision for an imporlant issue like health. The Government had reduced by about Rs. 14000 crores the demand made by the Ministry in the budget for the Health Ministry which was prosented by the Hon'ble finance Minister in february. The Government announcements about the health sector seems quite commend able when we read. Upgradation of sub-centres and primary health certers, establishment of 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres, upegcadation of district hospitals and establishment of here medical colleges related to them, increae of 5000 seats every year in pestygraduate seats and the biggest annaencement of National Health Protection Scheme, Which wall provide health inswrancee cover to 10 millions households. But the government has consistently failed to give money which it needs to fulfill all these schemes.

National Health Mission is an import6ant part of our health sector. The minstrn had demand and amount of Rs. 34882.32 crores for this year but the finance Minister made a provision of only Rs. 30129.61 crores in the budget. which was less by Rs. 655 crores of th elast year. It means Rs. 4752.71 thousand crore less was given at the beginning of the year. The ministry has said it in clean words that the important proframs of the ministry will have a bad effect due to such a mall provision.

No additional money has been given at all for health in addition to those supplementary demands for grant.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

We have an aim to spend 2.5% of GDP on health by 2015 under the national Health Policy 2017. This aim will remain on paper only if the situation remains the same. I constantly demand to increase public investment in the health sector. With these 1200 crore rupees only the worse of 10 thousand centres will be set up and this is less than even 7 per cent. then what about the rest of one lac forty thousand centres?

In last year's budget also, the Government has announced a similar thing but not a single centre has been started till date. The number of doctors in Government Hospitals and in rural areas today. There is no treatment on time and non-availability of medicines.

There was death of 23 children in the main Government Hospital of Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh last year due to non-supply of oxygen.

Supply of oxygen. Subsequently, 41 children died in the main Government Hospital of Farrukhabad in U.P. due to the same reason. Such is the scenario in government Hospitals and there is no plan with the Government to take firm action to ameliorate this situation and nor are they prepared to spend money. The incidents of attacks on doctors are increasing. As per the Standard set by the W.H.O., doctor patient ratio should be 1:1000 whereas, in India, it is 1:2000.

The Government decided to increase fast-track seats, but only 1500 seats have been increased in phase I till now. There is a plan to increase 4000 seats in phase II. There is a provision of Rs. 300 crore for this. For the full 1500 seats, we are spending 317 crore rupees and for these 4000 seats we are going to spend only 300 crore rupees. More would the target be accomplished with such a meagre amount?

The Government has decided to open new medical colleges by upgrading district hospitals? Under this plan, 24 medical colleges are there in phase 2. Under Phase I 56 new medical colleges got sanctioned. For the said purpose, 3300 crore rupees were sanctioned last year. Now, under phase II, the provision of only 600 crore rupees had been made in the budget. Looking this year for 24 colleges. No increase has been made in it in the supplementary. Nothing will be achieved by merely increasing the number of

doctors. Today, doctors are not ready to go to rural areas. How so ever mandatory we make it, they are not ready. The reason is that the condition there is very bad. There is no staff or medicines available in hospitals. There is a paucity of resources. No facility is there for accommodation of doctors. We have to invest on large scale to improve this entire infrastructure. We cannot entrust the district sector with this responsibility.

India is one of those countries where the number of those dying out of the pocket expenses on health is the highest. Lacs of crores of people are being given below the poverty line each year due to this expenditure. We cannot leave them to the private sector. But in place of strengthening our public health mechanism, the Government has tried to choose an easy path in the form of national Health Protection scheme. But this scheme would benefit insurance companies and private hospitals. Whereas the need is to spend the same amount to strengthen the public health mechanism the Government has made a provision of 2000 crore rupees in the budget of this year. Now, 2713.60 crore rupees would be given for this scheme through supplementary demand and reallocation of the savings of various expenses of the ministry. But this is not additional cost, this expense would be made out of the 52 thousand crore rupees given at the beginning of this year. When there was Medisave Scheme of 1 lac rupees earlier then there was provision of 15 thousand crore rupees in that year's budget for it. Now, when mediclaim cover has been introduced 5 times, there is not a provision of even half of it in the budget. I have to say it regretfully that in the matter of health, we are moving in the opposite direction. The attitude of this Government towards Railways is disappointing.

[English]

Indian Railway is facing lots of problems, commuters are dying almost daily by falling off running trains due to over-crowded trains, our network is highly over congested, we are not able to stick to the time table, there are punctuality issues as well as safety issues.

Our signal system is obsolete. Our projects are delayed for years and there are no signs of completion in the near future. In spite of all these issues, there is not even a mention of Railways in this supplementary demand.

The hon. finance minister had announced in the budget the capex of Rs. 1,46,500 cr for this year. It looks very impressive, but only on paper, because in the last three years, this target was never achieved.

Against the target of 1 lakh crore in year 2015-16, 93,520 cr were spent. Against the target of 1,21,000 cr, only 1,10,000 cr were spent... in the year 2017-18, the original target of 1,31,000 cr was reduced to 1,20,000 cr at the RE stage. So this track record does not create enough confidence about railway's ability to achieve the capex target this year.

Another serious issue in this capex is the consistently reducing share of internal resources and gross budgetary support. The per centage of internal resources of Railways in the capex has come down from 19.6% in 2013-14 to just 7.85% in this year. It clearly shows that the financial health of railways is deteriorating and it is not able to generate revenue. At the same time the share of Gross budgetary support has also gone down from 52.2% to 36.21%.

On the other hand, the share of extra Budgetary resources has almost doubled in the last 5 years from 28.2% to 55.93%. This has increased the interest burden on the railways which in turn has impacted its ability to generate enough internal resources. Under such circumstances, the Government must take it upon itself to increase the investment in railways, not only through borrowing, but through budgetary support.

Situation of Mumbai suburban railway is very precarious... For more than 80 lakh daily commuters, it is nothing short of hell. Commuters cannot enter trains because they are already over-crowded... people are falling off running trains and dying.

There are average 15 deaths per day on Mumbai suburban section due to various reasons. Infra projects which was expected to give big relief are far from completion. 5th & 6th track project between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus and Kalyan would have been enabled the railways to double the local train services.

But, it has not even taken off between Kurla and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus even after all these years. After my repeated demand, the then Railway Minister Shri Suresh Prabhu ji had sanctioned the Thakurli terminus

project and even included it in the budget for 2016-17... But even after two years, it has not moved beyond announcement. Works under MUTP 3 are yet to take off. Railways have not been able to get financing yet.

There has been discussion about Communication Based Train control system to be introduced on Mumbai suburban section. I myself had demanded it in this house because this system would enable us to run train services every 2 minutes from the present 4 minutes.

There will be 100% increase in the frequency which would decongest the suburban railways in a big way. But Railway Ministry has yet to make up its mind. Last year, after taking over, Piyush Goyal ji had sought this proposal from the Central Railway, but within a month he turned it down. Now again, we hear that MRVC has resubmitted this proposal under MUTP 3.

This issue concerns the convenience, comfort and safe journey of 80 lakh commuters and therefore highest priority must be given to this project.

I wish to request the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister to sanction necessary funds for this project through budgetary support. It has been almost a year since the unfortunate incidence of stampede at the FOB of elphinston station in Mumbai in which 24 people had died. However, railways and the Government seem to have learnt nothing from this horrific incidence. There have been many old FOBs and ROBs in the Mumbai suburban section.. some of them are even more than 100 years old.

British companies which had built those bridges have sent many letters to Railways stating that the life of these bridges are over. Therefore, they are in urgent need of either repair or reconstruction. However, the Railway is happy pointing to show fingers to either Mumbai Municipal Corporation or the State Government. Recently, a part of ROB near Andheri station collapsed and 2 commuters died... Due to the presence of mind of the motorman, a big tragedy was averted.

There are many more such bridges... Tilak bridge of Dadar, Parel bridge. ElphInston bridge, Lower Parel bridge, Kopar bridge in my own Kalyan constituency... but railway is just ignoring the States in which these bridges are.

I had raised the issue of rail fractures just a few days

ago in this session only. In the beginning when I had raised this issue I was told that this is a natural phenomenon in winter... but now, such things are happening in summer and monsoon also. So it clearly shows that the whole network is now so old that it can no longer take the burden and needs to be replaced with new tracks at once. Because it is affecting not only the rail services but also putting the lives of 8 million commuters in danger. I had also raised the issue of gangmen who have the responsibility of looking after tracks... there are more than 1000 vacant posts of gangmen on the suburban section of Central Railway. They need to be filled up at once to ensure commuters' safety. Railway minister himself is from Mumbai. I hope he is well aware of the situation. I urge him to take these issues seriously. In fact, there have been demands to separate Mumbai Suburban railway and form an autonomous corporation on the lines of Konkan railway. Mumbai High court also recently suggested this... I myself have demanded this in this House and I am sure my colleagues from Mumbai are also of the same opinion. I again raise this demand which would give the central and western railway a greater freedom and autonomy to address the issues more expeditiously and effectively.

[Translation]

Apart from that, I had raised the issue of Post Offices working in dilapidated buildings. There are many such Post Offices in the country. Today, we talk about the considerations by our Postal Department. The Prime Minister going to inaugurate India Post Payment Bank on 21st August. But no steps are being taken to improve the condition of those places where these Post Offices work and where people come and go. It is so because this Department does not have money. Very meagre provisions are being made constantly for Postal Department. The opening of new Post Offices and renovation of the older ones come under the responsibility of Estate Management. The Department had sought 1092 crore rupees under Estate Management in the year 2017-18, they received only 73.50 crore rupees. In the year 2018-19, 489.50 crore rupees were sought but there is a provision of only 75 crore rupees in the budget. There are 1 lac 54 thousand 956 Post Offices in the country. That means less than 4500 rupees have been provided to each Post Office. There is no money with Postal Department and if any proposal of re-

development is given, the Department does not give N.O.C.

There is a dilapidated Post Office in my constituency the re-development of which is being demanded by me for the last many years. The Kalyan Doupiwali Municipal Corporation is willing for its redevelopment. The Department would get a new building without spending a single penny. But permission is not being granted and they don't have money for its reconstruction on their own. On the other hand, this Post Office is now being run by giving 1 lac rupees as rent to a woman.

I had raised this matter in this very session. I request the finance Minister to allot more and more budget for renovation and redevelopment of Post Offices. I demand increase in lumpsum, in provisions of all important sectors such as agriculture, health, railways, infrastructure when the second batch of Supplementary Demand comes and I support this Supplementary Demand.

[English]

*SHRI V. ELUMALAI (Arani): Thanks for giving me an opportunity to express my views on Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19. This includes 65 grants and 2 appropriations. This first batch of supplementary demand for grants for 2018-19 seeks for gross additional spend of Rs.11,697.92 crore. The Tamil Nadu Government working in the footsteps of Hon. Amma and under the able guidance of Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswamy has witnessed developments in different fields of activity.

The Fourteen Finance Commission had allocated an amount of Rs.1263 crore as the basic grant and Rs.365 crore as the performance grant for the year 2017-18 to the urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu. Ministry of Finance, Government of India while releasing the first instalment of the basic grant for the year 2017-18 to the urban local bodies has remarked that "the State Government is directed to pursue the court case regarding local body selection and appraise the Ministry before the second instalment is considered for a release." The elections to the local bodies in the State have been delayed due to various litigations and an account of the process of delimitation of territorial wards of local bodies being undertaken by Tamil

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Nadu Delimitation Commission based on 2011 Censes. Moreover, it is apt to say that an amount of Rs.172 crore has been allocated in the State budget for the year 2018-19 for conducting the local body elections. The detail of court cases in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India have been provided to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Due to pendency of the above court cases, the elections have been delayed. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has earmarked a sum of Rs.1462 crore has basic grant and Rs.414 crore has performance grant to the urban local bodies for the year 2018-19 and the first instalment of basic grant of Rs.731 crore has to be released during the month of June every year. This amount is for implementation of basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, waste management, street light etc. All urban local bodies are in dire need of funds to carry out the day to day affairs to provide basic citizen amenities. The legal impasses continues during intervening period resulting the State not being able to conduct local body elections.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to immediately look into this matter and provide adequate funds to Tamil Nadu for implementation of basic citizen amenities in all the urban local bodies of the State.

[Translation]

*SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (Maval): Keeping in view the needs of the textile sector which provides maximum employment and in order to give fair price to farmers for their crops. The Government has but a Demand for Supplementary Grant of Rs. 11697.92 crore rupees for the current financial year in the Parliament out of this, 5745.68 crore rupees would come from the savings or excess receipts of the ministries whereas the burden of cash expenditure will be of Rs. 5961.22 crore rupees on the Government.

This is first installment of Demands for Supplementary Grants on the part by the Government in this current financial year. Under the head of cash expenditure, the Government has demanded 1791.62 crore rupees for Ministry Agriculture and farmers welfare and this is maximum expenditure. Out of this amount, Rs. 1200 crore will be spent on Market Intervention Scheme and Market Stabilisation Scheme.

But, despite so many efforts being done by the Government, the farmers are not getting any benefit. There are incidents by farmers' suicide across the country even today. The Government has to make, first of all, the farmers of the country self sufficient. The Government has always talked about doubling of farmers' income, but no fruitful efforts have been seen in this direction so far and the problem of the farmers have been as it is. The farmers need to be provided of agricultural equipments, compost, seeds at cheaper rates and we have to make fruitful efforts to remove intermediaries between farmers and market.

If the insurance companies away in the payment of amount of crop insurance given by the Government to the farmers in the prescribed time, then these companies have to make payment to these farmers with per centage interest annual. This is a good step on the part of the Government and if this delay happens on the part of the State Government then, the State Government has to pay the interest.

There has been a huge increase in the prices of diesel and petrol in the country. Resulting in increased burden on the pocket of the common man of the country. Oil prices used to be stable earlier, but now, turbulence in prices is seen on day to day basis and farmers are also affected due to the increase in oil prices. The cost of common commodities increase due to the increase in freight charges. The Government has to make efforts to keep oil prices under check.

In the last four years, the NPA of many banks has increased and upto March, 2018, the N.P.A. of banks of the country has become 8 lac. 45 thousand and 475 crore rupees. The total N.P.A. of the State Bank of India has grown upto 2 crore 16 lac 228 crore rupees where as it is 83 thousand 817 crore rupees for the Punjab National Bank. This is a matter of concern for our economy. Today, the increase in NPA is in leaps and bounds because of that, the number of Aicids of many banks core in Jail and enquiry is going on against many. Even many banks have to close their branches operating abroad.

The economy of our country is developing very fast. But we have, even today, many challenges before us. The Per Capita Income of India is very less despite the fact that we are ahead of France as for as G.D.P. in

* Speech was laid on the Table.

concerned. In June, the retail inflation rate reached upto 5 Per cent whereas the Reserve Bank has set the target to keep inflation rate below 4 per cent.

I hope that the Government would move ahead on the path of demand and investment and would find solution to check the oil prices which is emerging as a thorn to the economy.

Today, our country is known as a youth power. But the dilemma is that this very young generation is compelled to move wether and thither for seeking job. The bitter truth is that we have a stain on our forehead due to the incidence of suicides due to an increasing unemployment.

As per the latest figures of National Crime Records Bureau everyday 26 youth are committing suicide and this menacing situation has arisen because of unemployment. Latest surveys and reports of International Labour Organisation, Government of India and various agencies show that unemployment has increased in number. The youth on whom we are pinning all our hopes of a bright future is languishing in disappointment. It goes on to show that our policies are unproductive at the national level.

As per the report of ILO India is estimated to have 1.86 crore unemployed persons in 2018. Unkind and this number would be 1.89 crores in the year 2019. As per the figures, India has become the nation with highest number of unemployed persons. According to the report at present 11 per cent of the population of the country is unemployed. They are skilled and suitable for jobs but they do not have employment. In numbers, almost 12 crore persons are jobless in the country. Unemployment rate has increased manifold in the last three and a half year. This is in the report of ILO. The survey of Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Labour and Employment also reveals that unemployment rate is highest in the last five years.

According to the report out of 53.4 crore working people, almost 39.8 crore persons do not have jobs as per their eligibility and ability. Moreover the risk of losing their jobs is also there. As per the estimates unemployment rate would stand at 3.5 per cent during 2017-19 but this percentage is quite high in the age group of 15-24 years. As per the data in the year 2017 unemployment percentage was 10.5 per cent with regard to the youth

belonging to the category of 15-24 years of age and this figure might rise to 10.7 per cent in the year 2019. Situation is even worse when it comes to women. The report says that the unemployment rate of women has reached 8.7 per cent during the last four years.

[English]

*SHRI G. HARI (Arakkonam): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on Supplementary demands for Grants for the year 2018-19. This includes 65 grants and 2 appropriations. The first batch of supplementary demand for grants for 2018-19 seeks for gross additional spend of Rs. 11,697.92 crore. The proposed equity support of Rs. 980 crore for Air India will not involve any cash outgo, but would come out of the savings or receipts of the Civil Aviation Ministry under technical demand for grants. As much as Rs. 1,792 crore will go to the Agriculture Ministry; Rs. 1,500 crore by the Textiles Ministry for meeting additional expenditure. The Tamil Nadu Government working in the footsteps of Hon. Amma and under the able guidance of Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswamy has been progressing spectacularly in different fields of activity.

But when we think of funds we need the help from the Union Government. Particularly, adequate funds are not allocated in the Budget for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in Tamil Nadu expeditiously. This has placed an immense additional stress on the State's finances resulting in a huge revenue deficit. The largest amounts pending are in important and sensitive programmes. That is about Rs. 1546 crore towards disbursement of post-metric scholarship schemes for Scheduled Caste students, Rs. 1312 crore towards implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan intended for primary education and Rs. 1588 crore towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan intended to promote secondary education. Long pending arrears had impacted the successful implementation of the schemes. Similarly the reimbursement of Rs. 239.91 crore under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has not been released by the Union Government, though under the Act the Centre is committed to reimburse the amount. Any further delay in the release of funds is likely to hit the marginal sections of the society who deserve

* Speech was laid on the Table.

assistance at the hour of need. I appeal to the Government to immediately release Rs. 16,959 crore due to be paid to Tamil Nadu enabling it to continue implementation of the Centrally sponsored ongoing schemes in the State.

In this regard, I would like to mention here about the shortage in the disbursements of share from the Central tax from 1996-97 to 2014-15. In the Report of Comptroller and Auditor-General on Compliance of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, it has been indicated that during the certification of the net proceeds by the C&AG based on recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions, it was noticed that during period from 1996-97 to 2014-15, an aggregated amount of Rs. 81,647.70 crore was short devolved to the States. It is estimated that Tamil Nadu is eligible to get around Rs. 4500 crore as a shortfall in the share of the Central taxes devolved by the Government of India during that period. A pertinent question that arises here is, whether it is not obligatory on the part of the Union Government to devolve shortfalls in the share of the Central taxes devolved to the State. However, no action has been made in this regard by the Central Government. Now, on the issue of the 14th Finance Commission, I would like to mention here that the 14th Finance Commission had recommended an increase of 10 per cent in the vertical devolution from 32 per cent to 42 per cent to the States. However, this effect has been neutralized by reduction in the horizontal devolutionary share of the Central taxes to Tamil Nadu from 4.969 per cent to 4.023 per cent. This reduction in the inter-se share to Tamil Nadu is 19.04 per cent, which is the highest erosion among all the States. Further, year after year, the actual release of share in the Central tax to Tamil Nadu fell short of the estimates in the 14th Finance Commission recommendation. This, coupled along with the unscientific formula adopted by the Commission, has penalised the State of Tamil Nadu for its achievement in better economic development and population control. The Government of Tamil Nadu has urged the central Government to provide an annual special grant of Rs. 2000 crore in each of the remaining years of the 14th Finance Commission period to Tamil Nadu. However, no progress has been made in this regard by the Union Government. With regard to the grant-in-aid released to the State Governments by the union Government, I would like to mention here that the grant-in-aid released to Tamil Nadu by

the Union Government in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17 has witnessed a 3 per cent negative growth. On the contrary, the Union Government has provided a substantial grant-in-aid to other States, that is, 56 per cent for Maharashtra, 119 per cent for Uttar Pradesh. We are unable to understand the disparity meted out against us. Coming to the issue of GST, Tamil Nadu had concerns about the impact of GST on the fiscal autonomy of the States and the huge permanent revenue losses it is likely to cause to a manufacturing and net exporting State like Tamil Nadu. As feared by us, there is a significant shortfall in settlement of the amount due to Tamil Nadu in the new Goods and Service tax system. A large amount of IGST remains unsettled upto 27th June, 2018. I wish to state that by a rough estimate, our State will receive over Rs. 5604 crore or additional revenue if the unsettled IGST credit is apportioned to the State. It has been urged that an on account payment may be made for the entire balance of unsettled IGST by using a formula such as the protected revenue of the each state are the GST collection. Otherwise the amount of unsettled IGST will continue to increase and will undermine the whole structure of the GST. With regard to disaster management by the Central Government, it has always fallen short in providing a helping hand to the State. Take for instance, the severe flood in Tamil Nadu during November 2015, a special assistance of Rs. 25,914 crore was sought as disaster relief assistance from the Centre. However, the fund allocated was only a few hundred crores by the Central Government. During December 2016, a severe cyclonic storm 'Vardah' hit the northern district of Tamil Nadu leaving to destruction of infrastructure and property and the disaster assistance sought was Rs. 22,573 crore. However, only a few hundred crores were allocated by the Central Government. For the severe drought situation that prevailed in Tamil Nadu during 2016, an amount of Rs. 39,565 crore was sought from the National Disaster Relief Fund, but only a few hundred crores were released by Central Government. In 2017, when severe cyclone storm 'Ockhi' caused an extensive damage to Kanyakumari and adjoining districts, a sum of Rs. 9302 crore as a disaster relief was sought by the State Government. However, again only a few hundred crores were released by the Centre. This clearly shows the state of response and the helping hand provided by the Central Government to the State Governments in times of distress.

*DR. KULMANI SAMAL (Jagatsinghpur): The Centre has, in the first batch of supplementary demand for grants, has wought for gross additional spend of Rs. 11,697.92 crore.

The proposal mentions equity support of Rs. 980 crore for the Air India that would come out of the saving or receipts of the civil Aviation Ministry under technical demand for grants. I wonder this in only statistical jargon that could not plan the budget judiciously.

Of the cash spends of Rs. 5,951.22 crore, as much as Rs. 1,792 crore have been sought for the Agriculture and Farmer's welfare Ministry; Rs. 1,500 crore for the Textiles Ministry for meeting additional expenditure towards 'other bcharges' under Remission of State Levies scheme; Rs. 200 crore as balance subsidy for Assam Gas Cracker project; Rs. 683.39 crore as subsidy for payment of pending liabilities of duty drawback scheme/CST ad Rs.600 crore for meeting additional expenditure towards payment of arrears of revised Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) to Gramin Dak sewaks. For the Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Ministry, the cash spend would be for subsidies of Rs. 1,200 core under Market Intervention Scheme/price support scheme.

Under the 'Technical Supplementary Demand for Grants', Rs. 1,058 crore is sought to be allocated for Defence Ministry towards salary and allowances in respect of employees of Border Roads Organisation. Why it could not be planned properly before?

The Petroleum Ministry would be allocated Rs. 1,708 crore as grants for creation of capital assets under various schemes.

About Rs. 20 crore would be allocated to Department of Financial Services for acquisition of RBI's stake in NABARD.

The Centre also proposes to waive loan and interest in respect of Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation for Rs. 463. 31 crore.

The Food Ministry has proposed for Rs. 500 core as subsidy under the schemes for Assistance to Sugar Mills

and creation and maintenance of buffer stock of sugar.

I feel supplementary demand asked for is quite insufficient to meet the various challenges being faced by different sectors in our country keeping in view the fact that on the employment front nothing substantial has been added in the last several years. The Department of Agricultural Research and Education need to be given more funds and I feel whatever has been given to it is quite insufficient to meet the various challenges being faced for research in the agricultural sector on our country. AT the same time there is non-satisfactory absorption capacity at the field level.

Similarly, in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries should have been given more funds.

The situation of agriculture in my Constituency Jagatsinghpur, Odisha needs special attention from the Central Government and more central allocation is needed for implementation in the district, in the following sectors:

1. Farm mechanization needs more assistance in the District so that farmers can have central subsidy for Harvester type machines.
2. Soil Test Centers need to be established in each block headquarters and mobile soil test vehicles should far flung panchayats and coastal/far flung villages.
3. Allied activities of agricultural sector need to be boosted up. Especially more Central assistance is needed in Fisheries.
4. Central Government should ensure establishment of one cold storage each in each Panchayat headquarters so that locally produced vegetable can be stored in these for later consumption.
5. Irrigation, both surface and canal irrigation require Further Central assistance.
6. Stress should also be given for renovation of ponds and traditional water bodies.

Needless to add proper and timely monitoring of the Central funds are needed in the District.

I also take this opportunity to thank the Leader of Biju Janata Dal, Shri Naveen Patnaik for whom I am in a position to raise these matters in this august House.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Second Supplementary List of Business.

Item No. A, Shri Piyush Goyal has to introduce the Bill.

17.11 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS - *Introduced*

(i) Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I introduce** the Bill.

17.11½ hrs

(ii) Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I introduce** the Bill.

17.12hrs

(iii) Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I introduce** the Bill.

17.12 ½ hrs

(iv) Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2018*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.”

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR (Gurdaspur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the GST (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill.

When the Constitution Amendment was moved to bring in the GST law, the States subsumed their sovereignty at the altar of the greater good of the country. But now as the things stand today, the States are being denied their share and I think the GST Council itself has constituted an Advisory Body which met in November, 2017. It was headed by an IRS officer. It had representatives from the States, trade and labour bodies. The report was submitted but it was never presented to the State Ministers. It was never discussed until after the amendments to the law were made. Only when the Punjab Government raised objection to this, a post facto kind of report was submitted. My submission is that this law is a hurried law which needs a wider consultation on the part of stakeholders, whether they are tax payers of the country or they are States which have subsumed or which have forfeited their sovereignty at the altar of the larger good of the country.

We, Punjab alone, stand to lose Rs.10,000 crore of revenue every year and we are left with this sunset clause of five years. As my hon. colleague from Akali Dal is only talking now that we are in a dire state. The hon. Finance Minister is here. He had moved the Insolvency Bill. At that time, they talked about the wilful defaulters. My submission to the hon. Minister is this. What do you do? You have a law against the wilful industrialists or wilfully defrauding industrialists. But what about the wilful defaulters? The State Government is a wilful defaulter. Rs.31,000 crore was handed over to the Central Government by the previous Akali-BJP Government a day before the new Government was constituted in Punjab. On 11th of March, 2017, the Assembly chose the Congress Government with two-thirds majority. The day prior to that, the Akali Government came and submitted a cheque of Rs.31,000 crore on account of food grains. Sir, the Punjab Government today is paying an amount of Rs.3300 crore, which includes the interest as well. I think we have a claim to that. On the top of it, GST is hurting our sentiments as to what would happen after five years. During the GST Council meetings, the Finance Minister of Punjab very wisely said that there should be wider consultations before any such Act is introduced and I still stand by him.

Sir, there is another very important issue and that is of micro, small and medium scale industries. Around 90 per cent of our taxpayers come into that bracket. I think the hon. Finance Minister has all the figures today with him. The growth in the revenue collection is only in large and medium sectors. The micro and small-scale industries have seen minus 300 per cent fall in their revenue and their profit has gone down.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR: Sir, I beg your patience. I want to speak about suggestions.

Sir, when they constituted the Committee and held consultation process till last week, that is, 4th of August, hundreds of suggestions came from MSME sector. These suggestions are not included in the advisory report which this Council has submitted. As per the admission by the Council itself, they say that this needs a wider study. So, how can we leave such a large portion of micro, small and medium scale industries out of the ambit? So, I beg the hon. Minister to hold the horses because this is not going anywhere. They themselves are admitting that 258 notifications have already been issued and there are serious flaws in the designs of the GST Act. I would kindly submit that let us have wider consultations. Let it be open to debate and then bring it with the amendments. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am extremely surprised that the hon. Member is raising an objection to certain amendments that are sought to be made, which are largely focussed to help the small, micro and tiny industries in the medium sector.

Certainly, the States have subsumed their sovereignty under the GST law, but so has the Centre. I think the Centre has subsumed a far greater sovereignty – if at all one were to take a calculation on both sides – than possibly the State of Punjab or any State for that matter. But this Government believes that what is good for the country is good for all the people of this country. It is Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas. We believe that it will help 125 crore Indians. Punjab is an integral part of the country and the people of Punjab will also benefit. In fact, Punjab was at the forefront of introduction of GST when the laws were made.

As regards the point that was made about consultation on the Law Committee recommendations, there were widespread consultations which were held at different levels when the Law Committee made recommendations. There was a Law Review Committee, which set in to look at all those recommendations. A number of those amendments, I have sought to bring in through the current round of amendments. The GST is a new law, which has far reaching consequences. It affects trade, business and encourages one tax in the entire nation removing about 40 taxes and cesses for which, particularly the small people were in anguish. Obviously, there will be repeated rounds of improvement that will come from experience. Based on the experience of the last year or so, these were the important and impending changes that are required.

One very critical change that is sought to be done is to expand the composition scheme. The threshold limit is to be increased from Rs.1 crore to Rs.1.5 crore. Any further delay in bringing in these amendments would be detriment particularly to the MSME sector. Therefore, we believe that this is important and should be brought in now.

Sir, consultations were held with all the States. Officials of Punjab were an integral part of the Law Committee and the Review Committee. In both the meetings that I have chaired, Punjab has been an active participant. It is unfortunate that the Minister went away half way during the course of the first meeting. Possibly, he had some pressing engagement. But his officials were present in the meeting.

Every time any decision was taken, we consulted all the States including the representatives of Punjab who were in the meeting and the minutes of that meeting were approved in the meeting held on 4th of August after which these have been brought to the Parliament. Therefore, I think, it is very unfair to try and show that Punjab is in some way different from the rest of the country.

As regards the false allegation being made in this august House that some amount was handed over from Punjab to the Centre, I think, those were the dues that Punjab had on account of food grains procurement that they had done earlier.

It is only that the Centre helped the State of Punjab regularise their irregular account. Otherwise, Punjab would have run into difficulty even in making day-to-day payments because of the irregularities in the accounts that they had built up over a long period of time. That is what was sought to be corrected when the Central Government actually assisted the State of Punjab by regularising that account. I think you need to first correct the facts before you make any allegation of this sort.

As regards the meeting held on 4th, it was held at the initiative of several States including the State of Punjab. We thought that after one year of GST implementation, let us take feedback from all across the country, let us have a meeting dedicated only to MSME sector and, I think, a great message has gone to the whole country that this GST Council which comprises the Central Government and all the States cares for the wellbeing, cares for a better future for the MSME sector. We brought in all the issues that were raised by different States and the issues that came up from all across the country. They were discussed and now a Committee has been formed. The Law Committee and the Fitment Committee will first examine all these requests. Then, a Committee headed by MoS Finance in the Union Government, in which the hon. Minister of Punjab is a member, will examine all these requests. But I would like to highlight some of the important things that we did in the Council relating to MSME sector.

[Translation]

I through you would like to inform the hon. Member about the important decisions taken by the Union Government and all the State Governments for small scale industries in GST. In the composition scheme, eligibility has been increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1.5 crore. The legislation in this regard is before you. We have deferred reverse charge mechanism till September, 2019. Because, the people of small scale industry had problem to understand and implement it. Therefore, we have deferred it till September, 2019. We have made provision in this bill that now GST Council can decide when and how to bring, R.C.M. There was a demand in the composition scheme that if a till be resvice work is done, it should also be included in the eligibility under coumposition shceme. That provision has also been made. If 10 per cent work is done

or service is provided upto a minimum amount, they would be covered under Composition Scheme.

In the same way, we have made very important and far reaching changes in the returns. We have streamlined the provisions for filing return. People running small scale industries can easily file 'Sahay' and 'Slegam' two returns in a single page. Alongwith this, a very important change has also been made for those whose turnover is upto Rs. 5 crore. Such 93 per cent people will have to pay tax in a month but they have to file one return in a period of three months. This decision has been taken in the GST Council.

A very important decision has also been taken for textile sector. There was concern in the textile sector. People thought that we are paying 5 percent tax in fabric sector. But the tax for I.T.C. products is in the range of 12 to 18 per cent, some amount like 2, 2.5 and 3 per cent remained. It was not refunded to them. Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, the council took an historic decision and cores of people would benefit from it. Now they have become eligible to get ITC refund. Small scale industries and weavers would get maximum benefit(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDER SINGH (Bhadohi): Whether Carpet is Covered under textile industry.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: This council has given some facilities for carpet industry. I just do not remember 'off the cuff'. Similarly, small sculptors who make idol, make rabhi, now pobjha bandhan will come, we have freed Rakhi from GST.(Interruptions) Those who make a statue of stone, those who make a wooden idol, all of them have been freed from it. Sculptors have been respected. I think that if these things are counted than instead of supplementary demands, GST discussion would start. I think all the hon. member will accept the fact that the Government have taken decisions for small scale industry with understanding and sympathy. I think the entire House will accept it.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: During discussion, all these issues can be raised. It is only the introduction of the Bill.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to

Demands for excess grants—(General), 2015-16 amend the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I introduce* the Bill.

17.27 hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—
(GENERAL), 2018-19

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—
(GENERAL), 2015-16

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will continue the item nos. 31 and 32.

SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL (Barpeta): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Many of our illustrious hon. Members have said a lot of things. I do not want to repeat anything. I will only speak about the incidents of lynching and rape of 7 and 14 years old girls.

Sir, this is sending a very wrong message across the globe. The Prime Minister's silence on these two subjects is not giving the courage to the people to come and invest in India. Sir, this has to be seen very seriously. [TRANSLATION] The most dangerous they. I feel is that each and every person from the ruling party is talking of the year 2022. [ENGLISH] Our Prime Minister has also mentioned about No Confidence Motion in 2024. I think this is something to be worried about.

17.29 hrs

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I come from a very backward State of Assam. I would like to concentrate on the problems of my State. First of all, I would like to say that NRC has disturbed more than 48 lakh innocent people in Assam. The Government has spent Rs.1200 crore to prepare the NRC list and, if need be, they can spend another Rs. 500 crore. Let the NRC list be done properly and no citizen of India should be left out of the list. Those people who came to India after 1971

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

have to be addressed. AIDUF does not want even one Bangladeshi in Assam.

Madam, I want to make a request to the Government to make necessary amendments in forest law to allow plantation, harvesting and trade of agarwood trees on private land in Assam and North Eastern States because it is the main ingredient of economic growth of the people of North Eastern States and its inclusion in the list of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1994 is like a road-breaker for people of Assam and North East States.

Madam, Assam is always affected by flood and erosion. Every year, from Sadiya to Dhubri and from Majuli to Dhubri, the entire Assam gets affected by flood and erosion. AIDUF demands at least Rs.20,000 crore from the Central Government for mitigation of the effects of flood and erosion.

Madam, Assam is badly affected by arsenic and fluoride contamination in groundwater. Barpeta and Bongaigaon which are under my Parliamentary Constituency are among the five districts which are mostly affected by arsenic. Similarly, Nagaon, Hojai and Dhubri are among the most affected areas. So, at least Rs.1000 crore may be set aside for this.

Our demand is to allocate funds for rehabilitation of flood and erosion victims of Assam, which I have said earlier also, which should be at least Rs. 20,000 crore; allocate funds for Railway connectivity in Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Goalpara; allocate funds for road connectivity in Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Goalpara; and allocate funds for opening of Ashok Paper Mills at Jogoghopa and also for revival of Panch Gram and Nogaon Paper Mills in Assam as these were providing employment to lakhs of people.

Allocate funds for revival of all sick industrial units of Assam, and allocate funds for providing clean drinking water for all the arsenic and fluoride affected areas of Assam. We have been demanding this for the last four years. Allocate funds for establishment of medical college, engineering college, agricultural college and fishery college in the Districts of Dhubri, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara and Karimganj.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Yout time had ended.

SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: I knew that you are coming. If the people of small panties are not allowed to speak then what will happen? When we go to our constituency people ask us why are don not speak. I say that our Hon. Speaker Madam is like the mother of a hame and if she allows only then I will speak. I am concluding in one minute. The mother should not distingusih between her two Children.

[English]

Allocate funds for construction of Dhubri-Fulbari bridge over river Brahmaputra. Last but not the least, allocate funds for reopening of the Rupsi Airport. Thank you very much.

*DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister towards the way Government money is misutilized.

Every rupee spent must benefit the masses. There are incidences where hundreds of crores of rupees are being spent in building huge structures and then these buildings and complexes remain unutilized or underutilized.

A glaring example is that of a medical college and multi-speciality hospital constructed in Alwar by ESIC.

A huge complex comprising a medical college, 500-bed multi-speciality hospital along with residential complex having doctors' bungalows, Sr. registrars' hostel, boys and girls hostels, sports complex, indoor stadium, community centre and swimming pool was constructed at the cost of Rs 750 crores.

This beautiful complex is ready for occupation for past 3 years. It is an irony of fate and example of bad governance that ESIC has not even taken possession of this complex and this huge complex is still taken care by the builder/contractor.

This huge complex is lying vacant for the past 3 years despite repeated demand from the people of Alwar. Through you, Speaker Sir, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to get the project audited.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

A Medical College should be immediately started with the hospital, otherwise the building should be donated/handed over to State Government and a State medical college should be started in the complex.

If Government does not want to start the medical college, the Government should dispose it off to some entrepreneur to start a medical college and hospital.

The concerned Ministry of Labour should be held responsible for this misappropriation of big sum of public money.

There might be several such examples in the country where public money has been misutilized.

[Translation]

*DR. RAGHU SHARMA (Ajmer): I demand for the funds required for development works being done in my constituency under the Appropriation Bill presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance. The required fund should be released for Ajmer-Naseerabad-Kekdi-Todaraisingh-Tonk-Chart Ka-Barvoda-Sawai Madhopur New rail line sanctioned by the Government of India so that the work of the above rail line could be expedited. There is no arrangement of Medical education in the kekdi Vidhan Sabha of my Constituency. I would like to request to the Government that required fund should be sanctioned to start of the new Medical College. Simultaneously I request to sanction the opening of a new Central School also in the Kekdi.

The Government of India should give economic sanction for the Conservation and development of the monument of Prithi Raj Chouhan also. The Government of India should release special fund to develop the necessary basic facilities for the development of the mosque of the Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti and for the management of 'URS Mela' every year. Simultaneously the Government of India should release the required fund for the upgradation of Pushkar, the city of Jafetguru Brahma where every year a fair of International level is organised and for the development of this Centre of faith of religious feelings and Hindu religion and for the development of basic facilities.

There is a need for industrial development in my constituency. So, I would like to request to the Government

of India that two-three big industries should be established there the unemployed youths of my constituency could get employment.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards the solution of acute drinking water crisis prevailing in my Constituency. Financial assistance should be given for its solution. Simultaneously. The fluoride is present in the ground water in the Constituency and there should be appropriate arrangement in the budget in the solution of this problem.

*SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): I am presenting my written views related to supplementary demands for grants for the year 2018-19.

9-Ministry of Civil Aviation

The network is growing rapidly in the civil aviation sector. Many aviation companies are running in loss due to many problems and increasing fuel prices. Jet Airways and Air India are facing problems for the last several years. The condition of Air India is very bad. Employees are not getting salaries on time. Jet Airways has also warned that its service will last for only 60 days. Because of this, a lot of panic in the staff has spread. The government needs to look at it seriously. The Central Government has announced the flight and R.C.S schemes. I am doing this kind of request in honor of the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation to make the airports of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts in my parliamentary constituency functional at the earliest.

72-Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The government has offered to start a refinery project in Rajapur Taluka of Ratnagiri district in my constituency. A large number of local people are protesting against this refinery project, because in Ratnagiri District there are already 17 polluted projects in the coastal area. Because of this, there was a great adverse effect on the life of the people there.

Mango, cashew and other fruit producing farmers and planters are suffering a lot. There are millions of fishermen living in the coastal area of Ratnagiri-Rajapur. Due to the polluted projects, there is an adverse impact on all these and on the sea property. Because of many reasons, the

village council and village panchayats of Nanar and all the villages have opposed the refineries, requesting that Nanar refinery should be cancelled.

74-Ministry of Power

In Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of my constituency for the improvement of electricity in the urban and rural areas and for the improvement of the transmission and distribution line, a large copus of funds way made. However, despite a lapse of three years, the electrical works have not been completed in a proper manner. That's why people have to suffer.

82-Department of Rural Development.

Roads are to be made throug the Rural Development Department for rural people living in the rural areas through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sandak Yojna, but unfortunately there has been no provision of funds for the last two years. My request is to revive the funds that has been provided for PMGSY-Phase-III as soon as possible.

*SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT (Jhunjhunu): During the discussion on the supplementary demands for the grants (2018-19), I want to place some very important demands in respect of my Lok Sabha constituency, Jhunjhunu to the Government.

The main demands are as follows:

There are many such settlements in my Lok Sabha constituency, which are yet to be connected by the roads. They are to be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

The issue related to sharing of the Yamuna water has been pending for the last five decades, and due to alacrity of the government, the preparation of DPR has commenced. I would like to urge upon the government to start the work as soon as possible and 9 percent water of Rajasthan's share from Tajewala Head should be released as soon as possible.

Jhunjhunu District fulfills all the conditions to become a part of National Capital Region, but no positive action has been taken in spite of correspondence going on between the Central and the State Government for the last 3 years.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The Central Government has been urged from time to time. Alwar and Mahendergarh have been covered under NCR, while Jhunjhunu is located in the middle of both the cities.

Two years ago, the State Government had announced the Kumbha Canal Lift Irrigation Project for providing drinking water to the two assembly Constituencing in the district, but the project has been pending with the central Government for financing. The project should be financed and it should be implemented in the whole district.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, located at the district headquarters, requires 20 rooms urgently. Units the rooms are built, there is a need to run the school in two shifts.

There is a large number of soldiers from Junjhunu in the Indian Army and a large number of them have martyred. It is a crucial district from the strategic point of view. It has two cantonments. Therefore, it is very necessary to run the train on daily basis, which is running 5 days a week (3 days in the night and 2 days in the day) at present.

The over-bridge, which was approved long ago, should be constructed at Jhunjhunu district headquarters at the earliest.

[English]

*SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA (Tiruppur): I express my gratitude to our beloved and immortal Leader Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA, before I place my views on the Supplementary demand for Grants for 2018-19.

The issues of pending dues from the Centre to Tamil Nadu in several instances are hampering the fiscal progress of Tamil Nadu. The Union Government has yet to release Rs. 9,000 crore to Tamil Nadu as part of its share for centrally sponsored schemes or towards reimbursing the money spent by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Tamil Nadu is yet to get post/pre-matric scholarship funds meant for SC/ST students to the extent of Rs. 2,000 crore. Similarly, in the school education department Rs. 1,400 crore yet to released. Centre has to reimburse Tamil Nadu to the extent of Rs. 542 crore for building infrastructure for judiciary. Likewise, under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) an amount of Rs. 602.02 crores, is still pending from the Government.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

A total amount of about Rs. 1500 crores is yet to be released under the revised restructured Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (TUFS) to textile entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu.

An amount of Rs. 280.30 crores is still pending for Tamil Nadu to put in place the necessary facilities for the additional 345 MBBS seats in four Government Medical Colleges at Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Madurai.

Any delay in the release of funds sanctioned for the projects will adversely affect the success of these centrally sponsored schemes. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to expedite the release of Rs.9000 crores due to Tamil Nadu and to avoid any such shortfalls in the approved central share release in future.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has urged the Union Government to release Rs.17,000 crores to enhance power infrastructure in the cyclone-prone Tamil Nadu either as grant or as soft loan. Conversion of 230 KV underground cables need to be expedited to facilitate urban growth in the limits of Greater Corporation of Chennai.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to expedite the release Rs. 17,000 crores to enhance power infrastructure, to expedite the Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project and to speed up the process of establishing the inter-state green energy corridor.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has had sought the assistance of the Union Government for implementation of the proposal to divert the flood waters of Cauvery to drought prone areas by linking the Rivers Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar at a cost of Rs. 5166 crores. This project proposal should be approved expeditiously. The Government has got the in principle sanction to execute the Athikadavu- Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme. Therefore, the Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme at a cost of Rs. 1862 crores may also be sanctioned on a priority basis.

*SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur):
The Budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the year 2018-19 is, to some extent, disappointing. Lot of Members of Parliament have participated in the discussion and have stated many factors with regard to the Budget.

Few Members have welcomed the Budget and majority of the Opposition Members who spoke from the Opposition side have opposed the Budget. I oppose the Budget for the following few reasons.

We expected to see some allotment in SAGY. But not a single word is written in the Budget speech. In this year also I received a letter from the Ministry, asking to submit the second name of Gram panchayat. Till date, not a single rupee has been allotted to fulfill the requirements of SAGY.

It is also a matter of great regret that there is no mention of getting back black money from foreign countries. Also, there is no mention about the situation arising due to huge amount of NPA of all our nationalized banks. The Government should take some stringent action to recover such bad loans from some individuals. Our PSU Banks are not performing well. All put together, NPAs or distressed loans, it comes to around 20 per cent. May be that, even in 2008, at the worst crisis, none of our banks suffered; none of the banks were closed. But now the thing has come to that precipice that may be the banks will suffer very heavily. World-over they suffered, but in India they did not suffer. Now it seems that our banks will suffer.

As we know this year also funds for ICDS are slashed. Throughout the country women are associated with this Scheme to look after the poor children regarding nutrition and education. But this sector is again neglected this year. I hope finally Finance Minister will allot sufficient allocation of funds for ICDS.

I am thankful to Finance Minister that in the Budget, he proposed for some initiative to be taken up regarding minimum support price for agricultural products. I request the hon. Finance Minister to take some expert opinion so that the Minimum Support Price may be available to the actual small and marginal farmers.

Lastly, I request the hon. Finance Minister to increase the MPLADS funds to Rs.25 crore so that the Members of Parliament can take up more developmental activities/works in their Constituencies and to help the people.

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (CHURU): Speaker Madam, I am that thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on important issue of Demand for Grants. Additional amount as Rs. 11697.92 crores is under consideration in the discussion of Demand for Grants to beganen the respective departments in the House today. The highest fund allocation has beenmade for the agricultural sector, is which is given Rs. 1791.62 crores. out of which Rs. 18 crores are being given for traditional agriculture Amount of Rs. 561.62 crores is being given to traditional agriculture Scheme for management and processing of crops. I had from the Churu of Rajasthan. That is completaly dry area. Even today, western region of Rajasthan believes on organic farming. The people there have been engaged in traditional farming people are engaged in traditional farming even today. Surprising many as to how can to cultivation take place without fertilizers and chemicals. I represent and area. Where, 87 per cent of irrigotion is rainfad. People grow regetable like Kair, Sangeri and Aloe Vera there and use them seasonally. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards them. Attention should be part toward promotion and processing in my constituency. West Rajasthan, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Bikaner. Such zones should be created, where the focuss can be given on their processing.

Madam, today, we talk about cosmetics or medicines, alocovera is in much use. The life of this plant is 35 years and it also reauses very little water to gsow. I am requesting to the government as Agriculture Minister is also sitting here, Hal alovera was uncloded under horticulture due to which more tan 5 % of the farmers have to pay premium under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yozana.

I request through you that if you exclude aloe vera from horticulture and include it in Rabi and Kharif crops then farmers will get a lot of benefit. Many People ultivate aloe vera in my area.

Madam, cluster bears are also grown in the area of Rajasthan. World's 70% of cluster bean productier is procluced is our area. Only cluster beans gain was used in the shell gas when the crude prices liked above \$ 100. Farmers had grown cluster bears in large quantities, but today its purchaging to shell gas has been stopped. The

farmers become unhappy if they don't get enough price for their grown crop. I want to request the Agriculture Minister that the MSP should also be apply for this so that people can also get help in cluster bears farming.

Madam, a provision have been made about Rs. 600 crores for postal servants. The ministry has made a provision of Rs. 600 crores for the postal servents. There were agitations has done in the country. The postal service provides the connectivity of the last nile in my area also, they got vdery little salary. I want to thank the government because postal worker's salary has been increased by 30 million.

The HRD ministry and our government have done a lot aj innovative work for human resources in these three-four years. More than 12 million children are given nutrition the day under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Rajasthan government has done a historic this field. I thank to the Chief Minister Madam for this, she has stailed Annapurna Milk Scheme. the State Government is also working in the Mid Day Meal Scheme to give every child a glass of milk for 3 days in a weak.

The Rajasthan Government did another historic work that a school opened up to the twelfth class at the each Panchayat level. Children who were deprived of education.

The member of school going children paste cularly the number of good children have uncruased after the increase in numbers of Model Schools. There are sufficient arrangements of rooms to teach them in such schools. I request the Government that there should be a provision to build rooms in these schols through MPLADS fund or wide RMSA so that gives don't have to get education by setting outside even after 70 years of independence.

Alongwith that, Nowodaya Vidhyalas and Kendriya Vidhyalayas also come in my constituency. But there is need to make more investment in the feels of sports in Novodaya Vidhyalays. My consitenency in contiguous to Haryana. Children of western Regions have got many medals at National and Inter-national level sports evgents. I would demand from the Government to allocase for fumers for sports pockets running in our country. Children come in Archery bron Odisha, and children from Haryana

and Rajas than bring fame in iring, Kabaddi and Athletics. I lupo th encouragement be given to sports in these centres also.

The length my Churu Lok Sabha Consituency in 338 Kilometres. I think runs doing almost the entire length of contigency Haryana. But there is only one Kendriya vidhyalaya in my entire constituency. I have requested the Governmet meany tirves to open a new Kendriya Vidhyalaya in Sujangarh so that children can get proper education there.

I would also like to say something about Ministry of Rural Development. There hafe been many unnovative measuses there. Rajasthan was the first State to get connectivity completed very early when there was discussion of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. In very Constituency. 97 per cent of villages are connected through roads But, 11 villages are even today, deprived by connectivity. Rajas than has been alloted 3000 Kms road under Phase II by Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna. But this would not bully compensafe. There are moter cycles, scooters and cars now in villages. Therefore, people need road in each village for connectivity.

I would request to the Ministry of Rural Development to develop more roads in more villages in second phase. So that people there can get connectivity.

Another big issue is that when they provide railway connectivity and demand for RUB comes alongwith it RUB, then we cannect roads with villages wherever there is a railway crossing, there are unmaning lord crossings this, my home tehsil, there is unnamed crossing even today. It has been eight to ten years since the construction of road there but RUB has still not been made these. A few days back, an RPF soldier had served a challan of Rs. 25 thousands to a farmer and the reason was nerely that he was crossing unmanne crossing. The village men would go to his farm but these is no RUB them about is he supposed to go to his farm?

I request the Government to identity such villeges situated in revote areas and the arrangement for RUB in villages should be made compulsorly alongwith Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna so that people can set proper connectivity.

I would also like to teank the Government to set tue target of 11,570 households in my districts under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna. People have taffked about many historical tings. The hon'ble Prime Minister has invisaged to give a home to every person till the year 2022 within a fixed perivad of time msicleaning after 70 years of country's indedendence. The target of 11,570 wodselolds have been set in my district churv. I am happy to inform that for 9900 households, installuents slave been issued so far.

The way in which the connectivity of the highways is increasing in the country, is very praiseworthy. Many times even after preparation of DPR, lot of time is consumed. It should also be put within a timeframe. For construction of a NH in my constituency from Saras to Nahaur via Bhadra - Nahaur and Davanagar. One-and-a-half years have passed, Since the preparation of DPR. There is on,ly three meters wide road in Rajasthan. Even a car cannot properly more on it. If the funds are not alloted even after the preparation of DPR, then work will not be carried our and incidents of accident will increase due to it. Therefore, funds should be alloted at the earliest for this purpose so as to complete the work on this highway.

Madam, I would like to say something about water resources. We have talked about the Prime Minster's Agriculture Irrigation Scheme. Many such schemes have been introduced. I have already told that only 13 per cent of the land gets water in myh area. Under such a scheme, the government has made a provision of water for sprinkler irrigation of the fields by constructing a diggy for ensuring maximum utilization of water. Under this, a sum of Rs. 1647 crores have been provided to the Rajasthan Government, out of which Rs. 450 crores are meant for my Constituency, where we will construct a diggy and carry water from the lift canal to the fields. Those funds have been transferred under the Command Area Development Scheme. I would request the government to release those funds so that people can be benefited there by.

Madam, in the end I would like to say that a lot of is being doen under the government's Supplementary Demand for Grants. My Constituency is agricultural based. There is lot of water requirement in my area. In 1993, an agreement was signed for the water of Yamuna Link, Under which there was a provision for providing water

to irrigate one lakh hectares of cultivable and Churu, Junjhunu and Sikararea.

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is now over.

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Madam, I will just take a second more. The Government of Haryana has always shown its inability in providing water. I would like to thank Hon. Gadkari sahib, who has accorded approval of this project. It is a historic project costing twenty thousand crores of rupees, under which water will flow through underground pipeline and in this way people of my area will get water for irrigating their fields. This project should be executed at the earliest. With this, I thank you very much.

[English]

*SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (Arambag): The Government should take effective steps for the SCs, STs and backward castes throughout India to boost development for broad-based economic development and social transformation.

Allocation under National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation have to be increased to achieve the objective of abolition of manual scavenging in the country.

Atrocities against SCs and STs have increased. Sufficient fund for establishing mandatory exclusive special courts with proper infrastructure and sufficient human resource has to be given for speedy justice and safety including free legal aid to survivors. Schemes should be formulated based on dalit women's needs and 50 per cent of the Plan should be allocated for Dalit and Adivasi women.

Farmers and farm labourers are committing suicide. The country has witnessed massive protest by farmers. Yet, the Centre has turned a blind eye to the plight of farmers across the nation.

The Bengal Government has successfully implemented Bangla Fasal Bima Yojana in order to safeguard poor farmers.

Petrol and diesel prices have been decontrolled and subsidy outgo on petrol is restricted to LPG and kerosene.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The Government have decided to increase the cost of LPG cylinders and ultimately the Government might eliminate the subsidy on LPG cylinders.

The index of industrial production slowdown is primarily in manufacturing sector.

In 2017-18 announcement of new investment projects declined by 38.4 per cent and completion of new projects declined by 26.8 percent. Foreign direct investment also came down by 15 per cent.

The Government should have sufficient forensic and cyber infrastructure available, as day to day crime is increasing.

Crime investigation requires skills and time and adequate forensic capabilities and infrastructure which we are lacking.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (Surat): In context of the budget supplementary demands for grants, of the Budget. Grants, I raise following demands to the Central Government for public welfare of my parliamentary constituency.

The population of Surat city is more than 50 lakhs. Where every day 5 to 7 lakh people commute from other cities. As it is the country's leading trade centre for Dimonds, Zari and textiles, development of International aviation service is very much needed for the development of Surat city and the country.

Whatever decisions have been taken in the direction of the development of airport having cargo and other facilities, should be implemented quickly.

There is basis for making the Surat railway station the best in the whole country. Steps should be taken expeditiously in this regard.

In view of the Surat Railway Station's earnings and passenger movement, it should be upgraded to DRM level.

In the city of Surat, more than 10,000 patients regularly visit Government hospitals and hospitals of Surat Municipal Corporation, from some parts of Maharashtra

* Speech was laid on the Table.

and from South Gujarat to Maharashtra, like big Madhya Pradesh. My demand is that a AIIMS big hospital should be started in Surat.

Keeping in view the entire population of South Gujarat, Surat city should be provided funds from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, for creating facilities for treating the diseases other than heart disease.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kumar Sharma.

SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA (Sitamarhi): Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important bill.

I am son of a farmer. Today, when the matter on the Supplementary Demands for Grants came up for discussion, I was very happy to see that for the farmers, they have kept an amount of Rs. 1791 crores in demands. I am happy to say that the previous governments could do nothing during 70 years of their rule and maintained Status quo while exploiting the farmers. They are saying even now that the farmers are being exploited under the regime of Narendra Modi Government.

I would like to say that everywhere, farmer's welfare and welfare of villages is being talked about. I belong to the Sitamarhi, the birth place of Sita Mata. Today, I want to say that the Prime Minister of India had proclaimed from the Red Fort that in India toilets would be built in each and every house. Today for the sake of the dignity of mothers and sisters, for the sake of the respect of the poor villagers, you will see in the villages that toilets are being constructed in each and every house.

I am happy to say that today. Sitamarhi is the first district of Bihar. Which has been declared as O.D.F and toilets have been constructed in five lakh twelve thousand families. You are passing remarks on Narendra Modi. If Narendra Modi Ji talks about development, you talk of hatred. Today the farmers are being uplifted. Today, we are talking about poor people and backward classes. Various types of bills are being brought to protect the dignity of the Dalits. Are you still saying that Narendra Modi is anti-backward? You are saying that Narendra Modi is anti-Dalit. Those, who have been constantly exploiting the backward class, farmers and the Dalits for the last 55 years are feeling uncomfortable when Narendra Modi

Ji speaks about the farmers, the poor people and the backward classes. You will lose your power if all the backward classes, dalits, poor people and the farmers show solidarity. Today, you have been exposed, so you should patiently cooperate in the Narendra Modi who talks about the upliftment of the poor and development of the villages.

Hon. Speaker, Madam, I thought you want to tell the Minister of Railways that our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have included Sitamarhi district as Aakanchhi zila and included it in list of the aspiring districts. But the Railway Minister even now has not paid any attention towards it. The Union Government has included it in the Ramayana Circuit. Today, there is a constant demand for introduction of an Intercity Train. Digha bridge was built there, but still Bihar's capital Patna and Patliputra have not been connected with Patna. whereas all other districts have been connected with Patna, but even today Sitamarhi is deprived of it. It has expectations from you in this regard.

In the end, I would like to urge upon you demanding that this birth place of Maa Janaki, should be connected to all the important places. A road connects it with Nepal also. In view of its strategic location with China border, it is necessary to provide it a rail link.

In the end, I conclude by supporting it.

[English]

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (Ponnani): Madam Speaker, this is an opportunity to evaluate the Government's spending on various Departments. One thing is sure that the financial management of this Government is very poor. It is sure that the Government is not at all interested in effective financial management. On the other hand, the Government is putting emphasis on political management. That is the root cause of the diminishing picture of the financial management.

If we go through the RBI data on industrial production, unemployment statistics, sad plight of MSMEs, impact of import on Indian industries, export situation and its diminished position, banking industry and crisis related to that, we can evaluate truthfully that the Government's performance is very poor.

The UPA Government started certain flagship programmes such as Food Security Act, MGNREGA, Right to Information Act, etc. On all these fronts, the NDA Government is really trying to reverse the things. Instead of taking a progressive line, the Government is taking a regressive line on all these flagship programmes introduced by the UPA.

The federal system of the country is encroached upon. That also is a very serious thing which needs to be discussed. Instead of decentralisation, the Government is doing some kind of centralisation. That is a bad thing as far as democracy is concerned.

Law and order situation in the country, we are all aware, is burning. We are getting various reports every day in that regard also. We all know that there are atrocities against Dalits, backwards and minorities, which is a very serious matter. We have been discussing that point on several occasions. I would like to tell the Government to take a bold step to put an end to this kind of atrocities. We have to do something concrete in that regard.

As regards agrarian crisis, we have discussed that also in detail and I do not want to enter into that. I would like to say one thing and that is with regard to NRC. My friend was talking about that. That is now being widely discussed. As regards the NRC controversy that is now going on, if you do a combined reading of Citizenship (Amendment) Act and NRC, Madam, there are a lot of things to worry. The Government should not create this kind of a complication and this kind of controversies in our country.

With regard to socio-economic caste survey, why is it being kept in cold storage? It is to be taken out and published. A clear-cut programme of action for the upliftment of the downtrodden sections will have to be worked out.

Madam, sea erosion and that kind of things are taking place. I am thankful to the Government for sending an Experts Team to Kerala. They might have reached there today. I humbly request the Government to take very effective steps. In my Constituency, Madam, there is too much of sea erosion. It is spoiling everything. Houses are lost, property is lost and fishermen are also suffering like anything. I hope that this Experts Team will analyse

all these things and submit an effective report to the Government and the Government will take very swift action.

With these few words, Madam, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (Sidhi): I demand from the hon. Minister of Railways that funds may please be provided in the Supplementary Budget. For accelerating the pace of on going railway project in my constituency, which is almost 35 years old. I also request for making necessary provisions in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for setting up of a medical college, a central school and an engineering college so as to solve the problems pertaining to my constituency. I whole-heartedly thank the hon. Prime Minister on behalf of the people of my parliamentary constituency.

SHRI AJAY MISHRA TENI (Kheri): Hon. Speaker, Madam, The Government of India has presented before the Parliament for approval a demand of Rs. 11,697 crores and Rs. 92 lakhs as Supplementary Demands for the grants for the financial year 2018-19 support it. Out of it approximately 6 thousand crores rupees pertains to cash expenditure. It is a very small amount. I support it. There is a point in it which is very good that. 1,800 crores rupees have been earmarked for agriculture sector which are under the scheme for intervention in the agriculture sector wherein and price stabilization. Wherein a mention has also been made about buffer stock of sugar.

Hon. Speaker, Madam, I through you would like to request the government that my parliamentary constituency and Uttar Pradesh is presently the largest producer of sugar in the country and our district contributes maximum production in it. It has been mentioned about the creation of buffer stock in my area. It is only 20 lakhs metric tonnes and is comparatively very insufficient in view of the sugar available. I would demand from the government that buffer stock of sugar may please be increased.

Secondly, a lot of information has come to light through GST *i.e.* there is 70% share of mere 5 states in export. States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan are lagging behind much in it. Our export can increase in case exemption from GST is provided on the goods which can be

* Speech was laid on the Table.

exported. Today, during question hour in reply to question number 282, it has been mentioned that a negotiation is likely to be held with our Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce in August itself with the authorities of Uzbekistan. I would like to say that mangoes, potatoes and sugar are produced in Uttar Pradesh in abundance. There is extensive scope for the export thereof. This point may please be considered necessarily.

A mention was made in the budget for the year 2018-19 about providing remunerative price of their produce to the small farmers and a mention was also made therein about linking them with the E-platform for this purpose. In addition to it I would like to say that due to prevailing circumstances at that time there were enormous challenges before us in the year 2014. There were no dearth of challenges in financial sector. If we look at last four years, achievements of the Government included formation of SIT for black-money, bankruptcy code, finance bill 2017, limiting cash flow, introduction of GST and demonetization of currency notes of rupees one thousand and five hundred denominations. If we look at it in continuity, we will find that we have attained a very strong economic position. All the world's agencies are giving priority to India and India's rating has improved everywhere. We have attained upper status by leaping high into the field of business practice. All these things had on impacted in the World Bank's report which said that our GDP is likely to remain constant of 7.4 per cent during the year 2018-19. In addition to it, India's GDP during the year 2017 has reached to 2.6 lakh crore dollars, on the basis of which India attained 6 position in the world's economy. It has been assumed by the World Bank that India would rank 5th in the world's economy leaving behind Britain in the year 2018 and the manner in which the Government has made reforms and the manner in which the work is going on, our economy will rise to five thousand billion dollars from 2500 billion dollars by the year 2025. If the pace of infrastructure development keep on progressing like this, India will be included in world's 3 big economies by the year 2030. I hope that in view of the World Bank's new report the Indian economy will rise from its sixth rank to third rank in the world during the forthcoming decade. To achieve that goal, the government will give priority to the manufacturing sector and skill enhancement. The Government along with the increase

of demand and investment will pay proper attention to the startup and creation of infrastructure.

Our Prime Minister Government of India has done this job not only in my constituency but on all parliamentary constituency and circumstances are changing there. Right now, our colleague was saying that good days have not come. Good days have come. but good days have come to those people who were in need of them. Good days have come to those who had been deprived for 55 years. All possibilities of good days yours for country have almost gone. I want live to say that our government works on the philosophy of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay. We have an ideology and a philosophy and we work on Antyodya Yojana.

In our priority, there is that poor man who is standing in the last live who has no clothes, no bread and butter, no house and has no proper arrangement for education and medical treatment. our govt. be it is in power in states, or be it was the govt. of Atal ji or of Modiji, it has always worked on the philosophy of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay while adopting Antyodya Yojana and yielded results also. today, we can say that circumstances have changed in four years. People have been provided houses, roads have been linked to villages. Most importantly, there has been electrification in the villages which were deprived of electricity for the last to years we have left behind the Center age.

You might have seen the lantern for selling in the market same for years ago. Today, you go to the smallest market of my village. You won't find even the glass of lantern for sale what to talk of lantern. I say this with challenge. We have left behind the lantern age. Similarly, we have a vision to provide a pucca house to each fairly, to connect even village to road to provide every house with the facility of toilet and Ujjwal gas connection to provide job to every hand with money in their pockets and to ensure prosperity and respect to everyone. proper his and this is the path shown Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay and we are following the same track. You kindly cooperate with us, don't create of misconception. you repeated raise the issue of Rafal and Nirav Modi in order to create only palliaing. Have we made him flee? We are going to nab him. You had given him protection marked and reared his. We ran away from the country when we tried to nab him. I assure you that he

won't be able to flee. The way the Government of India in working and the way trials are going on in the courts abroad, He will be brought back definitely to India. We will be penalised and the jail will be his destination, Every farthing of Govt. of India banks due against him will be recovered from him.

Secondly, you talk about Rafal, Rafal in not like that of Befors. It not a deal negotiated between two companies. You kindly come with us and show year Co-operative with us.(Interruptions).

[English]

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants-first Batch for 2018-19 and Demands for Excess Grants for 2015-16.

This is indeed a routine for the Lok Sabha to do this exercise every year. However, it gives us a chance to express our views on the prevailing economic environment of the country.

To tell the truth, the economic health of the country is not very satisfactory. This is due the fact that the present NDA Government has had many Jhumlas. The ill-conceived De-monetization, unplanned implementation of Goods and Services Tax and directionless Foreign Direct Investment policy are responsible for all woes. Today the farmers suicide are still continuing. Youth are not getting jobs. Vacant posts in Government/Semi-Government and Public and Private Sector Undertakings are rarely filled up. Those in service are not getting regular remuneration.

My State Manipur has recently created seven new Districts. I propose the Finance Ministry to allocate some fund for opening additional Central Schools and Navodaya Vidyalayas in these districts. We all know that education is the backbone of a healthy and successful democracy. The country has not been able to advance with the desired speed because of the lack of education of its citizens. For this matter, I do suggest that in our country we have to increase the fund allocation to the education sector at least up to 6 per cent of the GDP.

I suggest that we shall try to invest more fund on exploiting our available resources to compete with other countries of the world.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, you have given me a opportunity to speak on Appropriation Bill, 2018. I pay you thanks for this. I rise to speak in support of this Appropriation Bill. Additional demands for grants are the first consignment of this financial year. Indeed, the total demand should have been covered under the budget but there are some circumstances when there need to bring the Supplementary demands for Grants. Particularly, This amount has been brought keeping in view the need of textile sector, There is also demand additional amount relating to the agriculture welfare gone. has put forth a demand of Rs. 11 thousands 698 crore where in Rs. 463.31 crore are for public distribution system, Rs. 1791.62 crore for buffer stock of sugar funds have been provided ideal organic farming, agriculture implements crop Insurance particularly for millet of Agriculture. But I would like to urge the Govt. that premium of crop insurance has not been justified in the state of Bihar. The farmers of the state are not getting the advantage of crop insurance.

It is therefore, request to pay heed to it be order to generate the employment opportunities an amount to the tune of Rs. 1500 crore has been provided to the Textile Ministry. Govt. of mines that the grant of Rs. 1500 crore for Textile Ministry will definitely create employment.

Madam, and additional amount to the tune of Rs. 980 crore has been demanded to save Air India I opine that When the Govt. wants to sell it a private company it will add up burden on the public if the additional funds are released from the Govt. exchequer. The Bihar Government demanded for 7600 crore rupees from relief fund as an aid last year. The demand has been approved, but only 960 crore rupees have been released and the remaining amount is still due. Ours, therefore, requested to the hon'ble minister to pay heed to it as well. There 360 crore rupees are due for MANREGA.

18.00 hrs

I request you that there is a need to release the same.

HON. SPEAKER: Shailendra Kumar ji, please hold for a minute it six now. I feel if you all agree, I will extend the time of the House for an hour and we will try to complete

* Speech was laid on the Table.

of it. If the remaining speakers will speak precisely as per the given time slint. We will be able to complete it within an hour.

[English]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kaushlendra Kumar ji, you please continue and complete it soon please.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR: The economic condition of the farmers in the country is very bad. there has been no rains this year during the month 7 July in Bihar and as a result of it, there has been loss to crop. It has now rained and hailed both and no a result of it, there has been a loss to the crops. Hence, there is a need to warme the agriculture loan in Bihar. Betel farming has completely destroyed this year in my parlismentary constituency Nalanda. Betel growers are on the verge of slauvation. I had put forth my point in the House for providing financial help especially for the betel qrowess. Hon'ble Minister replied me in the regard Daying that this is states responsibility. My submission the Ministger in that the betel qrowers could recover the cost they mnese on betal growing. Their production is falling down and than betels are peristing. I request you to kindly include if in the demands for grants.

Madam, I pray to you that I had from Bihar. Country has proquessed Since the commencemnet of GST. Do has strong thaed the cmmits particurly even we have left China behind today. We have surpassed exem America in FDI. There are so many cases where in we are progressing adequately I would take to thank the hon'ble Prime Minister particurly for prohibition in Bihar. Due to prohibition there hs been lack of resources in Bihar. Ban on alcohol har resulted in loss of revenue. Where matter. I would live to say that the whole contry knows that there is NDA Govt. in Bihar and it is also there to Delhi. I request The Prime Minister as well as the Minister of Finance that there a need to help Bihar Financial so that Bihar could gather a pace.

I conclude whate paying you thanks.

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): I support the Supplementary demands for grants presented in the

House. I had fram Bundelkhand area that is Zero industy district. Irrigation percentage very low here. Long ago. a foundation stone was laked to set up a glass limited faction in Bargarsh in Chitrakoot district under my parlismentary constituency but the said work is not being done. I request the Government to get it completed. Similarly, a spinning mill was set up and Bana, but it has been giving closed for nearly 18 years. I request the Govt. to get it started. A budgetary provision may be made for setting up of animal protection shade at the level of every nyaya Panchayat to provide then food and water so that the problem of "ANNA" animals may be solved in my parliamentary Constituency and peasants cropls cont be saved. with these words, I support the demands for grants.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Madam, Speaker, I rise to support the Government in the discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

Sikkim, under the Sikkim Democratic Front and the Chief Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Chamling, the longest serving Chief Minister of Sikkim, has brought the BPL down from 36 per cent in 1994 to eight per cent. Madam, I would just like to state that in February, 2014, the United Nations has hailed the Human Development Report Indices as the great, best practice, terming its achievements as almost incredible.

Madam, Sikkim is a strategic State and has been maintaining peace. This peace has to be kept in mind because of the nature of the strategic issues that surround that particular area. In this connection, I just want to add that the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission adversely affected us to the tune of Rs.10,000 crore by the end of this fiscal year. We have been helped by the present Government, and we are part of the present Government as the NDA constituent, but it has not been done fully. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this. Even though I had sent him a letter, that letter goes around and then I get a very bureaucratic reply to the same.

The organic farming in Sikkim is well known and we would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for being one of the most ardent supporters of this particular programme.

This morning during Question Hour I had raised my hand also but I did not get a chance. So, through you, Madam, I would like to inform the hon. Minister of Agriculture that the entire North Eastern region has been blanked out insofar as e-NAM is concerned. So, I would like to know as to why the North-East farmers are not being connected to the e-NAM programme. This is something which, I think, needs to be looked into.

Madam, finally, I would just like to make a request that the tourism industry in Sikkim needs a great fillip. It needs more in terms of the assets that we require, like roads and green-field airports, which need to be completed.

In a holistic way, if you look at all these things, I am sure that Sikkim will see much more progress and the people of Sikkim will reach the area of prosperity in a new India. Thank you, Madam, for giving me this time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Madam, first of all, I would like to inform the hon'ble Minister that the need of Package for setting up tourist Centre of related to Baudh, Ashoka and Maurya Dynasty in very necessary. It was in live parts under the special package. I would like to tell you about Bihar. One part of Bihar is flood affected and one part in draught affected. One is Magadh and the other is Koshi, Simanchal and Mithila. I would like to make a submission very humbly in this regard that no budget of yours has any mention about security Bill. If you get it done, you will see that an amount the tune of Rs. 365 is given to the people living below poverty line under the food security Bill in India, but not even from to fourteen per cent people are getting it. My one submission about it.

My second submission pertains to the man division my dlem. you have not put it under the category of special tasks where as it affects common man the most on account of the man division syotion?

My third submission is that there are no schools in 5400 villages in Bihar. There is lack of teachers in the country. Out of which Bihar in the most suffers in this regard. You never felt the need to pay heed to the teachers in this education system. Today, the salaries of regular teachers are mere 10-11 thousands. It would like to say that such a provision may be made, so that regular

teachers could prove the salary of above 40 thousands rupees. Only then education system can be improved.

I have been repeated making submission regarding the pileable condition of contractual session all things to be collected through contract be it Mamta Asha, Raso or Manar bal. the condition anganwadi. In the most pliable in the word. My submission in that attention be paid to it. The number of professors is very less in our Colleges in provostion to the number situation. Thus in the most important thing in my area and you until taken back to know that there no Iba.in one help school here. The second most important thing in that there is no coaching facility for the student of eight schools here. When you do not provide then coaching facility, these private schools will near the carers of students belonging to the middle class through their. Own lackful ways, such is the condition of welfare hostels. Such is the condition of OBC's hostels and SCs, STs hostels. Hence, there is urgent need to pay heed to them in the budget. The Children belong to the middle class are affected most by their masters from Delhi to the rest of India.

Madam, there is a heavy shortage of technicians in the country. I am speaking only the point.

The Condition of medical system at the Panchayat level in the most pitiable in the country. You know that there is no arrangement son, ultra sound in Govt. hospitals at the divisions level and the block level. There is no CT Scan arrangement there no x-ray machine manpower is there. As a result of it, the private hospital exploit the people as much as they can. Today, there is a need to see to it.

Today, there is a need to open a stadium for games and sports at the rural level. There is a need to make it available from School to College level.

Madam, I am speaking only points. There is no 11 in Bihar. Ever Since Thumritalaiya has become the part of Jharkhand, there is no college of that level left with us in our State. You have state that Maqath university as hub we have only me live easily. the made Hon. Prime Minister has declared to develop Gaya. Magadh Hub and Centre university of Patna which is at number one in Bihar.

Madam, Such is the condition of honsi places today in the counts. There is a need to specifically develop

vaishali as a largest place in Bihar. There is a need to pay heed to the Bodh Gaya and Rajgir Corridor and the land of first republic as a special tourist place the most important thing is that there be on 4-9 percent National highway till date.

There is only one airport and that is Gaya Airport. It functions rarely. There is another airport called Patna Airport. One cannot imagine existence of India without Bihar. Several cities have been connected with UDAAN Scheme, but the work has not started anywhere, be it Purnea, Darbhanga, Saharsa or other places.

Madam, I will finish my speech in a couple of minutes. Purnea is frontrunner in the cultivation, production and trading of maize. Here, more than 200 crore tonne maize is produced, which is exported all over the world. Maize is produced in Kosi, Araria in Seemanchal and Kishanganj. Here, huge quantity of milk is also produced. In my area, two units of Bharat Wagon have been closed down. One of them was in Muzaffarpur. There is a need to pay more attention to Taal and Diyara.

HON. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please conclude.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam, I am going to finish. In my area, maize and litchi is produced in huge quantity. Now, I am coming to my last point. In my area, litchi, maize, banana and paddy are produced. There is largest production of fish in my area, but no industry based on fish has been established there. Milk is produced between the areas of Khagaria and Saharsa. but there is also no industry for this. I have repeatedly demanded for another AIIMS as there is only one AIIMS in Bihar. Sixty-Seven percent medicines are consumed in Bihar alone.

HON. SPEAKER: I know. Now Shri Premchandran to speak.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam, I am concluding. I want an AIIMS to be established in my area.

HON. SPEAKER: You need not say anything. Simply speak in one sentence and then conclude.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam, I am concluding.

I want that an AIIMS be set up in Saharsa. I also want a DRM office in Saharsa. My demand regarding Kosi, Seemanchal and railway line should be accepted. Another demand for a national highway should also be met. I want to say about construction of a canal. My area is worst affected by floods. No attention is paid towards arsenic and iron found in the water there. I want that more attention should be paid to this. All closed mills should be made functional. It is my request that attention must be paid to the condition of sugar mills. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to take part in this discussion.

Madam, this is a first batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the financial year 2018-19. This is the second consecutive year when we have passed the full budget before 31st of March of the financial year. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the impact of passing the full Budget before the commencement of the financial year, i.e., before 31st of March. Is it having any good affect on our economy or on our expenditure?

Now the hon. Minister has come out with a proposal to get an approval from Parliament for an amount of Rs. 11697.92 crore as Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current financial year, out of which, the cash outflow is Rs. 5951.22 crore and additional expenditure is Rs. 5745 crore.

Four major demands are there – Ministries of Agriculture, Textiles, Defence and Petroleum. Since time is very short, I am not going into the details. Last time, this House was not able to discuss the Demands. We Guillotined the entire Demands because the House was not in order. So, there are four major demands on which I would like to say something.

Demand No.19 relates to the Ministry of Defence. An amount of Rs. 1057 crore is sought for meeting additional expenditure towards the salary and allowances in respect of employees of Border Roads Organisation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he was not aware, at

the time of planning the budget, of the expenditure due to the BRO. How can all these items come within the purview of Supplementary Demands for Grants? I am seeking a clarification from the hon. Minister.

Madam, coming to the macro economic situation, in terms of economic growth, the worst year of growth of the NDA Government was 2017-18 and the indication of the economic growth for 2018-19 financial year is also not in a good shape because of the following reasons. The gross fixed capital formation or investment ratio has deeply declined from 31.34 per cent of the GDP in 2013-14 to 28.5 per cent of the GDP and has remained stagnant in the last four years. So, the signs of recovery of economic growth is too remote.

Secondly, in the manufacturing sector the index of industrial production was as low as 2.6 per cent between December, 2016 to October 2017. There were some signs of improvement after 2017 but it has further declined to minus 4.6 per cent. So, there is slow down in industrial production in the manufacturing sector.

Thirdly, the Current Account Deficit has climbed to 1.87 per cent of the GDP which is the highest since 2012-13 and the value of rupee has depreciated from Rs. 64.50 to a dollar on June 23, 2018 to Rs. 69.05 on July 24, 2018. The Government will struggle to meet the fiscal deficit target of 3.3 per cent in 2018-19. This goal is remote and would be very difficult to achieve.

Madam, regarding investment, in 2017-18 new investment projects declined by 38.4 per cent and completion of new investment projects declined by 26.8 per cent. The FDI was down by 15 per cent in the year 2017-18. Coming to inflation, in June it was 5.8 per cent, the highest in the last four years. Unemployment is spiralling unchecked. The NDA promised, in their election manifesto, to provide 2 crore employment per year. But what is the statistics? The Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy reported that number of persons employed in 2017-18 is 406.2 million and it is lower than that of 2016-17. One of the Ministers in the Tamil Nadu Government said in the Assembly that 50,000 MSMEs were closed in the State of Tamil Nadu which resulted in the loss of five lakhs jobs. This is the situation. So, rural economy is also in a shambles.

The Government has announced that the income of the farmers would be doubled by 2022. But there are so many apprehensions about the MSP. The economy is in serious trouble and is yet to recover from the deadly blows of demonetisation and poor implementation of GST.

Madam, I would like to make two suggestions regarding my constituency. One is about the petrol and diesel cess. The marine industry is facing a serious crisis. This petrol and diesel cess for the road infrastructure is being imposed on the fishing vehicles also. My suggestion to the hon. Minister is to exempt the mechanised fishing vessels from paying this road and infrastructure cess of Rs. 8/-. I also would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to declare a package for the cashew workers because the cashew industry is also facing a crisis.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI M CHANDRAKASI (Chidambaram): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, Vanakkam. I thank Hon'ble Puratchithalaiva Amma for this opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19. Agriculture provides the livelihood for major chunk of our population. Saint Thiruvalluvar, in all praise for farmers, says, "Only those who live by ploughing the farm field live and others do follow them". "If a farmer starts calculating his farm expenses, not even a single measuring bowl will be left out as a saving for him". This old adage in Tamil explains the pitiable condition of farming community. After too much of perspiration, a farmer produces food grains to feed others. I therefore urge that the Union Government should fix Minimum Support Price for food grains such as paddy, sugarcane, corn and cotton, as per the recommendations of a Committee led by Agricultural Scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan,

The people of Tamil Nadu, particularly farmers face so many difficulties due to natural disasters like severe drought, unprecedented rains and cyclones. Farmers are the affected lot due to their untold miseries and countless sufferings. The livelihood of thousands of farmers are affected due to their debt-ridden condition. It is so unfortunate that they were even forced to commit suicide due to certain compelling situations.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Water is very much essential for agriculture. In order to provide irrigation facilities in several parts of our country, it is necessary that all the rivers of our country should be linked together. Particularly if the South Indian rivers are linked, we can find a permanent solution to the river-water sharing related problems faced by the southern States. Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma had even urged that inter-linking of rivers of South India can help to improve the socio-economic status of poor farmers of the region.

Pulses, food grains and essential commodities are hoarded illegally in some private godowns. Thereafter, as per the increase in demand they sell these pulses and food grains at exorbitant rates which is against the interest of our country. This should be controlled with an Iron hand. In case if there is a loss in the agricultural yield, the Union Government should come forward to waive off all the crop loans taken by the farmers and thereby ensuring that they get complete crop insurance compensation well in time. These measures can improve the livelihood of farmers besides giving them the encouragement to continue in their agricultural profession.

Tamil Nadu Government provides educational scholarships to SC and ST students of the State which makes them excel in studies. There is a pending arrear amount of Rs.2000 Crore to be released by Union Government to Tamil Nadu for distribution of scholarships meant for SCs and STs. I urge that this should be released immediately without any further delay. In my Chidambaram Parliamentary Constituency, during the year 1998-99 approximately 8000 acres of land belonging to farmers of 13 villages were acquired by the Government for execution of Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project. Even several years have passed since then, this project has not taken off. In order to improve the livelihood of the people of Jayamkondam and to provide employment opportunities to the youth of this area, sufficient funds should be allocated immediately by the Union Government for early completion of Jayamkondam Lignite Power Project. It is a matter of great concern for the people of Tamil Nadu that the Union Government has not been allocating adequate funds for implementation Railway Projects pertaining to Tamil Nadu. There should be an immediate and adequate release of funds for such railway projects pending for execution in Tamil Nadu. Moreover, the delay in execution of projects may lead to escalation

of costs. These projects are pending for want of funds. I therefore urge upon the Union Government that sufficient funds should be released for executing several Railway Projects in Tamil Nadu. The Chidambaram Natarajar temple is one of the ancient temples of Tamil Nadu. The Union Government should allocate funds for preservation of Chidambaram Natarajar temple located in my constituency along with the UNESCO heritage sites like Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple built by King Raja Raja- the Great and Lord Brahadeeswarar Temple in the neighboring district of Thanjavur. Madam, Speaker I thank you once again for this opportunity. Vanakkam.

*DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (Bargarh): I may kindly be allowed to lay the following few lines in respect of Supplementary Demands for Grants- First Batch for 2018-19.

I would request for providing more funds in respect of (1) Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (2) Department of Agriculture Research and Education, and (3) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy And Fishery.

I would request for establishment of an Ayurvedic University at Narsingnath, Bargarh, Odisha, famous for medicinal herbs.

I would also request for establishment of an Eastern Zone Cultural Centre and Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts at Bargarh, Odisha.

**SHRI IDRIS ALI (Basirhat): Thank you Hon. Speaker Madam for giving me the opportunity to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. At the same time I express my heartfelt thanks to the great patriot, to the national leader, our respected Chief Minister Smt. Mamata Banerjee without whose blessings, I could not become a Member of Parliament.

Every third person in an Indian city today is a youth. In about next seven years, the median individual in India will be 29 years making it the youngest country in the world. Unemployment rate in India was estimated at 3.52 per cent which means that about 35 million people are jobless.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

** English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Hon. Speaker, Madam, the Central Government during its tenure of four years has never tried to balance the growing mismatch between the efforts of a cultivator/farmer or between their cultivation and income. Farm distress and thus farmers' suicides are more painful than demonetisation. They are on strike. Though agriculture is a State subject, but without the support of Centre, how can a State survive, particularly when all the States are in a financial crisis.

Madam, the pensioners of EPS-95 scheme, today are still getting a minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month. The Government has not reviewed pension as per the present market GDP. Then, where is the commitment to social security of senior citizens?

I would like to mention here that in the Railway Budget of 2016-17, Rs.5 lakhs were sanctioned for the rail gate at Bhabla halt station in my constituency Basirhat. This I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister and the Central Government through you Madam that two years have passed but the work has not been started yet. The same thing has happened in Lebutala in my constituency – work has not been done there either. I have to make another prayer to the Central Government. When Hon. Mamata Banerjee was the Railway Minister the 'Izzat' pass was introduced by her for the benefit of the poor passengers. Today the Central Government claims to be the friend of the poor people but in reality we find that people are not getting any privilege. The IZZAT pass has been discontinued. Why? What stops you from extending this facility to the passengers? Please reintroduce this pass system. This is my prayer to the Railway Minister.

Madam I will not take much of your time. In fact, I have left out many other points. However, two more issues remain to be highlighted.

Madam, in case of scholarship to minority students of the country, it has been noticed that during the last four years, release of funds is constantly lower than that of the previous years. Madam, it is very unfortunate that as on June 2018, Centre has released only Rs. 5.52 crores towards different scholarships to poor and meritorious students against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 74 crores. In maximum cases, the State Governments are still waiting for the scholarship amount for years.

Hon. Speaker, Madam, I am concluding within one minute. Before I conclude, ...*(Interruptions)* Don't speak more. Speak when you all in Analmun. Do not disturb.

HON. SPEAKER: But, why are you listening to him?

SHRI IDRIS ALI: Madam, I am addressing you only. You are our custodian. Madam, before I conclude, I urge upon the House to actually take care of the women and children, create employment for youth, protect senior citizens and to come forward with policies for development of the society within a time-bound manner and commitment. Madam, I am deeply grateful to you. Thank you.

*SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): The Minimum Selling Price for paddy has been increased by 50% of the base price. Will the current supplementary demand be enough to ensure that the farmers are well looked after. The Union Budget for the year 2018-19 had increased the budget of the Agricultural Ministry by 13%.

Where is the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment going to get the funds for the scholarships for the SC/ST students? There is no mention of these scholarships in the demand for grants. Is the allocation under the budget enough for these scholarships?

The ASHA workers are demanding hikes in their monthly salaries and incentives. How does the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare plan to meet these demands based on the supplementary grants?

Anganwadi workers are on strike in various parts of the country, many demanding pay hikes, and many who have not received their honorarium for months. How does the government plan to meet the demand for the hike in the salary for the Angadwadi workers?

[Translation]

SHRI MANOHAR UTWAL (Devas): Hon. Speaker, first of all, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Further, through you, I would remind the Hon. Minister about my demand for Ujjain to Jhalawar railway line, which I along with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had put before him during his visit to Ujjain.

Hon. Speaker, I want to request the Minister that

he has been laying new rail lines in various parts of the country. There is one place called 'Aagar', where one train used to run from Ujjain to Aagar in 1932. However, during emergency, the government discontinued that line and all tracks were dismantled. I have produced all the documents to the Hon. Minister. If a decision is taken to re-lay a line there, private lands are already available up to Aagar. When you have the land, there would be no need of more money to expend. The last ticket of the day when that train was discontinued was available with me which I have given to the Hon. Minister as a documentary proof. I know that Shri Piyush Goyal works fast. Few days back, I had demanded a reservation office in my area and he immediately ordered opening of that office there. He declared two new trains and within three days, stoppages were given for these trains. For this, I thank him. Madam Speaker, through you, I want to say that the Minister knows Devas very well. During demonetization, the Note Press situated there worked for 24 hours a day and met the challenge of producing currency notes.

There is also a demand for a paper factory in Devas. For this purpose, I made a request to the Hon. Minister, Shri Meghwal ji. I want to thank him as he himself visited Devas and spoke to the officials there. Demands were put before us for making the land available, and we are ready to give 500 acres of land within that premises. You asked for a separate power grid. We also said that we are ready to give that grid and the State Government promised it in writing. We would give electricity for 24 hours because the water of Narmda is diverted to Shipra, and the work has started in Devas under second phase from Shipra. If you sanction a paper plant, you will operate that plant and a selection committee has also been constituted for this purpose. Some work is still left. I request Shri Piyush ji that now eight months are left for elections and we want to take some works before the people, We want to tell the people about major achievements of this Government. Everybody knows the name of Prakash Sethi due to Note Press in Devas. We also announce from the stage that BJP Government led by Narendra Modi ji is doing well. We will try to establish an extra plant there. Now, after Prakash Sethiji, we will chant the name of Piyush Goyal ji. I firmly believe that extra plant would come up. An Ink Plant has been given there. I request the Minister to

inaugurate the Ink Plant by laying the foundation stone. I am speaking for the first time in these four years. I will beg for more time from you. I have written a letter to Nitin Gadakari ji for construction of national highway. It has been constructed up to Indore and we are demanding its extension from Ujjain to Uchauli. A DPR has been prepared. If you give attention to this, it will be cleared. Orange in tonnes is produced in my area. Aagar and Shajapur are the areas linked with Rajasthan. This area is full of orange and grapefruit. If a food park is provided to this area, it would be a great favour to this scheduled caste dominated area and Madhya Pradesh. You have given us Krishi Vigyan Kendra. There was a live program of the Prime Minister and we were fortunate to hear that program. You have given a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Aagar and the people have appreciated this fact. It is an addition to their honour. You have always accepted my requests. The Government has sanctioned a passport Office for Devas. It is because of fast working of Shri Piyush Goyal ji that he is handling additional portfolio of Finance along with Railways. The train which runs fast reaches the station quickly. We are grateful that you have honoured our sentiments.

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Singh is popular among the people as 'maternal uncle'. He has proved himself as a messiah of the poor, the farmers and the daughters. We have not seen a Chief Minister telling the poor farmers to take Rs.900 or Rs.1000 from the government exchequer and protect their crops before repaying the money. I am also a witness to all this. During the Congress Government, the Chief Minister had said that it was difficult to link the rivers. But, we brought the water of Narmada to Shipra river. In my constituency, the foundation stone of the project related to release of Narmada water into Kalisindh and two-three rivers has been laid, which is worth Rs.15,000 crore. This government is going to give waters to 40,000 hectares of land. If we get the support of Shri Piyush Goyal ji, Madhya Pradesh will be number one state on the map of India and this I can avow.

I also want to add that in the new government, there will be 30 hundred (per cent) seats from Madhya Pradesh. Shri Shivraj ji will come back to power in Madhya Pradesh with more than 200 seats. Wherever he goes, two lakh people come to touch and hear him only.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Also, I request the Minister to take action on the demands raised by me.

[English]

*SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHARY (Tripura East) : This move for supplementary grants at the fifth month of the financial year symbolizes the total mismangement of the economy and aimlessness for any targeted goal except ruthless rhetoric and false hypes. This is not the state of affairs of any particular financial affair but he feature fo the four years of Modi Government.

BJP came in to the power with the promise of “Acchedin” but today every segments of the society is experiencing the “Bure din”. Petrol and Diesel prices have hit an all time high in Modi Government by its 4th Anniversary period. A study has estimated that this Government has earned more than Rs. 4.50 lakh crores by imposing excise duties from the Petrol and Diesel alone since 2014. The big question is where did all this money go? We must also remind ourselves of Modi- ji's election slogan of “Bahut Hui Petrol aur Diesel Ki Daam aur Abki Baar Modi Sarkar”. Our course it seemed that a big part of these money may go to wasteful expenditure like Statue of Unity (Sardar Patel) in Gujarat cost Rs. 3,000 crores and Shivaji Statue in Mumbai of Rs. 2,500 crores and Ram Statue of 330 crores and many thousands of crores of Rupees spent for publicity promotions in the last 4 years.

Indian economy faced the big blow due the multifaceted effect of Demonetization by which worst hit is our MSME sector, agriculture and common masses. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the demonetization cost India more than 15 lakhs jobs. Also the demonetization effects brought the GDP growth rate down from 7.93% to 6.5%.

The Modi Government promised that this Government will create 2 crores jobs every year. But this Government has only created 2.05 lakhs jobs each year. The unemployment rate has gone up from 3.41% in 2014 to 6.23% in 2018.

Mr. Modi's main promise was “Na Khaonga Na Khanne Doonga” and he himself declared that he is India's Chowkidar. But under his Chowkidaari the diamond

merchant Nirav Modi was allowed to flee from the country after defrauding the Public Sector Bank, PNB of Rs. 13,000 crores. His silence on the Rafel Purchase Deal from France at higher price than what was originally agreed to by the previous Governments, before 2014 Mr. Modi promised that after coming into power he would curb corruption, 4 years later, he has still not appointed Lokpal.

The BJP promised in 2014 that farmers would be provided with 50% profit above the cost of production, over and above MSP. This never materialized instead of this the loan waiver were promised that also not fulfilled and farmers suicides has increased by 42% since 2014.

The loot of public money does not confine through banking frauds by Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi and Vijay Mallya, there are systematic loot in other route too. There is massive loot of public money by certain corporate houses. In addition to over 2.5 lakhs crores waiving off defaulting corporate from Public Sector Banks in the first three years of this Government. It is reported that an additional Rs. 1,44,993 crores were written off. The Governor of RBI has now stated that the RBI is not equipped to monitor to over 16 lakhs Branches of the Banks all across the country. This is a very serious issue. The Central Government must strengthen RBI to discharge constitutional responsibility. It is clear that in the four years of existing Government, there is massive loot of peoples' money and perpetrators are allowed to leave the country and Government remain virtually a spectator.

Government is slowly killing all the profit making PSU's and Financial Institutions. LIC is the repository of people's savings in the form of insurance policies. Using this capital to bailout the worst defaulter bank is tantamount to public loot of people's savings. This is crony capitalism of the worst kind, the rich can loot and scoot but he common Indian will pay back their loans from their savings. The regulatory mechanism is being destroyed by this Government to protect the rich defaulters from repaying loans.

Price rise continues to remain relentless with all food articles costing much more, severely condemning the livelihood of vast majority of our people. This is a matter of serious concern and hence needs urgent measures to be initiated.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

It has been promised that the creation of 2 crores jobs every year, instead what we see is the job growth in the industrial sector is ever lowest in the last eight years. Not only in the industrial sector but in almost all sectors the situation is grave. Senior Minister like Hon'ble Nitin Gadkari himself publicly admitting that jobs in the Government Departments is almost nil. Government admitting in these three years it has refused to release sums of Rs. 20,000 crores plus under MG- NREGA i.e., they are denying the wages of poor people. In IT sector 50 to 60 p.c. of the current 40 lakhs employees will turn redundant by the end of this year. The Government policies are leading to an economic slowdown and rendering even those employed earlier into the ranks of unemployed. This is a matter of serious concern, hence the appropriation of the additional demands not justified.

The last figure of industrial manufacturing production have shown an absolute decline with growth rates in the negative. There is an alarming decline of nearly minimum 30 p.c. in capital goods production. The entire energy sector is in crisis indicating very significant industrial slow down. Unemployment is consequently rising, agrarian crisis is deepening. Vast section of our population is deprived of even meager relief through legal entitlement. This is another matter of serious concern.

There are number of problems arising from the faulty implementation of GST, which has hastily implemented from July, 1, 2017. There is an imminent threat of inflation and all around increase in the prices of consumer goods. This, despite the fact that for a number of commodities the GST rates now fixed are lower than the combined existing rate of Centre and State Taxes. It is estimated that there will be revenue loss of at least Rs. 1,00 lakhs crores for the Central and State Governments. This will be another bonanza for the corporate at cost of common people.

In totality, whatever this Government doing is for the Corporate and Monopoly Capital. Public Sector Banks are reeling under neck deep losses with more than Rs. 11.50 lakhs crores of NPA while giving benefits to the corporate only, denying the genuine demands of farmers. At this grave situation I refrain myself in according sanction to the supplementary demands, which do not have any provision or intention for the welfare of the farmers, unemployed

youth, unorganized employees and common masses of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV SATAV (Hingoli): Hon. Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. During 2014 Lok Sabha elections, many slogans were raised and hollow promises were made. There was a slogan - *Bahut hua bhrashtachaar, ab kee baar modi sarkar*. After analysing the works of this Government in the last four and a half years, it is clear that new records have been set in the matter of corruption. If one has to see the biggest corruption, it is in the Rafael deal.

Hon. Speaker, during the No Confidence Motion, the Minister of Defence gave an incorrect statement in the House and in this regard, I have given a privilege notice. I want a decision on this matter from you. On 18th November, 2016, I had asked a question from the Hon. Minister of Defence and a reply was given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence. The Minister of State stated that the Government was purchasing 36 Rafael fighters and the deal is worth Rs.670 crore. Why is the Minister giving a statement like this? On the one hand, the Minister of Defence talks of the agreement of 2008 and on other, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence talks of the agreement of 2018. I have the responses of two questions. In response to a question asked on 28th March 2018, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence stated that Rafael deal was concluded under the agreement of 2018. Whereas in response to a question asked on 5th February 2018, the Minister of Defence stated that the Government would implement the deal under the agreement of 2008 and there is a secrecy pact in it. During the UPA Government, Vikramaditya was purchased and its price was revealed. Then Sukhoi was purchased and its price was also revealed. The price of Kaveri engine was also disclosed. When Mirage fighter was upgraded, the price was revealed. Through you, I want to ask when we could reveal the prices of the deals concluded during UPA, why you hide the price now.

It has been stated in the annual report of the Dassault that Qatar and Egypt were given 24 Rafael jets and the price of one jet was worth Rs.1319 crore. If they

were given at Rs.1319 crore, then why it is more than Rs. 1600 crore in the case of India?

I would live to put a question as to why was it procured for Rs. 1600 crore when we wanted to procure it for Rs. 600 crore.

The approval committee on security as per the extant guidelines have been neglected completely some where or this other. When we are asking for money for defence budget, Why was the cabinet committee on Security not asked here?

Madam, it is also a questions. Small Aviation Rafale aircrafts manufacturing company had signed a contract with HAL company workshare agreement. There used to be a great deal of employment an account of that company in the country. It is a govt. company Which had an experience of manufacturing fighter aircrafts. From where did Reliance get such an experience The company which could not manufacture even toy aircrafts for children from where did it get experience in manufacturing fighter aircrafts? When it did not have land, expertise, why was it given contract I want to ask this question what is the partnership ratio in it? I would live to ask this question about it here and that 5 why I want to put a Question. I have a press release of the Press information Bureau related to the year 2018. What does it read? [ENGLISH] no Indian Offset Partner for the 2016 deal for 36 Rafal. Aircraft has been so far selected the tender. [TRANSLATION] Hon'ble Speaker, Madam. This is a 2018 press release. Did India not know about it even in 2018 that Offset Contract was awarded during the year 2016? What point is being concealed by the Government therein? It all happened only two years earlier.

HON. SPEAKER: You asked for only five minutes. I have not opened my mouth ever for a minute You are no more allowed to speak.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam. I will take one minute. I would like to read out only three lines from defence Offset guidelines. This is a part a defence papers. It reads [ENGLISH] All offset proposals will be processed by the Acquisition Manager and approved by the Raksha Mantri. [TRANSLATION] It was not there approved by the Minister of Defence. Maqdam, this all is a deal which was struck when the Minister for Defence was in Goa and

this has been struck by the Prime Minister. I would live to put up here my last point that even the defence guidelines have not been coupled with here. You will have to go to GAG in the times to come. You will have to submit all this before the Public Accounts Committee in the times to come. Avenues for employment have gone. Modi govt. is responsible for the Same. Therefore, I put my demand here for J.P.C. I demand for a Joint Parliamentary Committee for looking into the corruption involved in it. At the time of making demand, I would like to conclude with a four lines. I would like to put a complete here.

“Main Man Ki Baat bahut Man lagtar sunta hoon. ye too rahin, tera ishtehar bolta hai, Kuchh aur Kam to use jaise ata hi nahin, magar vah 'ghost' bahut shandar bolta hai.”

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, Thank you. Madam. I hail from Uttar Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is progressing a lot under the leadership of the Prime Minister. We have given eight Prime Minister from Uttar Pradesh: this is our month Prime minister. Goel Saheb is sitting here I would like to tell you that Raibareli is the Constituency of Soniaji. thereafter comes Amethi and that is Rahulji's constituency. Thereafter my constituency Pratapgarh comes. I would live to tell you that the doubling of line has not been done till date. It could not be doubled in spite of such VIPs being from there But the work of doubling the rail line in Raibareli and Amethi is going on now and tender in connection with Pratapgarh has been floated. Goel Saheb kind crack the coconut for it led the English that work of doubling the rail line could start. Once upon a time it used to be the constituency of Raja Danish Singh roith was done there. I would like to say that very good work is going on these. Our able chief Minister is working 17 hours. Uttar Pradesh has become no. 1 in the production of mile Supacare and Supar. Lately an investor Submit has been held such a big investment was never made. An investment of Rs. 4 lakh 28 thousand crore has been declared here. Moulds have also been signed. Apart from it the Prime Minister has mauprate a project worth Rs. 60 thousands crore. I thank the Prime Minister as well as the government. Goel Saheb, Kind lay the foundation stone as early as possible. All traders are happy her GST brought recently.

These were some beething problems. they all hane been removed by the govt. I thank Goelji for it Goel Saheb is managing the affairs of three minsters in a very Aicient manner May, give You more power, Do that you could manage the affairs more efficiently.

[English]

*SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM (Jamnagar) : I express my support towards the first batch of Supplementary Demand for Grant 2018-19. As I was reading through the Supplementary Demand for Grants agenda, I realized that the country and its development is the first the foremost priority of the Government. It is evident as the Government is seeking Parliament's nod to spend Rs.1,791.62 crore for the Agriculture Ministry, Rs.1,500 crore of the Textiles Ministry and Rs.1,057.84 crore for the Defence Mlnistry. As per the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2018-19 a token provision of Rs.1.02 crore for enabling re-appropriation of savings in cases of new service or new instrument of service.

India will continue to be the world' fastest growing major economy, ahead of China, with 7.3 per cent growth rate in 2018-19 and 7.6 percent in 2019-20, as per July 2018 report of the Asian Development Bank(ADB). The growth in India will be driven by increased public spending, higher capacity utilization rate and uptick in private investment. Thanks to the reformist policies of the Government that India has emerged as the bright spot with improved ranks in ease of doing busiess; a country that was completely marred by corruption and policy paralysis. Infact entire South Asia, continues to be the fastest growing sub-region, led by India, whose economy is on track to meet fiscal year 2018 projected growth of 7.3 percent and further accelerating to 7.6 per cent in 2019, as measures taken to strengthen the banking system and tax reform boost investment under the leadership of our Hon'ble PM, Shri Narendra Modi ji.

As we know that both agriculture and defence are the pillars of our nation. The Government has always been committed to the farmers of the country and that's why there is a magnetic effect which has created an atmosphere for agricultural development, which gives birth to possibilities of the farmers of the nation to new heights. Also, the Agriculture Ministry is working sincerely

and honestly to fulfill our Prime Minister's dream to Double Farmers Income by 2022.

Further, defence is another key pillar of India; especially considering the strategic location of the country. We need to step up defence investment and I am proud that the Government has taken initiative in the right direction. Further to this, I would request that the Government must enhance the combat strength of the IAF and switch from continuing to fly MiG-21 and MiG-27 aircrafts which cost the life of our patriotic pilots. We know that our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sir is working relentlessly to foster strategic partnership in defence between India and international countries to benefit the armed forces and strengthen Indian defence as a whole. There have been wide ranging talks aimed at boosting defence and security ties, with a focus on co-development of military platforms, and enhancing cooperation in the maritime sphere. This exercise is aimed at counter-terrorism and industrial and technological partnership under the Indian Government's 'Make in India' initiative and hence it is of utmost importance that release of grants is permitted under the defence head. Not only defence, when we talk about manufacturing then we are trying to create an effective trust about 'Make in India'. I also want to tell to the Indians that they should manufacture products, which sell in the world market and hence I support the supplementary demand for grants t be made towards the Textiles Ministry.

The Government is also seeking Rs.1708 crore for the Petroleum Ministry. The money would be given towards grants for creation of capital assets under various schemes. Under the head 'Technical Supplementary Demands for Grants', the Government has sought Rs.980 crore for infusion of equity in Air India under the 'Turn-Around Plan'. The Government is also working on ways to improve the performance of Air India and this is the only Government who has been working tirelessly to restructure Air India and convert it into a profit carrier. This is utmost necessary that this fund is released and utilized to restructure and manage our national pride, the only national carrier of our nation.

As per the document, the Government has sought approval to spend Rs.463.31 crore for the Food and Public Distribution Ministry. Among others the amount would be used for creation of a buffer stock of sugar and I also

request to create a better procurement system by the Government and also enhance cold storage mechanism to safeguard the farmer's produce. We all know that we have to strengthen our PDS system and also support FCI. This move is also in the direction towards attaining SDG1-which is committed to eliminating poverty and reducing hunger.

As we know that the Government has been taking up pro-poor initiatives and releasing additional funding towards the scheme is only in the right direction. However, I would request the Centre to release all the outstanding and necessary funds for MNREGA scheme to the states and directed it to pay compensation for delayed wages to the farmers in flood and drought-affected areas.

Starting from Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana to Krishi Sinchai Yojna, the Government's heart is in pro-poor, pro-farmer and pro-marginalized people policies. Unless, we increase our spending on such policies, we can never be able to focus on development. And I would like to request the Government to look beyond the political lens and actually consider the impact of such policies on people. I think the Supplementary Demand for Grants is important the context of delivering development to the country and the people of the nation.

The whole idea of bringing people into the ambit of social and economic security is to entitle them to benefits which otherwise might not have been possible to access for the section. I am glad that the Government has recognized the issues of people associated in various sectors and giving them the provision to entitle benefits. Even though there are many existing schemes, more needs to be done in a systematic and structured way to achieve social equality. Further, I would like to mention that the present Government has taken quick measures to identify the funding gaps which were left out by the previous Governments and include them through the Supplementary Grants.

Along with this, I would like to mention that India witnessed a historic moment as GST was passed in the Parliament just yesterday. GST will be a major turning point in India's history driven by the visionary leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and our Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley ji. GST is the best example of cooperative federalism. This reform

is promoting Make in India, helping exports resulting in higher employment, bringing increased investments and enhanced revenue. India has become the world's sixth-biggest economy, pushing France to the seventh position which is considered as a developed country according to updated World Bank rankings for 2017.

Not just development the very intention and purpose of this Government through policy making is to build an inclusive society where members of the target group can lead productively and the Government provides adequate support. I congratulate the Government for passing the bill that grants constitutional status to the backward classes. Scholarships are provided to encourage education among the backward castes, however, I would request the Government to put in place a strong mechanism to identify beneficiaries and also ensure that the facilities of the policy reaches the last person in a corner of a remote village in a far away constituency. That is how we as the people's representatives can endeavour to reduce economic inequalities; inequalities in status and opportunity and not just among groups but among communities. Whether it is DBT scheme or Ujjawala Yojana or give it up campaign, the intention of the Government is to reach the benefits to the last person in the social and strata.

In conclusion, I would like to express my support for the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2018-19 seeking an additional expenditure of Rs.11,697.92 crore for this fiscal solely because of the purpose and the objectives that it aims to fulfill and thereby empower the people of the country and strengthen the economy of the nation. Also, increase in funding towards the afore mentioned heads is a step towards achieving development, better infrastructure and support the farmers of the country.

*DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): For the past four and half years we are going through the worst times our country has witnessed so far. In 2014, the NDA Government came to power by giving big promises to the poor. Farmers believed that it is a Government for farmers, youth dreamed of jobs, middle class thought that it is their Government, poor people rejoiced thinking that they are going to get three square meals a day. But their happiness was very short. Within no time, the NDA Government proved that with

* Speech was laid on the Table.

whom they stand with and for what ethos and ideologies they stand for.

I have no hesitation to say it loud that this Government is of the corporate, by the corporates and for the corporates. Many have duped the Banks for Billions and escaped to foreign countries. They are still absconding and the Government is busy in making laws to protect them. Rupees 5 lakh crores has been allocated in this year's budget as bank recapitalisation fund to protect the banks which were duped by these corporates and the burden will be transferred to the taxpayers of our country. At the same time, poor farmers who are defaulters of minor amount would have to face stringent actions from these banks. The present NPA in the banks crosses an amount of ten lakh crore. It is a fallacy that, SBI, the country's largest bank, came after reports had suggested that banks in the country collected Rs.5000 crore from customers for non-maintenance of minimum balance in accounts in 2017-18.

Our country has already lost its communal harmony and social peace. Communalism is the driving force of this Government. Innocent people are being killed ruthlessly by the fundamentalists in the name of cow, books and ideological differences. Intolerance is the rule of the game. Intellectuals are killed due to views and the criminals have become heroes and getting the status of a demy God. The marginalized sections are now more insecure. Dilution of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 by the Supreme Court verdict on 20th March, 2018 made it toothless and is a major blow to the Dalits and Adivasis in our country. National Crime Reports Bureau (NCRB) data on cases of atrocities against SC and ST disposed by the courts in 2016 says that there is only a 25.7 per cent conviction rate in the 1,44,979 cases filed by SC complainants under the Act, whereas there is only 20.8 per cent conviction rate of the 23,408 filed by ST complainants. The Muslim, Christian and all other religious minorities are living in fear.

More than 3 lakh farmers have committed suicide in our country, every half an hour one farmer commits suicide, which is boasting about its agricultural traditions. Most farmers are the landless poor. They do not get money from banks. They have taken it from private money lenders, who bleed the borrowers. The debt relief offered by the Government earlier had also not reached many farmers.

The middle class is another category who was fooled by the present Government. The same party who were protesting against hiking prices of food article and fuel are shamelessly hiking it further. The cooking gas which was around Rs.400 in 2014 is available at the rate of more than Rs.800 per cyclinder. The price of petrol and diesel is skyrocketing everyday making the life of the poor and middle class further miserable. The Government is boasting about bullet trains and multi-billion statue but are silent on education, health and employment. India is one of the most malnourished countries. There are a number of cases of starvation death even in our capital Delhi a few weeks ago. We are in a situation to bow our head in shame in front of other countries.

Our education sector is sinking. Crass commercialisation and blind pursuance of neo-liberal policies has broken the back of our education. The poor and marginalized are further excluded from the education.

Foreign investment is another focus of the Government. How a politically and socially unstable country can attract foreign investment? In four years around 40 people were lynched by irate mob in different parts of our country. There were more than 800 incidents of communal violence killing thousands of people. Majority of the youth in our country is jobless. Direct recruitment in the Government jobs dips by 80 per cent. The official numbers say more than three million jobs have been created in recent months, but these figures are far higher than the findings of other independent agencies. The Government has built its foundation on a series of lies. Forget about the foreign investment, our PSUs are closed down and domestic investment have gone down over these four years.

India is one of the most corrupted countries in the world. The unfettered scams are another issue under the sponsorship of the BJP Governments in many states. For example, the Bharatiya Janata Party Government in Maharashtra is facing a scam of Rs. 230 crores meant for ICDS. They are stealing money for giving food to the children. A spate of scams such as Vijay Mallaya, Nirav Modi etc are getting protected by the Government.

I conclude my speech with a firm conviction that the present Government has miserably failed to stick to their

promises and drifted away from the broad noble objective of nation building. Thanking you.

*SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): I thank you very much for granting me the permission to lay my views on Excess Grants on the Table of the House due to paucity of time.

In the recent past many hon. Members have raised the issue of deterioration in the telecom services offered by MTNL and BSNL. In the Excess Grant for the Department of Telecommunication a sum of Rs. 210 have been provided for the Department of Communications which are much, much less for the improvement of Telecom Services of MTNL and BSNL. In fact, in Mumbai MTNL there are around 1200 to 1500 BTS Towers as against 6,000 to 8,000 BTS Towers of private telecom operators.

These Rs. 210 crores will be required for MTNL, Mumbai unit only. Then, what about the rest of the country? MTNL is already carrying the debt burden of around Rs.10,000 crores due to the wrong policies of the then Government which is being overlooked by the present Government too. Therefore, I demand, the Government to waive of outstanding loan of MTNL and grant additional aid to the MTNL and BSNL to improve their services.

In fact, MTNL and BSNL have the wherewithal to reach every nook and corner of Mumbai and Delhi and rest of the country. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has been provided with additional grant of Rs.200crores. The dream of the hon. Prime Minister of India to make India "Digital India" by laying OFC throughout the country is being carried out by this Ministry. But the work of laying OFC has been granted to private entrepreneurs instead of public sector enterprises- BSNL and MTNL. Both these Government PSUs are having skilled manpower and technology to carry out this work. It is unfair to keep our own manpower idle and allot the work to private companies thereby incurring additional expenditure. Had the Government allotted some work to our own BSNL and MTNL, both these companies could have been revived partially. Therefore, I request the Government to allot additional funds to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology with mandatory order to allot this work to the MTNL and BSNL to provide the OFC in the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

country which will allow these companies not only to breath but also to strengthen it. Thank you.

*SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA (Chitradurga): I express my views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants –first Batch for 2018-19 and the Demands for Excess Grants for 2015-16 Supplementary Demands for Grants moved by Shri Piyush Goyal, who is currently holding charges of Finance, Corporate Affairs, Railways and Coal. He is the most burdened Minister in the present Government. He is a very active Minister also.

If we look at the Supplementary Demands, they are to the extent of Rs. 11,697 crore. But, of this, the Budget outgo is only about Rs. 5951 crore. The rest is made by savings of the Department to the tune of Rs. 5745 crore.

I would like to mention about one alarming fact. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that last month the GST collection was less by Rs. 40,000 crore. This is not a good state of the economy. I also want to mention the Modi syndicate which is going on. I hope the Government clears the air on the Modi syndicate at the time of the reply.

Coming to the employment scene in the country. I would like to state that the actual number of employment fell, from 2016-17 to 2018 to 406 million. The Government which had promised to provide 20 million employment per year actually is faced with falling employment. The Current Account Deficit is now going to cross two per cent in 2018-19. The investment ratio has steeply declined from 31.3 per cent of the GDP in 2013-14 and has remained stagnant at about 28.5 per cent.

I want to bring to your kind notice that in this Supplementary Demands, the Ministry of Textiles has been given Rs.1500 crore. I would like to know about the condition of the textile weavers in the country. I would also like to know whether their conditions have improved since the time this Government has come to power. The way the things are going on in the textile sector. I do not think the textile weavers are in any way a better lot. The Government says that it is giving subsidies to them; but I am sorry to point out that the grants are not reaching them. So, all in all, we are living in a difficult situation. After demonetization, the GDP growth has fallen to 6.1 per cent.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The Government has been saying from the housetops that the GDP growth may increase this year. But the way the farmers are committing suicide presents a different picture. This Government has been taking very loudly about the developments taking place, but the common man of the country is not able to see any result of that on the ground.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI B.V. NAIK (Raichur): I express my views on Supplementary Demands for Grants-first Batch for 2018-19 and the Demands for Excess Grants for 2015-16 Supplementary Demands for Grants moved by Shri Piyush Goyal, who is currently holding charges of Finance, Corporate Affairs, Railways and Coal. He is the most burdened Minister in the present Government. He is a very active Minister also.

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[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL; MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOEL): Hon'ble Speaker, I feel today that it is a privilege of the House that almost all hon'ble Members, brothers and sisters have put their points. Many things have come to light, some fallacies have also come to light. I will try to give reply to all of them. It is also my private that I have a bad throat. I would not be able to speak in lengths. Let me tell you that I have so much of delayed information that I can reply for five hours. The House would have been happy to see as to how a Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, remained devoted to the villages and the poor and continued to think about the farmers over the last four years, Hon. the Prime Minister keeps on thinking day

and night, about the farmers who provide food security to this country.

Working bring Scheme and improving their future this Govt. has enhanced the honour of the Jawans. Who keep the country safe by implementing 'One Rank One Pension'. The Prime Minister has Show in a week that OBC Commission will be accorded constitutional status and we are going to give a message to the entire nation and the world by making amendments in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act that the entire country in with the dalits and concerned about their interests. Hence, this August will certainly find place in the history.

In deed, there has been a discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants. First of all, I would like to give you some good news as to how this Govt. has started a new process to prepare budget in a new way. I was going through the data of the last 15 years one the last few days. When I go through all figures of all years from 2004-05 onwards, I find that first Supplementary Demand for Grants Presented during 2018-19 in the lowest. if we see it from budgetary point of view. Approximately a cash outflow of 5700 crore rupees in going into Supplementary Demand for Grant. It is only 0.2 per cent of the budget estimates. Rs. 5700 crore is 0.2 per cent of the Budget of Rs. 28 lakh crore which is the lowest during the last 15 years. It shows the perfect planning of hon. Arun Jaitley ji and his team and the perfect manner in which everything was provided. If we look at the figures of yesteryears, particularly, at the year 2008-09 which was the election year, the first Supplementary Demands for Grants had an deviation of 14 per cent from the Budget estimate which we reduced to 0.2 per cent in the education year. It clearly shows that we do not run a populist Government, we run a fiscally prudent and honest Government. We practice what we preach in the Budget. We do not bring additional demand in the Budget by making 14 per deviation with an eye on elections. As a result, in your Government these is not there are not major changes in the budgeted deficit with our Government these is not much deviation in the budgeted and actual figures. I was going through these facts. During the year 2008-09, when the Hon. Government presented the Budget, it had budgeted for deficit of 2.5 per cent which actually grew to 6 per cent towards the end. Now, if you see it even was more than double. One can

* Speech was laid on the Table.

will unagine the rate of inflotion in an economy when to fiscal deficit tonches fair per cent.

Now, you can well imagine that how poor would have been the economy of the country and you could see that in the year 2008-09, 6 per cent fiscal deficit grew up to 6.5 per cent in the year 2009-10. We continued to foot the old bills after wining election, the old bills were hidden and were not shown. The fiscal deficit of 6 per cent that was to be met in the year 2009-10, became 6.5 per cent and then when our party formed Government in the year 2014, we inherited 4.4 per cent fiscal deficit. The Modi Government and Arun Jaitley ji continued to indicate this fiscal deficit in four years. This year fiscal deficit has been reduced to 33 per cent. Some people have informed that last year this fiscal deficit was 3.5 per cent while it was estimated to be at 3.3 per cent. I feel that those who go through the Budget and have an understanding of the economy, also know that last year after the implementation of GST the Government could collect only all month tax and not 12 month tax. The tax of March could be collected in April 18. Despite the non collection of Rs. 50 thousand crore owing to GST which bed to be collected in March, 2018, despite the postponement of Hot feruse by month, the Government could control the fiscal deficit at 3.5 per cent. Primary deficit shows the extent to which it is low in day-to-day working. The Government has a eastern of expenditures. When the foreign economy is looked at in the background of the global economy then primary deficit and revenue deficit are acused in particular. Primary deficit was 2.6 per cent in the year 2008-09 which grew upto 3.2 per cent in the year 2000-10 We reduced it to merely 0.3 per cent in the year 2018-19. Revenue deficit was 4.5 per cent in the year 2008-09 which went, upto 5.2 per cent in the year 2009-10. Our Government reduced it to 2.2 per cent in the year 2018-19. It means that an honest Government presents honest Budget and also spends honestly and transfers the benefit directly to the general public. Several questions are raised in regard to corruption. Some matters were so raised by some hon. Members.

Hon. Speaker, a former Prime Minister, belonging to a major political party which is following the convention of dynasty rule till date, had said once that out of every hundred rupee targetted by the centre to waoj poor, only Rs. fifteen reach upto him. Such was the condition of our

country. We tried to implement more than 400 schemes through direct benefit transfer and we cansferred Rs. 4 lakh crore directly into the account of beneficiaries in the last 3-4 years. coming by the yard stick of leakageem those times the central Government will have to release Rs. 28 lakh crore in order for four lakh crore riach to beneficiaries. We arrested the corruption of that era and bridged the gap of Rs. 28 lakh crore and Rs. 4 lakh crore ...*(Interruptions)* Today you want me to name the father of you leader who made this statement, no one else but he made this statement. ...*(Interruptions)* Please hold yourself, lest your leader should know and you will be in trouble. ...*(Interruptions)* He never did such works.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Minister's statement.

...*(Interruptions)*... *

[Translation]

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Speaker, today we are discussing Supplementary Demands for Grants. Maximum provision has been made for farmers and for agricultural sector, which is approximately Rs. 1800 crore. Approximately Rs. 600 crore provision is being made for mechanization, modernization and for *in situ* cop residue of farmers.

More than Rs. 1200 crore are being given for market intervention schemes. You will be glad to know that recently, this Government through NAFED Guarantee increased the cover to Rs. 29000 crore, so that the farmers produce could be procured at MSP. Today, NAFED has Rs. 29000 crores in its kitty. Similarly, we want to give impetus to the textiles sector. To reimburse de excise duties at Seate level, Rs 1500 crore provision has been made in Supplementary Grant with a view to enhance textile export.

You would all be knowing that we have increased the salaries of Gramin Dak Sevaks. We have ensured Rs. 600 crore for the payment of their revised continuity allowance.

This way, in this Supplementary Demand we have asked for grants with a concern for low income group

* Not recorded.

farmers.

When farmers were being discussed, some hon. Members referred to the Report of National Commission on Farmers, chaired by Shri M. S. Swaminathan which could not be implemented. I was taken aback on last evening, then I recalled the article by Shri M.S. Swaminathan in yesterday's *i.e.* 06 August English newspaper Times of India. I had gone through this article so I asked for its copy.

As it is, hon. Rajnath Singh ji who is Minister of Home Affairs today, set up Swaminathan Commission in the year 2004 when he was Minister of Agriculture in Atal ji's Government. Its report was presented to the Government in the year 2006. Swaminathan ji postulated in that report:

[English]

“This Commission's Report in 2006 gave several suggestions but although the NCF Report was submitted in 2006, very little action was taken until the present Government headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi took office.”

[Translation]

He is of the view that nothing was done from the year 2006-2014. However, ever since Modi ji's Government took over, this Report was implemented. This has been written by Shri M.S. Swaminathan himself.(Interruptions) Now that the such is being unfolded, you are getting uneasy. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

“Fortunately, over the four years, several significant decisions have been taken to improve the status and income of farmers.”

[Translation]

He himself is saying that so many decisions have been taken during the last four years to bring improvement in the life of the farmers and increase their income. Further he made a mention of different schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana and Rashtriya Gokul Yojana which have been implemented for the welfare and bring improvement in the life of the farmers. Their income is increasing and by the year 2022 we will double their income.

19.00 hrs

Madam, another important thing the Hon. Swaminathan ji has written.(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Piyush ji just a minute. It is seven o'clock now and I think that we should increase the time of the House till Item No. 37 is passed.

....(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes madam.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): It would be better to give reply instead of reading out the paper.(Interruptions)

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam, I think that misconception is being spread and wrong publicity is being done, Swaminathan ji had himself rejected it by saying:–

[English]

“Also notable is the determination of MSP on the basis of NCF recommendations and assured procurement at MSP of more crops.”

[Translation]

We have increase the number of crops.

[English]

“Integration of protein rich pulses and nutri-rich millets into welfare programmes including PDS, Mid-day Meals and ICDS is important too.”

[Translation]

Once for all Swaminathan ji has said in his report that this Modiji Government is giving MSP at one and half of the input cost.(Interruptions)

Swaminathan ji has himself accepted it. (Interruptions) I would like to read out one more paragraph,

[English]

“The recent announcement of a remunerative price based essentially on the recommendation of NCF is a very important step to ensure the economic viability of farming. To underline, government has ensured in its notification that from kharif 2018 onwards MSP of the notified crops would

be minimum of 150 per cent of the cost of production.”

[Translation]

The he writes in some of the items it is 200 per cent instead of 150 per cent then he writes that:-

[English]

“As for farmers’ agitations still continuing, a major demand is the waving of loans and the implementation of the NCF recommendations.... (Interruptions). Both these problems are now receiving attention...(Interruptions)”

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Let him complete.

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is alright. Piyush ji be brief. Okay, he will speak briefly, you please take your seat.

....(Interruptions)

[English]

SOME HON. MEMBER: They are misleading ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think that Kharge ji should have briefed his Hon. Members who were reading out limitless.(Interruptions) which they have not yet tabled.(Interruptions) Kharge ji asked them to table what they were reading out.(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, I would like to inform this House as to how this Government has hiked the budget for the farmers.(Interruptions) During the year 2013-14, around 19000 crore rupees were given for agriculture cooperation and farmers.(Interruptions) this year we have allocated 46700 crore rupees for it which is two and half times more.(Interruptions) Likewise, the year 2013-14 the allocation for food and public distribution was 92000 crore rupees which we have raised to 174000 which is double so that the poor can get food.(Interruptions) An allocation of rupees 27000 crore was made during the year 2013-14 to improve health and family welfare.(Interruptions) We have doubled this amount to 52000 crore rupees.(Interruptions) For higher education and allocation of

rupees 24000 crore was made during the year 2013-14 which we have increased to 35000 crore.(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You will have to listen him.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam, skill development was not in the vision(Interruptions) We set up a new ministry of skill development and allocated 3400 crore rupees for it.(Interruptions) They used to spend 1300 crore rupees for industrial policy and promotion but we have allocated 6000 crore rupees to give a boost to industries in the country.(Interruptions) The Hon. Members from Punjab have made a mention of small and medium enterprises.(Interruptions)

During the year 2013-14, an allocation of merely 2600 crore rupees was made under MSME. We have increased it by two and half times to rupees 6.5 thousand crore. Everyone knows that we inherited the worse condition of power sector from the previous Government. The previous Government had allocated 4900 crore rupees during the year 2013-14 for power sector. Hon. Prime Minister Modiji led Government has tripled it to 15000 crore rupees.(Interruptions) Manoj ji you are present here. There was an allocation of rupees 5700 crore for Department of Posts during the year 2013-14. We have doubled it and allocated rupees 11500 crore for it. Telecommunication is with Sinha Sahab. Today, acilities have telecommunication facilities have reached door to door in the country because Telecom Ministry has laid optic fibre cable from village to village and to every panchayat and connected the entire country. Earlier, an allocation of rupees 8600 crore used to be made but the Modi Government has tripled it and allocated rupees 28000 crore for it. Shri Hardeep Puri ji is present here who is trying that everyone in the country should have his own shelter, a house by the year 2022. For Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, the previous Government had allocated rupees 10400 crore during the year 2013-14. Modiji said that it will not serve our purpose and he wants a house for everyone in the country. That is why, this amount has been increased to 41700 crore rupees which is four times more. For rural development, an allocation of rupees 58000 crore was made during the year 2013-14 which has been doubled by the Modiji’s Government

and has been increased to 1 lakh 12 thousand crore rupees. Potable water is a problem in this country for decades together. The earlier Government did not bother about it. For potable water and toilets, an allocation of rupees 11000 crore was made during the year 2013-14. Modiji has doubled it to rupees 22000 crore. Department of Railways to which I look after was earlier headed by the leader of Congress. During the year 2013-14 rupees 27000 crore was allocated to Railways but Modiji has doubled it and this year it has been given rupees 55000 crore. ... (Interruptions) During the year 2013-14 rupees 28000 crore was allocated to Road Transport to which we have increased by two and half times. Gadkari ji has spread a network of roads in the entire country for which 51000 crore rupees has been allocated.

I wanted to show the difference between the failure Govt. run by them and the capable Govt. which Modi ji has been running for last 5 years. I can even enumerate many more examples and I have listened to each and everyone and several friends from opposition, but the real point is that it is like a hundred goldsmiths and a blacksmith. Modi ji is like that blacksmith who is concerned about villages, poors, farmers and about women. Thus, today he is leading the country like the most popular leader of the country. He is such a honest and capable leader who has converted the Indian economy a most vibrant and fast moving economies of the World.

Today, we are witnessing such a economy wherein inflation and even the fiscal deficit is also comparatively low and the country is developing rapidly. The benefit of fast development is reaching to villages and standard of living of poor people is also rapidly improving. The Masses of this country has appreciated the present Govt. and supported it time and again. Recently there were elections of two corporations in Maharashtra. Both used to be the strong hold of Congress and your party used to win from both of them. Now BJP has won both the corporations with full majority. I think, the country is happy with the performance of hon'ble Prime Minister Modi ji. The country is safe under the leadership of Modiji. I conclude with the hope that you all will support the supplementary Demand, for Grants.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Hon'ble Madam

Speaker, I would like to ask as to whether any disclosure has been made on the issue raised by all the Members pertaining to the Raffel Deal. What type of procurement was made therein. No disclosure has been made regarding various agreements made therefor. [ENGLISH] Whatever allegations we have made, he has accepted those allegations. He has not said anything about those allegations. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: This issue is not related to supplementary demands (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: When he has accepted the allegations, he should resign. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: There has been no discussion about it today. There has only been discussions on supplementary demands today.

.... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Otherwise, he should justify the things. Madam, we are demanding a Joint Parliamentary Committee. He is not ready to give the reply. Therefore, in protest, we are walking out. (Interruptions).

19.12 hrs

At this stage, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and some other hon. Members left the House.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT KUMAR): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, Khargeji, The Congress Party and our UPA partners not only walk out from the House but will also walk out from contesting the elections going to be held in the year 2019 ... (Interruptions) They are having resentment, and feeling demoralised as they assume to be losing from today itself (Interruptions). So they are levelling irrelevant and false allegations regarding Raffel Deal. (Interruptions). I

request you to please expunge totally whatever they have said about Raffel Deal(Interruptions).

19.13 hrs

At this stage, Dr. P.K. Biju and some other hon. Members left the House.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants – First Batch for 2018-19 to vote of the House. The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2019, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 7, 9,11, to 13, 15 to 19, 23 to 29, 31, 32, 34 to 36, 41, 42, 44, 46 to 49, 52, 56 to 59, 64, 65, 68, 70, 72 to 74, 76, 77, 80 to 82, 84, 85, 87, 89 and 91 to 99.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants relating to Civil Ministry and Ministry of Railways for the year 2015-2016 to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2016, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No.15 relating to Civil Ministry and Demand No.2 relating to Ministry of Railways.”

The motion was adopted.

19.15 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS – *Introduced – Contd.*

(v) Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2018*

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 33. Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Madam Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-2019.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-2019.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam, I introduce** the Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 34. Hon. Minister. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-2019, be taken into consideration.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-2019, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.08.2018.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.18 hrs

(vi) Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2018*

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 35.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : Madam Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2016, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2016, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.08.2018.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 36. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2016, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2016, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.20 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2017*

Amendments made by Rajya Sabha

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Item No.37

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY
OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP
SINGH PURI): I beg to move:

“That the following amendments made by Rajya
Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning
and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 be
taken into consideration:-”

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-eighth", the word "Sixty-ninth" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*

Clause 2

3. That at page 2, line 9, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*
4. That at page 2, line 15, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

Madam, the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2017 was passed by Lok Sabha on 20th December, 2017 during the Winter Session. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with consequential amendments on 18th July, 2018 during the current Session. After the passages of the Bill in Lok Sabha in December, 2017, and the due Bill is taken up in Rajya Sabha in July, 2018, there is a change in the year of the Republic and the year of the amendment. Hence, the

*The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 2017 and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2018 and returned it to Lok Sabha on 19th July, 2018.

present amendments have been brought for giving effect to the consequential amendments.

With your permission, I move, Madam, the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

HON. SPEAKER: I think, discussion is not necessary as only figures have to be changed.

The question is:

“That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 be taken into consideration:-”

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-eighth", the word "Sixty-ninth" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*

Clause 2

3. That at page 2, line 9, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*
4. That at page 2, line 15, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, I shall now put the amendment nos.1 to 4 made by Rajya Sabha together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-eighth", the word "Sixty-ninth" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*

Clause 2

3. That at page 2, line 9, for the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*
4. That at page 2, line 15, for the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, be agreed to.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 8th August, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

19.23 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 8, 2018/ Shravana 17, 1940 (Saka).

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