

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(English Version)**

**Sixteenth Session**  
**(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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Shyal, Dr. Bhartiben D. (Bhavnagar)	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar (Aurangabad)
Siddeshwara, Shri G. M. (Davangere)	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Hoshangabad)
Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh (Maharajganj)	Singh, Shri Virendra (Bhadohi)
Simha, Shri Pratap (Mysore)	Singh, Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari (Kandhamal)
Singh, Dr. Jitendra (Udhampur)	Sinha, Shri Jayant (Hazaribagh)
Singh, Dr. Nepal (Rampur)	Sinha, Shri Manoj (Ghazipur)
Singh, Dr. Prabhas Kumar (Bargarh)	Sinha, Shri Shatrughan (Patna Sahib)
Singh, Dr. Satya Pal (Baghpat)	Sivaprasad, Shri Naramalli (Chittoor)
Singh, Dr. Yashwant (Nagina)	Solanki, Dr. Kirit P. (Ahmedabad)
Singh (Retd), Gen. Vijay Kumar (Ghaziabad)	Somaiya, Dr. Kirit (Mumbai North East)
Singh, Kunwar Bharatendra (Bijnor)	Sonkar, Shri Vinod Kumar (Kaushambi)
Singh, Kunwar Haribansh (Pratapgarh)	Sonker, Shrimati Neelam (Lalganj)
Singh, Prof. Sadhu (Faridkot)	Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
Singh, Rao Inderjit (Gurgaon)	Srinivas, Shri Kesineni (Vijayawada)
Singh, Shri Abhishek (Rajnandgaon)	Sriram, Shri Malyadri (Bapatla)
Singh, Shri Bharat (Ballia)	Sule, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand (Baramati)
Singh, Shri Bhola (Bulandshahr)	Suman, Shri Balka (Peddapalli)
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan (Kaiserganj)	Sundaram, Shri P. R. (Namakkal)
Singh, Shri Dushyant (Jhalawar-Baran)	Supriyo, Shri Babul (Asansol)
Singh, Shri Ganesh (Satna)	Suresh, Shri D.K. (Bangalore Rural)
Singh, Shri Giriraj (Nawada)	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil (Mavelikkara)
Singh, Shri Gyan (Shahdol)	Swain, Shri Ladu Kishore (Aska)
Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan (Gonda)	Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma (Vidisha)
Singh, Shri Lallu (Faizabad)	Tadas, Shri Ramdas C. (Wardha)
Singh, Shri Nagendra (Khajuraho)	Tamta, Shri Ajay (Almora)
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath (Dhanbad)	Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh (Amroha)
Singh, Shri R. K. (Arrah)	Tarai, Shrimati Rita (Jajpur)
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (East Champaran)	Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Jorhat)
Singh, Shri Rajnath (Lucknow)	Teacher, Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi (Kannur)
Singh (Raju Bhaiya), Shri Rajveer (Etah)	Teli, Shri Rameshwar (Dibrugarh)
Singh, Shri Rakesh (Jabalpur)	Teni, Shri Ajay Misra (Kheri)
Singh, Shri Rama Kishore (Vaishali)	Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh (Hamirpur)

Thakur, Shrimati Mamata (Bangaon)	Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai (Bardoli)
Thakur, Shrimati Savitri (Dhar)	Venkatesh Babu, Shri T. G. (Chennai North)
Thambidurai, Dr. M. (Karur)	Venugopal, Dr. P. (Tiruvallur)
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi (Thiruvananthapuram)	Venugopal, Shri K. C. (Alappuzha)
Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)	Verma, Dr. Anshul (Hardoi)
Tirkey, Shri Dasrath (Alipurduars)	Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh (Jalaun)
Tiwari, Shri Manoj (North East Delhi)	Verma, Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh (West Delhi)
Tokheho, Shri (Nagaland)	Verma, Shri Rajesh (Sitapur)
Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh (Gwalior)	Verma, Shrimati Rekha (Dhaurahra)
Tripathi, Shri Sharad (Sant Kabir Nagar)	Vichare, Shri Rajan (Thane)
Trivedi, Shri Dinesh (Barrackpur)	Vijaya Kumar, Shri S. R. (Chennai Central)
Tumane, Shri Krupal Balaji (Ramtek)	Yadav, Shri Akshay (Firozabad)
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar (Haveri)	Yadav, Shri Dharmendra (Badaun)
Udhayakumar, Shri M. (Dindigul)	Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan (Madhubani)
Ugrappa, Shri Venkatapura Subbaiah (Bellary)	Yadav, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan (Banka)
Usendi, Shri Vikram (Kanker)	Yadav, Dr Karan Singh (Alwar)
Utawal, Shri Manohar (Devas)	Yadav, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Sagar)
Vaghela, Shri L. K. (Patan)	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh (Azamgarh)
Vanaroja, Shrimati R. (Tiruvannamalai)	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash (Siwan)
Vardhan, Dr. Harsh (Chandni Chowk)	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal (Pataliputra)
Varma, Shrimati Dev (Bankura)	Yadav, Shri Tej Pratap Singh (Mainpuri)
Vasanthi, Shrimati M. (Tenkasi)	Yadav, Shrimati Dimple (Kannauj)
Vasava, Shri Manshukhbhai Dhanjibhai (Bharuch)	Yellaiah, Shri Nandi (Nagar Kurnool)

## **OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA**

### **THE SPEAKER**

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

### **THE DEPUTY SPEAKER**

Dr. M. Thambidurai

### **PANEL OF CHAIRMEN**

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

Shri Anandrao Adsul

Shri Pralhad Joshi

Dr. Ratna De (Nag)

Shri Ramen Deka

Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao

Shri K.H. Muniyappa

Dr. P. Venugopal

Dr. Kalraj Mishra

### **SECRETARY GENERAL**

Shrimati Snehlata Shrivastava

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

**Cabinet Ministers**

Shri Narendra Modi	The Prime Minister and also in-charge of:	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare
	(i) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;	Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
	(ii) Department of Atomic Energy;	Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur	Badal The Minister of Food Processing Industries
	(iii) Department of Space; and	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	The Minister of Rural Development, Minister of Panchayati Raj, Minister of Mines and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
	All important Policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister.		
Shri Rajnath Singh	The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh	The Minister of Steel
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Jual Oram	The Minister of Tribal Affairs
Shri Arun Jaitley	The Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs	Shri Radha Mohan Singh	The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Shri Nitin Gadkari	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Minister of Shipping and Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Suresh Prabhu	The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Civil Aviation	Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani	The Minister of Textiles
Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda	The Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Minister of Chemical and Fertilizers	Dr. Harsh Vardhan	The Minister of Science and Technology, Minister of Earth Sciences and Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Sushri Uma Bharti	The Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Shri Prakash Javadekar	The Minister of Human Resource Development
Shri Ramvilas Paswan	The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	The Minister of Women and Child Development	Shri Piyush Goyal	The Minister of Railways and Minister of Coal
Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	The Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology	Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	The Minister of Defence
		Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	The Minister of Minority Affairs



**Ministers of State (Independent Charge)**

Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri R. K. Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Power and Minister of state of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment	Shri Hardeep Singh Puri	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	Shri Alphons Kannanthanam	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism
<b>Ministers of State</b>			
Dr. Jitendra Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Minister of State in the Department of Space	Shri Vijay Goel	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Dr. Mahesh Sharma	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Culture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Shri Pon Radhakrishnan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping
Shri Giriraj Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Shri S.S. Ahluwalia	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Shri Manoj Sinha	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Ramesh Jigajinagi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation
Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore (Retd.)	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Minister of state of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Ramdas Athawale	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
		Shri Vishnu Dev Sai	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel
		Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
		Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
		Shri Haribhai Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines and Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal
		Shri Rajen Gohain	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways

Gen. Vijay Kumar Singh (Retd.)	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	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 Parshottam Rupala	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Shri Ajay Tamta	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles
Shri Krishanpal Gurjar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Shrimati Krishna Raj	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya	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 Shiv Pratap Shukla	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shrimati Anupriya Patel	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shri C. R. Chaudhary	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 Sudarshan Bhagat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Shri P. P. Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Shri Kiren Rijiju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Dr. Virendra Kumar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs	Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Shri Anantkumar Hegde	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Dr. Satya Pal Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries		
Shri Jayant Sinha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation		
Shri Babul Supriyo	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises		
Shri Vijay Sampla	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXXIV First day of the Sixteenth Session of Sixteenth Lok Sabha No.1

### LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, December 11, 2018/Agrahayana 20, 1940 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of a great personality and former Prime Minister of India 'Bharat Ratna' Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; former Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee; Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri AnanthKumar; sitting Members, Dr. Bholu Singh, Shri M.I. Shanavas, and Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque.

Some of our former Hon. Members including some formed Ministers have also passed away. We will take up the obituary references on 12.12.2018.

**11.02 hrs**

### RESOLUTION ON THE PASSING AWAY OF SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE, FORMER PRIME MINISTER

HON. SPEAKER: First of all, I would like to move a condolence motion before the House for our former Prime Minister, Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji.

Hon. Atal Ji was born on 25th December, 1924 at Gwalior. He started his career as a journalist and rose to the office of Prime Minister. He was a Member of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha from Balrampur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, 5<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha from Gwalior Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha from New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency and 10<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>

Lok Sabha from Lucknow Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha for two terms. Shri Atal Ji was one of the greatest Members of our Parliament.

Shri Vajpayee Ji was the Minister of External Affairs from 1977 to 1979 and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha from 1993 to 1996 and from 1996 to 1997. In 1977, he was the first person to speak in Hindi in the United Nations.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister of India for three terms, first in 1996, second from 1998 to 1999 and third from 1999 to 2004.

Shri Vajpayee was conferred with the 'Padma Vibhushan' in 1992. He was a recipient of the Best Parliamentarian Award by Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) in 1994. He was also conferred with the 'Bharat Ratna', the highest Civilian award of the country in the year 2015.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was a colossal personality of Indian politics and an icon of Indian democracy. He had depth like a sea, grandeur like the Himalayas, intensity like the Sun, serenity like the Moon, towering personality like the sky, caring like a father and a person who touched the hearts of millions of people. As a Leader of Opposition, his pragmatic criticism was full of softness, dignity and decency which enthralled both the ruling party and the Opposition. Keeping national interests above all, he used to ensure accountability of the Government through his sharp and unassailable arguments, and by putting forth his views without any bitterness, but forcefully. As a Prime Minister, his chivalrous and energetic personality influenced all equally.

Shri Atal Ji was an orator par excellence. His supporters and critics both conceded that Atal Ji had an unmatched personality. It is because of these qualities, he was the most popular leader in the field of politics. He has had a long-standing effect on the shining orbit of Indian democratic politics and it will continue forever. He was well aware of the essence, real character and discipline of India's democracy.

Shri Atalji was a devout, who continued to ascend lifelong while considering politics as a means of human service, away from bitterness, gain or loss. Atal Ji was the

pole star of clean politics. As an able politician, diplomat and leader of the masses, Atal Ji earned the recognition not only at national but at international level also and thus left an indelible mark.

Under his bold leadership, the nation attained great achievements. Among them, underground nuclear tests in Pokhran, victory in Kargil War, Golden Quadrilateral Highway Project, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, unprecedented development in Telecom and IT Sector are especially notable.

The magnetic impact of the charming personality of Shri Vajpayee Ji was imprinted in the hearts of the people of India. When he used to speak in Parliament, meetings, seminars and conferences, the audience would get enthralled and influenced. All his views, statements, words and poetry poured out straight from the core of his heart. As a politician, politics based on principles, bold decision making ability, farsightedness, polite behavior and humour were his unique distinctions. He had set highest standards of excellent conduct, honesty and gentle behavior. He used to speak the truth very easily with wit and openness.

His sensitivity, quintessence patriotism as well as his undeterred belief and progressive thinking towards democracy is reflected in his poems and articles. Shri Vajpayee wrote several books including 'Mrityu Ya Hatya', 'Amar Balidan', 'Kaidi Kavirai Ki Kundaliyan', 'New Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy' and 'Meri Ekyavan Kavitayen' to name a few. Atal Ji also edited journals and magazines like 'Rashtradharm', 'Panchjanya', 'Veer Arjun' and 'Swadesh', etc.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee passed away on 16 August, 2018 in New Delhi at the age of 93. With his demise, the nation has suffered an irreparable loss and the country has lost a great leader well known for his multifaceted and versatile personality. With his departure, an era of Indian politics has come to an end. His persona stands out as a source of inspiration for all of us and the generations to come. Today, while paying him tribute, I would say—

"Aaj ek Jananayak 'anant' hai,  
Ek prakhar vaktaa 'nishabd' hai,  
Ek ojasvee kavi 'smritiyon' mein hai,  
Ek yug ka safar 'chitron' mein hai,

Kaal ke kapaal par amit chhap chhodne wale

Atal ji amar hain:—

Maa Bharti ke kan-kan mein,  
Desh ke jan-jan men, har-man mein."

This House expresses its deepest condolences to his family, admirers and its colleagues on the sad demise of the great son of the country Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji.

The ideas and principles of Atal Ji will keep on guiding all of us by becoming a source of inspiration for the masses.

If House agrees, this Resolution may be considered as adopted. The sentiments of the House will be conveyed to the family member of Hon. Atal Ji.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes please.

*The Resolution was adopted unanimously.*

11.10 hrs

## OBITUARY REFERENCES

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

**Shri Somnath Chatterjee** served as Speaker of Lok Sabha during the 14th Lok Sabha from 2004 to 2009. An institution in himself as Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Chatterjee symbolised the quintessence of dignity and credibility of the Legislature and he protected and upheld the highest norms of parliamentary democracy. He conducted the proceedings of the House with great ability, impartiality and dignity. His parliamentary skills and comprehensive knowledge of parliamentary practices and procedures earned him respect from all the sections of the House. He founded Parliamentary Museum and Lok Sabha TV. Due to these initiatives, the proceedings of Parliament reached every household, which ultimately helped in strengthening the democracy.

**Shri Somnath Chatterjee** was a public servant undeterred, outspoken and sensitive towards his principles. He was revered by the Members of the ruling party and the opposition. He always raised his voice for the welfare

of the weaker sections of the society and for the problems being faced by the common man. Shri Somnath Chatterjee was conferred upon the 'Outstanding Parliamentarian' Award for the year 1996 and also honoured with the tesser 'Congressional Medal of Achievement' by the House of Representatives of the Congress (Parliament) of Philippines in April, 2005. Shri Chatterjee was a Member of 5th Lok Sabha from Burdwan Parliamentary Constituency, 6th and 7th Lok Sabha from Jadavpur Parliamentary Constituency and 8th to 14th Lok Sabha from Bolpur Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal. During his long and illustrious parliamentary sojourn, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Privilege Committee, Committee on Railways and Committee on Communications and Information Technology.

Shri Chatterjee led the Indian Parliamentary delegations during the visits to several countries and represented the Indian Parliament at various international fora. I had also accompanied him on those visits and how a Speaker has to handle his delegation, I have learnt this literally from him.

A man of letters and abound in literary talent, Shri Chatterjee contributed various incisive articles in leading journals and publications including Lok Sabha publications, namely '25 Years of Parliament' and '50 Years of Parliament'.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee passed away on 13 August, 2018 in Kolkata, West Bengal at the age of 89 years.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about sad demise of Shri Ananthkumar sitting Member from Bangalore South Parliamentary Constituency, our colleague and Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs.

**Shri Ananthkumar** was a Member of the 11th to 16th Lok Sabha consecutively for 6 terms, elected from Bangalore South Parliamentary constituency, which shows his popularity. He served as Union Minister of the Ministries of Civil Aviation, Tourism and Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports, Housing and Urban Affairs, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj from 1998 to 2003.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Ananthkumar served as the Chairman of Parliamentary Standing Committees

on Coal and Steel. Finance, Chemicals and Fertilisers and External Affairs and also served as the member of various Parliamentary Committees.

A man of letters, Shri Ananthkumar authored many books on various socio-political issues and education and also wrote articles on national issues in the newspapers and periodicals.

Shri Ananthkumar visited several countries as part of Indian Parliamentary Delegations. He was the first Indian delegate to address the United Nations General Assembly in Kannada.

Gentle and soft-spoken and popular, untiring, Ananthkumar ji discharged his responsibility as a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs with a great sense of efficiency always taking everybody along. During tense moments in the Parliament also, there was simplicity in his temper and a soft smile on his face. Shri Ananthkumar ji was a person treading uninterrupted on the path of duty and due to this quality, he was endeared by all. His working style was unmatched.

Shri Ananthkumar passed away on 12 November, 2018 in Bengaluru Karnataka at the age of 59.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of sitting Members Dr. Bhola Singh, Shri M.I. Shanavas and Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque.

**Dr. Bhola Singh** was a sitting Member representing the Begusarai Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar. He was also a Member of the 15th Lok Sabha. Dr. Singh served as a member of various Parliamentary Committees. Earlier, he was a Member of Bihar Vidhan Sabha for eight terms, which shows his popularity among the people. He served as Deputy Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha from 2003-2005. He was also the Minister of Home, Education and Urban Development in the Government of Bihar.

A man of letters, Dr Bhola Singh penned several books such as 'Kissan Mere Bhagwan Hain', 'Main Pravaah Hoon' and 'Begusarai'. He also wrote articles for newspapers and efficiently articulated his considered views in Panel discussions on Doordarshan. Hindi of Dr. Bhola Singh was simple, easy and chaste, touching the heart of the general public. We have witnessed it many a times while sitting here. He had excellent command over Hindi

language. He always endeavoured for the welfare and upliftment of the deprived classes.

Dr. Bhola Singh passed away on 19 October, 2018 in New Delhi at the age of 79.

Shri M.I. Shanavas was a sitting Member representing Wayanad Parliamentary Constituency of Kerala. He was also a Member of the 15th Lok Sabha.

Shri Shanavas started his political career with student politics. He was a member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development and Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, and he served as the member of the Parliamentary Committee on Commerce during 15th Lok Sabha. He was known as an aware and active Member of Lok Sabha.

Shri M.I. Shanavas passed away on 21 November, 2018 in Chennai at the age of 67.

Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque was a sitting Member representing the Kishanganj Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

He was also a Member of the 15th Lok Sabha. Shri Asrarul Haque was a member of the Committee on Home Affairs and Committee on Industry. As an active social worker and an eminent writer, he wrote several articles on diverse social, cultural, political and religious issues in all leading Urdu dailies and published many books. "Islam Aur Musalmanon Ki Jimmedariyaan" (Islam and Responsibilities of Muslims) and "Islam and Society" are few of them. He did commendable work in the field of education in Kishanganj and set up many educational institutions.

Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque passed away on 7 December, 2018 in Kishanganj, Bihar at the age of 76.

Honourable Members, we deeply mourn the loss of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Ananth Kumar, Dr. Bhola Singh, Shri M.I. Shanavas and Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

**11.22 hrs**

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Violence Against Minor Girls

\*1. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two cases of rape of minor girls are reported every hour in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the conviction rate in such cases is low at around 28 per cent in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to keep a check on corporal punishment, the most commonly experienced form of violence against minor girls across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect minor girls from such heinous crime in the country along with the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest available information published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details regarding cases of rape of children (below the age of 18 years) registered under sections 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 read with section 376 Indian Penal Code from 2014 to 2016 are as below:—

Year	Cases registered
2014	18661
2015	19654
2016	19765

NCRB does not maintain data in respect of rape of minor girls separately.

The increase in the number of cases being reported may be *inter alia*, due to provision of punishment of six months extendable to two years for non-registration of FIRs in cases of crimes against women which was incorporated in the law through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, advisories issued by MHA in the matter to States, sensitization of police and public awareness on lodging of cases.

(c) The conviction rate for offences under sections 4 & 6 of POCSO Act, 2012 read with section 376 Indian Penal Code was 28.2 per cent during 2016. The reasons for this may include witnesses turning hostile, lengthy legal processes, delay in reporting resulting in loss of forensic evidence etc.

(d) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is the monitoring authority for child's right to education under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009. NCPCR has formulated Guidelines for Eliminating Corporal Punishment in Schools and the same are available at: <http://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=153>

As part of its monitoring role, NCPCR also conducts workshops for creating awareness of different stakeholders regarding section 17 of RTE Act, 2009 and the guidelines on eliminating corporal punishment in schools.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has also issued Advisory dated 26th March, 2014, under section 35(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory (RTE) Act, 2009 for elimination of corporal punishment in schools. Further, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued circular dated 12.09.2017 for safety of children in schools. The circular *inter alia* makes provision for ban on corporal punishment in schools.

(e) Several measures have been taken for enhancing the safety of women and children. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, provides for enhanced punishment for crimes such as rape including provision of death penalty for the offence of rape on women below 12 years; completion of investigation, filing of charge sheet and trial in rape cases in 2 months and appeals against conviction or acquittal to be disposed of within 6 months.

The other steps taken in this regard include modernization and capacity building of forensic labs for facilitating timely investigation, 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 and a scheme for setting up One Stop Centre in every district across the country.

In addition, the NCPCR has launched POCSO e-Box/e-mail/sms on NCPCR website for easy and direct reporting of POCSO cases to the Commission. Apart from development of manuals such as the manual on "Guidelines on Safety and Security of children in school settings", it has conducted POCSO Awareness Campaigns.

#### **Hallmarking of Jewellery**

\*2. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is planning to make hallmarking mandatory for gold jewellery sold in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the likely date of implementation of the same;

(b) the number of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)-recognised assaying and hallmarking centres presently in the country, State and UT-wise; and

(c) whether the Government is working on increasing the number of BIS-recognised assaying and hallmarking centres in the country, if so, the number of centres which are going to be opened in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act 2016 was notified on 22nd March, 2016 and it came into force *w.e.f.* 12th October, 2017. BIS (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018 framed under the BIS Act, 2016 have been notified *vide* official gazette dated 14th June, 2018. Gold and Silver jewellery and artefacts have been notified as the precious metal articles to be marked with 'Hallmark' under the BIS Act.

The BIS Act, 2016 has enabling provisions for making hallmarking of precious metal articles mandatory by the Central Government. However, Central Government is yet to take a decision in the matter.

(b) The State and UT-wise number of BIS-recognized Assaying and Hallmarking centres is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The setting up of an Assaying and Hallmarking Centre is a market driven activity where decision to open an Assaying and Hallmarking Centre is taken by the private entrepreneur depending upon the commercial viability as assessed by the entrepreneur at that location.

BIS is also implementing a scheme namely Setting up of Gold Hallmarking/Assaying Centres in India with Central assistance for places where no such centre is available. The main purpose of this scheme is to create infrastructure facilities in terms of Assaying and Hallmarking Centres and Capacity building by Training of artisans, Training of Trainers (BIS auditors) and Training of personnel of Assaying and Hallmarking Centres.

At present, 37 Assaying and Hallmarking Centres have been recognized by BIS in the State of Rajasthan and one more centre is going to be opened in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

#### **Statement**

*The State and UT-wise number of the BIS-recognized Assaying and Hallmarking Centres as on 25 Oct, 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Assaying and Hallmarking Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	75
8.	Haryana	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11.	Jharkhand	6
12.	Karnataka	41
13.	Kerala	60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14
15.	Maharashtra	108
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	16
21.	Punjab	17
22.	Rajasthan	37
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	74
25.	Telangana	21
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	73
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	3
32.	Delhi	39
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0
35.	Puducherry	2
36.	Lakshadweep	0
Total		721

#### **Transfer of Agricultural Technology**

\*3. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any step for effective transfer of the agricultural technology, newly developed by the Indian as well as foreign scientists, to the



farmers of Madhya Pradesh so that they can be motivated to accept the improved crop production technology for the enhancement of their production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government and agricultural universities are arranging field exhibitions in the State for imparting training to the farmers in this regard and if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the other measures being taken to increase productivity of foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The steps taken by the Government for effective transfer of newly developed agricultural technology to farmers are as follows:—

- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established 52 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) covering all the districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- Fifty-One Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) have been set-up covering all districts of Madhya Pradesh with funding from Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms.
- Facilitated establishment of 1205 Agri-clinic and Agri-business Centres for providing input delivery and farm advisory services to farmers.
- Established Kisan Call Centre at Jabalpur for providing farm advisory to farmers.

These KVKs and ATMAs are motivating and encouraging farmers to adopt improved crop production technologies by organizing various programmes and activities including testing and demonstration of technologies in farmer's field; training of farmers; conducting farm schools and exposure visits of farmers.

(b) Apart from imparting regularly training to farmers, the Agricultural Universities, KVKs and ATMAs in the State are organizing exhibitions and various other extension activities like farmers fair, kisan ghostris, field days, technology weeks, ex-trainees sammelans, celebration of important days, diagnostic visits, soil health camps and pre-Rabi & pre-Kharif campaigns for creating awareness

on improved agricultural technologies.

(c) The farmers of Madhya Pradesh are supported to increase productivity and production of food-grains through different Schemes and programmes like soil health card based recommendations for use of fertilizers including Neem coated Urea; Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET); Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); Tree Plantation (Har Medh Par Ped) and Bee Keeping etc.

In addition, the Government of Madhya Pradesh is supporting farmers for enhancing production through a number of Schemes like Mukhyamantri Khet Teerth Scheme; Yantradoot Village Scheme & Custom Hiring Centre and Balram Rhythm Scheme.

#### **Challenges faced by Farmers during Demonetization**

\*4. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is cognizant of the fact that farmers could not purchase inputs like pesticides and fertilizers, hire labour for harvest and make cash transfers above Rs. 50,000 to dig a bore well, buy machineries, etc. during the demonetization period;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to compensate the losses incurred due to the same;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to examine the challenges faced by the farmers without Kisan credit card/agricultural loan credit during demonetization; 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) When demonetization was announced on 08.11.2016, the sowing season for Rabi 2016-17 was on. Government of India in consultation with the State Governments undertook several steps to ensure that the agriculture sector remains

unaffected, grows with the desired pace and farmers are able to obtain the necessary inputs like credit, seeds and fertilizers etc. with ease.

### **Performance of Agriculture Sector in the year 2016-17**

The steps taken by Government had a positive impact on the agriculture sector wherein the coverage and production saw a substantial jump over the previous year.

Rabi area in 2015-16 was 612.28 lakh ha which increased to 635.29 lakh ha in 2016-17, *i.e.* the year of demonetization. Similarly, the total foodgrain production in Rabi 2016-17 increased from 1264.50 lakh tons in 2015-16 to 1367.78 lakh tons in 2016-17 and then to 1441.02 lakh tons in 2017-18.

Crops area covered and production in 2015-16 *viz-a-viz* 2016-17 reveals that substantial jump was made possible due to a multi-pronged strategy with continuous monitoring adopted by the Government.

### **Seeds**

The sale in cash was not affected as Government subsequently allowed for sale of seeds and other inputs through co-operatives, State Governments, public sector undertakings, National or State Seeds Corporations, Central or State Agricultural Universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research by accepting purchase through old currency of Rs. 500 and 1000 notes on production of proof of identity.

The total certified/quality seed sold in the country during 2015-16 was 304.04 lakh quintals, which increased in 2016-17 to 348.58 lakh quintals and in 2017-18 to 352.01 lakh qtls. There is an increase of 44.54 lakh quintals in 2016-17 which is a jump of 14.65%.

### **Fertilizer**

Department of Fertilizers had issued advisory to all State Governments for instructing Cooperatives/Private Retailers/Wholesalers to provide fertilizer on credit and accept all modes of payment mainly credit cards/debit cards/cheques etc. for ensuring fertilizers availability as per demand. Fertilizer suppliers were asked to extend the credit period by one month in addition to the prevailing credit period to their wholesalers/dealers/retailers.

The total sale of fertilizer during November-December, 2016 was 99.63 MT as against 92.99 MT in November-December, 2015, which is an increase of 7.14%.

### **Machines**

The number of machines purchased by farmers and number of Custom Hiring Centers established under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) during 2015-16 were 87,545 & 268 respectively as compared to 15,1801 & 1,450 respectively during 2016-17. This clearly indicates that the number of machines purchased and number of Custom Hiring Centres was higher in 2016-17.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No study was conducted since the Govt. took the following steps to ensure that the farmers do not face credit crunch in the wake of demonetization:

- (i) An additional grace period of 60 days for prompt repayment incentive @ 3% was granted to such farmers whose crop loans were due between 01/11/2016 to 31/12/2016, provided such farmers repaid the same within 60 days from their due date in this period.
- (ii) Interest waiver for two months (November and December, 2016) was also granted for all short term crop loan availed by farmers from Cooperative Banks between 01.04.2016 to 30.09.2016 and upfront deposit of the same was done in the accounts of the concerned farmers. For this purpose, an additional resource of Rs. 660.50 crore was provided by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare to NABARD during 2016-17.
- (iii) To ensure that farmers get adequate cash under the Kisan Credit Card loans, special line of credit was opened for Cooperative banks. For this purpose, NABARD undertook short term borrowing of up to Rs. 20,000 crore at market rate for onward lending to Cooperative Banks at 4.5% p.a. provided, Cooperative Banks made available short term crop loan up to 3.00 lakh to farmers at 7% p.a. This credit line was in addition to funds of Rs. 45,000 crore already made available to Cooperative banks for 2016-17. On this account, the NABARD was provided

funds of Rs. 379.70 crore by this Department to meet liabilities towards differential of interest rate of market borrowing and the administrative cost (@ 0.2%) of NABARD. Additional amount of Rs. 17,880 crore was thus provided through this additional credit line by NABARD to Cooperative Banks during January to March, 2017.

- (iv) Following the directions of Ministry of Finance, this Department extended the cut-off date for submission of premium by farmers for certain States under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) on case to case basis during 2016-17. Further, for the States whose cut off dates were lying between 15.12.2016 to 31.12.2016, this cut-off date was extended upto 10.01.2017 under PMFBY for payment of premium by farmers.

The analysis of agricultural credit flow for the period from 2014-15 to 2017-18, indicates that demonetization did not affect the agricultural credit flow at all. On the contrary, the agricultural credit flow target has consistently been surpassed by the Banks and the achievement *vis-à-vis* target was 118% and 116.85% for 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. The growth rate of agriculture credit of 2016-17 over 2015-16 stood at 16.45% and that of 2017-18 over 2016-17 at 9.64%.

#### Cash Withdrawal Measures Taken by Government

- The Farmers were permitted to draw upto Rs. 25,000 per week in cash from their Know your Customer (KYC) compliant accounts subject to the normal loan limits and conditions. This facility was also applicable to the Kisan Credit Cards (KCC).
- The farmers who received payments in their bank accounts through cheque/RTGS for sale of their produce in the APMC markets /mandis were permitted to draw upto Rs. 25,000 per week in cash.
- Traders registered with APMC markets/mandis were permitted to draw up to Rs. 50,000/- per week in cash from their KYC compliant accounts as in the case of business entities. This enabled

these traders to pay wages and facilitate easy loading, unloading and other activities at the mandis.

- For online purchase of inputs like seeds, fertilizer, the farmers could purchase agricultural inputs from dealers and payment made through National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) Kisan Card, ATM Card of farmers etc. State Governments are also encouraging input dealer to be equipped with Point of Sale (POS) Machine to receive payment from farmers as against purchase of agricultural inputs.
  - The Department through its many organizations *viz.* Cooperative Banks, including Urban Cooperative Banks and Multi-State Cooperative Banks, RRBs, IFFCO, KRIBCO, NABARD, National Seed Corporation, Mother Dairy NAFED, Krishi Mandies etc. organized training and awareness camps for farmers, dealers and retailers and disseminated information through posters and pamphlets in regional language for promotion of cashless transaction, opening of Mobile account, use of Rupay Card, Debit Card, use of PoS (Point of Sale Machine), promotion of digital payment between farmers etc.
- (d) Question does not arise.

#### Maoist Activities

- \*5. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of Maoist threat in the country, particularly in the States of Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha;

(b) the number of security personnel and civilians killed/injured during naxal violence and the details of compensation paid to the family members of the victims during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether many security/police personnel have been killed in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh by Maoists recently and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide air and ground support to security personnel in the said Maoist affected States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has initiated any scheme for surrender of the Maoists with arms and if so, the number of Maoists who have surrendered during the last three years along with the other steps taken by the Government to bring an end to Maoist activities in the country?

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

(a) The LWE scenario in the country has been consistently improving over the years. The declining trend which started in 2011 continues in 2018 as well. State-wise violence data for Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha for 2011 to 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Number of Security Forces personnel and civilians killed/injured is at Statement-II.

Details of compensation paid to next-of-kin of victims of LWE violence is as follows:-

- (i) **CAPF.** The Central Government pays Rs. 35 lacs as ex-gratia and an additional Rs. 20 lacs ex-gratia is paid through the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme to the Next-of-kin (NoK) of martyrs of CAPF. Insurance cover to CAPF personnel is also provided under the SRE Scheme. In addition, the State in which the individual was serving, his Home State and the force to which he belongs pay ex-gratia/insurance benefits/benefits from risk fund and welfare funds at varying rates. Apart from above, the next-of-kin is also given full salary till the age of superannuation under Liberalized Pensionary Award (LPA) & is also eligible for compassionate appointment as per applicable rules. In addition, compensation for incapacitation with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 5 lac is also reimbursed to the States under the SRE Scheme.
- (ii) **State Police.** Next-of-kin of security personnel of the State Forces get Rs. 20 lacs as ex-gratia under the SRE Scheme. Insurance cover to State Police personnel is also provided under

the SRE Scheme. The States also have their own policies with regard to other compensation components for their personnel martyred in LWE violence. Compensation for incapacitation with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 5 lac is also reimbursed to the States under the SRE Scheme.

- (iii) **Civilians.** Next-of-kin of civilians killed in LWE violence are eligible for Rs. 2 lacs under the SRE Scheme and Rs. 5 lacs under the 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory'. In addition, States have their own policies with regard to compensation for civilians killed in LWE violence.
- (iv) Compensation paid to CAPF personnel martyred in anti-LWE operations for last three years and current year is given in the Statement-III. Details with regard to compensation paid to State Police personnel and civilians is not maintained at Central Government level.

(c) 11 Security Forces personnel were killed in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh by Left Wing Extremists in 2018 (up to 15 Nov, 2018).

(d) The Government of India has provided helicopters for logistic support, troop movement, medical supplies and casualty evacuation. No use of air firepower is envisaged in anti-LWE operations. Government of India has provided a large number of CAPF Bns to affected States for combating Left Wing Extremism.

(e) Yes, the Central Government has a comprehensive 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' to allow Left Wing Extremists to return to the mainstream. In addition, States also have their own respective surrender policies for encouraging surrenders by LWE cadres. Number of LWE cadres surrendered during last three years and current year up to 15 Nov, 2018 is 3286.

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 & entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government in various sectors, several initiatives have been taken for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities. Recently the Government has approved the Special Central Assistance Scheme which envisages an outlay of Rs. 1000 cr per annum for three years for the most affected LWE districts to cover gaps in critical infrastructure and services.

**Statement-I**

*Data for LWE violence in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha for the period 2011 to 2018 (upto 15.11.2018)*

State	Incidents	Deaths
<b>2011</b>		
Bihar	316	63
Chhattisgarh	465	204
Jharkhand	517	182
Odisha	192	53
Total	1490	502
<b>2012</b>		
Bihar	166	44
Chhattisgarh	370	109
Jharkhand	480	163
Odisha	171	45
Total	1187	361
<b>2013</b>		
Bihar	177	69
Chhattisgarh	355	111
Jharkhand	387	152

State	Incidents	Deaths
Odisha	101	35
Total	1020	367
<b>2014</b>		
Bihar	163	32
Chhattisgarh	328	112
Jharkhand	384	103
Odisha	103	26
Total	978	273
<b>2015</b>		
Bihar	110	17
Chhattisgarh	466	101
Jharkhand	310	56
Odisha	92	28
Total	978	202
<b>2016</b>		
Bihar	129	28
Chhattisgarh	395	107
Jharkhand	323	85
Odisha	86	27
Total	933	247
<b>2017</b>		
Bihar	99	22
Chhattisgarh	373	130
Jharkhand	251	56
Odisha	81	29
Total	804	237
<b>2018 (upto 15.11.2018)</b>		
Bihar	53	14
Chhattisgarh	355	138
Jharkhand	184	40
Odisha	73	12
Total	665	204

**Statement-II***Details of SF/Civilian Casualties for 2015 to 2018  
(upto 15.11.2018)*

State	SFs Killed	SFs injured	Civilians Killed
1	2	3	4
<b>2015</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	8
Bihar	2	11	15
Chhattisgarh	48	98	53
Jharkhand	4	4	52
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
Maharashtra	2	39	16
Odisha	3	7	25
Telangana	0	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>2016</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	6
Bihar	12	8	16
Chhattisgarh	38	98	69
Jharkhand	9	16	76
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2
Maharashtra	3	21	20
Odisha	3	1	24
Telangana	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>2017</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	6
Bihar	0	0	22
Chhattisgarh	60	78	70

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	3	14	53
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1
Maharashtra	3	40	13
Odisha	8	21	21
Telangana	0	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>2018 (upto 15.11.2018)</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3
Bihar	2	4	12
Chhattisgarh	49	108	89
Jharkhand	9	10	31
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	15	11
Odisha	1	3	11
Telangana	0	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>159</b>

**Statement-III***Details of Compensation paid to CAPF Personnel  
Martyred in LWE operations (2015-2018)*

(in Rupees)

CAPF	2015	2016	2017	2018
CRPF	4,41,77,846	43,25,77,357	52,95,41,117	19,22,01,198
BSF	2,25,00,000	4,43,40,000	-	6,42,40,000
ITBP	-	-	-	-
SSB	44,96,540	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,11,74,386</b>	<b>47,69,17,357</b>	<b>52,95,41,117</b>	<b>25,64,41,198</b>

[Translation]

### Sale of Pulses

\*6. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced to sell pulses from the buffer stock to the State Governments at discounted rates;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard along with the quantum of pulses sold till October, 2018; and

(c) the quantum of pulses remaining in the buffer stock during the said period?

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

(a) to (c) Government has approved a scheme for release of pulses at discounted rates for utilization by States/UTs under various Welfare Schemes like Mid Day Meal (MDM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Public Distribution System (PDS), etc. Under this scheme, of the total stock of pulses procured by Government of India, 34.88 Lakh MT (LMT) is being offered to States/UTs with Central subsidy of Rs. 15 per kg. This subsidy will be available to States/UTs on the aforesaid stock up to September, 2019 or till the stock last, whichever is earlier. Based on the demand received from States/UTs for their welfare schemes, 89,843 MT of pulses were allocated to them till October, 2018 leaving a balance of about 33.98 LMT for release under this scheme.

[English]

### Impact of Pesticides and Fertilizers on Soil Fertility

\*7. SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers is adversely affecting the fertility of agricultural land in several States of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that about 75 per cent arable land in the country is adversely affected by excessive

use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and that the level of toxin is high;

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

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government for safe and judicious application of crop protecting chemicals and green chemistry; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to detoxify poisoned farmlands in the country within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) The use of fertilizers and pesticides beyond the permissible limit is likely to affect the soil fertility of the agricultural land. However, no specific data is available with this Department regarding agricultural land affected due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

(d) to (e) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has established 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) across the country. These CIPMCs, *inter alia*, conduct Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, and safe and judicious use of chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. In the last three years, a total of 2043 FFSs have been organized for sensitizing farmers.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has established National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) as an autonomous body. The National Institute of Plant Health Management is mandated to promote environmentally sustainable Plant Health Management practices in diverse and changing agro-climatic conditions, Bio security & Incursion Management through capacity building programmes for farmers and State Agriculture/Extension functionaries. Regular advisories on pest management are being shared with the States for their timely dissemination to the farmers through their extension functionaries. The State Governments through various forums such as Zonal Conferences and National Conference are requested to exhort their extension functionaries to educate and impart training to farmers on efficacious and sustainable pest management strategies and approaches.

Furthermore, the Department is implementing 'Soil Health Management' (SHM) 'Soil Health Card', 'Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana' (PKVY) and 'Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region' (MOVCDNER) Schemes to improve soil fertility. Under the Soil Health Management Scheme, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) is being promoted, *inter alia*, through capacity development programmes for farmers, extension functionaries and soil testing laboratory staff. In addition, Soil Health Card are being provided to all the farmers in the country. These health card provide information on nutrient status of soil and recommends appropriate dosages. Under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), organic farming is promoted with an aim to develop sustainable models of farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure, *inter alia*, long term soil fertility buildup, incentivizing production of Bio-fertilizers and resource conservation. In addition, a Central Government scheme called Gobardhan Yojana has also been launched focusing on managing and converting cattle dung and solid waste from farms and fields to useful compost for, *inter alia*, improving soil fertility.

[Translation]

### **Suicide by Farmers**

\*8. SHRI DHARAMBIR:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

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

(a) whether according to a report, 33 farmers are committing suicides daily and if so, the reasons for committing suicide by them;

(b) whether profiteering by companies dealing in fertilizers, pumps, tractors, seeds, cold storages etc. is one of the major factors behind their suicides;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the present situation of the farmers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the schemes being run and the welfare measures taken for providing assistance to the people living below poverty line and indebted farmers as

well as for increasing their income to dissuade them from committing suicides and the remedial measures taken to improve the plight of farmers during the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to restructure and improve such schemes to make them more useful and inclusive, if so, the details thereof along with the details of the implementation of these schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published yet. As per the ADSI Reports for the year 2015 and provisional data as provided by NCRB for the year 2016, the total number of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers in the country, during 2016 were 11370 while in 2015, it was 12602.

As per Report of 2015, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. Other prominent causes of farmers/ cultivators suicides are family problems, illness, etc.

(c) to (e) 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.

The Committee has identified seven sources of income growth viz, improvement in crop and livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations. The committee is also looking into the investments in and for agriculture e.g. increasing public investments for agriculture-rural roads, rural electricity,



irrigation; the need for policy support to enable investments by corporate sector in agriculture.

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.

Several initiatives have already been taken among each of the above mention strategies which *inter alia* include:

- (i) Initiating market reforms through the State Governments by amending the agriculture marketing regime.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) 22,000 Gramin Haats are to be upgraded to work as centers of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers.
- (iv) Launch of eNAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized. In the 1st cycle 1073.89 lakh Soil Health Cards were distributed & in the on-going 2nd cycle 673.96 lakh of Soil Health Cards have been distributed.
- (vi) "Per Drop More Crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.
- (vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" under which organic farming is being promoted. North East is being developed as organic hub.
- (viii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, Government has launched a crop insurance Scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop

cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances. 2,69,69,404 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims Rs.10,482.86 crore during Kharif 2016, 36,52,284 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims Rs. 5,796.39 crore during Rabi 2016-17 and 1,39,83,661 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims Rs.16,967.92 crore during Kharif 2017 under PMFBY.

- (ix) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1947 Bamboo grown outside forest area has been removed from the definition of trees and a mission have been launched to promote bamboo plantation.
- (x) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives of the Government and in keeping with its commitment and dedication for the Annadata, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA). The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Govt. of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (xi) Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified by the Government for certain crops. Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.
- (xii) During the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19, a quantity of 93.97 lakh MT of pulses and oilseeds valuing Rs. 44,142.50 crore were procured at MSP by various agencies of Government of India.
- (xiii) 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.

(xiv) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been implemented to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.

(xv) National Livestock Mission has been implemented to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.

(xvi) 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.

### **Smart Cities**

\*9. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the development of smart cities in the country after the launch of the scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of smart cities developed in the country so far along with the details of the expenditure incurred in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the cities developed as smart cities may be called smart cities and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reaction of the Government regarding the slow progress of development of smart cities; and

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government to expedite the development work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) There is no universally accepted definition of a Smart City. Each selected city has formulated its own vision, mission and proposal for Smart City development that is appropriate to its local context, resources and levels of ambition. This development is through twin strategy of Area Based Development (ABD) and Pan-city Development. ABD looks at development of compact areas in a city to create a replicable model for other areas within the city. Pan-city development envisages application of selected Smart solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure. Overall objective is to improve quality of life of the citizens. 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart cities in four rounds as below:—

- 20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January, 2016.
- 13 Smart Cities in Fast Track (FT) Round 2 in May 2016.
- 27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September, 2016.
- 30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June, 2017.
- 10 Smart Cities in Round 4 in January, 2018 & June, 2018.

The Central Government shall give financial support to the extent of Rs. 500 crore each to these cities over a period of five years and an equal amount, on a matching basis, is to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB).

It takes around 12-18 months to set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procure Project Management Consultants (PMC), hire necessary human resources, call tenders and issue work orders. The implementation plan is given by each Smart City in its Smart City Proposal (SCP). The timeline for completion of projects is given below:—

- Round 1 cities-2019-20 to 2020-21
- Round 2 cities-2019-20 to 2021-22
- Round 3 cities-2020-21 to 2021-22
- Round 4 cities-2020-21 to 2022-23

A total of 5,151 projects worth Rs. 2,05,018/- crore have been included by the selected 100 cities in their Smart City Proposals. These projects are executed through convergence of resources from Central/State Government/Local Body as well as externally funded Schemes/Projects. It also envisages around 20% of funding through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

So far, Rs. 13,846.20 crore have been released to State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) under the Mission. As on 30th November, 2018, 2,342 projects worth Rs. 90,929/- crore have been tendered, of which 1,675 projects worth Rs. 51,866/- crore are under implementation/have been completed. The pace of implementation of projects has picked up significantly during the last one year. There has been a 290% increase in projects tendered, 332% increase in projects grounded/completed and 479% increase in projects completed since October, 2017.

This has been made possible through Ministry's regular interaction with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional Workshops, cities also benefit from peer-to-peer learning during various interactions.

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. A Smart City Advisory Forum at the

city level comprising of District Collector, MP(s), MLA(s), Mayor, CEO of SPV, Local Youths, Technical Experts etc. has been constituted in each Smart City to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders as per Smart City guidelines. Besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

As on date, all 100 cities have incorporated SPVs, 91 of them have set up PMCs and all 100 have constituted City Level Advisory Fora.

State-wise city-wise details of funds released so far, expenditure incurred and progress of projects under Smart Cities Mission are given in enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*State-wise/City-wise details of funds released, expenditure incurred and progress of projects under Smart Cities Mission*  
(in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	Name of City	Total funds released under SCM	Expenditure incurred under SCM (as on Nov 1, 2018)	Total Projects Tendered/under Tendering through all sources (As on Nov 30, 2018)	Total Projects Grounded/Completed through all sources (As on Nov 30, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	291	221.83	1283.94	982.17
		Tirupati	196	-	1478.56	110.61
		Kakinada	196	194.63	1292.26	802.13
		Amaravati	194	100.83	1369.57	387.35
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	196	-	5.05	5.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	54	2.00	0.00	0.00
		Itanagar	52	-	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	Guwahati	196	3.38	538.25	25.03
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	56	1.48	21.99	21.99
		Bhagalpur	196	0.37	1046.38	511.14
		Biharsharif	55	2.00	0.00	0.00
		Patna	104	4.00	1749.63	574.90
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	196	15.72	295.44	238.09
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	196	47.25	985.41	469.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Bilaspur	58	8.82	201.14	0.00
		Naya Raipur	118	18.00	176.00	168.00
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	104	0.42	0.00	0.00
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	54	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	196	50.36	1115.65	1075.58
11.	Goa	Panaji	118.2	23.83	380.27	253.93
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	110	19.88	307.93	142.68
		Ahmedabad	196	187.92	2456.09	2414.59
		Surat	291	290.75	3658.56	2964.79
		Vadodara	196	71.94	2418.05	1998.05
		Rajkot	110	22.71	2288.04	117.30
		Dahod	59	0.36	389.58	17.22
13.	Haryana	Karnal	53	1.45	0.00	0.00
		Faridabad	196	12.45	229.76	27.46
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	196	37.36	76.89	75.30
		Shimla	54	1.15	138.19	138.19
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	196	22.52	1895.18	1332.38
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	2	1.60	--	-
		Srinagar	52	4.22	0.00	0.00
		Jammu	54	15.00	232.86	215.86
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	117	6.84	358.92	180.36
		Belagavi	196	14.72	1258.21	1016.30
		Shivamogga	117	6.45	712.72	189.31
		Hubballi-Dharwad	117	7.79	831.07	306.96
		Tumakuru	117	20.02	920.45	891.37
		Davanagere	196	21.90	1377.23	967.02
		Bengaluru	53	-	64.50	27.50
18.	Kerala	Kochi	196	4.58	526.73	127.33
		Thiruvananthapuram	52	0.90	273.89	191.19
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	50	0.01	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	289	196.00	6071.70	2958.70
		Indore	196	190.62	6129.49	3044.24
		Jabalpur	196	109.61	1065.89	883.67
		Gwalior	196	14.48	1569.55	1055.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sagar	56	0.59	1004.94	1004.94
		Satna	190	3.78	531.59	327.46
		Ujjain	196	14.05	1897.97	1405.14
21.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	196	-	710.41	15.00
		Nashik	196	15.73	1608.13	889.71
		Thane	196	31.29	1504.83	628.33
		Greater Mumbai#	2	-	-	-
		Amravati#	2	0.65	-	-
		Solapur	196	27.81	1832.60	60.07
		Nagpur	196	111.80	1893.34	1655.94
		Kalyan-Dombivali	196	6.61	845.48	228.48
		Aurangabad	196	5.60	357.02	237.02
		Pune	196	83.21	4303.36	1554.20
22.	Manipur	Imphal	111	0.99	41.16	41.16
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	55	2.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	111	2.00	92.28	60.00
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	196	162.46	4082.83	2823.72
		Raurkela	190	7.57	871.45	374.17
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry	102	0.30	14.83	14.83
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	196	12.45	303.19	112.55
		Jalandhar	56	10.84	47.76	6.53
		Amritsar	56	8.88	180.94	11.17
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	196	63.25	1449.84	1067.04
		Udaipur	196	28.86	1309.50	990.18
		Kota	196	49.82	1601.40	709.37
		Ajmer	196	74.48	911.01	810.33
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	196	112.01	301.50	293.50
		Gangtok	51	16.85	42.61	22.61
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	125	2.00	113.48	113.48
		Tirunelveli	60	37.71	85.75	85.75
		Dindigul#	2	-	-	-
		Thanjavur	117	18.76	382.81	29.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Tiruppur	108	26.95	417.48	90.31
		Salem	117	81.21	447.95	434.37
		Vellore	117	1.07	255.53	255.53
		Coimbatore	196	150.27	1048.80	986.66
		Madurai	117	12.91	369.95	256.07
		Erode	190	64.51	208.91	193.91
		Thoothukudi	60	3.32	30.46	28.72
		Chennai	196	142.63	725.05	357.64
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar	54	0.73	231.70	0.00
		Greater Warangal	94	13.70	809.46	617.18
33.	Tripura	Agartala	196	13.49	303.96	33.92
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	54	1.04	0.00	0.00
		Aligarh	56	1.12	512.78	0.43
		Saharanpur	56	0.81	0.00	0.00
		Bareilly	55	1.38	348.00	0.00
		Jhansi	56	2.49	2318.91	783.58
		Kanpur	117	29.14	1820.79	1325.85
		Allahabad	196	20.49	952.41	800.37
		Lucknow	196	5.06	1090.84	585.87
		Varanasi	196	59.16	1814.98	1732.12
		Ghaziabad#	2	0.60	-	-
		Agra	196	29.65	1706.95	1132.46
		Rampur#	2	0.21	-	-
		Merrut/Raebareli#	2	-	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	56	2.79	3.64	0.00
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	52	-	10.00	10.00
		Bidhannagar#	2	-	-	-
		Durgapur#	2	-	-	-
		Haldia#	2	-	-	-
Total			13846.2	3,560.22	90,929	51,866

# Cities which did not get selected as Smart Cities

### Macro Irrigation Mission

\*10. SHRI NAGAR RODMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the grant given to the farmers in order to make the State Macro Irrigation Mission scheme more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) To enhance the water use efficiency, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation, to promote Drip & Sprinkler Irrigation System, was launched in 2005-06, which was implemented as National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) from 2010-11. This was thereafter subsumed under 'On Farm Water Management' (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) during 2014-15. From 2015-16, Micro Irrigation is being assisted under 'Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

The details of Central Assistance released to States during last three years and allocation during the current year for PMKSY-PDMC is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	(Release)	(Release)	(Release)	(Allocation) (BE)
Central Assistance	1556.73	1991.24	2819.49	4000.00
				(Released Rs. 1877.06 crore as on 05.12.2018 )

From the above, it is observed that the release of funds under PMKSY-PDMC has consistently increased which has resulted in record coverage of area under Micro Irrigation during 2017-18 which is 10.48 lakh hectare.

Besides, Government has approved a dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) with an initial corpus of Rs. 5000 crores for 2018-19 & 2019-20 with the objective

of facilitating the States in mobilising the resources for expanding coverage of micro irrigation by taking up special and innovative projects and also for incentivising micro irrigation beyond the provisions available under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC) to encourage farmers to install micro irrigation systems.

### Shortage of Housing in Urban Areas

\*11. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether two crore and fifty lakh houses are required in the urban areas of the country and 95 per cent of the people belonging to economically weaker sections in the urban areas are deprived of housing facility;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to address the shortage of housing in the urban areas, especially the shortage of housing for the people belonging to the economically weaker sections;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the works carried out under the said action plan; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government in addressing the said problem as a result of these works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) 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)] for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the urban areas of the country for the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories.

The PMAY (U) Guidelines provides for undertaking demand survey by States/UTs for assessing actual demand of housing under the Scheme. The housing requirement is dynamic due to factors like rapid urbanization, increase in

working/employed population, inclusion of new planning/development areas in the urban agglomeration etc. The demand validated and reported by States/UTs under the PMAY (U) to this Ministry so far is around 100 lakhs.

As on 03.12.2018, total 65,43,970 houses have been approved under the PMAY(U) across the country; out of which 35,49,531 houses have been grounded for construction, 12,26,530 houses have been completed and 12,19,549 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

[English]

### **Ban on Insurgent Groups**

\*12. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to ban insurgent groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Government had received several requests from the State Governments in this regard; 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 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) provides for declaration of an association as unlawful and listing of organisations in the First Schedule as Terrorist Organisations. So far, the Government has listed 39 organisations in the First Schedule of UAPA as Terrorist Organisations. The details are given in Statement-I and has declared 10 organisations as Unlawful Associations. The details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Law Enforcement Agencies of the Centre and the States take action as per law against individuals/groups, engaged in terrorist/unlawful activities.

The Central Government receives recommendations/information from the State Governments/Central Agencies for declaring associations as unlawful and listing organisations as terrorist organisations from time to time and action is taken as per the provisions of UAPA.

### **Statement-I**

#### *List of Banned Terrorist Organisations under Section 35 of UAPA*

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan
7. Harkat-UI-Mujahideen or Harkat-UI-Ansar or Harkat-UI-Jehad-E-Islami or Ansar-UI-Ummah (AUU).
8. Hizb-UI-Mujahideen/Hizb-UI-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) -- People's War, all its formations and front organizations



25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), all its formations and Front Organisations
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
28. Al-Qaida/Al-Qaida in Indian Sub-continent (AQIS) and all its manifestations.
29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 and amended from time to time.
34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its formations and front organizations.
35. Indian Mujahideen, all its formations and front organizations.
36. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its formations and front organizations.
37. Kamatapur Liberation Organisation, all its formations and front organizations.
38. Islamic State/Islamic State of Iraq and Levant/ Islamic State of Iraq and Syria/Daish/Islamic State in Khorasan Province (ISKP)/ISIS Wilayat Khorasan/Islamic State of Iraq and the Sham-Khorasan (ISIS-K) and all its manifestations.
39. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN(K)], all its formations and front organisations.
3. National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB)
4. Meitei Extremist Organisation of Manipur, namely-
  - (a) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA)
  - (b) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
  - (c) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
  - (d) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
  - (e) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
  - (f) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
  - (g) Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)
  - (h) CorCom (Conglomerate of six valley based UG outfits)
5. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
6. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
7. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)
8. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.
9. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang)
10. Islamic Research Foundation (IRF)

#### **Rain and Flood in Kerala**

\*13. SHRI C. N. JAYADEVAN:  
SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assessment made in respect of loss of lives and damage to property by unprecedented torrential rain and flood in Kerala during the month of August, 2018;

(b) the details of financial assistance sought by the State Government of Kerala for relief and rehabilitation measures along with the amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to the State in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has been given financial assistance as per the laid down norms, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of such norms;

#### **Statement-II**

##### *List of Unlawful Association under UAPA*

1. Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)
2. United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA)

(d) whether the Government denied permission to Kerala for obtaining financial assistance from foreign countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the stand of the Government in the matter along with the steps being taken by the Union Government to compensate the State for disallowing such aid; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to relax the existing provisions of disaster management for giving more financial assistance to the State Government of Kerala for compensating the loss sustained due to the said flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Based on the memorandum submitted by the State Government of Kerala seeking an assistance of Rs. 4796.35 crore for floods & landslides in August, 2018, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) had assessed the damages in conformity with the norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)). As per the assessment made by IMCT, 339 human lives lost, 75,857 cattle lost and 6.42 lakh houses damaged and 82660.29 ha. cropped areas have been reported affected due to flood/landslides in Kerala during August, 2018. Based on the report of IMCT, the High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 06.12.2018 has approved the assistance of Rs. 3048.39 crore (including Rs. 584.61 crore for floods of June-July) from NDRF for floods and landslides of 2018.

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures according to the magnitude of the ground situation, in the wake of natural disasters including floods from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms without any discrimination. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure.

In order to support the affected people of the State Government of Kerala, the Government of India has released both the installments of Central Share of SDRF amounting to Rs. 192.60 crore and Rs. 600.00 crore, released on account, basis from NDRF to Government of Kerala for immediate relief measures.

(d) In the wake of Kerala floods, several countries expressed their sympathies and their willingness to assist in the relief and rehabilitation efforts. In response, Government expressed deep appreciation for such offers and conveyed that in line with existing policy, it is committed to meeting requirements for relief and rehabilitation through domestic efforts. It was further conveyed that contributions to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and the Chief Minister's Relief Fund from NRIs, PIOs and international entities such as Foundations would however, be welcome.

(e) No Madam. Government of India approved norms of SDRF/NDRF Schemes always have PAN (Presence Across National) India implication, which is not advisable to amend on case-to-case basis. With regard to compensation, it is stated that financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF in the wake of natural calamities is towards relief and not compensation of loss as suffered/claimed.

#### **Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Industries**

\*14. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of chemicals and pharmaceutical industries set up/functioning in the country including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year.

(b) the names of products along with the quantity produced/manufactured by the said industries, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The chemical sector is almost de-licensed and de-regulated, except for a few hazardous chemicals. The units in small, medium and large scale sectors are being set up by entrepreneurs in the private sector, based on techno economic feasibility, after getting relevant environmental clearances from the concerned State/Central Pollution Control Boards. The Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals collects production data of major chemicals & petrochemicals from selected Chemical & Petrochemical Units under large and medium scale only. The list of functional Chemicals and Petrochemicals units, in large

and medium scale category producing selected major chemicals, monitored by the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, including the newly setup units, for the period 2015-16 till August, 2018, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

No database of the Pharmaceutical industries set up/functioning in the country as well as the products manufactured by them is maintained by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

(b) The production details of selected major Chemicals from the industries referred at (a) above, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*List of Manufacturing Units of Chemicals  
and Petrochemicals*

Sl.No.	Chemicals Units	Name of State/UT
1.	DCW Ltd.	Gujarat
2.	Saurashtra Chem Ltd.	Gujarat
3.	Tata Chem Limited	Gujarat
4.	Tuticorin Alkali Chem	Tamil Nadu
5.	GHCL Limited	Gujarat
6.	Nirma Limited	Gujarat
7.	Atul Ltd.	Gujarat
8.	Andhra Sugars Ltd	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Solarsis Chemicals Ltd.	Karnataka
10.	Aditya Birla Chem Ltd	Jharkhand
11.	Century Rayon Bombay	Maharashtra
12.	Chemplast Sanmar Limited	Tamil Nadu
13.	Chemfeb Alkalis Ltd	Puducherry
14.	DCW Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
15.	Durgapur Chem Ltd.	West Bengal
16.	Gujarat Alkalies & Chem Ltd.	Gujarat
17.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	Assam
18.	Reliance Industries Limited	Gujarat
19.	Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd	Gujarat

Sl.No.	Chemicals Units	Name of State/UT
20.	Jayshree Chem Ltd.	West Bengal
21.	Aditya Birla Chem (I) Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Kothari Petro Chem Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
23.	Lords Chloro Alkali Ltd.	Rajasthan
24.	Punjab Alkalies and Chem Ltd.	Punjab
25.	Shree Rayalseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals	Andhra Pradesh
26.	United Phosphorous Limited	Gujarat
27.	Siel Complex	Delhi
28.	Shri Ram Vinyl and Chemical Industries	Rajasthan
29.	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	Kerala
30.	Tamilnadu Petro Products	Tamil Nadu
31.	Orient Paper Mills	Madhya Pradesh
32.	Grasim Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
33.	Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd	Gujarat
34.	Shriram Alkali and Chemicals	Gujarat
35.	Meghmani Fine Chemicals Ltd	Gujarat
36.	Gujarat Fluorochemical Ltd	Gujarat
37.	Aditya Birla (Hi-Tech Carbon)	Uttar Pradesh
38.	Aditya Birla Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
39.	Continental Carbon India Limited,	Delhi
40.	Greenstar Fertilizers Limited (Spic)	Tamil Nadu
41.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited	Gujarat
42.	Gulshan Polyols Limited	Uttar Pradesh
43.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited	Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Chemicals Units	Name of State/UT	Sl.No.	Chemicals Units	Name of State/UT
44.	Jaimurthy Minerals Chemicals Pvt Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	70.	Mysore Petro Chemicals Limited	Karnataka
45.	National Peroxide Ltd.	Maharashtra	71.	Panoli Intermediates India Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat
46.	Phillips Carbon Black	Gujarat	72.	RCF Ltd.	Maharashtra
47.	Tamilnadu Chlorate Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	73.	Sadhana Nitro Chem Ltd.	Maharashtra
48.	The Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd.	Kerala	74.	Sanjivani Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Maharashtra
49.	The Metal Powder Company Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	75.	Sharp Global Ltd.	Delhi
50.	Kutch Chemical Industries Ltd.	Gujarat	76.	SI Group-India Ltd.	Maharashtra
51.	V.V. Titanium Pigment Pvt. Ltd. (Kilburn)	Tamil Nadu	77.	SRF Limited	Tamil Nadu
52.	Aarti Industries Ltd	Gujarat	78.	Swati Menthol & Allied Chemicals Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Aditya Birla Chem (I) Ltd. (Kanoria Chemicals Ltd.)	Uttar Pradesh	79.	Atul Limited	Gujarat
54.	Amines & Plasticizers Ltd.	Maharashtra	80.	Bharat Rasayan	Gujarat
55.	ARCL Organic Ltd.	West Bengal	81.	Bilag Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
56.	Ashok Alco Ltd.	Maharashtra	82.	Cheminova India Ltd.	Gujarat
57.	Asian Paints (I) Ltd.	Maharashtra	83.	Coromandel International Ltd.	Gujarat
58.	Assam Petrochemicals Ltd.	Assam	84.	Excel Corp Care Ltd.	Maharashtra
59.	Atul Ltd.	Gujarat	85.	Gharda Chem Ltd.	Maharashtra
60.	Cetex Petrochemicals Ltd.	Maharashtra	86.	Gujarat Insecticides Ltd.	Gujarat
61.	Chemplast Sanmar Ltd.	Puducherry	87.	Hikal Chemicals Ltd.	Maharashtra
62.	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	Maharashtra	88.	Hindustan Insecticide Limited	Delhi
63.	Deepak Nitrite Limited	Gujarat	89.	Hyderabad Chemicals Ltd.	Telangana
64.	Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	Maharashtra	90.	Indian Pesticides Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
65.	IOL Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Punjab	91.	Indofil Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Maharashtra
66.	Jindal Drugs Ltd.	Maharashtra	92.	Insecticides India Limited	Gujarat
67.	Jubilant Life Sciences Limited	Maharashtra	93.	Isagro (Asia) Agrochemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
68.	Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra	94.	Meghmani Industries Ltd.	Gujarat
69.	Luna Chemicals Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	95.	Nagarjuna Agrichem Limited	Andhra Pradesh
			96.	PI Industries Ltd.	Rajasthan
			97.	R3 Crop Care (P) Ltd.	Gujarat
			98.	Rallis India	Gujarat
			99.	Shivalik Rasayan Ltd.	Uttarakhand

Sl.No.	Chemicals Units	Name of State/UT	Sl.No.	Chemicals Units	Name of State/UT
100.	Spectrum Ethers Ltd.	Maharashtra	127.	Neelikon Food Dyes & Chemicals Ltd.	Maharashtra
101.	Sudharshan Chem. Ltd.	Maharashtra	128.	Phthalo Colours & Chemicals (India) Ltd.	Gujarat
102.	Syngenta/Deccan Fine Chemicals	Goa	129.	Pidilite Industries	Gujarat
103.	Tagros Chemicals India Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	130.	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	Maharashtra
104.	United Phosphorus Ltd.	Gujarat	131.	Rohan Dyes & Intermediate Ltd.	Gujarat
105.	Alps Chemicals (P) Ltd.	Gujarat	132.	Shri Chakra Organic Pvt Ltd.	Maharashtra
106.	Aries Dyechem Industries	Gujarat	133.	Spectrum Dyes Chemicals Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat
107.	Asiatic Colour Chem Ind. Ltd.	Gujarat	134.	Tata Pigments Ltd	Jharkhand
108.	Astik Dyestuff Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	<b>Petro-Chemicals Units</b>		
109.	Atul Ltd.	Gujarat	135.	Alok Industries Limited	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
110.	BASF India Ltd.	Maharashtra	136.	Apcotex Industries Limited	Maharashtra
111.	Choksi Pigments	Gujarat	137.	Apcotex Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat
112.	Chromatic India Ltd.	Maharashtra	138.	Asian Paints Ltd.	Gujarat
113.	Clariant (Lanxess India Pvt. Ltd.)	Maharashtra	139.	BASF India Ltd.	Maharashtra
114.	Clariant Chemicals (India) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	140.	Bhansali Engineering Polymers Ltd.	Rajasthan
115.	Colourtex Industries Private Ltd.	Gujarat	141.	Bhilosa Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
116.	Deepak Nitrite Ltd.	Gujarat	142.	Brahmaputra Cracker & Polymer Limited	Assam
117.	Dynamic Industries Ltd.	Gujarat	143.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Kerala
118.	Dystar India Private Ltd.	Gujarat	144.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Maharashtra
119.	Heubach Colour Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	145.	Century Enka Ltd.	Maharashtra
120.	Huntsman, Baroda Textiles Effects Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	146.	Chemplast Sanmar Limited	Tamil Nadu
121.	Ishan Dyes & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat	147.	Chennai Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
122.	Jay Chemical Industries Limited	Gujarat	148.	Cil Nova Petrochemicals Ltd.	Gujarat
123.	Khyati Chemicals Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	149.	Expanded Incorporation	Maharashtra
124.	Kiri Industries Ltd.	Gujarat			
125.	Lona Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra			
126.	Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd.	Gujarat			

Sl.No.	Chemicals Units	Name of State/UT	Sl.No.	Chemicals Units	Name of State/UT
150.	Filatex India Ltd.	Gujarat	177.	Nirma Limited	Gujarat
151.	Finolex Industries Limited	Maharashtra	178.	Narendra Polymer Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
152.	Gail (India) Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	179.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited	Karnataka
153.	Garden Silk Mills Limited	Gujarat	180.	Pasupati Acrylon Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
154.	Garware-Wall Ropes Ltd.	Maharashtra	181.	Polyplex Corporation Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
155.	GPL Polyfils Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	182.	Steel Authority of India	Chhattisgarh
156.	Gujarat State Fert. & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat	183.	Steel Authority of India	West Bengal
157.	Gujarat Polyfilms Pvt. Ltd	Gujarat	184.	Skaps Industries Ltd.	Gujarat
158.	Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd.	West Bengal	185.	SRF Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
159.	HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	186.	SRF Limited	Tamil Nadu
160.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	187.	SRF Limited, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
161.	Ineos Styrolution Abs India Limited	Gujarat	188.	SRF, Gummipoondi	Tamil Nadu
162.	I.G. Petrochemicals Ltd	Maharashtra	189.	Styric Chem. Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
163.	India Glycols Limited	Maharashtra	190.	Sumeet Industries Ltd.	Gujarat
164.	Indian Acrylics Limited	Punjab	191.	Supreme Petrochem Ltd.	Maharashtra
165.	Indian Synthetic Rubber Limited	Haryana	192.	Surat Textile Mills Limited	Gujarat
166.	Indo Rama Synthetics (India) Ltd.	Maharashtra	193.	Styric Chem. Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
167.	Indorama Industries Limited	Chandigarh	194.	The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	West Bengal
168.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Haryana	195.	The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Maharashtra
169.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Haryana	196.	The Tamil Nadu Petrochemicals Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
170.	JBF Industries Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	197.	Thirumalai Chemicals Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
171.	JBF Industries Ltd.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	198.	The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Kerala
172.	JCT Limited	Punjab	199.	Vardhman Acrylics Limited	Gujarat
173.	LG Polymers India Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	200.	Welspun Group	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
174.	MCC PTA India Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	201.	IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Indus Ltd.	West Bengal
175.	Modern Petrofils Ltd.	Gujarat	202.	Zenith Fibres Ltd.	Gujarat
176.	Manglore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Karnataka			

*Note:* Large and Medium Sacle units monitored by S&M Division \*Production data/information was not reported since Dec 2017

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise information on production of major Chemicals and Petrochemicals (Group-wise)  
from selected large and medium scale units for the year 2017-18*

(Figures in '000 MT)

State	Alkali and Inorganic Chemicals	Organic Chemicals	Pesticides and Insecticides (Technical Grade)	Dyes and Pigments	Synthetic Fibre and Fibre Inter- mediates	Polymers and Perfor- mance Plastics	Synthetic Rubber	Other Petro- chemicals
Andhra Pradesh	387.79	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	136.11	0.00	131.73
Assam	0.00	69.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	212.57	0.00	210.22
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.04
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1307.45	5.66	0.00	0.00
Delhi	171.03	10.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	5458.03	744.62	170.06	301.37	3899.27	5247.40	201.21	9277.62
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	664.63	1285.38	101.51	2107.46
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	170.31	0.00	0.00	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	73.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.59	0.00	1421.65
Kerala	214.61	27.75	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.66
Madhya Pradesh	468.43	0.00	0.00	1.17	26.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	143.59	462.69	24.62	48.62	813.91	860.37	4.94	1207.05
Odisha	96.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	159.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	156.58	60.72	0.00	0.00	130.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	318.25	49.77	5.36	0.00	0.00	168.89	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	340.96	40.09	1.31	11.15	63.06	431.09	0.00	444.51
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	403.59	323.25	2.48	0.00	99.95	999.73	0.00	1137.50
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	126.97	9.75	0.00	0.00	1324.89	1352.87	0.00	1157.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>8689.78</b>	<b>1798.85</b>	<b>212.70</b>	<b>367.14</b>	<b>8336.25</b>	<b>10994.67</b>	<b>307.66</b>	<b>17174.48</b>

*Note:* Location of the manufacturing unit/company is based on the Monthly Production Returns (MPRs) received from the Companies.

### Impact of Climate Change

\*15. SHRI P. K. KUNHALIKUTTY:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether an annual review by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has recently revealed that crops, plantations and livestock in around 150 districts or slightly more than one-fifth of the total districts in the country are susceptible to the impact of climate change;

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

(c) whether the annual agricultural income of farmers may fall in the range of 15-18 per cent on average and upto 20-25 per cent in un-irrigated areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by ICAR to make use of better scientific methods for increasing productivity in the farm sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture established in 1985 has assessed relative vulnerability of agriculture to climate change for 572 rural districts of India during 2011 under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) and revealed that 151 districts are highly vulnerable. Accordingly, climate resilient technologies are being demonstrated in those districts under NICRA to cope up with any extreme climatic aberrations.

(c) and (d) As per "Economic Survey 2018", the climate change could reduce annual farm incomes in the range of 15-18 per cent on average and up to 20-25 per cent for unirrigated areas. In order to minimize the impact of climate variability, climate resilient technologies are being popularized through demonstrations. A number of climate resilient crop varieties have also been developed. In addition, institutional interventions like establishment of seed bank, fodder bank, custom hiring centres, commodity groups and introduction of climate literacy through setting up of village level automatic weather station have been made. The ICAR has also developed district agricultural contingency plans for 633 districts and providing real time agro-advisories to farmers to minimize risk.

### Notices to Drug Manufacturers

\*16. DR. RATNA DE (NAG): Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any notices to drug manufacturers regarding non-compliance of pharmaceutical norms during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of such notices issued during the said period;

(c) the details of the outcome in this regard; and

(d) the details of action taken/likely to be taken against such drug manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The details of notices issued to pharmaceuticals companies for non-compliance of Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO) are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	No. of Demand Notices issued	Amount of demand notices	Amount recovered
2015-2016	263	931.63	12.32
2016-2017	137	333.97	302.08
2017-2018	221	704.12	148.42
2018-2019 (till Sept., 2018)	125	194.81	17.43

The detailed list of overcharging cases where demand notices have been issued is available on the website of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) i.e. [www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in).

(d) Action for recovery of the overcharged amount is taken as per the provisions of DPCO, 1995 and DPCO, 2013. However, in some cases, the demands raised for overcharging have been challenged in courts. NPPA, as an ongoing process, pursues these court cases. Where the demand raised by NPPA has not been challenged in the court and the concerned company does not deposit the



amount of demand, the matter is referred to the respective District Collector for recovery of the overcharged amount as arrears of land revenue under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The cases referred to Collectors are also followed up by NPPA.

**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

\*17. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

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

(a) the details of enrolment of farmers in the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether lakhs of farmers insured in the first year of PMFBY in 2016-17 withdrew themselves from the scheme in 2017-18 and if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any investigation on the implementation of the scheme and its net effect on the farmers, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the crop insurance companies have registered huge profits since the launch of the scheme, if so, the response of the Government thereto and the present stand of the Government on the scheme in view of farmers withdrawing themselves from the scheme; and

(e) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to strengthen the scheme and benefit the poor farmers instead of middlemen like insurance companies along with the steps taken to build confidence among farmers to opt for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), since its inception in April, 2016 till Kharif 2018, are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) No Madam. Both loanee and non-loanee farmers are enrolled under the scheme. Loanee farmers are those who avail the Kisan Credit Card/Crop Loan for notified crops and they are mandatorily covered under the scheme. Participation of non-loanee farmers in the scheme is voluntary.

After implementation of the PMFBY since April, 2016, enrolment of non-loanee farmers has increased from 27.81 lakh in 2015-16 under erstwhile schemes to 136.66 lakh in 2016-17 and to 138.47 lakh in 2017-18 indicating acceptance of the scheme.

Enrolment of loanee farmers declined in 2017-18 because of the reasons like farmers becoming ineligible for crop insurance due to Debt Waiver Scheme in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, Government of Uttar Pradesh withdrawing the low risk crops like sugarcane from coverage and introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) by the Government in April, 2017 to weed out ghost/duplicate beneficiaries while helping genuine farmers through Aadhar based verification, etc.

(c) The scheme is in its third year of implementation and the Department has put a rigorous monitoring mechanism in place in form of weekly review with all stakeholders including States, Insurance Companies, Banks and other supporting agencies, issues based meetings with concerned stakeholders including meetings of Technical Advisory Committee and meetings of National Level Monitoring Committee (NLMC) to ensure early settlement of claims under the scheme.

(d) and (e) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana provides financial protection to farmers in the event of crop damage due to natural calamities. The amount of insurance claims depends largely on the crop production and extent of damage due to the weather conditions and nature of calamities. Generally, more claims are paid by insurance companies in the adverse weather conditions, while payment of claims is relatively less compared to premium, during good agriculture years. The details of insurance claims given to farmers in States/areas affected by the natural calamities in the last three seasons are as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

Season	States	Premium paid by farmers	Total Premium	Total Estimated Claims	Total* Claims Paid	Percentage (%) of estimated claims against premium paid by farmers	Percentage (%) of estimated claims against Total premium
Kharif 2016	Kerala	3.12	8.57	17.92	17.87	575%	209%
	Karnataka	190.38	881.77	1164.08	1151.93	611%	132%
	Andhra Pradesh	181.12	680.80	648.28	643.81	358%	95%
Rabi 2016-17	Tamil Nadu	107	1217.41	3476.20	3394.88	3249%	286%
	Andhra Pradesh	18.15	164.70	254.65	240.76	1403%	155%
Kharif 2017	Chhattisgarh	128.18	306.78	1303.89	1303.79	1017%	425%
	Haryana	124.19	297.98	614.28	609.99	495%	206%
	Madhya Pradesh	508.06	3945.79	5367.28	5307.42	1056%	136%
	Odisha	145.09	835.46	1720.85	1719.35	1186%	206%

\* Balance estimated claims are being paid by the concerned insurance companies.

In the country under the scheme, as against the premium collected from farmers amounting to Rs. 4216.04 crore in 2016-17, claims of Rs. 16279.25 crore have been paid to farmers. Similarly, claims of Rs. 16967.92 crore have been paid during 2017-18 (Kharif 2017) against premium collected from farmers amounting to Rs. 3038.70 crore. Details of the premium received by insurance companies and claimed paid to the farmers during last three seasons is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Season	Gross Premium received	Farmers contribution in Gross Premium	Total Claims
1.	2016-17	22345.51	4216.04	16279.25
2.	Kharif-2017	19767.46	3038.70	16967.92

In spite of overall good monsoon during first two years of implementation of PMFBY, the claim ratio during 2016-17 is about 73% and during Kharif 2017, it is about 86%. Moreover, administrative and other cost for insurance company for implementation of the scheme ranges from 10% to 12% of gross premium.

With a view to ensure better transparency, accountability and timely payment of claims to the farmers,

Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the scheme recently which, *inter alia*, include the following:-

- (i) Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims.
- (ii) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date/submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.
- (iii) Increased time for change of crop name for insurance-upto 2 working days prior to cut-off date for enrolment instead of earlier provision of 1 month before cut off date.
- (iv) Rationalization of methodology for calculation of Threshold Yield (TY) to calculate claims-Moving average of best 5 out of 7 years to be taken for calculation.
- (v) Increase in risk coverage by inclusion of risks of cloud burst and natural fire under localized calamities and hailstorm under post-harvest losses.

- (vi) Time for intimation of loss due to localized calamities and post-harvest losses has been increased from 48 hours to 72 hours.
- (vii) Stratified grievance redressal mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC).
- (viii) Detailed plan for publicity and awareness-0.5% of Gross premium per company per season earmarked for the purpose.
- (ix) Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for settlement of claims under localized calamities, post harvest losses, mid-season adversity and prevented sowing and redressal of disputes regarding yield data including add on features.
- (x) Inclusion of perennial crops and add on coverage for damage by wild animals on pilot basis.

**Statement**

*Details of Farmer Applicants enrolled under PMFBY*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Loanee Farmer Enrolment	Non Loanee Farmer Enrolment	Total Farmer Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Kharif 2016</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,553,441	65,096	1,618,537
3.	Assam	51,740	9	51,749
4.	Bihar	1,463,358	22,074	1,485,432
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,251,114	148,075	1,399,189
6.	Goa	744		744
7.	Gujarat	1,837,899	4,487	1,842,386
8.	Haryana	736,959	1,897	738,856
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132,222	2,394	134,616
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	169,381	659,031	828,412
12.	Karnataka	1,093,807	263,068	1,356,875
13.	Kerala	23,649	7,882	31,531
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,672,805	399,169	4,071,974
15.	Maharashtra	3,808,676	7,188,722	10,997,398
16.	Manipur	5,928	2,438	8,366
17.	Meghalaya	63		63
18.	Odisha	1,735,919	30,622	1,766,541
19.	Puducherry			
20.	Rajasthan	6,230,841	673	6,231,514
21.	Sikkim			
22.	Tamil Nadu	15,870	3	15,873
23.	Telangana	652,570	56,306	708,876
24.	Tripura	937	944	1,881
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3,734,870	4,403	3,739,273
26.	Uttarakhand	162,188	13,055	175,243
27.	West Bengal	1,713,316	1,340,092	3,053,408
Grand Total		30,048,297	10,210,440	40,258,737

**Rabi 2016-17**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324		324
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84,879	71,996	156,875
3.	Assam	8,489	27	8,516
4.	Bihar	1,215,570	13,236	1,228,806
5.	Chhattisgarh	101,354	48,596	149,950
6.	Goa	13		13
7.	Gujarat	132,555	198	132,753
8.	Haryana	596,007	1,165	597,172
9.	Himachal Pradesh	186,990	58,319	245,309
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Not Participated	
11.	Jharkhand	31,438	19,489	50,927
12.	Karnataka	174,090	1,206,702	1,380,792
13.	Kerala	29,562	16,312	45,874
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,999,701	109,567	3,109,268

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	281,766	726,766	1,008,532
16.	Manipur	Not Participated		
17.	Meghalaya	26		26
18.	Odisha	51,701	1,994	53,695
19.	Puducherry	44	8,493	8,537
20.	Rajasthan	2,938,246	-	2,938,246
21.	Sikkim	-	574	574
22.	Tamil Nadu	297,228	1,098,125	1,395,353
23.	Telangana	249,219	15,248	264,467
24.	Tripura	2,474	8,405	10,879
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3,078,250	25,579	3,103,829
26.	Uttarakhand	66,727	19,601	86,328
27.	West Bengal	1,074,761	5,110	1,079,871
Grand Total		13,601,414	3,455,502	17,056,916

**Kharif 2017**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,531,017	66,418	1,597,435
3.	Assam	49,815	1,735	51,550
4.	Bihar	1,159,095	448	1,159,543
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,122,964	180,844	1,303,808
6.	Goa	537		537
7.	Gujarat	1,487,895	2,715	1,490,610
8.	Haryana	635,987	3,329	639,316
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125,006	462	125,468
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	79,939	5,680	85,619
11.	Jharkhand	156,914	992,872	1,149,786
12.	Karnataka	766,867	814,630	1,581,497
13.	Kerala	25,771	2,593	28,364
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,435,404	149,280	3,584,684
15.	Maharashtra	1,944,415	6,823,796	8,768,211
16.	Manipur	Not Participated		
17.	Meghalaya	2,945		2,945
18.	Odisha	1,673,342	154,497	1,827,839

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Puducherry		-	-
20.	Rajasthan	5,417,582	32	5,417,614
21.	Sikkim	285	508	793
22.	Tamil Nadu	75,679	70,541	146,220
23.	Telangana	787,809	31,581	819,390
24.	Tripura	1,931	389	2,320
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2,491,105	8,839	2,499,944
26.	Uttarakhand	120,444	21,782	142,226
27.	West Bengal	1,110,601	1,239,735	2,350,336
Grand Total		24,203,349	10,572,706	34,776,055

**Rabi 2017-18**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	364		364
2.	Andhra Pradesh	141,157	106,780	247,937
3.	Assam	5,288	32	5,320
4.	Bihar	1,082,182	17,625	1,099,807
5.	Chhattisgarh	121,433	48,977	170,410
6.	Goa	1		1
7.	Gujarat	270,862	357	271,219
8.	Haryana	712,746	1,515	714,261
9.	Himachal Pradesh	254,339	2,208	256,547
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66,336	188	66,524
11.	Jharkhand	21,290	27,777	49,067
12.	Karnataka	15,560	12,250	27,810
13.	Kerala	20,836	6,953	27,789
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,352,589	91,522	3,444,111
15.	Maharashtra	204,806	1,159,660	1,364,466
16.	Manipur	8,812	297	9,109
17.	Meghalaya			
18.	Odisha	60,419	3,068	63,487
19.	Puducherry	-	-	
20.	Rajasthan	3,173,870	558	3,174,428

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	-	664	664
22.	Tamil Nadu	349,350	996,420	1,345,770
23.	Telangana	171,796	19,699	191,495
24.	Tripura	4,442	4,912	9,354
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2,757,989	63,823	2,821,812
26.	Uttarakhand	56,066	24,279	80,345
27.	West Bengal	926,625	684,552	1,611,177
Grand Total		13,779,158	3,274,116	17,053,274

**Kharif 2017 (Provisional)\***

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,578,915	80,453	1,659,368
3.	Assam	23,750	1,356	25,106
4.	Bihar	Not Participated		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,203,202	175,646	1,378,848
6.	Goa	343	1	344
7.	Gujarat	1,197,522	4,575	1,202,097
8.	Haryana	716,721	6,408	723,129
9.	Himachal Pradesh	96,032	1,207	97,239
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84,606	2,600	87,206
11.	Jharkhand	148,858	1,089,545	1,238,403
12.	Karnataka	619,939	702,786	1,322,725
13.	Kerala	24,859	1,448	26,307
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,208,024	123,218	3,331,242
15.	Maharashtra	1,602,826	8,079,412	9,682,238
16.	Manipur	Not Participated		
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Odisha	1,755,409	275,598	2,031,007
19.	Puducherry	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	3,949,905	5,582	3,955,487
21.	Sikkim	210	31	241
22.	Tamil Nadu	96,238	132,635	228,873

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Telangana	518,986	76,256	595,242
24.	Tripura	-	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3,059,094	77,388	3,136,482
26.	Uttarakhand	117,883	19,282	137,165
27.	West Bengal	1,510,790	901,645	2,412,435
Grand Total		21,514,112	11,757,072	33,271,184

\*The figure of farmer enrolment for Kharif 2018 is provisional and data from few States viz., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc. are still awaited. Enrolment during Kharif 2018 is likely to be higher than Kharif 2017.

**Missing Children**

\*18. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of missing children, especially girl children have increased in the country, particularly in Delhi, UP including Bundelkhand and Gujarat and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether girls out number boys significantly in the missing children cases, if so, the details thereof including the number of such cases registered, the number of accused arrested and rackets busted during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number of missing girl children untraced, rescued and rehabilitated during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made it mandatory to register FIR if a case of missing girl child is reported, if so, the details thereof along with the number of complaints regarding non-registration of such cases reported during the said period and the action taken against the guilty personnel;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the various factors responsible for missing of girl children, if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the number of such surveys conducted during the last year and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government has initiated any action to tackle the problem of missing children and for rehabilitation of such girl children and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As per latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise and gender-wise details regarding missing children, children traced and children untraced for the years 2014-2016 including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat are given in Statement-I. The data shows a mixed trend. Details of rackets busted as well as girl children rehabilitated is not maintained separately by NCRB. However, the State-wise details in respect of children who have been kidnapped and abducted including cases registered and persons arrested for the years 2014 to 2016 are given in the Statement-II.

(c) Pursuant to orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 10.05.2013 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 75 of 2012, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued detailed advisory to the States and UTs in which it was *inter-alia* stated that in case of complaint with regard to any missing children made in a police station, it should be reduced into a First Information Report and appropriate steps should be taken to see that follow up investigation is taken up immediately thereafter etc.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including taking action against police personnel regarding non-registration of FIR vest primarily with the respective State Governments. This advisory is available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

(d) No such specific survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(e) The Ministry of Women & Child Development in order to provide outreach services to the missing children or needy children, is operating Child helpline no. 1098 which is operational 24x7. Apart from this, Railway Childlines at 33 major railway stations are also being operated to provide assistance to any needy child. In addition to this, Ministry of Women & Child Development has developed a national tracking system for missing and vulnerable children *i.e.* TrackChild Portal and it has been implemented across the country. The URL of the TrackChild is [www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in). The Ministry of Women & Child Development had also launched Khoya-Paya on 2nd June, 2015 which is an enabling platform, where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts without loosing much time. Details of children who have been found, can also be reported on this platform. Khoya-Paya has been integrated as a module under the citizen corner in Track Child.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for tracing missing children have also been circulated to all the States and UTs for their further dissemination to all other stakeholders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. These SOPs lay down the uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of missing children all over the country.

**Statement-I**  
State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2014 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including previous years)			Traced			Untraced (including previous years)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1254	789	2043	1944	1498	3442	1439	1010	2449	505	488	993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	14	43	29	14	43	22	13	35	7	1	8
3.	Assam	881	507	1388	890	512	1402	479	242	721	411	270	681
4.	Bihar	766	773	1539	1205	1144	2349	416	474	890	789	670	1459
5.	Chhattisgarh	1066	713	1779	1367	923	2290	1112	682	1794	255	241	496
6.	Goa	39	24	63	51	41	92	36	24	60	15	17	32
7.	Gujarat	826	549	1375	1189	783	1972	781	503	1284	408	280	688
8.	Haryana	653	646	1299	1452	1829	3281	390	431	821	1062	1398	2460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	136	69	205	182	276	458	134	245	379	48	31	79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	315	323	638	753	707	1460	246	262	508	507	445	952
11.	Jharkhand	191	193	384	329	397	726	173	221	394	156	176	332
12.	Karnataka	2035	1999	4034	2344	2424	4768	1523	1459	2982	821	965	1786
13.	Kerala	601	478	1079	709	586	1295	466	439	905	243	147	390
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	2689	6689	6383	3916	10299	3622	2108	5730	2761	1808	4569
15.	Maharashtra	6844	4457	11301	11501	8182	19683	7941	5816	13757	3560	2366	5926
16.	Manipur	22	14	36	22	14	36	21	13	34	1	1	2
17.	Meghalaya	81	53	134	81	53	134	75	47	122	6	6	12
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	0	3	0	1	1
20.	Odisha	736	354	1090	2328	860	3188	271	136	407	2057	724	2781
21.	Punjab	180	393	573	409	746	1155	197	346	543	212	400	612

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22. Rajasthan	1368	964	2332	1935	1612	3547	1497	1101	2598	438	511	949		
23. Sikkim	47	47	94	49	47	96	45	43	88	4	4	8		
24. Tamil Nadu	2197	1176	3373	2750	1680	4430	2202	1138	3340	548	542	1090		
25. Telangana	1547	891	2438	1900	1128	3028	1074	607	1681	826	521	1347		
26. Tripura	326	120	446	327	123	450	325	121	446	2	2	4		
27. Uttar Pradesh	854	1235	2089	1593	2340	3933	856	1409	2265	737	931	1668		
28. Uttarakhand*	187	198	385	187	198	385	77	98	175	110	100	210		
29. West Bengal	10192	4179	14371	15449	6475	21924	10218	4575	14793	5231	1900	7131		
Total State (S)	37378	23848	61226	57363	38509	95872	35643	23563	59206	21720	14946	36666		
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	11	28	21	13	34	16	10	26	5	3	8		
31. Chandigarh	112	52	164	178	163	341	92	45	137	86	118	204		
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	5	24	19	5	24	11	2	13	8	3	11		
33. Daman and Diu	7	2	9	7	2	9	3	1	4	4	1	5		
34. Delhi UT	4113	3400	7513	6441	5882	12323	3354	2995	6349	3087	2887	5974		
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
36. Puducherry	37	22	59	37	22	59	37	20	57	0	2	2		
Total UT (S)	4305	3492	7797	6703	6087	12790	3513	3073	6586	3190	3014	6204		
Total (All India)	41683	27340	69023	64066	44596	108662	39156	26636	65792	24910	17960	42870		

Source: Crime in India

Note: \*\* During reconciliation of data the State of Uttarakhand revised data related to missing children for the year 2014.



*State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2015 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including previous years)			Traced			Untraced (including previous years)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1406	879	2285	1911	1367	3278	1261	848	2109	650	519	1169
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	76	26	102	78	27	105	60	22	82	18	5	23
3.	Assam	904	594	1498	1315	854	2169	698	439	1137	617	415	1032
4.	Bihar	1148	909	2057	1939	1584	3523	1344	1100	2444	595	484	1079
5.	Chhattisgarh	1424	678	2102	1762	924	2686	1233	588	1821	529	336	865
6.	Goa	18	23	41	33	40	73	21	21	42	12	19	31
7.	Gujarat	601	491	1092	1009	771	1780	611	477	1088	398	294	692
8.	Haryana	894	842	1736	1554	1654	3208	740	661	1401	814	993	1807
9.	Himachal Pradesh	163	86	249	207	115	322	142	70	212	65	45	110
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	216	198	414	723	643	1366	380	210	590	343	433	776
11.	Jharkhand	180	187	367	357	363	720	102	89	191	255	274	529
12.	Karnataka	1018	1659	2677	1839	2655	4494	777	1436	2213	1062	1219	2281
13.	Kerala	807	772	1579	1050	919	1969	820	771	1591	230	148	378
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5590	2329	7919	8502	4266	12768	5917	3286	9203	2585	980	3565
15.	Maharashtra	2543	1907	4450	6103	4273	10376	2808	1974	4782	3295	2299	5594
16.	Manipur	22	12	34	44	26	70	19	11	30	25	15	40
17.	Meghalaya	89	78	167	95	84	179	63	56	119	32	28	60
18.	Mizoram	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	10	23	33	10	24	34	8	20	28	2	4	6
20.	Odisha	1265	542	1807	3322	1266	4588	470	228	698	2852	1038	3890
21.	Punjab	374	185	559	586	585	1171	301	177	478	285	408	693
22.	Rajasthan	1544	963	2507	1982	1474	3456	723	510	1233	1259	964	2223
23.	Sikkim	64	55	119	64	55	119	47	27	74	17	28	45
24.	Tamil Nadu	2907	1373	4280	3455	1915	5370	2846	1355	4201	609	560	1169
25.	Telangana	1808	1179	2987	2634	1700	4334	1990	1323	3313	644	377	1021
26.	Tripura	130	41	171	136	43	179	124	27	151	12	16	28
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1257	1463	2720	1994	2394	4388	930	1192	2122	1064	1202	2266
28.	Uttarakhand	250	281	531	365	384	749	157	168	325	208	216	424

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	West Bengal	5365	2311	7676	10596	4211	14807	4296	1965	6261	6300	2246	8546
	Total State (S)	32073	20089	52162	53665	34619	88284	28888	19054	47942	24777	15565	40342
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	41	14	55	37	12	49	4	2	6
31.	Chandigarh	142	75	217	228	193	421	124	63	187	104	130	234
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	8	3	11	2	3	5	6	0	6
33.	Daman and Diu	8	17	25	12	18	30	4	16	20	8	2	10
34.	Delhi UT	4292	3636	7928	7758	6164	13922	3204	2978	6182	4554	3186	7740
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	44	20	64	44	23	67	42	22	64	2	1	3
	Total UT (S)	4522	3759	8281	8091	6415	14506	3413	3094	6507	4678	3321	7999
	Total (All India)	36595	23848	60443	61756	41034	102790	32301	22148	54449	29455	18886	48341

Source: Crime in India

*State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2016 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including previous years)			Traced			Untraced (including previous years)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1365	790	2155	2015	1309	3324	1214	698	1912	801	611	1412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	9	38	47	14	61	24	9	33	23	5	28
3.	Assam	857	524	1381	1474	939	2413	708	361	1069	766	578	1344
4.	Bihar	3730	1087	4817	4325	1571	5896	2324	702	3026	2001	869	2870
5.	Chhattisgarh	1643	619	2262	2172	955	3127	1483	568	2051	689	387	1076
6.	Goa	17	9	26	29	28	57	15	10	25	14	18	32
7.	Gujarat	944	371	1315	1342	665	2007	839	408	1247	503	257	760
8.	Haryana	973	795	1768	1787	1788	3575	877	818	1695	910	970	1880
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93	77	170	158	122	280	104	70	174	54	52	106
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	138	166	304	481	589	1070	190	164	354	291	425	716
11.	Jharkhand	260	219	479	515	493	1008	189	140	329	326	353	679
12.	Karnataka	889	1054	1943	1951	2273	4224	1328	1405	2733	623	868	1491
13.	Kerala	768	756	1524	871	864	1735	773	747	1520	98	117	215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6037	2466	8503	8622	3446	12068	5692	2505	8197	2930	941	3871
15.	Maharashtra	2532	1856	4388	5827	4155	9982	2658	1699	4357	3169	2456	5625
16.	Manipur	49	97	146	74	112	186	69	103	172	5	9	14
17.	Meghalaya	68	56	124	100	84	184	86	69	155	14	15	29
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	47	24	71	49	28	77	39	24	63	10	4	14
20.	Odisha	1363	538	1901	4215	1576	5791	379	210	589	3836	1366	5202
21.	Punjab	414	183	597	699	591	1290	346	164	510	353	427	780
22.	Rajasthan	1338	642	1980	2597	1606	4203	2093	1123	3216	504	483	987
23.	Sikkim	77	32	109	93	57	150	76	34	110	17	23	40
24.	Tamil Nadu	3162	1470	4632	3771	2030	5801	3202	1458	4660	569	572	1141
25.	Telangana	2277	1402	3679	2921	1779	4700	2340	1257	3597	581	522	1103
26.	Tripura	132	37	169	144	53	197	125	46	171	19	7	26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1465	1438	2903	2529	2640	5169	846	1015	1861	1683	1625	3308
28.	Uttarakhand	224	211	435	432	427	859	312	277	589	120	150	270
29.	West Bengal	5986	2349	8335	12286	4595	16881	3848	1540	5388	8438	3055	11493
	Total State (S)	36877	19277	56154	61526	34789	96315	32179	17624	49803	29347	17165	46512
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	40	13	53	37	11	48	3	2	5
31.	Chandigarh	127	74	201	231	204	435	91	61	152	140	143	283
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	2	6	0	6
33.	Daman and Diu	10	19	29	18	21	39	8	19	27	10	2	12
34.	Delhi UT	3982	2939	6921	8536	6125	14661	3235	2628	5863	5301	3497	8798
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	35	18	53	37	21	58	30	19	49	7	2	9
	Total Ut (S)	4190	3063	7253	8868	6386	15254	3401	2740	6141	5467	3646	9113
	Total (All India)	41067	22340	63407	70394	41175	111569	35580	20364	55944	34814	20811	55625

**Statement-II***Statement on Kidnapping & Abduction of Children during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2014</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	637	370	238	5	2.1	718	534	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	27	2	0	0.0	52	38	0
3.	Assam	455	119	16	6	37.5	455	119	6
4.	Bihar	1865	1018	360	27	7.5	1926	1370	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	1845	823	301	84	27.9	936	981	100
6.	Goa	134	18	2	0	0.0	40	34	0
7.	Gujarat	2101	1290	292	17	5.8	1819	1803	23
8.	Haryana	1093	442	336	50	14.9	653	628	54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	213	56	31	1	3.2	94	76	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	139	49	25	0	0.0	122	68	0
11.	Jharkhand	106	63	15	9	60.0	109	76	12
12.	Karnataka	1238	390	99	6	6.1	777	535	7
13.	Kerala	134	138	36	0	0.0	164	172	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6344	2096	677	206	30.4	2714	2534	262
15.	Maharashtra	2623	940	206	12	5.8	1649	1380	17
16.	Manipur	69	1	0	0	-	15	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	54	19	0	0	-	34	19	0
18.	Mizoram	2	2	0	0	-	2	2	0
19.	Nagaland	7	5	3	3	100.0	7	5	3
20.	Odisha	874	279	47	3	6.4	424	379	3
21.	Punjab	876	251	139	39	28.1	662	436	48
22.	Rajasthan	1875	693	286	99	34.6	902	885	137
23.	Sikkim	17	7	5	1	20.0	6	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	390	179	172	39	22.7	437	395	63
25.	Telangana	660	308	244	10	4.1	784	635	10
26.	Tripura	88	34	9	1	11.1	74	51	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5875	3955	1516	749	49.4	11537	7508	1500
28.	Uttarakhand	275	107	25	16	64.0	118	121	17
29.	West Bengal	3205	2070	329	4	1.2	3337	2172	4
	Total State (S)	33261	15749	5411	1387	25.6	30567	22960	2305
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	6	9	0	0.0	8	7	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
31.	Chandigarh	130	47	41	7	17.1	48	55	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	3	0	0	-	3	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	2	0	0	-	2	2	0
34.	Delhi UT	6452	586	233	73	31.3	492	612	78
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	9	5	0	0	-	5	5	0
Total UT (S)		6615	649	283	80	28.3	558	684	85
Total (All India)		39876	16398	5694	1467	25.8	31125	23644	2390

**2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	530	317	260	7	2.7	466	459	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	39	0	0	-	47	48	0
3.	Assam	1686	377	79	5	6.3	1658	404	5
4.	Bihar	1536	834	241	13	5.4	1426	1126	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	1848	624	479	156	32.6	787	789	179
6.	Goa	102	29	16	2	12.5	29	31	2
7.	Gujarat	1590	880	202	14	6.9	1142	1220	16
8.	Haryana	1445	427	207	39	18.8	603	531	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	232	62	25	3	12.0	83	81	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	69	65	1	1.5	162	115	1
11.	Jharkhand	137	64	31	8	25.8	102	73	11
12.	Karnataka	1670	363	115	4	3.5	641	510	4
13.	Kerala	174	139	44	8	18.2	202	164	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5270	1997	616	155	25.2	2466	2677	215
15.	Maharashtra	6966	1335	307	32	10.4	2626	1789	37
16.	Manipur	52	13	1	0	0.0	25	13	0
17.	Meghalaya	66	11	0	0	-	19	11	0
18.	Mizoram	9	6	3	2	66.7	8	6	2
19.	Nagaland	40	13	3	2	66.7	23	19	2
20.	Odisha	993	409	73	2	2.7	506	490	2
21.	Punjab	943	369	210	87	41.4	674	473	101
22.	Rajasthan	1728	628	183	59	32.2	781	809	76
23.	Sikkim	2	2	0	0	-	2	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	407	187	87	10	11.5	394	334	17
25.	Telangana	650	380	204	10	4.9	433	497	11

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
26.	Tripura	106	56	21	4	19.0	54	56	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5914	3488	1841	994	54.0	11680	6887	1682
28.	Uttarakhand	446	59	54	41	75.9	104	99	48
29.	West Bengal	2955	2654	175	11	6.3	2769	2850	15
	Total State (S)	37862	15831	5542	1669	30.1	29912	22563	2536
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	7	3	0	0.0	9	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	171	25	23	8	34.8	43	38	9
32.	D&N Haveli	14	4	1	0	0.0	7	5	0
33.	Daman & Diu	21	0	0	0	-	2	2	0
34.	Delhi UT	6881	533	226	51	22.6	558	569	67
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	3	1	0	0.0	7	6	0
	Total UT (S)	7120	572	254	59	23.2	626	628	76
	Total (All India)	44982	16403	5796	1728	29.8	30538	23191	2612

**2016**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	494	302	261	8	3.1	507	439	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	22	4	1	25.0	33	28	1
3.	Assam	2970	764	194	7	3.6	3155	852	7
4.	Bihar	3257	2384	231	26	11.3	3442	2694	46
5.	Chhattisgarh	1989	769	489	142	29.0	924	926	172
6.	Goa	88	19	19	0	0.0	31	25	0
7.	Gujarat	1749	975	176	14	8.0	1256	1296	17
8.	Haryana	1282	425	189	23	12.2	758	636	26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	230	47	21	0	0.0	94	73	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	167	56	41	1	2.4	124	92	1
11.	Jharkhand	247	162	60	21	35.0	224	177	21
12.	Karnataka	2144	372	155	8	5.2	717	501	10
13.	Kerala	157	146	41	1	2.4	172	167	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6016	2201	1053	240	22.8	3208	2673	309
15.	Maharashtra	7956	1558	322	30	9.3	2154	2099	36
16.	Manipur	62	23	0	0	-	35	26	0
17.	Meghalaya	76	12	1	1	100.0	44	12	1
18.	Mizoram	5	4	3	3	100.0	4	5	3
19.	Nagaland	47	5	11	3	27.3	31	6	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
20.	Odisha	1154	562	97	3	3.1	604	604	4
21.	Punjab	1031	297	182	33	18.1	731	435	42
22.	Rajasthan	1891	690	237	78	32.9	855	859	97
23.	Sikkim	11	2	1	0	0.0	8	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	373	152	144	28	19.4	224	189	37
25.	Telangana	759	330	271	17	6.3	612	436	20
26.	Tripura	100	61	26	4	15.4	93	78	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9657	4214	1201	613	51.0	14908	8113	1253
28.	Uttarakhand	436	96	18	8	44.4	110	113	8
29.	West Bengal	4178	2659	412	8	1.9	3493	3050	12
Total State (S)		48582	19309	5860	1321	22.5	38551	26606	2146
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	7	9	0	0.0	19	9	0
31.	Chandigarh	145	25	32	12	37.5	22	31	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	3	0	0	-	1	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	20	2	0	0	-	1	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	5935	415	176	48	27.3	494	544	50
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	3	0	0	-	2	3	0
Total UT (S)		6141	455	217	60	27.6	539	591	67
Total (All India)		54723	19764	6077	1381	22.7	39090	27197	2213

Source: Crime in India

Note: Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials were completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested/Noticed during the Year: Total (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV)

[Translation]

### Procurement of Coarse Grains

\*19. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for purchasing/procuring coarse grains, particularly jowar and bajra at the support price announced in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):  
(a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) has already issued

Guidelines for procurement of coarse grains by the State Government Agencies. Under these Guidelines, States are allowed to procure coarse grains, including Jowar and Bajra for Central Pool from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) subject to the prior approval by Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), Government of India. The coarse grains so procured are to be distributed under TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System)/OWS (Other Welfare Schemes) in the State/UT within three months from the date of end of procurement period and the combined allocation of wheat and rice stands automatically reduced to the equivalent extent.

2. During the current Kharif Marketing Season, on the basis of proposals received from State Governments,

Government of India has approved procurement of 5,00,000 MT Jowar and 1,67,000 MT Bajra.

**Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana**

\*20. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has not been able to achieve the objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the action taken to open at least five PMBJP Kendras in the constituency of each Member of Lok Sabha; and

(d) the details of the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) and (b) No Madam. The Government has been able to achieve the objectives of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) in full measures. As per Budget Speech of Hon'ble Finance Minister in Parliament in the year 2016-17, a target of opening of 3,000 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' was set. The target of opening of 3,000 PMBJP Kendras was achieved in December, 2017. As on 04.12.2018, 4522 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 35 States/Union Territories of the country.

(c) All the Members of Parliament have been requested in writing by Hon'ble Minister (Chemicals & Fertilizers) and Hon'ble Minister of State (Chemicals & Fertilizers) to carry the benefits of PMBJP in their constituencies by opening more and more PMBJP Kendras. Letters have also been written to Health Secretaries of all States/Union Territories in this regard by the Department of Pharmaceuticals. However, no such decision has been taken by the Government to open at least five PMBJP Kendras in the constituency of each Member of Lok Sabha.

(d) Only 99 PMBJP Kendras were functional in 16 States/Union Territories of the country at the end of May,

2014. The product basket of PMBJP at that time contained only 131 medicines. The cumulative sales of medicines from the launch of scheme in 2008 till the end of financial year 2013-14 was only Rs. 15.14 crores. As on 04.12.2018, the number of functional PMBJP Kendras has increased to 4522. The PMBJP Kendras are now present in 35 States/Union Territories. The product basket of PMBJP has expanded to cover more than 800 medicines and 154 surgicals and consumables. The cumulative sales from financial year 2014-15 till date has reached Rs. 340.15 crores. As can be seen from the preceding figures, the Government has been successful in increasing by a great extent not only the number of stores but also in expanding considerably the product basket. The huge increase in sales reflects the increasing acceptance of PMBJP medicines by the citizens.

[English]

**Outlets for Generic Medicines**

1. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government had planned to open sales outlets for generic medicines on a large scale to make medicines available to the public at much cheaper rates, under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP);

(b) if so, the number of such outlets opened so far in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any such outlets have been opened in Karnataka also; and

(d) if so, the details of such outlets in Karnataka, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) As on 04.12.2018, 4522 PMBJP Kendras are functional across the country. State/UT-wise list of 4522



functional PMBJP Kendras is given in the Statement-I.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) A location-wise list of 412 PMBJP Kendras in Karnataka is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise list of 4522 functional PMBJP kendras as on 04.12.2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of functional PMBJP kendras
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	168
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
4.	Assam	69
5.	Bihar	135
6.	Chandigarh	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	206
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	12
9.	Daman and Diu	3
10.	Delhi	65
11.	Goa	3
12.	Gujarat	409
13.	Haryana	119

1	2	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45
16.	Jharkhand	53
17.	Karnataka	412
18.	Kerala	401
19.	Madhya Pradesh	123
20.	Maharashtra	294
21.	Manipur	35
22.	Meghalaya	1
23.	Mizoram	9
24.	Nagaland	14
25.	Odisha	112
26.	Puducherry	13
27.	Punjab	115
28.	Rajasthan	114
29.	Sikkim	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	421
31.	Telangana	98
32.	Tripura	23
33.	Uttar Pradesh	748
34.	Uttarakhand	139
35.	West Bengal	86
Total		4522

**Statement-II**

Sl.No.	State	District	Address	Contact Person
1.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Sector No.35, Plot No. D-16, Police Palace Circle, Navanagar, Bagalkot City-1- 587103	Vijay Kumar B Aladi
2.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Cmc No-1505, Ground Floor, Shop No-8, Partnalli Complex, W.No-15, Near Post Office, Theater Road, Jamak, Jamkhandi-587301	Ramesh Kanti
3.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Tp No-160A/1D, Shop No-2, W. No-10, Near Kerudi Hospital, Bagalkot-587101	Mr. Basavaraj M. Hunagund
4.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Cmc No-1638/14J, Ward No-10/1, Bankoor Complex, Near Kerudi Hospital, Bagalkot, Bagalkot City-2,-587101	Mr. Shivaprakash B. Aladi
5.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Tmc No. 58, Ground Floor, Shop No. 1, Near Pkps Ilkalbagalkot Road, Hungund-587118	Mr. Siddappa M Meti/ Mr. Gangadhar Bhapri

Sl.No.	State	District	Address	Contact Person
6.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Cts No 114A1/A/1/B, Ground Floor, Jai Bharat Circle Mg Road Mudhol Karnataka	Shree Siddrameshwar Krida, Samskrutik Hagu Grameenabhivruddi Samsthe, Bidari
7.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Cts. No-1090A/2, 1090A/3, Ground Floor, W.No- 4. Hospet Street, Near Ten Number School, Ilkal, Hungund, Dist-Bagalkot-587125, Karnataka	Mr. Nagaraj. M. Gachhi
8.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Shop No-1, Near Bus Stand, I.D.S.M.T, Scmc Shop, Banahatti, Taluk-Jamkhandi, Dist-Bagalkot-587311, Karnataka	Mr. Ashok Parappa Hosur
9.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Tmc. No.600, 2850C, 2837/2, Shop No.3, Hallur Complex, Opp. Kvgbank Bus Stand Road, Badami	Mr. Sri Kashinath Bhagavati
10.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Tp. No.998A, Shop No.1, W.No.8, Next to Pld Bank, Near Bus Stand, Karnataka	Mr. Eishwar. R. Muttur
11.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Inside Taluka Gernal Hospital, Room No. 5, Ward No.5, Taluka Hospital, Badami, Bagalkot, Karnataka	Chief Medical Officer
12.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Tmc No 3099/28/34, 1st Floor, Ward No. 11, Kmp Road, Badami, Karnataka	Mr. Nagesh Raikar
13.	Karnataka	Belagavi	H.No.-93/A, Church Street, Camp, Belgavi, Belgaum City-3, 590001	Samir KumarTulasi/ Wasimraja Shaikh
14.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Prop No. 212/1A, Plot No. 10, Gr Floor, Opp. Cottage [Govt] Hospital, Falls Road, Gokak-591307	Laxman Ramappa Sattigeri, Mallikarjun Gokak
15.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Prop No-1736/2207, Ground Floor, Patil Chowk-591317	Mr. Vinayak Laxman Kotiwale
16.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Cts No-2870/H, Ground Floor, Kambar Bhavi Galli Near Beo Office, Taluk-Athani, Dist-Belgavi-591304	Mr. Gangadhar Ramu Kambar
17.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Cts No-9612, Mig 2, Shop No-2, Ground Floor, Khb Colony, Mahantesh Nagar, M.M Extension, Belagavi, Belgaum City-2-590017	Mr. Deepak Haradagatti
18.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Taluka General Hospital, Chikodi, Dist-Belagavi-591215, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
19.	Karnataka	Belagavi	General Hospital, Hukkeri, Dist-Belagavi, Hukkeri-591309, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
20.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Cts No. 5434, Shop No. 03, Kle Dr. Prabhakar Kore Charitable Hospital Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belagavi, Belgaum City-3 590010	Kiren Majjigeri
21.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Prop. No. 1287/2, Ground Floor, Shop No.1, Burud Galli, Khanapur, Karnataka	Mr. Wasimraja Nabi Shaikh

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22.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Cts No. 774, Muncipal No. 472, Shop No. 8, Sonar Gali, Vadgaon, Main Road, Belgaun, Karnataka-590005	Mr. Ramchandra B. Kulkarni
23.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Asnss'S Sanjay Patil College of Pharmacy, Sy No. 43, Ground Floor, Anant Vidya Nagar, Sankeshwar, Hukkeri, Bealagavi, Karnataka-591313	Mr. Malharigauda S. Patil
24.	Karnataka	Bellary	Asst No. 296, 294, 292, 295, W.No. 04, Cellae Florr Agadi Arcade, Ranipet, Hospet, Bellary, Karnataka	Mr. Sreenath K.
25.	Karnataka	Bellary	Asst No. 27712/22054/A, T.S No. 28, Prop No.139/1A, W.No. 18, Shop No. 1, Cellar, Subramanyam Complex, Kolachalam Compound, Bellary, Karnataka-583101	Manjunath N.
26.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra, General Hospital, Bangalore Rural Dist., Doddaballapur, Dod Ballapur-561203	V N Meena/Rajeshwari
27.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Mch Hospital, Near Entrance G.F Near T.B. Circle, Chikkaballapur Road, Doddaballapura Town, Bengaluru Rural-561201	Mr. H.G. Lokesh
28.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	General Hospital, Devanahalli, Banglore, Karnataka-562135	V. N. Meena
29.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Nelamanagala Government General Hospital, Ground Floor, Nelamangala Taluk, Dist-Bangalore Rural-562123, Karnataka	Mr. Naveen Kumar G.
30.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Govt General Hospital Premises Ground Floor, Sante Gate, Hoskote, Bangalore Rural-562114, Karnataka	Mr. Syed Khalander
31.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	G.F. Community Health Centre Premises, Vijayapura, Devanahalli Taluk, Dist-Bangalore Rural-562135, Karnataka	Mrs. V.N. Meena
32.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Dr. Nagaraj Memorial Hospital Premises, Gf, Ward No.108, Near Ram Mandir, 5th Block Bengaluru-560010	Mr. Kumar S.
33.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	475/C, Adugodi Main Road, 8th Block, Koramangala, Bangalore-560095, Karnataka	Mr. Punith Kumar N. S.
34.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Primary Health Center, Gf, Hoskote, Karnataka	Mrs. Umadevi M. S.
35.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	K.No. 3225/2 Shop No. 4, Ground Floor, Dooda Kammana Halli, B.G. Road, Gottigere, Banglore, Karnataka	Mr. Nagendra S.
36.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	No. 95, Gf, II Main, III Stage, IIIrd Block, Basaveshwaranagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka	Mrs. Anitha T. S.
37.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, General Hospital Premises, Yelahanka Old Town Yelahanka, Bengaluru, Karnataka-560064	Ms. Nethravathi

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38.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	#358/359 Shop No-02, Ground Floor, 13th Cross, 2nd Block, Vishwapriyanagar, Begur Road, Bengaluru-560068	Mr. Satish M.B.
39.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	No-10, Ground Floor, Mallathahalli, 1st Main Balji Layout, 5th Cross, Dist-Bangalore-560056, Karnataka	Mrs. Shivaleela Angadi
40.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Shankara Math Premises, 1st Cross, Shankarapuram, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, Karnataka-560070	Mr. Phaniraj C.
41.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, N.R. Colony, Govt. Maternity Hospital, Subbaram Chetty Road, Near Nr Colony Bus Stop, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, Karnataka-560076	Mr. S. Ashok Kumar Shetty
42.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No.156, Site No. 20, 7th Cross, Ganesha Block-560096	H. Manjula/Shantha Kumar G
43.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No-476, Shop No-1, 1st Floor, 60 Ft Road, Beml Layout, Opp-Adigas Hostel, 3rd Stage, Rajarjeshwari Nagar-560098	Lohith Kumar H. R.
44.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	#82/8, Saptha Giri, 1st Flr, Ganesh Mandir, Main Road, Tata Silk Farm, 3rd Cross, 3rd Main, Bangalore 560028	Vinutha Mohan
45.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Bbmp Office, Ward No-98, 14th Main, Prakash Nagar, Near Gayathredevi Park, Bengaluru-560026	Mr. Ashok Kumar Shetty
46.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No-624, Dr. Rajkumar Road, 2nd Block, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru-560010	Mr. Kamal Raj D.
47.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	BBMP Health Centre, Priyadarshni Maternity Home, Tavarekere Main Road, St Stage Btm Layout, Bengaluru-560029,	Mr. S. Ashok Kumar Shetty
48.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	General Hospital Premises, G.F. Near Drug Substore, General Hospital, K.R. Pura, Dist-Bangalore-560036, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
49.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No-455, Archana, Gr Fl, 2nd Main, 5th Cross, RBI Layout, J.P Nagar, 7th, Bangalore-560078, Karnataka	Mr. K. Hemanth Kumar
50.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No-139, 1st Floor, DVG Road, 9th Cross, Canara Bank Layout, Kodigehalli, Bangalore-560097, Karnataka	Mr. Raghu K. M.
51.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No-1, Shop No-2, Leela Mansion, 1st Cross MSR Road Mathikere, Bangalore-560054	Mrs. Roopa V.
52.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Bbmp Maternity Home, Ground Floor, Byraveshwaranagar, Moodalapalya, Opp BBMP School, Nagarbhavi Main Road, Bangalore-560072, Karnataka	Mr. Ashok Kumar Shetty

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53.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	#751, Mamtha Nilaya, Ground Floor, 2Nd Main Road, K.C.H.S Layout, Jnanabharathi Post, Nagadevanahalli, Dist- Bangalore-560056, Karnataka	Mrs. Tanuja G. M.
54.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	With in the Premises of SDS, TRC and RGICD Campus, Near Nimhans, Someshwarnagar, 1st Main Road, Bangalore-560029, Karnataka	Mr. G. E. Jagannath Gupta
55.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	K. No-68-340-5-04, Shop No-06, Ground Floor, Cauvery Block-A, National Village, Koramagala, Dist- Bangalore-560047, Karnataka	Mr. Punith Kumar Ns
56.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Community Health Centre, Kengeri, Government Hospital, Bangalore-560060	Mr. Sangappa Menashigi
57.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No. 70/2, 6th Cross Road, Srirampura, Bengaluru	Mrs. Girijabai J E
58.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	163, Ground Floor, Pultana Chetty Road, 5th Main Road, Chamarajpet	Mr. Ankith Mehta
59.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	150/2, Ground Floor, Hanumahills Layout, Archalli, Bangalore, Karnataka-560061	Mrs. Jayalakshmi K.
60.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	BBMP Ward Office, Ward No. 104, CHBCS Layout, Statge Town Vijaynagar, Bengaluru	Mr. Arun Kumar Shetty
61.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No. 39, PID Vijayanagar, Banaglore35-5-39(#1855/39), Ground Floor, 19th Cross, 21st Main, M C Layout	Mr. Narendra V
62.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	148, Commandant 9th Battalian K.S.R.P, Kudlu, Bangalore, Karnataka	Mr. Kuleep Kumar R. Jain
63.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	14/A, 2nd Main Road, 4th Cross Bapujinagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560026	M/s Thanuja Y.
64.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	35. 1st Cross, 14th Main RIECHS Layout, J.C. Nagar, Kurubarahalli, Bengaluru, Karnataka	Mr. C. J. Avin
65.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No.153, 2nd Main Road, 7th Cross, K. S. Town, Bangalore, Karnataka	Mr. Deepu B.
66.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	General Hospital, Jayanagar, 4th, T Block Jayanagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560082	Mr. G.G. Harish
67.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Site No. 1167, B Sector, 6th Main Road, 10th B Cross Yelahanka New Town, Bengaluru-560064	Smt. Supriya K.
68.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Katha No.-372/81/1/1 Basement, Shop No.-1,14th A Cross Vinayaka Layout, Adarsh Nagar, Hongasandra, Begur Main Road, Bangalore-560068	Shobha Rani Muniraju
69.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	No.465/3 Shop No.4 M Nagarajareddy Building Near Citizen Bakery, Mangammanapalya, Bangalore, Karnataka	Jagadish Kumar

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70.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	K.No.65/62/4/13, 6th Cross, 7th Main Road, Om Shakthi Layout, Survey Number 62/4, Garvebavipalya, Bangalore Karnataka-68	Mr. Anbazagan
71.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	33/2, Shop No.1, Munniraja Reddy Alyout, Shiva Temple Road, Revenue Layout, Kudlu, Bangalore, Karnataka-560068	Mr. Nirbhay Krishna Varshney
72.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	D. No. 85, Shop No. 2, Krishna Residence, 2nd Block, R.R Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560098	Mrs. Jayalakshmi K.
73.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	K.No. 39-29,18/1P, Ground Floor, Doddanagamangala, Near Anjaneya Temple, Electronic City, Bengaluru, Karnataka	Dr. Pratima Singh
74.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	H. Siddaiah Road Referral Hospital, Behind JC Road Parking Lot, Near Loins Eye Hospital, Bengaluru, Karnataka	Ashok Kumar Shetty
75.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Pradhan Mantri Bharathiya Janaushadhi Kendra. Government Hospital, CHC, Kadugundanahalli, Bangalore-560045	Surya Narayan
76.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Pradhan Mantri Bharathiya Janaushadhi Kendra, Kasagattapura, Hesaragatta Hobali Bangalore North, Bangalore-560090	Mr. Somashekar
77.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Pradhan Mantri Bharathiya Janaushadhi Kendra, #382, Vijaya Bank Layout, 5th Main, 11th Cross, Off Bannegatta Road, Bangalore-560076	Mrs. Shubha K
78.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Pradhan Mantri Bharathiya Janaushadhi Kendra, Thyamagondlu, Govt Hospital Premises, Nelamangala, Tq Thyamagondlu "Gf" Nelamangala	Pradeep T N
79.	Karnataka	Bidar	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Beside Entrance Gate No. 2, Brims Teaching Hospital, Premises of Brims, Bidar, Karanataka-585401	Mr. Darshan M Chokeda
80.	Karnataka	Bidar	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Sy No-506, Left to Main gate Govt Hospital Premises Govt. General Hospital Humnabad Dist. Bidar, Karnataka-585330	Mr. Sunil
81.	Karnataka	Bidar	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Sy No-350:2A, Right Side of Main Gate of Govt. Hospital Bhalki, Dist. Bidar, Karnataka-585328	Mr. Sunil
82.	Karnataka	Bidar	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Sy.No.-96, Ground Floor, Situated At North Side of Government Hospital Main Gate, Aurad, Bidar, Karnataka-585326	Mr. Amareshwar
83.	Karnataka	Bidar	No.4-1 Ground Floor South Side of CHC-585226	Asha Mudda

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84.	Karnataka	Bidar	No.6-3-10A, Shop No.12-5, Ground Floor, Raghavendra Complex Bhavani Temple Road Chitaguppa, Humnabad-585412	Darshan Chokeda/ Zahedhushan
85.	Karnataka	Bidar	Sy No-11, Shop No-1, Opp Police Health Centre, Police Quarters Mangalpeth, Bidar, Bidar City-585401	Mr. Darshan Chokeda
86.	Karnataka	Bidar	Shop No-1, Ground Floor, Community Health Centre Compound, Govt. Hospital, Santhpur, Aurad The., Dist-Bidar-585421, Karnataka	Mr. Sachin Kulkarni
87.	Karnataka	Bidar	8-11-602, Shop No. 3, Ground Floor, Rasika Vihar, Bidar, Karnataka-585401	Mrs. Seema Kulkarni
88.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	Taluk General Hospital, Gundlupet, 571111	Mr. Dushyanth Kumar K. S.
89.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	A. No-1714/A, 1st Floor, Room No-2, Mysore Road, Santhamarahalli Village, Chamrajanagara Taluk-571115	Mr. Vedhamurthy M.
90.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	Sub Divisonal Hospital, Kollegala, Dist-Chamrajnagar-571440, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
91.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	Taluka Hospital Premises, Yelandur, Dist-Chamrajnagar-571441, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
92.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	A. No-710, Shop No-57, SCKM Road, Kollegala Town, Dist-Chamrajnagar-571440, Karnataka	Mr. Mahadevan M.
93.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	7-259/B, 1st Floor, Bangarashetty Complex, Srichowdeshwari Kalyana Mantapa Road, Kollegal, Karnataka-571440	Mr. Bhaskar M C
94.	Karnataka	Chikballapur	General Hospital, Compund, Bagepalli-561207	Dr. Gyna Kumar C
95.	Karnataka	Chikballapur	General Hospital, Compund, Gowribidanur, Chickballapur-562108	Dr. Ramappa Chowdappa
96.	Karnataka	Chikballapur	General Hospital, Opp Tho Office, Gudibanda, Dist-Chikkaballapur-561209, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
97.	Karnataka	Chikballapur	Near Main Gate, General Government Hospital, Shidleghatta, Dist-Chikkaballapur-562105, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
98.	Karnataka	Chikballapur	Opp Reception, General Hospital Premises, Chintamani, Dist-Chikkaballapur-563125, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
99.	Karnataka	Chikballapur	Sy. No-211, Adjacent to Room 17, Dist Hospital, New Building Ground Floor, Dist-Chikkaballapura-562101, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
100.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Taluka General Hospital, Kadur 577548	Mr. N. Krishna
101.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Taluka General Hospital, Tarikere, 577228	Mr. N. Krishna

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102.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	M.G.M Taluk General Hospital, Mudigere, Chikkamagalur-577132	Mr. N. Krishna
103.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Taluk General Hospital, Narsimharajapura, Chikmagalur, N.R. Pura-577134	Mr. N. Krishna
104.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	A.No-3060/349, Shop No-4, Galmudi Complex, Harihara Street, Sringeri, Chikkamagalore-577139	Mr. Prashantha V.
105.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	M.S.D.M General Hospital, Koppa, Chikmagalur Dist., Karnataka-577126	Mr. N. Krishna
106.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Community Health Centre Premises, Panchanashalli, Kadur Taluk, Panchanahalli, Tel-Kadur-577182, Karnataka	Mr. Chandrashekhar Murthy P. E.
107.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Community Health Centre, Main Road, Yagati, Kadur Taluk, Dist- Chikamagalur-577140, Karnataka	Mr. Aswatha Kumar J. A.
108.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Mun.A. No-497/F2, Panchami Complex, 1st Floor, G.R. Mill Road, Narasimarajapura, Dist- Chikkamagaluru-577134, Karnataka	Mr. S. R. Ravikumar
109.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Pathre K. Shivappaiah General Hospital, Birur Main Road, Birur, Dist-Chikmagalur-577548, Karnataka	Mr. Suresh B. G.
110.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	A. No. 8616/6950, Chaya Complex, Vijayapura Main Road, Chikmagallur, Karnataka	Mr. Syed Zameer S. A.
111.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Main Road, Near Market, Balehonnur, Karnataka	Mrs. Anuradha C. R.
112.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Ass. No. 5162/2030, B.H Road, Opp. Govt. Hospital, Mudlayur Colony, Kadur, Chickmagalur, Karnataka	Mr. Chandrappa K.
113.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	K.No.Old No.1, New No.1, Room No.2, Opp. Causality Waiting Room, Inside the Premises of Community Health Center, B.H Road, Srirampura, Hosdurga-577542	Mahaveeraswamy B. M.
114.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Katha No-257/184/258, Inside Premises of Govt. Hospital, Hiriyyur, Chitradurg-577598	Mr. Raghavendra M. S.
115.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	K. No-6891/C, 14386/C, 75, 1st Floor, Near RIC, MIC, ICCU, Opp Ramp Basaveshwara Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Dist-Chitradurg-577501, Karnataka	Mr. Shivamurthy Murugha Sharanaru (S.J.M College of Pharmacy)
116.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	K.No. 470, Room No. 5, In the Permises of Samudya Arogya Kendra, Belguru, Hosadurga, Chitradurga, Karnataka	Mr. Manjukumar H.
117.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	In the Primisses of Government Hospital, Ajjampura Road, Hosadurga, Chitradurga, Karnataka	Mr. Venkatesh D.



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118.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	K.No. 4787/4731/5217/89, 4745/4689/5175/47, Room No. 5, Dyamalamba Complex, SJM Extension, Near Government Bus Stop, Hosdurga, Chitradurga, Karnataka	Mr. Ramesha M.
119.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	In the Premises of Government Hospital, Shimogga Road, Holalkere, Karnataka	Girisha P. B.
120.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Challakere Taluku Government Hospital Premises, Chitradurga, Karnataka	Mr. Pavan Kumar M.
121.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	D.No.4-60/2, Basement Floor, Shop No-2, West Gate Avenue, Opp. K.S. Hegde Hospital, Deralakatte, Belma Village-575018	Muralidhara A.
122.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Indian Red Cross Society, Puttur, Room No-23, Govt. General Hospital Puttur-574201	Shreedurga P.
123.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Pradhan Mantri Janaushadhi Kendra, Pragathi Speciality Hospital Main Road Puttur D.K Pin-574201	Dr. Sudha S. Rao
124.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Shop No-6/60, Near Dinesh Stores, Opp-Dhavala College, Betkari, Jainpete, Moodabidri-574227	Mr. Nirmal Jain
125.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Door No-4-195/1, of Moodabidre Town, Marpady Village, Moodabidre-574227	Krishna Kompadavu
126.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Taluka General Hospital, Beltangadi, Mangalore-574214, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
127.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Door No-3-161/2, First Floor, Sri Durga Complex, Main Road, Srirampete, Sullia, Dist-Mangaluru-574239, Karnataka	Mrs. Meghashree P.
128.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Door No-17-12-978/3, Ground Floor, Attavara Centre, Attavara Village, Mangaluru-575001, Karnataka	Mr. Chandramohan K.
129.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Door No-1-52D, Street No-101, Idkidu Seva Sahkari Sanga, Idkidu Village and Post Bantwal Taluk, Bantwal, Dist-Mangaluru-574220, Karnataka	Mr. B. Gopalakrishna Bhat
130.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Shop No-2, Door No-3/73, Ground Floor, Santhom Tower, Opp Main Bus Stand, Belthanagady, Dist-Mangaluru-574214, Karnataka	Mr. Thalhat M. G.
131.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Door No-21-143/4, Ground Floor, S.R Gatty Complex, Near Over Bridge, Opp Gokarnantheswara Cooperative Bank Thok, Tel, Manglore, Dist-Mangalore-575020, Karnataka	Ms. Divya Naveen
132.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Door No.1-422/A, Ground Floor, Keshwa Madhava Building, Near Bus Stand, Vittal, Dakshin Kannada-574243, Karnataka	Mrs. Malini D. Alva

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133.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Door No. 5-213/6, Ground Floor, Attaji Complex, Farengipete Bantwala, Karnataka	Mr. Arun Kumar Shetty
134.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Room No.1, Door No.3-4/1, Ground Floor, Yogakshma Sahakara Bhavana, Main Road, Kadaba, Puttur, Dakshina Kannada	Mr./Mrs. Rajeevi
135.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Door No 7-102 C/6, Mahabaleshwara Towers, Near Post Office, Service Road, Surathkal, Mangaluru 575014, Dakshina Kannada	Mr. Chiranath D. K.
136.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	D.No.21-65/2/4, Ground Floor, Birwa Towers, Melkar, Panemangali, Bantwal, Karnataka	Mr. Krishna Kishor
137.	Karnataka	Devangere	Taluka General Hospital, Harihar-577601	Mysore Sales International Ltd.
138.	Karnataka	Devangere	Taluka General Hospital, Harapanahalli-577528	Mysore Sales International Ltd.
139.	Karnataka	Devangere	Taluka General Hospital, Jagaluru-577528	Mysore Sales International Ltd.
140.	Karnataka	Devangere	Taluka General Hospital, Channagiri-577213	Mysore Sales International Ltd.
141.	Karnataka	Devangere	Taluka General Hospital, Honnali-577217	Mysore Sales International Ltd.
142.	Karnataka	Devangere	Chigateri District Hospital, Devangere-577004	Mr. N. Krishna
143.	Karnataka	Devangere	Door No. 1633/3, Keb Office Opposite, Hadai Main Road, Near Keb Circle, Davangere, Karnataka	Wasiq Ahmed
144.	Karnataka	Devangere	22-1-20-7E, 196/196, 196/7E, Ground Floor, Ist Main K Division, JC Extension, Harihara, Davanagere, Karnataka-577601	Mr. Rudresh D. H.
145.	Karnataka	Devangere	D/No. 286/3, C.G Hospital Road, P.J. Extension, Davanagere, Karnataka-577002	Mr. Dharmaraj H.
146.	Karnataka	Devangere	Women and Children's Hospital Premises, Ground Floor, Chamarajpete Circle, Davanagere, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
147.	Karnataka	Devangere	Katha No.16-16-32, Old No. 119/96/85, Kori Complex, Ground Floor, Room No. 03, Opp. Private Bus Stand, Nyamathi Road, Hannali, Karnataka	Mr. Mohamad Parveej M.
148.	Karnataka	Dharwad	LIG 39, Part A, Rampur Building, Nannagar, Hubli, Dharwad-580020	Mr. Murgesh B. Sunkad
149.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-16499/1/42/C1, Ballary Building, Ground Floor, Hubli-580024	Mr. Mohammed Shabaz Ahmad Kudchiwale
150.	Karnataka	Dharwad	General Hospital, Navalgund, Dist-Dharwad-582208, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna

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151.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-265/1A, Shop No-G-5, Ward No-12, A.J.M Business Park, Vijaya Road, Dist-Dharwad-580001, Karnataka	Mr. Chandrashekhar B. Tingarikar
152.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-450/1, Shop No-B-78, C Block, Revankar Complex, Court Circle, Deshpande Nagar, Dist-Hubballi-580029, Karnataka	Mr. Pavann V. Joshi
153.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Taluka General Hospital, Kalghatgi, Dist-Dharwad-581204, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
154.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-4043, D-No-58/1, Gr Floor, Jakaraddi Hospital Campus, Vidyanagar, Hubli, Dist-Dharwad-580021, Karnataka	Mr. Tulsidas S. Borkar
155.	Karnataka	Dharwad	No-360 A, Shop No-09, Gf, Diamond Castle, Near Azad Colony Stop, Keshwapur, Hubli, Dist-Dharwad-580023, Karnataka	Mr. Pavan. V. Joshi, Gururaj. S. Kulkarni
156.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-2311, Building No-2258, 2259, Divate Building, Gr Fl, Shop No-2, Ganeshpeth Main Road, Kumbar Oni, Hubli, Dist-Dharwad-580020, Karnataka	Mr. Basavaraj S. Badawadagi
157.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-3549B/52, Netravati Square, LGF, Shop No-LG-8, Sirur Park, Vidyanagara, Hubli, Dist-Dharwad-580031, Karnataka	Mr. Tulasidas S. Borkar
158.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-3371A, Building No-9A, Veeresh Sadana, Unkal Cross, Towards Sai Nagar, Hubli, Dist-Dharwad-580031, Karnataka	Mr. Siddhlingappa Angadi
159.	Karnataka	Dharwad	General Hospital Premises, Kundgol, Dist-Dharwad-581113, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
160.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-108A/109A/109B, Plot No-101, MIG-4, Akshaya Park, Gr F, Hubli, Dist-Dharwad-580030, Karnataka	Ms. Veena R. Soratur
161.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No-450/, Shop No-B-7B, C Block, Revankar Complex, Court Circle, Deshpande Nagar, Hubballi, Dist-Dharwad-580029, Karnataka	Mr. Vijay Kumar Kongi
162.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No. 2565, Building No. 7864, Navalagundmath Building, Near Yerdittinmath, Opp. Badgar Oni Cross, Veerappa Road, Hubli-580028	Mr. Pavan V Joshi
163.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No. 464, Building No. 2003/60, Kulkarni Arcade, Gr Floor, SHO Dharwad, Karnataka	Mr. Jagadish S. Borkar
164.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Asti No. 5B, Site No.-50A./50B, Tabasum Complex, Gr Floor, Shop No. 1, Nekar Nagar Road, Old Hubli, Dharwad, Karnataka-580024	Mr. Gousemodin C. Bellary
165.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No 1273/D, Nekaragar Main Road, Belankar Oni, Old Hubli, Hubli, Karnataka-580024.	Mr. Pooja Nirmal Kumar Shiraguppi

Sl.No.	State	District	Address	Contact Person
166.	Karnataka	Dharwad	116/1, Shop No.2, Gf, Hittalmani Building, Near Khadi Gramodyoga, Bengari, Hubli, Karnataka	Mr. Abdul Vari
167.	Karnataka	Dharwad	F-12, 1st Floor, Madhav Square Comoplex, Station Road, Malmaddi, Dharwad	Dr. Gopal Dabade
168.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Shop No. 5, Sadavatti Building, 2nd Main Road, Opp. Roatry School, Deshpande Nagar, Hubballi. Karnataka-580029	Mr. Satish S. Hattikoti
169.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No.346A/2C, Shree Banashankari Avenue, Ground Floor, Shop No.-G8, Ist Cross, Dharward, Karnataka	Mr. Abhijit S. Kudalkar
170.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No. 5A/1B2, Chetan Complex, Gf, Shop No. 4, Opp. Kims Main Gate, P B Road, Vidyanagar, Hubli. Dharward, Karnataka-580021	Mr. Jagadish Hiremath
171.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Cts No. 96/1A, Plot No.6, Pid No-36A/945, Subhas Archade Sho Gokul Road, Nehru Nagar, Gokul Road, Hubli, Karnataka	Mr. Raghvendra B. Soratur
172.	Karnataka	Dharwad	114 Ground Floor, Pid No.32/1284, Shop No.1, Opp. Tirupati Bazar, Vijay Nagar, Hubli, Dharward, Karnataka-580032	Mr. Raju R. Baddim
173.	Karnataka	Gadag	Urban Primary Health Centre, Gandhi Circle, Gadag-582101	Dr. Rajendra Narayan Godbole/Venkangouda
174.	Karnataka	Gadag	C.S No-1520.1B1, Ward No-25, First Floor, Shop No-2, Vittala, Mandira Road, Javali Bazar, Gadag-582102	Mr. Shantappa Lukkundi Padmaraj
175.	Karnataka	Gadag	Community Health Centre, Ron Road, Gajendragad, Gadag, Karnataka-582114	Mrs. Husainabi Aralikatte
176.	Karnataka	Gadag	Ctc No-3792/1A1, Ground Floor, Town Police Station Compound, Opp Old Bus Stand Road, Dist-Gadag-582101, Karnataka	Mr. Santosh Babu K.
177.	Karnataka	Gadag	Cts No-6679A/3, Ward No-27, Shop No-01, Ground Floor, Azad Complex, Near Chetna Canteen, K.C Rent Road, Dist-Gadag-582101, Karnataka	Mr. Siddalingayya Hiremath
178.	Karnataka	Gadag	Tmc No 3094/A/2, Ward No 22, 3rd Main Road Ground Floor Mundaragi to Gadag Main Road, New Bus Stand, Mundaragi, Pin Code-582118	Mr. Prabhappa M. Korlahalli
179.	Karnataka	Gadag	Tmc No.870/A, Ward No. 21/5, Ground Floor, K K Circle, Kustagi Road, Gadag, Karnataka	Mrs. Parveenbhanu Aralkatti
180.	Karnataka	Gadag	Cts No.1901, Ground Floor, Government Hospital, Nargund PHC Opp. Bus Stand, Gadag, Karnataka	Mr.Shidlingeshwarayya S. Hiremath
181.	Karnataka	Gadag	Cts No.6697/2, Room No.5, Ground Floor, Dundappa Manvi Women and Childrens Government Hospital, K. C. Rani Road, Gadag, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna

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182.	Karnataka	Hassan	K.No.-3550/2490, Shop-3, Opp. General Hoapital, Belur, Belur Temple Road, Belur Taluk-573115	R. Subramanya
183.	Karnataka	Hassan	Shop No-5, Sas No-566, Eregowda Complex, Aralikatte Circle, Salgame Road, Hassan-573201	Mr. H. A. Balasubramanya
184.	Karnataka	Hassan	Taluka Hospital Premises, Alur, Dist-Hassan, Alur, Karnataka-573213	Mr. N. Krishna
185.	Karnataka	Hassan	Room No-06, Ground Floor, Premises of General Hospital, Arakalgudu Taluk, Dist-Hassan-573102, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
186.	Karnataka	Hassan	Room No-11, Premises of General Hospital Belur, Belur Taluk, Dist-Hassan, Karnataka-573121	Mr. N. Krishna
187.	Karnataka	Hassan	Shop No-2, K No-999, Sas No-61, Ward No-7, Opp-S.A.F.G.C, Mysore Road, Channarayapattana, Mysore-573201	Mr. Satyanarayana B. J.
188.	Karnataka	Hassan	Beside Ambulance Shed, Crawford General Hospital, Sakleshpur, Dist-Hassan-573134, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
189.	Karnataka	Hassan	Shop No-1, Ar No-467/452, Ground Floor, Hospital Road, Banavara, Araikere Taluk, Dist-Hassan-573112, Karnataka	Mr. Hari Kiran T. V.
190.	Karnataka	Hassan	Shop No-G2, Katha/Assessment No-77/3996(5559), Ground Floor, PRV Arcade, PP Circle Araikere, Dist-Hassan-573103, Karnataka	Mr. Puttaraja Naik K. K.
191.	Karnataka	Hassan	Sri Jayachamarajenda General Hospital, Arasikere, Dist-Hassan-573103, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
192.	Karnataka	Hassan	Opp OPD Entrance, General Hospital, Channarayapatna, Dist-Hassan-573116, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
193.	Karnataka	Hassan	Shop No-6, Katha No-402, Channarayapatna Road, Shravanabelegola, Channarayapatna Taluk, Dist-Hassan-573135, Karnataka	Ms. Rashmi B. J.
194.	Karnataka	Hassan	Room No-4, General Hospital, Holenarasipura, Dist-Hassan-573211, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
195.	Karnataka	Hassan	Shop No-1, K. No-1549, Assesment No-2144, Arsikere, Channerayapattana Road, Gundasi, Dist-Hassan-573119, Karnataka	Mr. G. S. Manjunath
196.	Karnataka	Haveri	District Hospital, Haveri-581205	Mr. Dharmaraj Langoti
197.	Karnataka	Haveri	Taluka General Hospital, Hangal, Haveri Dist. Hanagal, Karnataka-581104	Mr. N. Krishna
198.	Karnataka	Haveri	Taluka General Hospital, Byadgi, Haveri Dist. Hanagal, Karnataka-581104	Mr. N. Krishna

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199.	Karnataka	Haveri	Taluka General Hospital, Ranebennur, Halageri, Ranebennur, Dist-Haveri-581115, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
200.	Karnataka	Haveri	Main Road, Taluka General Hospital, Hirekerur, Dist-Haveri-581111, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
201.	Karnataka	Haveri	Taluka Level Hospital, Savanur, Near Court, Savanur, Dist-Haveri-581118, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
202.	Karnataka	Haveri	Cts No-792, Shop No-2, Shree Veerabadeshwara Complex, Vageeshnagar Medleri Road, Tel-Ranibennur, Dist-Haveri-581115, Karnataka	Mr. Mallikarjun B. Angade
203.	Karnataka	Haveri	Cts No 796/797/2, Plot No-36/29, Shop No-2, Shakti Complex, Opp Keb Pb Road, Ranibennur, Dist-Haveri-581115, Karnataka	Mr. Praveena Kottur
204.	Karnataka	Haveri	Tpc No-01/A, Community Healthcenter, Room No-1, Right Side Campus, Shah Bazar, Bus Stand Road, Bankapura, Tel-Shiggaon, Dist-Haveri, Karnataka-581202	Mr. Vijay Kumar Rampoor
205.	Karnataka	Haveri	Cts No-3378D, Parameshwara Complex, Opposite Town Police Station, P.B. Road, Dist-Haveri-581110, Karnataka	Mr. P. Shantagopashaman
206.	Karnataka	Haveri	Vpc No 135/1, Shop No. 5, Banashankari Complex, Honnaliranebennur Road Tumminakatti, Tumminakatti, Ranibennur-581119	Vishwanath
207.	Karnataka	Haveri	Tmc 2108, Room No-15, Taluka Level General Hospital Building, Savanur Road, Shiggaon, Dist-Haveri-581205, Karnataka	Mr. Shambhuling S. Kulkarni
208.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Plot No. 11, 20 Syno 917/1A3, Below SBM Bank, Vijay Kumar Pola Building, Main Road, Sedam, Karnataka-585222	Prakash Reddy
209.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Opposit to Basaveshwar Hospital, Sedam Road-585104	Mr. Shivaprasad
210.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Shop No-3, H.No-11-1041/10/2A/Gf/3, Ammar Complex, Hussain Garden, MSK Mill, Kalaburgi-585103	Muneer Ahmed Mulla
211.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Shop No-17, Pal Complex, No-8-713/2/17, Ground Floor, Opp City Bus Stand, Super Market, Kalaburagi-585101	Mr. Amarnath S
212.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Shop No-9, Site No-3-435/9, Kannada Sahitya Sangh Building, Gazipur Darga Road, Kalaburagi, Gulbarga City-585104	Mr. K. Malhar Rao Malle
213.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Shop No-22, No-1-891/71/2Aa/144/145/Gf/22 Darshan Complex, Old Jewargi Road, Balaji Nagar, Kalaburagi, Gulbarga City-585102, Karnataka	Mr. Jyotilal Pawar

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214.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Shop No-1, H. No-10-721/A, Shastri Chowk, Brahmpur, Kalaburagi, Tel-Gulbarga City-2, Karnataka-585103	Mr. Mugutkar Dhananjay
215.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Sy No-53/3, In the Premises of Govt. General Hospital, Opp PLD Temple, Office Main Road, Jewargi, Kalaburagi-585310, Karnataka	Mr. Sakareppagouda
216.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Community Health Centre Yadrani, Jeuorgi, Kolburgi.	Mr. Pranam C. Puranik
217.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Kinagi, Property No-9-1-6-7, Old, 14-1-213 New, Near Devi Temple, Main Road, Aland, Dist-Kalaburagi-585302, Karnataka	Mr. Sri Gajanand
218.	Karnataka	Kodagu	Survey No-12/D, Shop No-16, Ground Floor, Basavanathuru Village, Opp KMP, Kushalanagar, Hobli, Kodagu Dist, Tel-Somvarpet-571232	Vybhava K. G.
219.	Karnataka	Kodagu	Sy No-67, 49/5, 69/6, Shop No-02, Ground Floor, Ratha Beedhi, 4th Block, Kushalnagar, Taluk-Somvarpet, Dist-Kodagu-571234, Karnataka	Mr. Harisha K. T.
220.	Karnataka	Kodagu	Shop No-1-5, Ground Floor, Karnataka Bank Building, SBM Road, Somvarpet, Dist-Kodagu-571236, Karnataka	Mr. Sharath V. C.
221.	Karnataka	Kodagu	S.No. 21/57, Ground Floor, Eshwara Complex, Next to Bhavani Bakery, Main Road, Gonikoppal, Virajpet Taluk, Kodagu District, Karnataka State.	Ganapathy C. C.
222.	Karnataka	Kodagu	Sy No. 7/2, Belliappa Arcade, Room No. 1, Gonikoppal Town, Virajpet Taluk, Kodagu, Karnataka	Mr. Chengappa K. U.
223.	Karnataka	Kodagu	Government General Hospital, Somwarpet, Karnataka	Mr. Manjunath V. C.
224.	Karnataka	Kolar	C/o General Hospital, Survey No-31 and 32, Ranga Road, Srinivaspur-522001	Nagaraja Setty
225.	Karnataka	Kolar	Government General Hospital Premises, Shop No-1, Opp Bus Stand, Malur, Kolar Dist.-563130, Karnataka	Mr. Ashok Kumar Shetty
226.	Karnataka	Kolar	General Hospital, Mulbagal, Dist-Kolar-562121	Mr. N. Krishna
227.	Karnataka	Kolar	Shop No-1, General Hospital Premises, M. N. Road, Robertsonpet, Tel-Bangarapet, K.G.F Kolar Dist-563115, Karnataka	Mr. J. Suresh
228.	Karnataka	Kolar	Bangarpet Main Road, Opp to Takul Office Bangarpet, Taluk-Bangarpet, Dist-Kolar-563114, Karnataka	Mr. Jagadeesh M.
229.	Karnataka	Kolar	Shop No. 01, Mathurushree Nilya, Brahmin Street, Kolar-563101	S. Nagashekar
230.	Karnataka	Kolar	Ground Floor, Shop No.1, Primary Health Center, Ooragaumpet, K.G.F, Dist-Kolar, Karnataka	Ms. Jyothi K.
231.	Karnataka	Kolar	Government Hospital, Bangarpet, Karnataka	Mr. Mukundan R.

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232.	Karnataka	Koppal	Dist. Hospital Premises, 1st Floor 583231	Mr. Sudhir Indian Red Cross Society
233.	Karnataka	Koppal	Prop No-13/530, Ward No-06, Opp-Govt. Hospital, Kushtagi 583277	Mr. Ramanna
234.	Karnataka	Koppal	Prop No-4-3-47, Ward No-03, Kanakadas Circle, Navali Road, Karatagi, Tel-Gangawati-583229, Karnataka	Ms. Jyothi
235.	Karnataka	Koppal	Prop No3-4359/3-4-27, Bus Stand Road, Gangavathi, Dist-Koppal-583227, Karnataka	Mr. Suresh Kamireddy
236.	Karnataka	Mandya	Room No-2, Opp to Vaccination Room, Ground Floor, General Hospital Premises, Malavalli, Dist-Mandya-574430, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
237.	Karnataka	Mandya	A. No-01/01, Shop No-07, A.P.M.C Building, Opp to Veterinary Hospital, Santhemala, Mandya Main Road, Kirugavalu, Tel-Malavalli, Dist-Mandya-571424, Karnataka	Mr. Vishakanta D. N.
238.	Karnataka	Mandya	Sh.No.3, Gf, Rice Mill, Chowdegowda Complex, Mysore Road-571430	Sri Prasad K. R.
239.	Karnataka	Mandya	Kamala Krupa Near Subramany Temple, Police Station Road, Pandavapura-571434	Dr. Krupa A. S.
240.	Karnataka	Mandya	Bharthi Pharmacy, Bharthi Nagar, Mandya, Karnataka-571422	Dr. T. Tamizh Mani
241.	Karnataka	Mandya	K.No-D2/347/1073, 1076, 1078-1081, D2/348/1074, Shop No-6, Ground Floor, RAPCMS Main Building, Sanjay Circle, Hotalu Main Road, Dist-Mandya, Karnataka-571401	Mr. Paranjyothi Patel C. T.
242.	Karnataka	Mandya	K. No-390/287/A, Shop No-14, Ground Floor, Sri Venkateshwara Complex, Near Govt. Hospital, N.M. Road, Pandavapura, Mandya-571434	Mr. Krupa A. S.
243.	Karnataka	Mandya	K.No-1079/1019, Shop No-17, Opp to Govt. Hospital, Jamia Masjid Building, Old M.C Road, Maddur, Mandya-571422, Karnataka	Mr. Siddaraju Y. C.
244.	Karnataka	Mandya	A. No-2495/494, House No-46, K.S.T Road, Ground Floor, Near Somyakeshava Temple, Namangala, Dist-Mandya, Karnataka-571432	Mr. Vasantha Kumar
245.	Karnataka	Mandya	Room No-1, Ground Floor, Inside the Premises of Sub Divisional Hospital, Pandavapura, Dist-Mandya-571434, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
246.	Karnataka	Mandya	Ground Floor, Gajam Main Road, General Hospital Premises, Shirirangapattana, Dist-Mandya-571438, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna



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247.	Karnataka	Mandya	Room No-1, Ground Floor, Inside the Taluk General Hospital, Nagamangala, Dist-Mandya-571432, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
248.	Karnataka	Mandya	K. No-4589, A. No-D5/Sy. No-29/3, P1, Ward No-20, Near Mandya Diagnostic Centre, General Hospital Road, Hosahalli, Dist-Mandya-571401, Karnataka	Mr. Boralinge Gowda
249.	Karnataka	Mandya	K. No-877/580, Shop No-1, Behind Govt. Higher Primery School, Opp to Office of Milk Fedration Union, KRS Road, Kyathanahalli, Pandavpura, Mandya-571437, Karnataka	Mrs. Saraswathi K. N.
250.	Karnataka	Mandya	K. No-699/2, Shop No-12, Megahatti Chadranna Complex, Mandya Road, C.A Kere Hobali, K.M. Doddi (Bharathinagara), Taluk-Maddur, Dist-Mandya-571422, Karnataka	Mr. Manjunath C. B.
251.	Karnataka	Mandya	Sy. No-3/2, 3/3, K. No-889, Site No-413 & 414, Shop No-10, Gd Floor, Bikshada Muttada Commercial Complex, Near H.C Channapattana Road, Halagur, Tel-Malavali, Dist- Mandya-571421, Karnataka	Mr. Prasad K. R.
252.	Karnataka	Mandya	K. No-D7/40/G-31/A, Shop No-2, Cellar Pir, Opp to MDC Bank, Dr. Narendra Babu Complex, Guthalu Main Road, Dist- Mandya-571401, Karnataka	Mr. C.T. Niranjan Jyothi Patel
253.	Karnataka	Mandya	K. No-D3/2265/1484, Shop No-08, Cellar Floor, 10th Cross, Apmc Main Road, V.V. Nagar, Kallahalli Extention, Dist- Mandya-571401, Karnataka	Mrs. Shakunthala S.
254.	Karnataka	Mandya	Room No-16, Ground Floor, General Hospital Premises, K.R. Pete, Tel-Krishnarajprt, Dist-Mandya-571812, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
255.	Karnataka	Mandya	Asst. No-411, Property No-12-1-135, Block No-13, KMRP Ward, Near Akshya Bhandar Store, Nagamangala, K.R. Pete Main Road, Krishnarajpet, Dist-Mandya-571426, Karnataka	Mr. Pramod Kumar K. S.
256.	Karnataka	Mandya	K. No-D4/1951/Kt-16/A-1, Shop No-6, Vinayaka Complex, Opp to Pet Complex, Bannur Main Road, Chamundeshwari Nagara, Dist-Mandya-571401, Karnataka	Ms. Kavya M. P.
257.	Karnataka	Mandya	K. No. D5/89/1131/A, Shop No.1, Ground Floor, 3rd Main Road, Channegowda Building, 3rd Main Road, Ashok Nagar, Mandya, Karnataka-571401	Mr. Dyapegowda
258.	Karnataka	Mandya	K.No.410/296/2, Shop No.3, Near to Community Health Center K.R Pet, Nagamma Building, Mandya, Karnataka	Mrs. Saraswathi

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259.	Karnataka	Mysore	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, 24/1, Jss Old Hospital Premises, Mahatama Gandhi Road, Mysore, Karnataka-570004	Mr. Swaroop
260.	Karnataka	Mysore	No 1/35, 1/35A, 1/35B, 1/35C, Shop No 10, Ground Floor, Veeramadhakari Nayaka Circle, Udayagiri Post, Kyathamarana Hal-570019	Premkumari M.
261.	Karnataka	Mysore	Taluk General Hospital, Periyapatna 571102	Dr. Ravi L.
262.	Karnataka	Mysore	Katha No-373/323, Ground Floor, Shop No-09, A.G.C Complex, Srirangapatna Road, Sub Registrar Office, Bannur Town, T. Narasipura, Mysore-571101	Mr. Sunil Crasta
263.	Karnataka	Mysore	Building No-2843/1, Ch-55/1, Shop No-3, GF, RB Complex, 2nd Main, 5th Cross, Opp-Railway Gate, Jayanagara, Mysore-570014	Ms. Pooja V.
264.	Karnataka	Mysore	No. Mig-18, G/F, Shop No-05, KHB JTK, 2nd Stage, Opp-Ashwani Diabetic Centre, Nrupathuga Road, Kuvempunagar, Mysore-570023	Mr. Kishor Kumar K. C.
265.	Karnataka	Mysore	No-3116/A, Shop No-2, Ground Floor, High Tension Double Road, Near Hoysala Circle, 2nd Stage Vijaynagar, Mysore-570017	Ms. Deepa K.
266.	Karnataka	Mysore	Assessment No-3450/3309, Shop No-9 and 10, Ground Floor, Mahadeshwara Complex, 12th Cross, R.P Road, Nanjangud Town, Mysore-571301	Mr. Yashwanth N.
267.	Karnataka	Mysore	Janjar No-260, Saligrama, Ramanathapura Main Road, Saligra, K.R. Nagar Taluk, Mysore-571604	Mr. Bharath R Gowda
268.	Karnataka	Mysore	Katha Assessment No-684/673, Srirama Block, Ward No-04, Krishnarajnagar Town, Mysore-571602	Mr. V. S. Prasanna Kumara
269.	Karnataka	Mysore	Door No-595, Shop No-02, Ground Floor, 10th Main, E Block, 1st Stage, J. P. Nagar, Mysore-570008, Karnataka	Mr. Santhosh Kumar R.
270.	Karnataka	Mysore	No-2511, Ch 28/C, Kantharaj Urs Road, K.G., Koppal, Dist-Mysore-570009, Karnataka	Ms. Savitha
271.	Karnataka	Mysore	Shop No-2, Ground Floor, General Hospital, Nanjangud, Mysore Rural, Dist, Nanjangud-571301, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
272.	Karnataka	Mysore	Taluk General Hospital, K.R. Nagar, Mysore Rural Dfist., K.R Nagar-571602, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
273.	Karnataka	Mysore	Sy No-235/5, House No-4, Shop No-01, Gound Floor, M.G. Koppal Main Road, Hebbal, Dist-Mysore-570016, Karnataka	Ms. Lakshmi C. N.

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274.	Karnataka	Mysore	House No-1632, Shop No-4, Dakshineshwara Road, 4th Main E & F Block, Ramakrishnanagara, Dist-Mysore-570022, Karnataka	Mr. A. Channabasappa
275.	Karnataka	Mysore	Shop No-1, Ground Floor, General Hospital, T. Narasipura, Dist-Mysore-571124, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
276.	Karnataka	Mysore	General Hospital, H.D. Kote, Mysore Rural Dist., Heggadadevanakote, Dist-Mysore-571114, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
277.	Karnataka	Mysore	Site No-97, Shop No-1, Ground Floor, Near New Plus LIC Colony, Srirampur, 2nd Stage, Dist-Mysore-570023, Karnataka	Mr. A.R. Radhakrishna
278.	Karnataka	Mysore	Nachanahalli Paliya, J.P. Nagar, Mysore-570008, Karnataka	Mrs. Sudha Phaneesh
279.	Karnataka	Mysore	Door No-1869, Shop No-04, Opp I.M.A. Building, Ground Floor, Sayyaji Rao Road, Tilak Nagar, Mandi Mohalla, Dist-Mysore-570001, Karnataka	Mr. Umesh N.
280.	Karnataka	Mysore	Shop No-20, Ground Floor, 16th Cross, 4th Main, Sri Chamundeshwari Complex, Next to Karnataka Bank ATM, Vidyar, Dist-Mysore-570008, Karnataka	Mr. Ramesha B.
281.	Karnataka	Mysore	Katha No-546/A, Shop No-03, Gaddige Main Road, Dasanakoppal Gate, Dist-Mysore-570026, Karnataka	Ms. Girija M.
282.	Karnataka	Mysore	Door No-2799/1B, Shop No-G-3, Ground Floor, 8th Cross, Adipampa Road, V.V Mohalla, Dist-Mysore-570002, Karnataka	Umesh N.
283.	Karnataka	Mysore	Shop No-12, Muda Complex, Chanduranga Road, Ramakrishnagara, I Block, 2 Stage, Dattagalli, Dist-Mysore-570022, Karnataka	Ms. V. Pavan
284.	Karnataka	Mysore	D. Devraj URS General Hospital Premises, S.J Road, H.D Kote Circle, Hunsur	Hemanth Kumar H. M.
285.	Karnataka	Mysore	Assessment No. 1226/2819/1185, Shop No. 05, TAPCMS Ltd Building, Vishveshwaraiah Circle, JLB Road, Hunsur Tow, Mysore, Karnataka-571105	Prasanth H. D.
286.	Karnataka	Mysore	No-442, Shop No-01, Ground Floor, Vinaya Marga, Opp Rammandir Park, Siddarthanagar, Mysore, Karnataka-570011	Mr. K. Karthik Gowda
287.	Karnataka	Mysore	No-656/D, 13th Main Road, T.K. Layout, Dist-Mysore-570009, Karnataka	Mr. N. Vijay Cheluvraj Huf
288.	Karnataka	Mysore	473, Samrudhi, University Layout, Mysore, Karnataka-570022	Mr. H. N. Ranganath

Sl.No.	State	District	Address	Contact Person
289.	Karnataka	Mysore	Sy No. 592, 593, 594, 595, 597, 598, GF, Inside the Compound of Bhagwan Mahaveer Darshan Hospital, Opp. K R Mil, Siddlingpur, Karnataka	Mr. Praveen Jain
290.	Karnataka	Mysore	Katha No. 1487, House No. 335, Shop No. 2, GF, Opp. Ganpathi Temple, Hinkal, Mysuru, Karnataka	Mrs. P. Thulasi
291.	Karnataka	Mysore	No. 484, Annexure Garage, Ground Floor, 4th Main Road, Maruthi Temple Road, T. K. Layout, Mysuru, Karnataka	Mr. Nagaraj Murthy
292.	Karnataka	Mysore	No 42, 3rd Stage Kesare, R S Naidu Nagara, Near Rathna Bakery, Mysuru	Mr. M. Nagaraju
293.	Karnataka	Mysore	86/1, N 31/2, Shop No.3, Ground Floor, 3rd Cross, Bazar Street, Nazarbhad Mohalla, Mysore, Karnataka	Mr. Y. G. Vinay
294.	Karnataka	Mysore	H.No.26, Shop No.03, Ground Floor, Hebbal Main Road, Lokmanya Nagar Mysuru, Karnataka	Mrs. Mala Dinesh
295.	Karnataka	Mysore	No. 2437/1 K3/1, Shop No.2, Ground Floor, N.S Road, Nanjumaige Circle, K R Mohalla, Mysore, Karnataka	Mr. K.N Venkarachala Prasad
296.	Karnataka	Mysore	D.No. 621, Shop No. 1, Ground Floor, 10th Main Road, Mahadeshwara Extension, Mysore, Karnataka	Puneeth Gautham
297.	Karnataka	Mysore	34/680. Opp. Govt. Primary School, Bilikere, Hunsur, Mysore, Karnataka-571105	Ms. Divya
298.	Karnataka	Mysore	Assessment No. 1653/A, Property No. 1-1-10, Ward No.15, Bettadpura Road, Bettadpura Circle, Periyapattana Town, Periyapattana-571107, Mysore District, Karnataka	Mr. H. M. Ravi Kumar
299.	Karnataka	Raichur	Taluka General Hospital, Sidndhanur-584128	Mr. Subramanya
300.	Karnataka	Raichur	Taluka General Hospital, Manvi-584123	Mr. Subramanya
301.	Karnataka	Raichur	Taluka General Hospital, Devdurga-584111	Mr. Subramanya
302.	Karnataka	Raichur	Taluka General Hospital, Lingasugur-584122	Mr. Subramanya
303.	Karnataka	Raichur	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, Shop No:6 Jain Bhavan Jain Temple Road Raichur, Karnataka-584101	Mr. Pavan Kumar
304.	Karnataka	Raichur	Jan Aushadhi Medical Store, MNC No. 7-1-99/579, Shop Main Road, Deodrga, Dist. Raichur, Karnataka-584101	Mr. Niranjan Murthi
305.	Karnataka	Raichur	GP. No.3289 and 3298, Shop No.03, Husain Complex Raghavendra Colony, Devasugur Tq, Raichur City-1, 584170	Sirajuddin

Sl.No.	State	District	Address	Contact Person
306.	Karnataka	Raichur	D.No.2-13-136, Shop No.01, Near SBH Bank, Basava Nagar, Lingasugur-584122	Sri Santosh/Shabbir Ahmed
307.	Karnataka	Raichur	Municipal Assessment No-6-1-2708, 2702, 2709, Ward No-16, Aadarsha Colony, Near Apporva Hospital Complex, Sindhanur, Raichur-584128	Mr. R. Sourab Bohra
308.	Karnataka	Raichur	D. No-7-2-129/1 Old, 7-2-149/1 New, Gajgerpet, Dist-Raichur City-1-584103, Karnataka	Mr. K. Pallavi
309.	Karnataka	Raichur	MPL No-2-11-368/112, Shop No-4, Sakari Plaza, Beside SLV Lodge, Gulbarga Road, Lingasugur, Dist-Raichur-584122, Karnataka	Mr. Gururaj Pattanashetty
310.	Karnataka	Raichur	Prop No-4-1-93, Old Bazar, Begampurete, Mudgal, Tel, Lingasugur, Dist-Raichur-584125, Karnataka	Mr. T. Narashimha Murthi
311.	Karnataka	Raichur	D. No 1-1-177, New 1-1-126 Old Shop No-01, Ground Floor, Uday Nagar Station Road, Dist-Raichur City-2, 584101, Karnataka	Mr. Nasirulla Qhadri S.
312.	Karnataka	Raichur	Hutti Gold Mines Hospital, Opp to Central Shafi, Hutti Camp, Lingasugur, Dist-Raichur-584115, Karnataka	Dr. Prabhakar Sangurmath
313.	Karnataka	Raichur	Prop No-14-01-16, Shop No-2, Ward No-03, M.T.M, Talkies, Opp Sindhanur Road, Manvi, Dist-Raichur-584123, Karnataka	Mr. Viruprakash Hoogar
314.	Karnataka	Raichur	D. No. 5-1-596,597 New 5-1-553, 594 Old SRS Complex, Near New Bustand, Kustagi Road, Sindhanur Karnataka	Dr. Patrayya Swami
315.	Karnataka	Raichur	Near Govt. Girls High School, Old Bus Stand, Lingasugur, Maski, Raichur, Karnataka	Mr. Arun Kumar
316.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Katha No-1630, Site No-2160, Rangantha Layout, Harohalli Hob Kanakapura Taluk, Ramnagaram, Harohalli 562112	Shashi Kumar H. R.
317.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	General Hospital, Magadi, Dist-Ramanagara-562120, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
318.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Ground Floor, General Hospital, Channapatanna, Dist-Ramanagara-562160, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
319.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	K. No-45/765/1910, Shop No-02, Near Lord Venkateshwara Temple, K.G. Circle, Dist-Ramnagara-562159, Karnataka	Mr. Krishna K. S.
320.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Khata No-454, Khaneshumari No-739, Ground Floor, Lakshmi Devi Nagara, Near Ganpati Temple, Kudua, Magadi, Dist-Ramanagara-561101, Karnataka	Mr. R. Rajapandian

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321.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Taluka General Hospital, Bantval, Mangalore Dist-575018, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
322.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	K. No. 4573, Door No. 2246/3A, Second Floor, Shop No-1, Church Road, Channapatna, Dist-Ramanagara-562160, Karnataka	Mr. M. P. Nagesh
323.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	K. No. 4768, S.No. 2247, Shop No. 2, Ground Floor, Shobha Building, 02, Near Lakshmi Devamma Hospital, M.G Road, Chinnaptna Town, Dist-Ramnagara-562160, Karnataka	Mr. Kishor Kumar M. R.
324.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	K. No. 1/153, Shop No. 04, GF, Ballapattana, Channapatna, Ramanagara, Karnataka	Ms. Shrithi C.
325.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Tempo Stand, Near Bus Stand, RML Nagar, Shimoga-577416	Mr. Sayed Asif
326.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Room No-1, General Hospital, Shikaripura, Shimoga-577427	Mr. N. Krishna
327.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Sri Jayachamarajendra Taluk Hospital, Thirthalli, Shivamogga-577432	Mr. N. Krishna
328.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Taluka General Hospital, Bhadravathi, Shivamogga Dist, Karnataka-577301	Mr. N. Krishna
329.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Taluka General Hospital, Hosanagara, Dist-Shimoga-577418, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
330.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	General Hospital, Soraba, Dist-Shimoga, Karnataka-577429	Mr. N. Krishna
331.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Katha No-388/1250, Ward No-27, Opp Govt. Urdu School, N.T Road, Shivamoga, Shivamoga City-1-577202, Karnataka	Mr. Girisha H. N.
332.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Sub Divisional Hospital, Sagar, Dist-Shivmogga-577401, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
333.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Reg. No-113/2C, Sy No-36, Siddeshwar Complex, Shop No-2, Rippaonpet, Hosanagar Taluk, Rippaonpet, Dist-Shivamogga-577426, Karnataka	Mr. J. S. Jayaprakash
334.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	K. No-126-307-307-1404, Shop No-4, Ward No-21/1, B.H. Road, Sagar, Tel-Sagar, Dist-Shivamogga-577401, Karnataka	Mr. Abdul Shukoor Ibrahim
335.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Ass. No-370/1155/1940/1, Veerabhadraeshwar Nilaya, Shop No-1, Ward No-17, B.H. Road, Vidyanagar, Dist-Shimoga-577201, Karnataka	Mr. Sujay S.
336.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Shop No-4, Sri Ganesh Ram Arcade, B. H. Road, Ayanur, Dist-Shimoga-577211, Karnataka	Ms. Latha Somayaji

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337.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Katha No-316/2-316/2-314/2, Shop No-3, Cellar Vijayalaxmi Shivappaya Enclave, Shishu Vihara Road, Shekarapura, Dist- Shimoga-577424, Karnataka	Mr. Liyakhat Ahmed
338.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Khata No.527/505 Ward No.35, Shop No.3, SLV Complex, Alkola Cir, BH Road, Shimoga	Mr. Syed Idrees
339.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	K.No.714/715/300, Ground Floor, Ward No. 20, Beside Sri Kanyakaparameshwari Temple, Gandhi Bazar, Shimoga, Karnataka	Mr. K. N. Shivaprasad
340.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Katha No. 520/577, Dorai Co. Complex, Ground Floor, Near Ra Hallappa Circle BH Road Bhadravathi, Shivamogga, Karnataka-577301	Mr. Mohammed Jaffer
341.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	2-4-22, K.No. 2042, Shop No.10, Ward No. 13, Near SS Road, Mustadi Keri, H.K Road, Karnataka	Mr. Shivanandaiah I. M.
342.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Katha No. 343/330, GF, Shop No.2, Lingayathra Beedi, Jannapura, Bhadravathi, Karnataka-577301	Mr. Madhusudana. G. K.
343.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Katha No, 74/109 Oa/5(15), Ward No. 07, Gf, C N Road, Near Daball Takies, Bhadravathi , Shimoga, Karnataka	Mr. Vishwanath B. M.
344.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Ass. No. 2147/1 5885/1, Banashankari Krupa, Shimoga, Karnataka	Mr. Aslam Khan
345.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Katha No. 648/1C/2830/1/C/1211/1/C, Beedi Khadar Complex, SH Market Road, Thirthahalli, Shimoga, Karnataka	Mr. J. S. Jayaprakash
346.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Ka No. 505-37, 37, Mathru Chaya Complex, 2nd Phase Near Last Bus Stop, KHB Colony, Gopala, Shimoga, Karnataka-577205	Mrs. Rajeshwari H.
347.	Karnataka	Tumkur	W. No. 10, A No. 220/1028/3931, S.No. 01, Bnd Toyota Showroom Main Road Rajeevchandhinagar, Opp. Amba Market, Melekote Road, Tumkur-572102	Anjan Kumar/ Mohammad Nizamuddin Darvesh
348.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Celler, Sri Shivabhakta Kannappa CoOperative Society Building, M Shop No-3, K.No-787/93/1/C, Kestur, Kora Hobli, Tumkur-572138	Mrs. Pramila H. D.
349.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Shop No.02, Khata No.167/2571, H.M Complex, Upparahalli Main Road, Tumkur-572102	Smt. Roopa L.
350.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Shop No.4, Lakshmi Tower, Behind Dwaraka Hotel, Vivekananda Road Tumkur-572101	N. Manjunath Nagesh/ Divya Hemanth
351.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Ward No-05, A No. 830/568 to 845 Mayasandra Road, Taluka General Hospital, Turuvekere, Tumkur-572227	Mr. H.V. Rangaswamy
352.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Adarsh Nagar, Tumkur-572101	Mr. Govindgiri

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353.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Shop No-01, Khata No-1982/1779, Keerthana Complex, Opp-Mahatma Gandhi School, B.M. Road, Kunigal-572130	Mr. Sudheendra K. P.
354.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Taluk General Hospital Premises, Tho Office, B.H. Road, Tiptur, Tumkur-572201, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
355.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Taluka General Hospital Premises, B.H. Road, Gubbi, Dist-Tumkur, Karnataka-572216	Mr. N. Krishna
356.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Taluka General Hospital Premises, B.H. Road, Chikkanayakanahalli, Tumkur Dist, Karnataka-572214	Mr. N. Krishna
357.	Karnataka	Tumkur	General Hospital, Sira, Dist-Tumkur-572137, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
358.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Taluka General Hospital Premises, Koratagere, Dist-Tumkur-572129, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
359.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Taluka General Hospital, Kunigal, Dist-Tumkur-572130, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
360.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Attached to Hospital East Compound, General Hospital Premises, Madhugiri, Madhugiri, Koratagere, Dist-Tumkur-572132, Karnataka	Mr. Prashanth Kumar H. P.
361.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Ward No-26, Khata No-9877/A/1281, V.S. Complex Sit Main Road, Opposite 9th Cross, Dist-Tumkur-572104, Karnataka	Mrs. Smitha A.
362.	Karnataka	Tumkur	General Hospital Premises, Pavagada, Dist-Tumkur-561202, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
363.	Karnataka	Tumkur	W. No-7, K. No-2861/A/3372/523, Shop No-5, F.K Building, B.G. Paliya Circle, B.H. Road, Dist-Tumkur-572101, Karnataka	Mr. Iqbal Ahmed
364.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Assessment No-22-502-61, 1135806, Police Lane, B.H. Road, Tiptur, Dist-Tumkur-572201, Karnataka	Mr. Nayaz Khan
365.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Shop No.2, K.No. 1274, N.C Basappa Complex, Y.T Road, Tiptur, Tumkuru, Nonavinaker, Karnataka	Mrs. T. B. Savitha
366.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Pradhan Mantri Bharathiya Janaushadhi Kendra, W.No.19, K.No. 2805/365, Shop No. 2 Siddaganga Complex, Seller, Siddaganga Extension, B H Road, Tumkuru 572102,	Mr. O. Raghu
367.	Karnataka	Udupi	Govt. General Hospital Municipal Road, Kundapara-576201	Smitha
368.	Karnataka	Udupi	5-1-81B1, Vasuki, First Cross Kinnimulki Udupi-576101	Dr. B. N. Shanthapirya
369.	Karnataka	Udupi	Shop No. G5, Ground Floor, Door No. 10-2-20A (6) Nanalal Arcade Udupi-576101	Mr. Abhishek N. Rao



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370.	Karnataka	Udupi	Kaup Nursing Home Premises, Kaup Gram Panchyat Building, Nh-66, Infront of Phc Pulipu Kaup, Kaup, Udupi-574106	Dr. Sibgath Ulla Shariff R.
371.	Karnataka	Udupi	D. No-15-21, Commercial Complex, Main Road Shirva, Shirva Udupi Taluk, Udupi-574116	Mr. Santhosh Shetty
372.	Karnataka	Udupi	Door No-190/10, Thirumala Complex, Mudar Village Bajagoli Post, Karkala Taluk, Karkala Bajagoli Road, Karkala, Dist-Udupi, Karnataka-574122	Mr. Sushanth Bajagoli
373.	Karnataka	Udupi	Shop No. 16 D. No. 1-94/4, Nayath Residency, Karkala Road, Padubidr, Karnataka	Mr. Vishwaraj
374.	Karnataka	Udupi	M/s Sadhguru Souharda Sahakari Ltd, Mathrushree, 1-67-4, Dr. Shivarama Karanth Road, Saligram, Udupi, Karnataka	Dr. B. N. Shanthapriya
375.	Karnataka	Udupi	M/s Sadhguru Souharada Shahkari Ltd. Udupi No. 9/84, Rama Vallab Junior College Road, Next Corporation Bank, Kundapuram, Udupi, Karnataka	Dr. B. N. Shanthapriya
376.	Karnataka	Udupi	Shop No.5, Door No. 10-3-80B4, Mohinin Complex, Kalasanka Main Road, Udupi, Karnataka	Mr. A. Santhosh Prabhu
377.	Karnataka	Udupi	Community Health Center Building, Nh 66 Opp. Bus Stand, Brahmavara, Udupi, Karnataka-576213	Mr. Sundar Poojary
378.	Karnataka	Udupi	D.No. 123-4, Shop No.4, Janardhana Complex, Market Road, Karkala City, Karnataka	M/S Roshni
379.	Karnataka	Udupi	Shop No.2, Door No. 10-1-48 Ground Floor Left Wing, Rooyal Mahal Building, Chittaranjan Circle, Udupi, Karnataka	Mr. Donald Oscar Salins
380.	Karnataka	Udupi	Door No. 10-4-61B, Ground Floor, Hyder Building Complex, Shiribeedu, Near City Bus Stand, Udupi, Karnataka	Mr. Mohammed Haneef
381.	Karnataka	Udupi	Gurushri Building Opp. Mithra Hospital, Old Post Office Road, Udupi, Karnataka	Mrs. Rajeshwari Harish
382.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Bldg No-17-1-88, Shop No-01, Sy. No-182, Hissa A T D B Road, Mundgod, Mundgod, Dist-Uttar Kannada-581349, Karnataka	Mr. Shripada Sharma
383.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Bldg No-20-1-508-20, Room No-G1, Sy, No-117/B, The Totagars Coopsale Society Ltd, New Market Yard Sirsi, Uttara Kannada-5814002, Karnataka	Vinayak Hegde
384.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Bldg No-7-107-65, Room No-01, Sy No-44, The Totagars Co-Operative Sales Society Ltd, Apmc Yard, Siddapur, Dist-Uttar Kannada-581355, Karnataka	Mr. Vinayak M. Hehde

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385.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Shop No-21, Mahatma Gandhi Complex, Haliyal, Uttar Kannada	Sri Ashok Laxman Ghotenkar/Mrs. Lalitha Shrikant Ghotnekar
386.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Building No. A/432/3, Cts No. 3342, Near Post Office, Opp. Indra Canteen, Amrutigalli, Haliyal	Sri Mahammadmustaf D. Ron
387.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Shop No.2, Bldg. No. 23-1-17-24A, Sy.No. 80B, Nityananda Road, Maratikoppa, Sirsi-581402	Mr. Nagaraj Mahabaleshwar Hegde
388.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Shop No.7, Building No. 405, Sy No. 267, Unity Tower, Nh 66, Uttar Kannada, Karnataka	Mr. Ganesh V. Hegde
389.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Room No. 17, Taluka Government Hospital, Ankola, Karwar, Karnataka	Mr. Subhashchnadra Suresh Josh
390.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Taluka Hospital Building, Room No.11, Bhatkal, Karnataka	Mr. Jagadeesha M. Mogar
391.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Pandit Govt. Hospital, Room No. 20, Sirsi, Karnataka	Mr. Venkatesh. L. Naik
392.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Bin Noor Center, Building No. 3/108/G-3, Sy No. 511-Hissa-1-2E Down Town, Main Road, Bhatkal, Karnataka	Mr. Mohammed Hanif Shaik
393.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Taluka Hospital, Room No. 1, Government Hospital, Honnavar, Karnataka-581334	Mr. Venkatesh L. Naik
394.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	Shop No.5, Building No. E/1381/05, Sy No.443, Hissas B1B, Nh-66, Collage Road, Kumta, Uttar Kannada, Karnataka	Mr. Supraj Shivaram Naik
395.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Taluka General Hospital, Ground Floor, Room No-1, Vijayapur Road, Basavana Bagewadi, Vijayapura-586203, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
396.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Taluka General Hospital, Ground Floor, Room No-1, Govt. Hospital Premises, Muddebihal, Dist-Vijayapura-586212, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
397.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Cts No-890, 891, Plot No-384, Shop No-5, First Floor, Dyaberi Complex, S R Colony, Aainapur Cross, Jal Nagar, Dist-Vijayapur-586109, Karnataka	Mr. Sidappa Bhimappa Halli
398.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Taluka Hospital, Room No-2, Ground Floor, Vijaypur Road, Dist-Vijaypur-586209, Karnataka	Mr. N. Krishna
399.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Sy No-31D, Plot No-26, Ground Floor, Pragati Nagar, Ashram Road, Vijayapur, Dist-Vijayapur-586101, Karnataka	Rajendra Kumar Shankar Janagond
400.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Cts No-2604/B, Famous Complex, Shop No-17, Ground Floor, Ward No-2, Ambedkar Circle, Muddebehal, Dist-Vijayapura-586212, Karnataka	Mr. Harish H. Wadegeri

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401.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Cts No-994 to 999, Shop No-Fg-6, Ground Floor, Ward No-4, Yalameli Complex, SS Road, Dist- Vijayapura-586101, Karnataka	Mr. Uday S. Navalagi
402.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Ppc No-1397, Ward No-4, Ground Floor, Shop No-2 & 3, Mahindrakar Complex, Near Ram Mandir, Almel, Tal- Sindgi, Dist- Vijayapura-586202, Karnataka	Mr. Amaresh M. Ashtagi
403.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Cts No. 833/1, Ground Floor, Tilak Road, Godbole Mala, Opp. Sunil Pharma, Meenakshi Chowk, Vijayapur, Karnataka	Mr. Sanjeev Barakade
404.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Survey No. 309, Hissa No. 2A\1, Ground Floor, Shop No. 5, Khazi Complex, Bagewadi Road, Ibrahimpur, Vijayapur, Karnataka-586109	Mr. Amit Mahadevappa Ganganallim
405.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	TMC No 183/1. Ground Floor Bhavikatti Complex Old SBI Road, Near Vivekanand Circle Sindagi. Tq: Sindagi District: Vijayapur, Karnataka	Mr. Nagaraja Chattaraki
406.	Karnataka	Yadgir	Property No.3-6-102 (O) 3-6-105(N) Shop No.1&2, Ground Floor, Opp. Amruteshwari Temple, Ashar Mohalla, Main Road, Yadgiri-585201	Bheemanna/Mst Belim Inayat
407.	Karnataka	Yadgir	Property No-5-5-375/5A, Shop No-6, Ground Floor, Near Chiranjeevi School, Chiranjeevi Nagar, Aziz Colony Road-585202	B. Siddramappa
408.	Karnataka	Yadgir	Survey No-23/1, Room No-2, Premises of Govt. General Hospital, Shorapur-585224	Mr. Savan Kumar
409.	Karnataka	Yadgir	Survey No-1, 2, 5 & 7, Room No-12, Ground Floor, Premises of Govt., Taluka General Hospital, Shahapur 585223	Mr. Ramesh
410.	Karnataka	Yadgir	Property No-57-73/5, Shop No-5, Vaishavi Residency, Ground Floor, Lakshmi Nagar, Tel-Shahpur, Dist- Yadgiri-585223, Karnataka	Mr. Manohar
411.	Karnataka	Yadgir	4-1-10/4-1-18, Shop No.2, Ground Floor, Raghavendra Swamy Math, Near Chandni Chowk, Main Road, Shorapur, Karnataka	Mr. Umesh B. Sappamdi
412.	Karnataka	Yadgir	District Hospital Compound, District Hospital, Main Road, Yadgir, Karnataka-585201	Mr. N. Krishna

**Mega Food Parks**

2. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:  
SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposal to establish about 122 Mega Food Parks across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any such Food Parks are being established in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof along with the details of areas in which they are being established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN

JYOTI): (a) No Madam However, under the Mega Food Park Scheme, the Government has so far approved 42 Mega Food Parks to be set up in the country. Out of these, 39 projects have been accorded final approval and 3 projects have been accorded In-principle approval. The Mega Food Park proposals are received against Expressions of Interest (EoI) as and when invited by the Ministry. The projects are selected based on the merit through a stringent appraisal process as per the prefixed criteria in the Scheme Guidelines.

(b) The Mega Food Parks being established in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh alongwith the details of areas in which they are being established is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Mega Foods Parks in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location	Area in which established (in Acres)	Total Project Cost	Grant approved	Grant released as on date
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Mogili, Mandal Bangarupalem, District Chittoor	142.80	121.10	50.00	49.92
2.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd.,	Village-Tundurru, Mandal-Bhimavaram, District-West Godavari	57.81	122.60	50.00	42.54
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	Village Mallavalli, Mandal Bapulapadu, District Krishna	57.45	125.25	50.00	28.49
<b>Telangana</b>						
1.	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd	Village Lakkampally, Nandipet Mandal, District Nizamabad	78.00	108.95	50.00	44.56
2.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam	Village Buggapadu, District Khammam	60.00	109.44	50.0	15.00

**Functioning of PSUs**

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

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

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) currently functioning under the Ministry;

(b) the number of such PSUs incurring financial losses for at least a decade;

(c) whether there have been any structured efforts to convert the said PSUs into profit making undertaking during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of such efforts and the impact thereof; and

(e) whether there have been any efforts during the said period to further motivate the employees of these undertakings to convert them into profit making ones, if so, the details and impact of such efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Madam, presently there are 18 PSUs which are working under Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers. Department-wise detail of PSUs is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Department wise
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1	2
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**Department of Fertilizers**

1. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)
2. The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)
3. FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL)
4. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) (All units are closed)
5. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) (All units are closed)

1	2
---	---

6. Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)
7. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)
8. Projects & Development India Limited (PDIL)
9. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers (RCF)

**Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals**

10. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. (HFL)
11. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL)
12. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd (HIL)
13. Brahmaputra Cracker & Polymer Ltd. (BCPL)

**Department of Pharmaceuticals**

14. Karnatak Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL)
15. Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL)
16. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)
17. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)
18. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)

(b) During the last decade, there are four PSUs namely Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL), Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IOPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HFL) and Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (ROPL) which are incurring financial losses. HOCL is incurring continuous losses except the Fy. 2010-11.

(c) and (d) The following efforts have been made by the Ministry to convert them into profit making organizations.

**Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL)**

- The Government of India on 17.05.2017 approved a restructuring plan for HOCL which involves closing down operations of all the non-viable plants at Rasayani unit of HOCL, except N2O4 plant which was to be transferred to ISRO on 'as is where is' basis, with about 20 acres of land and employees associated with the plant. Financial implication of the restructuring plan is Rs. 1008.67 crore (cash) which is to be met partly from sale of 442 acres HOCL Land

at Rasayani to Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and the balance through bridge loan from the Govt. The funds are to be used to liquidate the various liabilities of the company, including payment of outstanding salary and statutory dues of employees and repayment of Govt. guaranteed bonds of Rs. 250 crore, and for giving VRS/VSS to the Rasayani unit employees except those retained as skeletal staff. Present status of implementation of the restructuring plan is as follows:—

- (i) All plants of Rasayani unit except N2O4 plant have been closed down.
- (ii) N2O4 plant has been transferred to ISRO along with 20 acres land and 131 employees associated with the plant.
- (iii) Out of 442 acres land at Rasayani to be sold to BPCL, sale transaction for 251 acres have been completed.
- (iv) Approval of the Government for sale of additional 242 acres (+/-10%) land at Rasayani to BPCL and for lease transfer of 1000 sq m land at Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, to NALCO has been accorded.
- (v) All the 10 Nestle flats (Mumbai), closed down plants and utility blocks have been successfully e-auctioned through MSTC.
- (vi) All the non-regular employees and about 313 regular employees of Rasayani unit have been separated through Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS)). While 6 VRS optees are being temporarily retained for implementing the restructuring plan and 7 employees are being retained as skeletal staff for HOCL's corporate office, 23 employees who did not opt for VRS have been transferred to the company's Kochi unit.
- (vii) Liability relating to redemption of Government guaranteed bonds of Rs. 250 crore has been fully settled by HOCL from the Government of India bridge loan.

- After implementation of the restructuring plan, the Phenol/Acetone plant at Kochi Unit resumed regular operations from July, 2017 and has been operating regularly since then with positive contribution. This has enabled HOCL to earn net profit of about Rs. 24 crore (Prov.) from Kochi unit operations during the current FY 2018-19 (up to September, 2018).

**Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL):**

The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.12.2016, has decided for the closure of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL) and strategic sale of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL) after meeting their liabilities from the sale of their surplus land.

(e) HOCL has made efforts to motivate the employees by clearing their pending salary dues in a phased manner, timely payment of salary and other allowances and making provision for various welfare amenities like; medical, canteen, Leave Travel Concession (LTC), leave encashment etc. These efforts have also enabled the Kochi Unit of HOCL to operate profitably as mentioned above.

**Progress of Smart Cities**

4. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of smart cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and status of such cities and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of smart cities developed so far in the country along with the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred in this regard, State/UT-wise including Bundelkhand;

(d) whether the pace of development of smart cities has been slow and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of developmental works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission in various rounds as follows:-

- 20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January, 2016
- 13 Smart Cities in Fast Track (FT) Round in May, 2016
- 27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September, 2016
- 30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June, 2017.
- 10 Smart Cities in Round 4 in January, 2018 & June, 2018.

The Central Government shall give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crore over five years, on an average of Rs. 500 crore per city. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB. Since the beginning of the Mission in June, 2015, Rs. 13,846.20 crore have been released to State Governments/UTs under the Mission. City-wise detail of funds released so far and expenditure incurred is given in the enclosed Statement.

A total of 5,151 projects worth Rs. 2,05,018/- crore have been included by the selected 100 cities in their Smart City Proposals. As on 30th November, 2018, 2,342 projects worth Rs. 90,929/- crore have been tendered, of which 1,675 projects worth Rs. 51,866/- crore are under implementation/have been completed.

The progress of implementation of the Mission depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 12-18 months to set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procure Project Management Consultants (PMC), hire human resources, call tenders and issue work orders. The implementation plan is given by the Smart Cities in their Smart City Proposals. The timeline for completion of projects is given below:-

- Round 1 cities-2019-20 to 2020-21
- Round 2 (including FT cities)-2019-20 to 2021-22
- Round 3 cities-2020-21 to 2021-22
- Round 4 cities-2020-21 to 2022-23

The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/ Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional Workshops, cities also benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these interactions. 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. A Smart City Advisory Forum at the city level comprising of District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts etc. has been constituted in each Smart City to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders as per Smart city guidelines. Besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

### **Statement**

*State-wise/City-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred under Smart Cities Mission*

(in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	Name of City	Total funds released	Expenditure incurred (as on Nov 1, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	291	221.83

1	2	3	4	5
		Tirupati	196	-
		Kakinada	196	194.63
		Amaravati	194	100.83
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	196	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	54	2.00
		Itanagar	52	-
4.	Assam	Guwahati	196	3.38
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	56	1.48
		Bhagalpur	196	0.37
		Biharsharif	55	2.00
		Patna	104	4.00
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	196	15.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	196	47.25
		Bilaspur	58	8.82
		Naya Raipur	118	18.00
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	104	0.42
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	54	0
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	196	50.36
11.	Goa	Panaji	118.2	23.83
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	110	19.88
		Ahmedabad	196	187.92
		Surat	291	290.75
		Vadodara	196	71.94
		Rajkot	110	22.71
		Dahod	59	0.36
13.	Haryana	Karnal	53	1.45
		Faridabad	196	12.45
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	196	37.36
		Shimla	54	1.15
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	196	22.52
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	2	1.60
		Srinagar	52	4.22
		Jammu	54	15.00
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	117	6.84



1	2	3	4	5
		Belagavi	196	14.72
		Shivamoga	117	6.45
		Hubballi-Dharwad	117	7.79
		Tumakuru	117	20.02
		Davanagere	196	21.90
		Bengaluru	53	-
18.	Kerala	Kochi	196	4.58
		Thiruvananthapuram	52	0.90
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	50	0.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	289	196.00
		Indore	196	190.62
		Jabalpur	196	109.61
		Gwalior	196	14.48
		Sagar	56	0.59
		Satna	190	3.78
		Ujjain	196	14.05
21.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	196	-
		Nashik	196	15.73
		Thane	196	31.29
		Greater Mumbai*	2	-
		Amravati*	2	0.65
		Solapur	196	27.81
		Nagpur	196	111.80
		Kalyan-Dombivali	196	6.61
		Aurangabad	196	5.60
		Pune	196	83.21
22.	Manipur	Imphal	111	0.99
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	-
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	55	2.00
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	111	2.00
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	196	162.46
		Raurkela	190	7.57
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry	102	0.30
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	196	12.45

1	2	3	4	5
		Jalandhar	56	10.84
		Amritsar	56	8.88
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	196	63.25
		Udaipur	196	28.86
		Kota	196	49.82
		Ajmer	196	74.48
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	196	112.01
		Gangtok	51	16.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	125	2.00
		Tirunelveli	60	37.71
		Dindigul*	2	-
		Thanjavur	117	18.76
		Tiruppur	108	26.95
		Salem	117	81.21
		Vellore	117	1.07
		Coimbatore	196	150.27
		Madurai	117	12.91
		Erode	190	64.51
		Thoothukudi	60	3.32
		Chennai	196	142.63
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar	54	0.73
		Greater Warangal	94	13.70
33.	Tripura	Agartala	196	13.49
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	54	1.04
		Aligarh	56	1.12
		Saharanpur	56	0.81
		Bareilly	55	1.38
		Jhansi	56	2.49
		Kanpur	117	29.14
		Allahabad	196	20.49
		Lucknow	196	5.06
		Varanasi	196	59.16
		Ghaziabad*	2	0.60
		Agra	196	29.65

1	2	3	4	5
		Rampur*	2	0.21
		Merrut/Raebareli*	2	-
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	56	2.79
36	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	52	-
		Bidhannagar*	2	-
		Durgapur*	2	-
		Haldia*	2	-
Total			13846.2	3,560.22

\*Cities which did not get selected for development as Smart Cities

### Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

5. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), State-wise;

(b) the number of projects completed under PMKSY, State-wise;

(c) the details of the intended month and year of completion for the incomplete projects under PMKSY, State-wise; and

(d) the status of watershed development in the sanctioned projects under PMKSY, year-wise and 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) 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 & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. The number of projects completed, State-wise, the

details of intended month and year of completion for the incomplete projects under PMKSY, State-wise are given in the Statement-I.

(d) Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) under which 8214 watershed development projects is covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare have been sanctioned in 28 States (except Goa) during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 with Rs. 33624.24 crore as Central share [total cost: Rs. 50739.58 crore; sharing pattern 60:40 (90:10 in NER and Hilly States)]. Rs. 15683.57 crore has been released (since 2009-10 to 2017-18) as Central share. BE 2018-19 is Rs. 2146 crore and an amount of Rs. 1002.80 crore has been released as Central Share to the States (as on 30.11.2018). The normative period for completion of projects is 4-7 years, however, depending on the geographical conditions and administrative arrangements, it may vary from State to State. The Batch-I & Batch-II projects sanctioned during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, have completed their project period and Batch-III projects sanctioned during 2011-12 are expected to be completed by March, 2019. Since April, 2017, as per the information received from the States, 1284 projects have been reported administratively completed in 15 States as on 30.06.2018. The State-wise details of completed projects is given in Statement-II. The status of physical achievements under WDC-PMKSY since 2015-16 to 2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018), as per the information received from the States, is given in Statement-III.

Besides, Department of Agriculture, co-operation and FW is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

component of PMKSY. PDMC mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation). The physical achievement

for State-wise coverage of Micro Irrigation in the country for 2015-16 to 2017-18 is enclosed at Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*Status of Completion Target of the AIBP Works of 99 Priority Projects*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Total No. of projects	Projects completed/ almost completed	Target July-18 to Dec-19	Target Jan-2020 to Dec 2021
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	7	
2.	Assam	3	-	2	1
3.	Bihar	2	-	2	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	1	
5.	Goa	1	-	1	-
6.	Gujarat	1	-	1	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1	2	1
8.	Jharkhand	1	-	0	1
9.	Karnataka	5	2	2	1
10.	Kerala	2	-	1	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	21	10	8	3
12.	Maharashtra	26	5	19	2
13.	Manipur	2	-	2	-
14.	Odisha	8	2	4	2
15.	Punjab	2	2	0	-
16.	Rajasthan	2	2	0	-
17.	Telangana	11	3	8	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	2	1
Total		*106	31	62	13

\* 99 projects and 7 phases.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of number of WDC-PMKSY projects sanctioned (2009-10 to 2014-15) and projects completed*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) @	Projects Completed#
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	372	31
4.	Bihar	123	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	41
6.	Gujarat	610	134
7.	Haryana	88	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0
10.	Jharkhand	171	20

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	571	158
12.	Kerala	83	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	115
14.	Maharashtra	1186	239
15.	Manipur	102	0
16.	Meghalaya	96	27
17.	Mizoram	89	16
18.	Nagaland	111	41
19.	Odisha	310	65
20.	Punjab	67	0
21.	Rajasthan	1025	213

1	2	3	4
22.	Sikkim	15	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	112
24.	Telangana	330	0
25.	Tripura	65	10
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	0
28.	West Bengal	163	0
Total		8214	1284

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16

Note: 1. WDC-PMKSY is not operational in Union Territories.

2. There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

# As per information received from the States

## Statement-III

State-wise details of Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) created/rejuvenated, additional area brought under irrigation and farmers benefitted under WDC-PMKSY during 2015-16 to 2018-19 (as on 30.06.2018)#.

Sl. No.	State	WHS created/Rejuvenated (in Nos.)														Additional area brought under irrigation (Ha.)														Farmers benefitted (in Nos.)																			
		2015-16				2016-17				2017-18				2018-19				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18				2018-19				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18				2018-19			
		3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11	12	13	14	11	12	13	14												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33270	78571	49731	27678	86325	51581	67012.00	33647	30923	82813	54868	24725	33647	30923	82813	54868	30923	82813	54868	24725	30923	82813	54868	24725	30923	82813	54868	24725	30923	82813	54868	24725																
2.	Bihar	836	1403	1172	63	11260	3406	2344.00	366.95	13029	19926	14064	1061	366.95	13029	19926	14064	13029	19926	14064	1061	13029	19926	14064	1061	13029	19926	14064	1061	13029	19926	14064	1061																
3.	Chhattisgarh	1680	1081	1420	324	1767	4074.68	4461.00	1254	8728	4198	6964	1786	1254	8728	4198	6964	8728	4198	6964	1786	8728	4198	6964	1786	8728	4198	6964	1786	8728	4198	6964	1786																
4.	Gujarat	676	4749	5236	0	7762.28	76	7671.00	0	1232	10208	10750	0	76	7762.28	7671.00	0	1232	10208	10750	0	1232	10208	10750	0	1232	10208	10750	0	1232	10208	10750	0																
5.	Haryana	1208	874	268	61	3240	27971	2020.00	635	22070	4850	1924	280	635	22070	4850	1924	22070	4850	1924	280	22070	4850	1924	280	22070	4850	1924	280	22070	4850	1924	280																
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1293	2149	1600	270	1042	2741.08	1052.00	90.42	14052	5822	11414	2482	90.42	14052	5822	11414	14052	5822	11414	2482	14052	5822	11414	2482	14052	5822	11414	2482	14052	5822	11414	2482																
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	222	1332	915	258	7925	25	2059.00	261	3823	47351	8794	1806	25	7925	2059.00	261	3823	47351	8794	1806	3823	47351	8794	1806	3823	47351	8794	1806	3823	47351	8794	1806																
8.	Jharkhand	1568	899	107	5868	809.1	1099	149.00	8800	21980	8091	971	51810	809.1	1099	149.00	8800	21980	8091	971	51810	21980	8091	971	51810	21980	8091	971	51810	21980	8091	971	51810																
9.	Karnataka	8118	5800	4883	857	15138	14805	16410.00	2949	21668	20095	70681	15359	14805	15138	16410.00	2949	21668	20095	70681	15359	21668	20095	70681	15359	21668	20095	70681	15359	21668	20095	70681	15359																
10.	Kerala	2605	2687	4823	103	5544	6897.7	7694.00	102.57	20710	27987	19006	419	6897.7	5544	7694.00	102.57	20710	27987	19006	419	20710	27987	19006	419	20710	27987	19006	419	20710	27987	19006	419																
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5604	4901	5775	464	26907	20315	25503.00	1087	21255	28434	32011	1305	20315	26907	25503.00	1087	21255	28434	32011	1305	21255	28434	32011	1305	21255	28434	32011	1305	21255	28434	32011	1305																
12.	Maharashtra	3650	1724	1216	41	15946	28816	11559.00	140	27685	35372	10397	101	28816	15946	11559.00	140	27685	35372	10397	101	27685	35372	10397	101	27685	35372	10397	101	27685	35372	10397	101																
13.	Odisha	3832	7648	3902	565	9950	3863	19870.45	3450	12800	21970	1245	1050	3863	9950	19870.45	3450	12800	21970	1245	1050	12800	21970	1245	1050	12800	21970	1245	1050	12800	21970	1245	1050																
14.	Punjab	27	45	51	18	2030	3817	412.00	31	190	412	224	52	3817	2030	412.00	31	190	412	224	52	190	412	224	52	190	412	224	52	190	412	224	52																
15.	Rajasthan	8498	18046	18702	4410	17307	5717	14844.00	3937	21429	43317	56177	22225	5717	17307	14844.00	3937	21429	43317	56177	22225	21429	43317	56177	22225	21429	43317	56177	22225	21429	43317	56177	22225																
16.	Tamil Nadu	2519	9824	15704	6610	15624	5034.74	18367.00	18944.3	13678	40630	24328	25213	5034.74	15624	18367.00	18944.3	13678	40630	24328	25213	13678	40630	24328	25213	13678	40630	24328	25213	13678	40630	24328	25213																

17. Telangana	4435	35	6672	2626	9269	14	14700.00	7660	14747	35	19158	9912
18. Uttar Pradesh	1994	4350	9004	356	3734	20468	53978.00	1911.71	7469	26771	98736	3305
19. Uttarakhand	11430	2372	446	34	1351	313	61.00	0.5	22929	7945	1124	70
20. West Bengal	3784	2041	1136	674	1137	2192	1629.41	842	2244	2892	3411	3351
<b>North Eastern States</b>												
21. Arunachal Pradesh	104	143	22	16	68	130	52.00	52	3070	5681	2008	441
22. Assam	2769	780	801	66	20568.19	35084	10772.00	266.48	108534	18850	15098	1078
23. Manipur	2023	1087	854	423	251	534	673.96	42.15	83212	12697	3413	3942
24. Meghalaya	419	431	154	1	1508	1261.32	184.54	1	2779	2526	312	69
25. Mizoram	2031	1310	2154	160	27922.89	16655	1848.46	98	6693	34125	2927	196
26. Nagaland	22	358	540	22	7	948	810.00	33	18	2528	2430	260
27. Sikkim	0	125	0	0	0	32.75	0.00	0	0	785	0	0
28. Tripura	620	280	225	90	750	691.57	1328.00	12.5	1002	3171	738	584
Grand Total	105237	155045	137513	52058	246805.28	306900	287464.82	86614.6	507949	519482	473173	172882

# As per information received from the States

**Statement-IV**

*Year-wise area covered under Micro Irrigation  
under PMKSY-PDMC, in Ha*

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
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
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
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1598	32511	28235
21.	West Bengal	0	0	2137
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
23.	Assam	0	0	782
24.	Manipur	0	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
26.	Mizoram	398	0	0
27.	Nagaland	0	0	0
28.	Sikkim	773	0	0
29.	Tripura	0	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>572980</b>	<b>839961</b>	<b>1048934</b>

**Incidents of Anti-Caste Activities**

6. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are rising incidents of anti-caste activities in the country and certain activists are causing violence against inter-caste couples;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported during the last three years in the country;

(c) whether the Law Commission in a report in 2012 had recommended for the need of a law to tackle such caste crimes in the country;

(d) the response of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to curb such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific information on anti-caste activities in the country and violence against inter-caste couples. However, details of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) [PoA] Act only are as below:

Year	Cases registered only under PoA Act	
	Crime against SCs	Crime against STs
2014	8887	1122
2015	6005	832
2016	5082	844

(c) and (d) The 242nd Report of the Law Commission on a proposal for a standalone legislation on 'Prevention of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliance (in the name of Honour and Tradition)' has been examined by the Ministry of Law and Justice in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In view of the policy of the Government to reduce the number of existing legislations and incorporate new proposals in the



existing legislations and rules, a standalone legislation in this regard has not been considered desirable.

(e) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been amended in 2015 to make it more effective. The amendments include new offences, re-phrased existing sections, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, which *inter-alia* includes 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, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

Further, Section 18 of the Act, the PoA Act was amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018 (No. 27 of 2018) and enforced on 20.08.2018, and now conduct of a preliminary enquiry before registration of an FIR, or to seek approval of any authority prior to arrest of an accused, is no longer required. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory dated 26.09.2018 regarding 'Amendment to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989' requesting therewith to all States/UTs for the implementation of the same.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has, however, issued an advisory on crime against women dated 4th September, 2009, wherein the States/UTs have been directed to conduct a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of their law and order machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing responsiveness to such violence. The advisory specifically advised the States/UTs to take special

steps to curb the 'Violation of Women's Rights by the so called Honour Killings, to prevent forced marriage in some northern States, and other forms of Violence'. The Advisory is available on <http://mha.gov.in>.

In pursuance of the Judgement dated 27.03.2018 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Writ Petition (C) No. 231/2010-Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India & ors, Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its advisory dated 31.05.2018 has advised all States regarding preventive, remedial and punitive measures required to be implemented to address the issues related to honour crime. States/UTs were advised to comply with the directions as mentioned in the judgement, which *inter alia* include identification of districts, subdivisions and/or villages where instances of honour killing or Khap Panchayats have been reported in the recent past, setting up of special cells in every district, which shall create a 24 hour helpline to receive and register complaints in this regard, and provide necessary assistance and advice and to protect the couple. The said advisory is available at <http://mha.gov.in>.

[Translation]

### Internal Security Situation

7. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the overall situation of internal security in the country especially in metro cities;
- (b) the steps being taken to prevent terrorist attacks in the country;
- (c) the number of terrorist attacks investigated during the recent months along with the number of culprits punished;
- (d) the steps being taken to restore the faith of people; and
- (e) the steps being taken to improve all intelligence network system to detect the incidents of attack by anti-social elements in the cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):  
(a) The overall internal security situation in the country including metro cities is under control due to continuous and

unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Governments. The internal security situation in the country including intelligence gathering mechanism is reviewed from time to time with the security experts and measures to strengthen the same are taken as per requirements.

(b) Various measures have been taken to counter the menace of terrorism, which, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces;
- (ii) Establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Ahmedabad;
- (iii) Effective border management through surveillance & patrolling;
- (iv) Establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech equipments;
- (v) Upgradation of Intelligence setup;
- (vi) Strengthening the coastal security.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under VII Schedule of the Constitution and State Police is the first responder to any terrorist incident occurring in the State. However, if a scheduled offence under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act) is committed and the Central Government is of the opinion that it is required to be investigated under the NIA Act, it may direct the NIA to investigate the said offence. Since, July, 2018, the Central Government has directed the NIA to investigate 28 cases in which seven accused persons have been convicted.

(d) and (e) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to deal with terrorist/insurgent/extremist groups in a concerted and coordinated manner. These *inter alia* include sharing of intelligence,

extending financial assistance for strengthening of the State Police Forces and Intelligence Agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, deployment of Central Armed Police Forces for carrying out intensive joint counter insurgency operations, providing security for vulnerable installations and security of infrastructure projects based on threat assessment.

[English]

#### Protection of Indigenous Breeds of Cows

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

(a) whether the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has instituted an award for protection of the indigenous breeds of cows;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recipients of this award in 2018; and

(d) the conditions/criteria for receiving the award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) In order to reward Farmers and Institutions who are engaged in scientific management of recognized Indigenous cattle breeds the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has instituted 'National Gopal Ratna' and 'National Kamdhenu Award' under Rahstriya Gokul Mission.

(c) The details of recipients of the National Gopal Ratna and National Kamdhenu awards in 2018 is given at Statement-I.

(d) The details of the conditions/criteria for selection of farmers for Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards is given at Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

State	Receipient	Breed	Position Awarded
<b>National Gopal Ratna Awards</b>			
<b>West Zone</b>			
Maharashtra	Shri Aniruddha Bhagirath Patil	Gir	1st

State	Receipient	Breed	Position Awarded
Gujarat	Piyushbhai J. Patel	Mehsana and Gir	2nd
Gujarat	Vaibhav Bhai Babubhai Patel	Gir	3rd
<b>South Zone</b>			
Tamil Nadu	A. Dhiraj Ram Krishna	Gir	1st
Telangana	Smt. Allola Divya Reddy, Malkapur, Kondapur, Sangareddy District	Gir	2nd
Karnataka	Sri V. Rangaiah	Gir, Hallikar, Malnad Gidda	3rd
<b>North Zone</b>			
Uttar Pradesh	Asim Ravat	Gir, Sahiwal Thaparker	1st
Punjab	Mrs. Sukjit Gaur	Sahiwal	2nd
Punjab	Surbirinder Singh Sidhu	Sahiwal	3rd
<b>Hill and North East Zone</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	Kavita Gupta	Sahiwal	1st
Uttarakhand	Smt. Kiran Rani	Red Sindhi	2nd
Himachal Pradesh	Adarsh Gupta	Gir	3rd
<b>National Kamdhenu Awards</b>			
<b>West Zone</b>			
Gujarat	Purusarth Trust Halvad	Gir	1st
Gujarat	Shri Swaminarayan Gaushala	Gir	2nd
Gujarat	Shri Hari Satsang Seva Trust-Kundal	Gir	3rd
<b>South Zone</b>			
Tamil Nadu	Bargur Cattle Research Station	Bargur	1st
Karnataka	VAPS Akshaya Foundation Trust (Punyakoti Goshala)	Gir, Hallikar, Malnad Gidda	2nd
Tamil Nadu	Velliangiri Gaushala	Kangeyam, Pulikulam, Ongole and Murrah	3rd
<b>North Zone</b>			
Uttar Pradesh	Kamdhenu Landing Campaign Gaushala	Gir	1st
Uttar Pradesh	Government Livestock Farm Chakanjaria	Sahiwal	2nd
Uttar Pradesh	Kamdhenu Dairy Scheme	Murrah	3rd

**Statement-II**

*The details of the conditions/criteria for receiving  
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 43 breed of cattle and 15 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:**

For nomination to Kamdhenu Award to the best managed indigenous herd by Institutions/Trusts/NGOs/ Gaushalas or Breeders' Societies, the State has to invite nominations as per the prescribed format provided by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries 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 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries-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 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries for Gopal Ratna Award & Kamdhenu Award and prepare the final list of best three nominees for submission to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Government of India. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries 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 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Government of India 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.

[*Translation*]

#### **Saving-cum-Relief Scheme for Fishermen**

9. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States have implemented saving and relief schemes for fishermen;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard as on date;
- (c) whether the Union Government has stopped giving Central assistance for this scheme which has caused adverse impacts on the fishermen;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of action plan proposed to be formulated for giving uniform benefit to the fishermen in the country; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The details of Central Funds released under the Sub-component of Saving-cum-Relief (for both Inland and Marine Fishers) of the major component of National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen to various State Governments/Union Territories during the last three years and current year along with percentage of expenditure is furnished in enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) No, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries", which has a sub-component on Saving-cum-Relief for fishermen under major component of National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen. Central Funds/Assistances are released to the State Governments depending on the timely receipt of viable proposals, in accordance with the Provisions/Guidelines of the Scheme and availability of budgetary allocation. In some cases the States have not spent the allocated amount and submitted Utilization Certificates (UC) to the Ministry for further action, as can be seen for the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of States/UT-wise Central fund/assistance released during last three years and current year (till 10th December, 2018)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Financial year							
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund released	Expenditure (%)	Fund released	Expenditure (%)	Fund released	Expenditure (%)	Fund released	Expenditure (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	90.00	100%	Nil		Nil		Nil	
2.	Chhattisgarh	72.00	100%	100.00	100%	100.00	100%	127.50	0%
3.	Goa	45.82	100%	48.74	100%	Nil		Nil	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	27.85	100%	81.47	100%	61.60*	0%	43.056	0%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Karnataka	390.45	100%	Nil		462.23	0%	Nil	
6.	Kerala	1182.34	100%	Nil		Nil		Nil	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	122.60	100%	100.00	100%	135.00	100%	226.50	0%
8.	Maharashtra	Nil		30.00	0%	Nil		Nil	
9.	Odisha	200.35	100%	Nil		198.17	33.8%	Nil	
10.	Puducherry	332.29	100%	361.00	100%	150.00	100%	452.00	0%
11.	Rajasthan	6.13	100%	6.12	0%	Nil		Nil	
12.	Tamil Nadu	647.07	92.5%	Nil		Nil		Nil	
13.	Telangana	9.69	100%	Nil		Nil		Nil	
14.	Tripura	Nil		Nil		14.39	0%	Nil	
	Total	3126.59	98.5%	727.33	95%	1121.39	40.3%	849.056	0%

[English]

#### **MSP for Farmers' Produce**

10. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor farmers have still not come out of the clutches of money-lenders, traders and middlemen as they continue to sell their produce at prices lower than MSP as the Government agencies make payment to the farmers against the produce sold after considerable time;

(b) if so, whether Government agencies have formulated any plan to make payment to the farmers instantly against the produce procured; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Under the present procurement mechanism, 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. The payments to the farmers are made strictly through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/ National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and account payee cheque by the procuring agencies within three days of purchase of their produce. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

#### **Misuse of Social Media**

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

(a) the details of complaints related to sexual harassment through misuse of the social media that have been received by Delhi Police during the last two years;

(b) the number of such complaints pending for investigation;

(c) whether the Government is likely to advise Delhi Police to complete its probe in a time-bound manner;

(d) the details of complaints received by Delhi Police from other Ministries/Government Departments for investigation during the said period along with the number of such complaints pending for investigation; and

(e) whether the Government is likely to advise Delhi Police to complete its probe in a time-bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) As reported by Delhi Police, the details of the complaints related to sexual harassment through misuse of the social media received by them during the last two years and the current year (upto 30.11.2018) are as under:—

Year	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints not substantiated	Number of complaints substantiated & cases registered	Number of complaints pending enquiry
2016	67	00	67	00
2017	107	05	78	24
2018 (upto 30.11.2018)	161	21	78	62

Details of complaints related to sexual harassment, through misuse of the social media, received by Delhi Police from other Ministries/Government Departments for investigation, during the last two years and the current year (upto 30.11.2018) are as under:—

Year	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints not substantiated	Number of complaints substantiated & cases registered	Number of complaints pending enquiry
2016	02	01	01	00
2017	01	00	01	00
2018 (upto 30.11.2018)	05	04	00	01

With the view to gear up institutional mechanism to tackle the cyber crimes, various measures have been

suggested by the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its advisory dated 13th January, 2018 to all State Governments and UT Administrations including Delhi Police. Ministry of Home Affairs also provides financial assistance to States/UTs under the Scheme 'Cybercrime Prevention Against Women and Children'.

### Metro Rail Projects

12. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has made it mandatory for State Governments seeking Central financial assistance for Metro-Rail Projects to involve private players in the execution and running of the system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have responded to the Union Government's directives and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the said proposal is likely to achieve the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (b) No, Madam. However, as per the Metro Rail Policy, 2017, a State Government desirous of availing Central financial assistance for metro rail projects should mandatorily explore the possibility of having a Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement in some form for implementation, operation and maintenance, fare collection or any other unbundled activities of the proposed metro rail project, to the extent feasible.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government of Maharashtra has decided to implement Pune Metro Line-III (Hinjewadi-Shivaji Nagar) under Public Private Partnership Mode. Government of Madhya Pradesh is also implementing metro rail projects in Bhopal and Indore with Public Private Partnership arrangement in station construction, lifts & escalator and automated fare collection. Provisions for implementation of unbundled components under Public Private Partnership arrangement have been made in the metro rail proposals, submitted by various State Governments for Central financial assistance.

### **Stubble Burning**

13. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of any sustainable uses of stubble such as use of it for mixing in soil;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted awareness or sensitisation drives for farmers in regions where stubble burning is an issue to help educate farmers and mitigate the issue; and

(c) whether the Government proposes any kind of public-private partnership with private entities that wish to collaborate with farmers to provide sustainable solutions for the stubble burning issue?

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) Soil quality is closely related to soil organic matter; high soil organic matter means high potential productivity and better health of soil; soil organic matter improves and stabilizes the soil structure so that the soil can absorb higher amounts of water, this leading to significant reductions in surface run-off and soil erosion. Soil organic matter also improves the water absorption capacity of the soil during extended droughts. Intensive cropping and tillage system have led to substantial decrease in soil organic matter level of Indian soils. Soil organic matter may be maintained by the addition of crop residues.

(b) A new Central Sector Scheme on promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi has been introduced *w.e.f.* 2018-19 by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.

Accordingly, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers has provided financial assistance to Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh State Governments and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to implement the Information, Education and Communication of awareness (IEC) activities for In-situ Management of Crop Residue. Under Information, Education and

Communication of awareness (IEC) activities Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh State Governments and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have conducted demonstrations, training, farmers awareness camps, distribution of pamphlets, display of hoardings and banners, radio talks, discussion on T.V. and advertisement in print and electronic media.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal with Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare for public-private partnership with private entities.

### **Hike in MSP**

14. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a 50 per cent hike in MSP for crops to boost up farmer's income;

(b) if so, the items on which the Government compensates farmers with fair and remunerative prices thereof;

(c) whether the Government has released MSP to solve the distress of the farmers of the country during the last six months period;

(d) if so, the details of the report thereof along with the details of MSP paid and the average production costs of crops, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the incentives will go to all the beneficiaries of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for Sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for Toria and De-Husked Coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed/Mustard and Copra respectively. The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half times the cost of production for all



mandated crops. Accordingly, Government has increased MSPs for all mandated agricultural crops for the season 2018-19. Details of cost, MSP and per cent return over cost for the year 2017-18 & 2018-19 are given in the Statement-I. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it fulfills the commitment to the farmers to provide 50 per cent return over cost of production for the first time.

Government is committed to farmers welfare and towards this objective it has changed its strategy from being production centric to an income centric one. The above MSP policy is another progressive step forward in a series of reforms that the Government has been rolling out for the last 4 years, committed as it is to doubling farmers' income by 2022 and improving the welfare substantively.

(d) and (e) Region specific parameters are kept in view by the CACP while recommending MSP for agricultural crops. Since the cost of production varies in different States on account of differences in levels of irrigation, resource endowment, farm mechanization, land holding size etc., CACP uses all-India weighted average cost of production while making its recommendations and recommends uniform MSP which is applicable to all States. Details of

State-wise cost of production for the year 2018-19 are given at Statement-II. As per the existing arrangements, procurement is made of the crops for which MSPs are announced through Central and State Agencies. In so far as cereals/nutri cereals are concerned, they are procured through FCI and decentralized procurement system mainly for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS), for welfare schemes and buffer stocking for food security. Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at MSP declared by the Government. A new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA) has been announced by the Government. The Scheme consists of three sub-schemes *i.e.* Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on a pilot basis.

The payments to the farmers are made through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and account payee cheque by the procuring agencies. However, if producer/farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

#### **Statement-I**

*Cost\*, Minimum Support Price (MSP) & per cent return over cost*

(Rs/Qtl)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2017-18			2018-19		
		Cost	MSP	% Return over cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Kharif Crops</b>							
1.	Paddy (Common)	1117	1550	38.8	1166	1750	50.1
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1556	1700	9.3	1619	2430	50.1
3.	Bajra	949	1425	50.2	990	1950	97.0
4.	Maize	1044	1425	36.5	1131	1700	50.3
5.	Ragi	1861	1900	2.1	1931	2897	50.0
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3318	5450	64.3	3432	5675	65.4
7.	Moong	4286	5575	30.1	4650	6975	50.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Urad	3265	5400	65.4	3438	5600	62.9
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3276	4020	22.7	3433	5150	50.0
10.	Groundnut in Shell	3159	4450	40.9	3260	4890	50.0
11.	Sunflower Seed	3481	4100	17.8	3592	5388	50.0
12.	Soyabean	2121	3050	43.8	2266	3399	50.0
13.	Sesamum	4067	5300	30.3	4166	6249	50.0
14.	Nigerseed	3912	4050	3.5	3918	5877	50.0
<b>Rabi Crops</b>							
1.	Wheat	817	1735	112.4	866	1840	112.5
2.	Barley	845	1410	66.9	860	1440	67.4
3.	Gram	2461	4400	78.8	2637	4620	75.2
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2366	4250	79.6	2532	4475	76.7
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	2123	4000	88.4	2212	4200	89.9
6.	Safflower	3125	4100	31.2	3294	4945	50.1
<b>Other Crops</b>							
1.	Copra (Milling)	4758	6500	36.6	5007	7511	50.0
2.	Jute	2160	3500	62.0	2267	3700	63.2
3.	Sugarcane#	152	255	67.8	155	275	77.4

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

# Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)

## Statement-II

Year	2018-19																			(Rs./Qtl.)	
	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Arhar (Tur)	Moong	Urad	Cotton	Ground- nut	Soya- bean	Sun- flower	Sesa- mum	Niger- seed	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Masur	Rapeseed/ Saf- Mustard		flower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21
<b>MSP</b>	1750	2430	1950	1700	2897	5675	6975	5600	5150	4890	3399	5388	6249	5877	1840	1440	4620	4475	4200	4945	4945
State	Cost*																				
Andhra Pradesh	1067	1302		803		4552	3411	1860	3562	2757		3667	5752				3245				
Assam	1259																		4195		
Bihar	1065			814											972		1951		1904		
Chhattisgarh	1002							2567			2679						2443				
Gujarat	1080		982	1819		3772			3018	3364			5912		1122				2140		
Haryana	1068		1085						3114						783				1788		
Himachal Pradesh	1071			1526											1485						
Jharkhand	1369			915											1149						
Karnataka	1095	1936	1555	1010	2139	3276	4724		3272	4767		3682					3064				1992
Kerala	1342																				
Madhya Pradesh	1306	1412		1011		2704		2812	3653		1984		3685		845		2402	2281	1475		
Maharashtra	2102	1685	2119	1415	2097	3693	6688	5697	3990	4253	2777	2988			1717		2942				4438
Odisha	1382			1159		4304	4497	4700	4056	3543			5427	3918							

Punjab	702	961	3304	654																
Rajasthan	1410	867	1612	4587	4927	2656	1554	2378	5205	903	850	2277	2269							
Tamil Nadu	1174	1147	995	1111	1471	3921	4152	4342	4240	5825										
Uttar Pradesh	1119	811	1279	3320	4004				4516	917	881	3362	3103	2315						
Uttarakhand	1012		1050							913										
West Bengal	1379								2823			2626	2922							
All India	1166	1619	990	1131	1931	3432	4650	3438	3433	3260	2266	3592	4166	3918	866	860	2637	2532	2212	3294

Source: CACP

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

### **Special Mechanism for Recruitment**

15. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the six para-military forces and the Delhi Police to initiate special mechanism for reducing the delays and fast tracking the recruitment activities in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether nearly 1.35 lakh youths have been recruited in the para-military forces in the last two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Recruitment to the post of Constable (GD), Sub-Inspector (GD) and Assistant Commandant (GD) in CAPFs is conducted through SSC and UPSC. For conduct of recruitment to these posts, a nodal force is appointed to coordinate with the recruiting agency and preparation of a time schedule for conducting and finalizing the recruitment.

Forces also conduct in house recruitment for various posts for which timeline is framed before commencement of each recruitment and the same is followed during recruitment process.

For the recruitment year 2018, on-line Computer Based Examination (CBE) has been introduced for the post of Constable (GD) which will reduce the time for finalizing the recruitment. Further, directions have also been issued to CAPFs and AR to conduct Physical Efficiency Test/Physical Standard Test/Medical Test for various recruitments through Technology based aids so that these stages are completed at the earliest.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from CAPFs/AR and Delhi Police, during 2016 and 2017, 17,626 and 61,483 persons were recruited respectively.

### **Funds under AMRUT**

16. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised under each component of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT);

(b) the details of the targets set and achieved so far under the scheme;

(c) the details of number of new water connections provided in slums in the country under the said scheme, State-wise; and

(d) whether there has been a gap in the release of committed Central Assistance to States under the said mission and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Total Central outlay for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 crore for five years from financial year 2015-2016 to financial year 2019-2020 for various components of the Mission *i.e.* 80% for projects, 10% for reform incentive, 10% for Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE). Under AMRUT, Rs. 77,640 crore, including Central share of Rs. 35,990 crore, have been allocated towards projects in all the 36 States and Union Territories (UTs). So far, Rs. 10,473.08 crore of Central Assistance (CA) has been released against projects, Rs. 450.58 crore against A&OE, Rs. 1,358.97 crore as reform incentive, Rs. 87.74 crore for formulation of GIS based Master plans, and Rs. 3,143.69 crore have been released against eligible projects of erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Thus, CA of Rs. 15,514.06 crore have been released under AMRUT to the States and UTs so far. Utilisation Certificates (UCs) worth Rs. 9,260.83 crore have been received against the CA released so far.

(b) Against the total State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of Rs. 77,640 crore, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved for 5,346 projects worth Rs. 78,980 crore (some States/UTs have taken projects in access of the approved SAAP for which entire additional expenditure shall be borne by the respective States/UTs). Out of approved projects worth Rs. 78,980 crore, works have been completed for 1,012 projects worth Rs. 2,368 crore, contracts have been awarded and work is in progress for 3,140 projects worth Rs. 52,530 crore, and for 709 projects worth Rs. 14,464 crore tenders have been issued.

(c) The details of water tap connections provided in slum areas are not maintained in the Ministry.

(d) No. There is no gap in release of committed Central Assistance to the States/UTs. Central Assistance allocated to the States and UTs is released in three instalments (20:40:40). First instalment is released immediately on approval of SAAP. Second and third instalments are released after submission of UCs for 75% or more of CA released and corresponding State share along with report of Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA).

[Translation]

#### **Access to Good Quality Seeds**

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

(a) whether farmers especially in the backward areas of the country do not have access to good quality seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether agricultural production has been affected badly as a result of this problem 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) No, Madam. Total quantity of certified/quality seeds distributed/sold to the farmers in the country including in the backward areas were 304.04 lakh quintals in 2015-16, 348.58 lakh quintals in 2016-17 and 352.01 lakh quintals in 2017-18.

(c) Total food grain production in 2015-16 was 251.57 million tones, in 2016-17 was 275.11 million tones and in 2017-18 was 284.83 million tones.

Total oil seeds production in 2015-16 was 25.25 million tones, in 2016-17 was 31.28 million tones and in 2017-18 was 31.31 million tones.

Cotton production in 2015-16 was 300.05 lakh bales, in 2016-17 were 325.77 lakh bales and in 2017-18 was 348.88 lakh bales.

#### **Naxal affected Districts**

18. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Uttar Pradesh which are naxal affected and the number of naxal incidents in those districts from the year 2015 to 2018, district and year-wise;

(b) the main reasons behind naxal activities in the country;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in the naxal affected States and districts in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of Uttar Pradesh are LWE affected. No LWE related incident has been reported in these districts since 2015.

(b) to (d) An Expert Group on "Development issues to deal with Causes of Discontent, Unrest and Extremism" set up by the erstwhile Planning Commission had conducted a study on root causes of LWE problem in the country. Report of the Expert Group, submitted in April, 2008, identified land, displacement, forced eviction, poor livelihood, social oppression, absence of governance and poor policing as some of the major causes for LWE problem in the country. The expert Group recommended (i) effective implementation of protective legislations (ii) land related measures (iii) land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement (iv) livelihood security (v) universal standardized basic social services (vi) Implementation of Panchayati Raj (vii) strengthening of the planning system and (viii) improved governance, etc. to address the LWE problem.

A National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place by the Government of India to deal with Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner. It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc. Resolute implementation of the strategy has resulted in consistent decline in violence and geographical spread of Left Wing Extremism.

*[English]***Street Vendors**

19. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the total number of street vendors in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether all the State Governments have formulated and implemented rules under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether hawking zones have been created in cities across the States in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) It is estimated that approximately 2% of the total urban population comprise street vendors.

(b) and (c) The Act has not been extended to State of Jammu & Kashmir. Out of the remaining, Rules under Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 have been notified by 30 States/UTs. Meghalaya has formulated and notified Rules under Meghalaya Street Vendors Act, 2014. Further, Arunachal Pradesh has adopted the Act only in May, 2018. In Karnataka, Nagaland and Telangana also the Rules have been drafted.

(d) and (e) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, is implemented by respective States/UTs by framing Rules, Scheme, Bye-laws and plan for street vending as per provisions of the Act. The plan for street vending, *inter alia*, determines the vending zones, restricted vending zones and no-vending zones based on local conditions in their respective jurisdictions.

**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

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

(a) the status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in the country, State-wise with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that farmers, on an average, have to wait for 18 months for claims;

(c) the extent to which delay in payment of premium by Union and State Governments is contributing to delays in settling of claims; and

(d) the percentage of farmers who are covered since implementation of the scheme, Rabi and Kharif season-wise and 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 (d) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been under implementation in the country including the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since Kharif 2016 season.

Various measures namely, timelines for settlement of claims, leveraging of technology for assessment of yield by State Government agencies using smartphone/CCE Agri App, integration of all individual farmer data on National Crop Insurance Portal etc. have been taken under PMFBY. However, due to use of manual process for transmission yield data; late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; yield related disputes between insurance companies and States, non-receipt of account details of some farmers for transfer of claims etc. settlement of claims in some States has been delayed under the scheme.

To resolve the issue of delay in payment of claims, timelines have been tightened and penalty provision of 12% interest rate per annum by Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut-off date for payment of claims; 12% interest rate for

delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut-off date/submission of requisition by Insurance Companies etc. have been prescribed in the revised Operational Guidelines issued recently.

Season-wise/Year-wise and State-wise details of farmer enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), since its inception from Kharif 2016 till Rabi 2017-18, are given in enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Farmers Enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana during 2016-17 & 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17			2017-18		
		Kharif 2016	Rabi 2016-17	Total	Kharif 2017	Rabi 2017-18	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		324	324		364	364
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,618,537	156,875	1,775,412	1,597,435	247,937	1,845,372
3.	Assam	51,749	8,516	60,265	51,550	5,320	56,870
4.	Bihar	1,485,432	1,228,806	2,714,238	1,159,543	1,099,807	2,259,350
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,399,189	149,950	1,549,139	1,303,808	170,410	1,474,218
6.	Goa	744	13	757	537	1	538
7.	Gujarat	1,842,386	132,753	1,975,139	1,490,610	271,219	1,761,829
8.	Haryana	738,856	597,172	1,336,028	639,316	714,261	1,353,577
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134,616	245,309	379,925	125,468	256,547	382,015
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				85,619	66,524	152,143
11.	Jharkhand	828,412	50,927	879,339	1,149,786	49,067	1,198,853
12.	Karnataka	1,356,875	1,380,792	2,737,667	1,581,497	27,810	1,609,307
13.	Kerala	31,531	45,874	77,405	28,364	27,789	56,153
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,071,974	3,109,268	7,181,242	3,584,684	3,444,111	7,028,795
15.	Maharashtra	10,997,398	1,008,532	12,005,930	8,768,211	1,364,466	10,132,677
16.	Manipur	8,366		8,366		9,109	9,109
17.	Meghalaya	63	26	89	2,945		2,945
18.	Odisha	1,766,541	53,695	1,820,236	1,827,839	63,487	1,891,326
19.	Puducherry		8,537	8,537			
20.	Rajasthan	6,231,514	2,938,246	9,169,760	5,417,614	3,174,428	8,592,042
21.	Sikkim		574	574	793	664	1,457
22.	Tamil Nadu	15,873	1,395,353	1,411,226	146,220	1,345,770	1,491,990
23.	Telangana	708,876	264,467	973,343	819,390	191,495	1,010,885
24.	Tripura	1,881	10,879	12,760	2,320	9,354	11,674
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3,739,273	3,103,829	6,843,102	2,499,944	2,821,812	5,321,756
26.	Uttarakhand	175,243	86,328	261,571	142,226	80,345	222,571
27.	West Bengal	3,053,408	1,079,871	4,133,279	2,350,336	1,611,177	3,961,513
	Grand Total	40,258,737	17,056,916	57,315,653	34,776,055	17,053,274	51,829,329



### **Cow Vigilantism**

21. DR. P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rampant lynching of people across the country in the name of cow vigilantism and child lifting;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during each of the last two years;

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent the incidents of mob lynching in various parts of the country;

(d) whether the Government intends to enact a law in this regard; and

(e) if so, the time by which such legislation is likely to be enacted and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to lynching incidents in the country in the name of cow vigilantism & child lifting.

(c) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. State Governments are also competent to enact legislation in this behalf. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to States and UTs from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued an advisory on 09.08.2016 to all States/UTs for taking prompt and strict action against miscreants who take law into their own hands in the name of protection of cow. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 on the issue of incidents of lynching of persons by mobs in some States, fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children was issued to the States and UTs wherein they were advised to keep watch on circulation of fake news and rumours having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands.

Further, advisories dated 23.07.2018 and 25.09.2018 were issued to the State Governments/UTs Administration in pursuance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgement dated 17.07.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754/2016, incorporating the key directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for taking measures by States/UTs to curb incidents of mob lynching in the country. Copies of these Advisories are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: <https://mha.gov.in>. Government through audio-visual media has generated public awareness to curb the menace of mob lynching.

### **Use of Fertilizers**

22. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excessive use of chemical fertilizers in the cultivation of traditional and modern crops is causing bad effects;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its impact on fertility of soil and ground water; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the 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) and (b) As such there is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers with recommended doses and its judicious use. The study conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research under All India Coordinated Research Project on "Long-Term Fertiliser Experiments" in different soil types (fixed location) under dominant cropping systems has revealed that even in plots receiving NPK fertilizers, the deficiency of micro and secondary nutrients surfaced after few years affecting soil health and crop productivity. The limiting nutrients do not allow the full expression of other nutrients, thereby, lowering the fertilizer responses and crop productivity. Highest decline in crop yield was observed in plot receiving only Urea.

Besides, there is possibility of nitrate contamination in ground water above the permissible limit of 10 mg NO<sub>3</sub>-N/L due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers including urea particularly in light textured soils that has consequence on human/animal health if used for drinking

purpose. There is also possibility of released of N<sub>2</sub>O in the atmosphere through the process of de-nitrification of nitrogenous fertilizers, particularly, under submerged soil condition, thereby, contributing to global warming.

The ICAR is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, bio-fertilizers etc.) of plant nutrients to ensure judicious use of chemical fertilizers preventing deterioration of soil health contamination of groundwater and environment. In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are also advocated

(c) Soil Health Management (SHM) Scheme under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity; up-gradation of skill and knowledge of soil testing laboratory staff, extension staff and farmers through training and demonstrations.

“Soil Health Card” Scheme is under implementation in the country since February, 2015 to provide Soil Health Card to all farmers in the country. Soil Health Card will provide information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrient to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility thus increase agricultural productivity. Soil Health Card will be issued every 2 years for all land holdings in the country.

A study was conducted by National Productivity Council (NPC) in February, 2017 indicates that there has been a decrease in use of chemical fertilizer application in the range of 8-10% as a result of application fertilizer and micro nutrients as per the recommendation on Soil Health Cards.

Besides above, DAC & FW is implementing a scheme titled Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) to encourage the farmers to adopt organic farming and organic inputs. So far 2.38 lakh hectare area has been covered under the scheme.

### **Vacancies in Para Military Forces**

23. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 55,000 vacancies exist in the six paramilitary forces and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has decided to recruit and/or fill the said vacancies expeditiously; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Vacancies in CAPFs and AR arise due to retirement, resignation, death, new raisings/creation of new posts etc. The vacancies are filled up by various modes viz. Direct Recruitment, promotion and by deputation as per the extant provisions of Recruitment Rules.

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. For the recruitment year 2018, an indent of 54,953 posts for Constable (General Duty), 1073 vacancies of Sub-Inspector (GD) have been reported to Staff Selection Commission (SSC). 466 vacancies in respect of Assistant Commandant (GD) have also been reported to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

Prior to this, in the previous year, offer of appointment for the post of Constable (GD) has been issued to 57,264 candidates. Further, UPSC has recommended 170 candidates for recruitment to the post of Assistant Commandant.

### **Naxal Attack**

24. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been Naxal attacks in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including loss of lives of civilians and security personnel, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether several civil society activists have been arrested for alleged Maoist links in connection with Elgar Parishad case and the Bhima Koregaon violence;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the internal security scenario and to combat the Left Wing Extremists?

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

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) Details of loss of lives of civilians and Security Forces personnel State-wise for last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) A case pertaining to violence during the bi-centenary observance of Battle of Bhima Koregaon in Pune on 01 Jan, 2018 was registered on 08 Jan, 2018 vide CR No 4/18 u/s 153 (A), 505 (1) (b), 117, 34 of IPC at Vishrambaug Police Station, Pune City. Based on this case, the Maharashtra Police arrested 05 persons on 06 Jun, 2018 and 05 persons on 28 Aug, 2018.

(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 & entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government, several initiatives have been taken for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities. Recently the Government has approved the Special Central Assistance Scheme which envisages an outlay of Rs. 1000 cr per annum for three years for the most affected LWE districts to cover gaps in critical infrastructure and services.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise SFs/Civilians killed in LWE violence during 2015 to 2018 (upto 15.11.2018)*

State	2015		2016		2017		2018 (upto 15.11.2018)	
	SFs Killed	Civilians killed	SFs Killed	Civilians killed	SFs Killed	Civilians killed	SFs Killed	Civilians killed
Andhra Pradesh	0	8	0	6	1	6	0	3
Bihar	2	15	12	16	0	22	2	12
Chhattisgarh	48	53	38	69	60	70	49	89
Jharkhand	4	52	9	76	3	53	9	31
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Maharashtra	2	16	3	20	3	13	0	11
Odisha	3	25	3	24	8	21	1	11
Telangana	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>159</b>

### Funds to Agriculture Ministry

25. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a huge variation exists between funds demanded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance;

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

(c) the steps being taken to overcome this issue; and

(d) the schemes adversely affected by the above mentioned variation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The details are as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2017-18	41855	41105	37538.77
2018-19	46700		33227.47*

\* Expenditure is upto 7.12.2018

Thus, it is clear that the budgetary allocation has increased from 2017-18 to 2018-19 by approximately 11.58%.

### New Urban Agenda

26. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in “The New Urban Agenda” of the United Nations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the international agreement will act as a roadmap for more sustainable urban development through the use of data networks for better urban planning and development;

(c) If so the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is expecting any international financial and technical assistance under the said agreement; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) adopted the New Urban Agenda on 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador. India is participating in the New Urban Agenda with a focus on inclusive, sustainable and adequate housing for a better urban planning and financing sustainable urbanization and integrated human settlements.

The Agenda provides a roadmap and lays out standards and principles for the planning, construction, development, management, and improvement of urban areas.

(d) and (e) No Madam

### Irregularities in SVNIRTAR

27. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government from the Public Representatives regarding financial irregularities/corruption in Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken/being taken on such complaints so far; and

(b) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to make good the losses to the exchequer and check the irregularities in SVNIRTAR along with the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) No complaint from the Public Representatives has been received by the Government regarding financial irregularities/corruption in Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), during last three years and the current year.

(b) The Director General of Audit (Central), Saifabad, Secunderabad conducts audit of annual accounts of SVNIRTAR every year. The Audited Accounts along with the Annual Report of the Institute is laid on the tables of both the Houses of the Parliament every year. So far, Audit has not reported any major discrepancy in accounts and losses to the Government exchequer. Besides, the Government also periodically reviews the functioning of the National Institutes (NIs), by taking Review Meetings. In addition, performance of the NIs is regularly monitored by the respective Executive Councils and General Councils.

[Translation]

#### Incidents of Stalking

28. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of stalking of women are increasing across the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases registered in Maharashtra during the last four years;

(c) whether the rate of conviction has been very low in the said cases;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely disposal of the said cases?

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

(a) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), number of cases registered and conviction rate under stalking (sec. 354D IPC) in all States/UTs during 2014-2016 are as below:—

Year	Cases registered	Conviction rate
2014	4699	34.8
2015	6266	26.4
2016	7190	24.6

(b) to (d) As per reports received from the Government of Maharashtra, number of cases registered and conviction rate under stalking in the State is as under:—

Year	Cases registered	Conviction rate
2014	797	5.26
2015	1399	30.49
2016	1587	25.64

The Government of Maharashtra has stated that the reasons for acquittals includes complaints, witnesses turning hostile, lack of concrete evidence etc.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories from time to time to curb crime against women and timely disposal of these cases. These advisories are available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

In the case of Maharashtra, 27 Special Courts for the speedy disposal of cases of crimes against women are functioning in the State with one Special Court for Cases of Immoral Trafficking at Mumbai. Further, 25 Fast Track Courts have been established for speedy disposal of cases relating to the atrocities on women and mentally handicapped girls in the State of Maharashtra.

[English]

#### Functioning of Emergency Services

29. SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA: 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 in view of the rising urbanization and construction of high rise buildings in various metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and whether the Government has given directions to the State Governments for providing proper training to the manpower in the field of fire and safety system/emergency services;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per the Constitution of India article 243 (W) Schedule XII, maintenance of Fire Services is a Municipal function in the States. It is therefore primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure safety of life and property of the citizens in the area of their jurisdiction by providing adequate number of fire stations, fire tenders and trained manpower.

Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice on Fire Prevention, Fire Protection, Fire Legislation and Training.

National Building Code of India covers the detailed guidelines for construction, maintenance and fire safety of the structures. National Building Code of India is published by Bureau of Indian Standards and it is recommendatory document. Guidelines were issued to the States to incorporate the recommendations of National Building Code into their local building bylaws. The State Government of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, have already adopted the National Building Code of India in their building bylaws.

(c) to (e) All the State Governments are requested to provide proper training to the manpower in the field of fire and safety system/emergency services through the Standing Fire Advisory Council.

On the recommendations of Fire Chiefs, Government of India had established National Fire Service College at Nagpur in 1956. College started conducting Sub-officers', Station Officers & Divisional Officers' course along with other specialized courses for the Fire Service personnel from State/UT/Central Ministries/Public Sector Undertakings beside inducting fresher's from open market in Sub-officers' course. National Fire Service College has trained more than 19591 fire service personnel. To clear the back-log of Sub-officers' course of National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur, 10 Regional Training Centres have been identified for imparting training of Sub officer's course of NFSC. However, it is for the respective States to impart training and standard courses for the recruitment to various posts of lower level at local training centres. State Fire Services

have their own training centre to cater to the training needs of lower level functionaries.

### **Crop Production**

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government has set a target of record 285.2 million tonnes foodgrain production in the 2018-19 crop year;  
 (b) whether it is also true that the country harvested a record 284.83 MT of foodgrains in the 2017-18 crop year;  
 (c) whether it is also true that, despite patchy monsoon rains, the Government is expecting higher production in Kharif season; and  
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) fixes target for the production of foodgrains in the country annually. The targets for the production of foodgrains has been fixed at 290.25 million tonnes for the 2018-19.

(b) The production of foodgrains in the country has been estimated at 284.83 million tonnes (4th Advance Estimates) for 2017-18, which is a record.

(c) and (d) As per the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the rainfall in the country was normal (-9%) during South-West monsoon season (June to September, 2018).

The production of foodgrains in the country during Kharif 2018 has been estimated at 141.59 million tonnes (1st Advance Estimates) against 140.73 million tonnes (4th Advance Estimates) during Kharif 2017, which is higher by 0.86 million tonnes.

### **Sale of Medicines Online**

31. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering any proposal for establishing separate guidelines for the sale of medicines online in order to outline a legal framework

for e-pharmacy businesses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to differentiate between online and offline pharmacies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the problem of validity of prescriptions in e-pharmacy businesses; and

(d) the difficulties faced by start-ups in the ease of doing e-pharmacy business and the steps taken by the Government to address these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 has provisions to sell, stock, exhibit or offer for sale or distribution of drugs. Further the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has published draft rules to amend Drugs and Cosmetics Rules *vide*. GSR 817(E) dated 28.08.2018 regarding regulation of distribution or sale, stock, exhibit or offer for sale of drugs through e-pharmacy. As per these draft Rules, the e-pharmacy shall mention the various details on its e-pharmacy portal, one of which includes name of the registered pharmacist, with the Registration No. and name of Pharmacy Council where the pharmacist has been registered, who validates the prescription prior to forward it to dispense the drugs.

#### **Proposal for Inclusion in OBC List**

32. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal/request from any organisation/community to exclude any community from Scheduled Castes and to include it in Other Backward Classes (OBCs) list;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN

PAL GURJAR): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not received any such proposal/request.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

#### **Employment in CPSEs**

33. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of employment in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has been at the lowest during 2017-18 as compared to the last four years;

(b) if so, the reasons for reduction in jobs despite more CPSEs being set up during that year as compared to previous years;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken as impact assessment to ascertain the reasons for this reduction;

(d) whether there has been an increase in hiring of contract employees and decline in the strength of permanent employees;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to ensure job security and provide alternate sources of livelihood to the laid off workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The total number of personnel employed in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) during 2017-18 at 14.26 lakhs (provisional estimates) was lowest as compared to 14.72 lakhs in 2016-17, 15.01 lakhs in 2015-16 and 15.66 lakhs in 2014-15. The manpower planning and deployment in CPSEs is aligned to the objectives and targets of their business plan, prevailing business conditions & requirements and other factors like future operations, expansion/investment plan etc. As per available information, the other reasons for changes in manpower employment include retirement, attrition and Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Schemes (VSS) etc. in CPSEs.

(d) and (e) The proportion of regular employees to total employees during the last four years *i.e.* 2014-15 to

2017-18 has remained between 82% to 76%. As mentioned above, the reasons for change in manpower employment include prevailing business conditions & requirements and other factors like future operations, expansion/investment plan, retirement etc.

(f) As a social safety measure, Government is implementing Counselling, Re-training and Redeployment (CRR) Scheme for employees of CPSEs who have been released under VRS/VSS. These separated employees have opportunity of self/wage employment after short duration skill trainings under the CRR Scheme. In case an employee does not opt for training for him/her self, his/her dependent is eligible for training under the scheme.

#### **Financial Assistance for Crop Losses**

34. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States were affected by thunderstorms and floods in recent months and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether this has caused damage to a large quantum of standing crops and high value horticultural crops and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments seeking financial assistance for loss of crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has sent a Central Team to the affected States to evaluate and ascertain the extent of crop losses and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (e) As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is concerned with coordination of relief measures necessitated by drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost only.

The rest of the natural calamities are dealt by the Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry has informed that the relevant information on this question is being collected from various State Governments.

#### **Urbanization in India**

35. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard prescriptions of governance reform such as transparency, accountability and consultation and involvement of the people remain ineffective in urbanization in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is facing immense challenges on account of its urbanization and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any effective mechanism to address these issues; and

(e) 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 issues of transparency, accountability and consultation and involvement of the people are very much relevant and effective in addressing various aspects of urbanization in the country.

(c) The challenges being faced due to rapid urbanisation are manifold. These include addressing of issues of planned and sustainable development, livelihood, urban infrastructure, delivery of services, housing, transportation, sanitation, waste management etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The enactment of the 74th amendment to the Constitution was made to devise a mechanism for devolution of funds, functions and functionaries from the States to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) so that the ULBs are able to perform effectively as vibrant units of self-Government. Further the devolution of the funds by the successive Union Finance Commissions to the States for their ULBs is another mechanism to assist the States to address the challenges of urbanisation.

Urban Development is a State subject and Government of India assists the State Governments and



Urban Local Bodies through various programmes, schemes and guidelines in implementation of various reforms for efficient urban governance and service delivery. Also the Ministry extends technical and financial assistance to the States through its flagship programmes of 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, to address various challenges of urbanisation.

#### **MSP for Organic Farm Produce**

36. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is mulling bringing organic produce under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime to promote pesticide-free farming in the country;

(b) whether it is also true that the Government is considering offering 20% higher MSP for organic farm produce over traditional produce and procuring a minimum 10% of organic produce as the way forward to promote pesticide-free and fertilizer-free farming;

(c) whether it is also true that these proposals were discussed with the representatives of the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Union Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) of 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). While recommending MSP, CACP considers host of factors, of which, cost of production is one of the major component. Government usually does not provide MSP for varieties of crops which are under organic farming.

Sikkim is the first State in the country to become 'Fully Organic Farming State'. Besides a number of initiatives taken by the State Government to attain this status, MSP is one of the major interventions.

(b) to (d) A suggestion in this regard was made by the representatives of the State Governments during the National Conference 2018 on Agriculture for Rabi Campaign which was held during 18th-19th September, 2018.

#### **Smart City Mission**

37. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

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

(a) the details of cities selected/identified and developed as smart cities in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised for the development of such cities under the smart city initiative;

(c) the details of the chronological plan of such mission; and

(d) the details of the projects undertaken under the Smart City Mission and the time by which such projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Smart City Mission following 11 cities have been selected for development as smart cities in the State of Tamil Nadu in various Rounds of Smart City Challenge:—

1. Tiruchirapalli	R3
2. Tirunelveli	R3
3. Thanjavur	R2
4. Tiruppur	R3
5. Salem	R2
6. Vellore	R2
7. Coimbatore	R1
8. Madurai	R2
9. Thoothukudi	R3
10. Chennai	R1
11. Erode	R4

(b) Under Smart Cities Mission, Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores over the Mission Period *i.e.* on an average of Rs. 100 crores per city per year. An equal amount on matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/ULB. Since the launch of the Mission in 2015, Rs. 13846.20 crore have been released to State Government/UTs for development of cities selected as Smart Cities including Rs. 1405/- crore released to State Government of Tamil Nadu. City-wise detail of funds released and fund utilized by the cities are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The 100 cities have proposed 5151 projects worth Rs. 2,05,018/- crore. As on 30th November, 2018, 2342 projects worth Rs. 90929/- crore have been tendered, of which 1675 projects worth Rs. 51866/- crore

have been taken up for implementation. 525 projects worth Rs. 10079/- crore have been completed.

The progress depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection it takes around 18 months to set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procure Project Management Consultants (PMC), hire human resources and then call tenders. The implementation plan is given by the Smart Cities in their Smart City proposals. The timeline for the completion of projects is given below:

- Round 1 cities-2019-20 to 2020-21
- Round 2 cities-2019-20 to 2021-22
- Round 3 cities-2020-21 to 2021-22
- Round 4 cities-2020-21 to 2022-23

#### **Statement**

*Year-wise and State-wise/City-wise details of funds released and utilised by the cities of Tamil Nadu State under Smart Cities Mission*

(in Rs. crores)

State	Name of cities	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19	Total released	Funds Utilised
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	2	---	18	105	125	2.00
	Tirunelveli	2	---	18	40	60	37.71
	Dindigul	2	---	---	--	2	0.00
	Thanjavur	2	---	109	6	117	18.76
	Tiruppur	2	---	18	88	108	26.95
	Salem	2	---	109	6	117	81.21
	Vellore	2	---	109	6	117	1.07
	Coimbatore	2	188	6	--	196	150.27
	Madurai	2	---	109	6	117	12.91
	Erode	2	---	---	188	190	64.51
	Thoothukudi	2	---	18	40	60	3.32
	Chennai	2	188	6	--	196	142.63
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>398.71</b>

[Translation]

### Fertilizers Production

38. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer companies and the details of various fertilizers produced by these companies in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the steps taken to avoid the shortage of fertilizers in Chhattisgarh;

(c) the details of the corrective measures adopted by the Government regarding shortage of fertilizers, their unavailability when needed and nonsupply:

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up organic fertilizer plants in the country to boost utilization of organic fertilizers;

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

(e) the other steps taken to promote/encourage organic fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of fertilizer manufacturing companies which produced major fertilizers in the country are at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Following steps have been taken by Government to ensure timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers in the country including Chhattisgarh:—

- I. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), after consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects monthwise requirement of fertilizers before the commencement of each cropping season.
- II. On the basis of Month-wise & State-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing

monthly supply plan. Distribution within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Further, the availability of fertilizers is continuously monitored through following systems:

(a) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);

(b) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.

(c) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW), Department of Fertilizers (DOF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

(d) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalised well in advance to ensure timely availability.

Due to the above efforts of Department of Fertilizers and State Governments, the availability of fertilizers is ensured in all States including Chhattisgarh.

(d) and (c) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW) is encouraging the establishment of fruit/vegetable market/agro waste compost production units (100 TPD/3000 TPA capacity) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), in which financial assistance is provided @33% of Total Financial Outlay (TFO) limited to Rs. 63 lakh, whichever is less under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) through NABARD for farmers/individuals/private agencies including the youth for 3000 TPA production capacity and 100% assistance is provided to State Government Agencies

upto a maximum limit of Rs. 190.00 lakh/unit for 3000 TPA production and Government is also encouraging use of various organic fertilizers namely organic fertilizer prepared from waster decomposer, vermicompost, Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) etc.

Under PKVY scheme in which under the revised PKVY Scheme financial assistance are being given to the farmers @ Rs. 31000/hect. for 3 years both for on farm production and procurement of various organic inputs including organic fertilizers in various States including

Chhattisgarh. The details are given at Statement II A, II B, II C and II D.

(f) Department of Fertilizers has notified a policy on promotion of city compost on 10.2.2016 wherein Market Development Assistance (MDA) of Rs. 1500/MT in form of subsidy is provided for scaling up production and consumption of any compost.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA) undertakes various IEC activities to promote processing of Municipal biodegradable waster into compost and its use.

### **Statement-I**

#### *State-wise/Company-wise major fertilizer manufacturing units*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Company	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units	Fertilizers Produced
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-I	Urea
2.			Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-II	Urea
3.		Coromandel International Ltd.	Coromandel International Ltd.: Kakinada	DAP & Complexes
4.			Coromandel International Ltd.: Vizag	DAP & Complexes
5.	Assam	Brahamaputra Valley Fertilizers Corp. Ltd.	Brahamaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.: Namrup-II	Urea
6.			Brahamaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.: Namrup-III	Urea
7.	Goa	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.: Goa	Urea, DAP & Complexes
8.	Gujarat	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kandla	DAP & Complexes
9.			Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kalol	Urea
10.		Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.	Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.: Hazira	Urea
11.		Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.: Bharuch	Urea & Complexes
12.		Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Vadodara	Urea, DAP, A/S & Complexes
13.			Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Sikka	DAP & Complexes

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Company	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units	Fertilizers Produced
14.		Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.: Dahej	DAP
15.	Haryana	National Fertilizers Ltd.	National Fertilizers Ltd.: Panipat	Urea
16.	Karnataka	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Manglore	Urea, DAP & Complexes
17.	Kerala	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.: Udyogamandal	A/S & Complexes
18.			Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.: Cochin	Complexes
19.	Madhya Pradesh	National Fertilizers Ltd.	National Fertilizers Ltd.: Vijaipur-I	Urea
20.			National Fertilizers Ltd.: Vijaipur-II	Urea
21.	Maharashtra	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay	Complexes
22.			Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Thal	Urea
23.			Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay	Urea
24.		Smartchem Technologies Limited	Smartchem/DFPCL: Taloja	Complexes
25.	Odisha	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Paradeep	DAP & Complexes
26.		Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.: Paradeep	DAP & Complexes
27.	Punjab	National Fertilizers Ltd.	National Fertilizers Ltd.: Nangal-II	Urea
28.			National Fertilizers Ltd.: Bhatinda	Urea
29.	Rajasthan	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-I	Urea
30.			Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-II	Urea
31.			Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-III	Urea
32.		Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Kota	Urea
33.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.: Chennai	Urea & Complexes
34.		Coromandel International Ltd.	Coromandel International Ltd.: Ennore	Complexes
35.		Southern Petrochemicals Inds. Corpn. Ltd.	Southern Petrochemical Inds. Corpn.Ltd.: Tuticorin	Urea
36.		Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd.	Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd.: Tuticorin	DAP & Complexes

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Company	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units	Fertilizers Produced
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Phulpur-I	Urea
38.			Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Phulpur-II	Urea
39.			Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Aonla-I	Urea
40.			Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd.: Aonla-II	Urea
41.		GRASIM Industries Limited	GRASIM/IGF: Jagdishpur	Urea
42.		Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd.	Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd./TCL: Babrala	Urea
43.		Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd. Kanpur Fertilizers & Ciment Ltd.	KFL/Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd.: Shahjahanpur	Urea
44.			KFCL: Kanpur	Urea
45.	West Bengal	IRC Agrochemicals Pvt. Ltd.	IRC/TCL: Haldia	DAP & Complexes
46.		Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.: Panagarh	Urea

**Statement-II A**

*State-wise details of different organic manures produced/available (lakh MT) in different States during last four years*

State	During 2014-15 (lakh MT)						
	Rural Compost	FYM	City Compost	Organic manure	Vermi Compost	Other manure	Total Manure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	49.5	0.21	21.3	0	1.02	0	72.03
Arunanchal Pradesh	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.65	0.06	1.08
Assam	0.92	940	0.03	0	1.75	0	942.70
Bihar	3.83	0	0.29	4.91	3.14	0	12.17
Chhattisgarh	49	45.5	3.25	0.0011	3.5	3	104.25
Delhi	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0.80
Goa	0.04	0	0.5	0.04	0.03	0.216	0.83
Gujarat	0	361	0	0	0.51	4.195	365.71
Haryana	0	0	0	0.084	0.063	0	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0.23	0.0074	26.4	0	28.64
Jammu and Kashmir	1.761	0.00	0.19	0	0	0	1.95
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	511	0	511.00
Karnatka	0	0	10.32	0	6.1	0	16.42
Kerala	0	1.11	1.86	0	0.88	0	3.85
Madhya Pradesh	5.85	0.01	0.059	0	0	0.135	6.05
Maharashtra	0	0	5.5	0	1.42	3.126	10.05
Manipur	0	0.65	0.00	0	0.05	0	0.70
Mizoram	0	0.06	0	0	0.06	0	0.12
Meghalaya	0	17.00	0.00	0	0	0	17.00
Nagaland	0.035	0.84	0	0	0.05	0	0.93
Odisha	23.27	0	0.07	0	0	0	23.34
Punjab	0	2.96	0	0.0064	0.329	0.031	3.33
Pondicherry	0	0	3.23	0	0	0	3.23
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0.015	0	0.007	0.02
Sikkim	0.32	0	0	0	0.03	0	0.35
Tamil Nadu	0	0	6.38	5.042	0	0	11.42
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.105	0	0.11
Uttarakhand	9.4	13.6	0	0	0.2961	0	23.30
West Bengal	79.84	17.2	10.21	0.07	25.8119	3.986	137.12
Grand Total	225.88	1400.39	64.22	10.186	583.20	14.756	2298.62

**Statement-II B**

During 2015-16 (lakh MT)

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa	0.04	0	0.50	0.04	0.03	0.21	0.82
Gujarat	0	375.00	0	0	0.78	4.90	380.68
Haryana	10.20	8.60	0	2.18	0.20	0.01	21.19
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	15.00	25.10	14.00	54.10
Jammu and Kashmir	1.90	0	0.23	0	0	0	2.13
Jharkhand	0	104.90	0	0	396.00	0	500.90
Karnataka	5.90	6.30	6.55	2.72	19.14	0.16	40.77
Kerala	0.72	0	0.68	0	3.25	0.01	4.66
Madhya Pradesh	26.38	15.17	1.03	0.91	10.10	1.26	54.84
Maharashtra	10.36	6.58	7.50	0	2.50	4.00	30.94
Manipur	0	0.72	0	0	0.09	0	0.81
Mizoram	0	1.12	0	0	1.06	0	2.18
Meghalaya	0	19.00	0	0	9.00	0	28.00
Nagaland	0.42	1.30	0	0	1.21	0	2.93
Odisha	10.60	0	8.42	0.22	6.17	0	25.41
Punjab	0	0	0.19	0.83	0.34	7.53	8.90
Puducherry	0	0	3.12	0	0	1.43	4.55
Rajasthan	21.92	12.20	0	0.01	0	0.01	34.14
Sikkim	0.34	0	0	0	0.05	0	0.39
Tamil Nadu	4.05	0	9.29	0	5.78	1.30	20.42
Telangana	3.20	0	0	0	0	0	3.20
Tripura	2.60	0	0	0	0.91	0	3.51
Uttar Pradesh	10.60	14.60	0	0	0.50	0	25.70
Uttarakhand	25.30	19.50	0	0	0.23	0	45.03
West Bengal	8.50	29.99	8.30	4.20	1.95	4.99	57.93
Grand Total	235.40	1514.50	79.46	31.13	591.77	95.62	2547.88

**Statement-II C**

During 2016-17 (lakh MT)

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



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	12.30	910.00	0.38	7.69	9.14	0.09	0	939.60
Chhattisgarh	12.10	43.10	16.90		3.11		55.40	130.61
Chandigarh	8.50	7.95	0	0	0	0	0	16.45
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.60	1.60
Goa	0.04	0	0.90	0.10	0.03		0.31	1.38
Gujarat	0.10	496.00	0	0	0.77	0.09	5.10	502.06
Haryana	11.00	9.60	0	3.65	0.21	0.08	0.03	24.57
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0	0	15.00	25.30	0	15.60	55.91
Jammu and Kashmir	1.97	0	0.36	0	0	0	0	2.33
Jharkhand	0	0.06	0	0	398.00	0.07	0	398.13
Karnataka	5.92	8.30	7.90	2.94	19.53	0.06	0.21	44.86
Kerala	0.77	0	0.84	0	3.41	0	0.01	5.03
Madhya Pradesh	26.50	19.60	1.56	1.95	11.00	0.04	1.28	61.93
Maharashtra	10.40	8.90	8.90	0	2.80	0.04	5.20	36.24
Manipur	0	0.94	0	0	0.09	0	0	1.03
Mizoram	0	1.29	0	0	1.11	0	0	2.40
Meghalaya	0	21.60	0	0	9.60	0	0	31.20
Nagaland	0.51	1.90	0	0	1.22	0	0	3.63
Odisha	11.30	0	9.60	0.68	6.17	0	0	27.75
Punjab	0	0	1.56	1.00	0.35	0	7.60	10.51
Puducherry	0	0	5.66	0	0	0	2.11	7.77
Rajasthan	22.10	14.90	0	0.21	0	0.04	0.01	37.26
Sikkim	0.35	0	0	0	0.07	0.03	0	0.45
Tamil Nadu	0.06	0	10.26	0.20	5.84	0.03	1.31	17.70
Telangana	3.31	0	0	0.30	0.30	0.03	0	3.94
Tripura	2.64	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	2.75
Uttar Pradesh	10.70	16.80	0	0	0.70	0	0	28.20
Uttarakhand	25.40	25.30	0	0	0.33	0.02	0	51.05
West Bengal	9.10	39.80	9.60	6.70	2.12		5.20	72.52
Grand Total	244.09	1717.24	100.32	40.47	597.11	0.62	103.16	2803.01

**Statement-II D**

During 2017-18 (lakh MT)

State	Organic manure	FYM	City Compost	Vermi Compost	PROM	Other manure	Total Manure
Andhra Pradesh	99.8	2.48	28.1	11.98	0.05	59.4	201.81
Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	0.35	0	1.89	0.04	1.56	5.44
Assam	0	98.4	0	98.6	0.01	3.24	200.25
Bihar	23.1	942	1.45	18.4	1.11	11.1	997.16
Chhattisgarh	25.6	51.1	19.4	14.15	0.05	58.9	169.2
Chandigarh	10.1	18.1	0	0	0	0	28.2
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1
Goa	0.15	0	0.45	0.04	0.01	0.33	0.98
Gujarat	2.98	498	0	1.12	0.09	15.6	517.79
Haryana	15.6	21.4	0	0.08	0.11	11.2	48.39
Himachal Pradesh	17.6	0	0	26.1	0.04	17.6	61.34
Jammu and Kashmir	1.99	0	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.04	2.16
Jharkhand	1.98	11.19	0	391	0.9	1.1	406.17
Karnataka	9.45	11.5	8.95	31.1	0.7	2.5	64.2
Kerala	0.94	0.84	2.41	19.5	0.001	1.01	24.701
Madhya Pradesh	31.1	29.4	2.56	36.1	0.7	8.14	108
Maharashtra	19.4	15.1	9.94	38.21	0.6	6.64	89.89
Manipur	0	0.98	0	0.09	0	0	1.07
Mizoram	0	1.98	0	1.13	0	0	3.11
Meghalaya	0	23.1	0	9.7	0	0	32.8
Nagaland	0.64	2.2	0	1.23	0	0	4.07
Odisha	14.4	0	9.84	7.11	0	0	31.35
Punjab	1.85	14.9	1.15	14.2	0.5	8.4	41
Puducherry	0	0	5.66	0	0	3.21	8.87
Rajasthan	26.4	24.1	0	12.1	0.14	2.5	65.24
Sikkim	0.45	0	0	0.09	0.51	0.04	1.09
Tamil Nadu	0.48	18.5	12.1	5.89	0.07	8.54	45.58
Telangana	5.98	0	0	0.8	0.04	0	6.82
Tripura	4.12	0	0	0.13	0	0	4.25
Uttar Pradesh	13.65	27.6	0	12.5	0.05	0	53.8
Uttarakhand	28.4	31.2	0	12.8	0.09	0	72.49
West Bengal	19.6	41.5	8.4	8.9	0.08	9.4	87.88
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>377.36</b>	<b>1885.92</b>	<b>110.46</b>	<b>775.01</b>	<b>5.901</b>	<b>232.55</b>	<b>3387.201</b>

• Organic manure includes Rural compost also.

### Modernization of Police

39. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken at the Central level to equip the police force in Gujarat with modern technology and for purchase of modern equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years along with the amount spent in this regard, year-wise; and

(c) the extent to which Gujarat Police has been modernized as a result of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Modernization of Police is a continuous and ongoing process. Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution, responsibility of equipping the State Police Forces with appropriate equipment and gadgets lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing Central Assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' [erstwhile Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)] to strengthen police infrastructure. Under this scheme, State Governments formulate their State Action Plans (SAPs) every year as per their requirements and their strategic priorities.

The Government of Gujarat has been assisted to procure various types of weaponry, vehicles, including special purpose vehicles, equipments for marine police, forensic/communication/surveillance/training equipments during the period 2015-16 onwards. Funds allocated, released and utilized in respect of the Government of Gujarat under this scheme during last three years and the current year, *i.e.*, 2018-19 are as below:—

	(in Rs. crore)			
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018)
Allocation	23.72	23.72	31.24	27.69
Released	23.75	43.22	33.06	15.27
Utilized	23.75	43.22	(Utilization certificates are not yet due)	

Additionally, an amount of Rs. 49.75 crore, *i.e.*, Rs. 19.00 crore during 2017-18 and Rs. 30.75 crore during 2018-19, has been released to the Government of Gujarat for the up-gradation of Gujarat Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar with a Central share of Rs. 180 crore, under the scheme of "Assistance to States for Special Projects/ Programmes for upgrading Police Infrastructure".

[English]

### Registration System Software

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many registrars at local self-Government level/District level and even at the State level do not have access to the statistical information regarding Cause of Death for the area under their jurisdictions from Civil Registration System Software (*crsorgi.gov.in*) for Birth and Death registration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has carried out any review of the works done by CRSORGI and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of serious lapses on the part of CRSORGI and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for revamping the CRSORGI software to provide access to statistical data to the State and local Governments regarding Cause of Death; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to revamp the CRSORGI software for statistical publication of data, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Madam, the State Governments/UT Administration are responsible for implementation of the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 and the rules framed by them. Chief Registrar, appointed by the State Government/UT Administration, being the executive authority of the State/UT under the provisions of RBD Act, 1969 is the custodian of the data in his respective State/

UT. The State/UT Governments have prescribed processes and procedures in accordance with the rules for registration of births and deaths, compilation and maintenance of statistical information. The Chief Registrars and District Registrars in the States/UTs using Civil Registration Software (*crsorgi.gov.in*) have the access to the statistical information including cause of death for their respective jurisdiction.

(c) to (f) Performance of various divisions of Office of the Registrar General, India (ORGI) including CRS is reviewed periodically and several steps have been taken to achieve 100% registration of Births and Deaths.

#### **Mega Urea Units**

41. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and cooperative urea manufacturing companies regarding setting up of mega urea units in the country including Bargarh in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on each of such proposals; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared, State/Company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Not Applicable.

[Translation]

#### **Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**

42. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking adequate steps to safeguard the rights of senior citizens in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of implementation of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents

and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new national policy for senior citizens and if so, the details thereof including the time limit fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of the Schemes and Programmes run by Government of India for the welfare of Senior Citizens are given in the Statement-I. The Status of implementation of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, State-wise, is given in the Statement-II.

(c) For the purpose of mainstreaming of issues concerning senior citizens, creating an inclusive barrier-free and age-friendly environment, promoting the concept of 'Ageing in Place', providing special attention to the needs of the oldest of the old and elderly women, protecting senior citizens from neglect, abuse or exploitation, health care and support, shelter, financial independence etc, Government is considering revision of the existing National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP).

#### **Statement-I**

*Following Schemes and Programmes are being run by the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, for welfare of Senior Citizens*

#### **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:**

1. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc)" {previously known as "Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)"} under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. Under the Scheme grant is released after the receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant.

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

to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assisted living devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quad pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are provided free of cost to the identified beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is being implemented by the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The devices are distributed in the camp mode to the identified beneficiaries. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF).

3. In pursuance of the Budget Announcement, 2015-16, a "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund" has been created to be utilized for such schemes, for promoting financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows, schemes relating to Old Age Homes, Short Stay Homes and Day Care of senior citizens etc., for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens. The Fund comprises of the unclaimed amounts transferred by every institution holding such fund in the Schemes including Small Savings and other Saving Schemes of the Central Government such as Post Office Savings Accounts, Post Office Recurring Deposits Accounts etc., Accounts of Public Provident Funds and Accounts of Employees Provident Fund, that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account.

4. The Fund is administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee, comprising of Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Employment, with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund.

5. In pursuance of the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP), a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted in 1999 to oversee implementation of the Policy and to advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged. The National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) has been reconstituted and renamed as National Council of Senior

Citizens (NCSrC) in 2012. The mandate of NCSrC is to advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life. The Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment is the Chairperson of the Council.

6. In order to recognize the efforts made by eminent Senior Citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons, especially indigent senior citizens, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment started celebrating International Day of Older Persons (IDOP), since 1st October, 2005, giving 'Vayoshreshtha Samman' in recognition to their contribution to the society. Further, in order to showcase the Government's concern for senior citizens and its commitment towards senior citizens with the aim of strengthening their legitimate place in the society, the Vayoshreshtha Samman was upgraded to National Award and the Scheme of National Awards for Senior Citizens was notified in the Gazette of India on 22.01.2013. The Awards are given under thirteen categories. The National Awards were presented for the first time during 2013, on 1st October, on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP). On 1st October every year, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also organizes Health Camps, Inter-generational walkathons etc. in different States with active participation of Senior Citizens, Youth, Celebrities and Media-persons etc.

#### **Ministry of Rural Development:**

7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. NSAP is a social security/social welfare programme applicable to old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line household. Old age pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to the persons of 60-79 years of age and Rs. 500/- per month to the persons of age of 80 years or more. This Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the schemes is done by the States/UTs.

8. Top-up details as given by State Governments/ UT Administrations:

Sl. No.	Top-up per person per month	States/UTs
1.	No top-up	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur
2.	Top-up of Rs. 50/-	Meghalaya, Mizoram
3.	Top-up of Rs. 75/-	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Top-up of Rs. 100/-	Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh
5.	Top-up of Rs. 200/-	Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir
6.	Top-up of Rs. 250/-	Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal
7.	Top-up of Rs. 300/-	Rajasthan, Tripura, Karnataka
8.	Top-up of Rs. 400/-	Bihar, Maharashtra, Sikkim
9.	Top-up of Rs. 600/-	Uttarakhand
10.	Top-up of Rs. 800/-	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep
11.	Top-up of Rs. 1000/-	Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana
12.	Top-up of Rs. 1200/-	Haryana
13.	Top-up of Rs. 1800/-	Goa, Puducherry

#### **Department of Food and Public Distribution:**

9. Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates food grains as per requirements projected by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Annapurna Scheme, wherein indigent Senior Citizens, who are not getting pension under IGNOAPS, are provided 10 kg of food grains per person per month free of cost.

10. Department of Food and Public Distribution implements Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), under which rice and wheat at a highly subsidised cost, is extended to households, headed by widows/terminally ill/disabled

persons/senior citizens, with no assured means of maintenance or societal support.

#### **Ministry of Finance:**

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

12. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2018-19, Cabinet at its Meeting held on 2nd May, 2018 has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana up to 31st March, 2020 and limit of maximum purchase price of Rs. 7.5 lakh per family under the scheme has also been enhanced to Rs. 15 lakh per senior citizen. A total of number of 2,82,155 subscribers consisting corpus of Rs. 17,704.65 crore are being benefited under PMVY as on 30.06.2018.

13. Further, Ministry of Finance provides Income Tax Rebate to Senior Citizens. Income Tax exemption for Senior Citizens of 60 years and above age is upto Rs. 3 lakhs and only 5% is levied on income between 3 lakhs and 5 lakhs. Senior citizens above 80 years and above age are exempted from paying income tax upto Rs. 5 lakhs. Deduction in case of every senior citizens u/s BODDB of the Income Tax Act on expenditure on account of specified diseases has been increased. To incentivize younger generation to look after medical needs of their parents, section BOD of LT. Act provides for a deduction to keep in force insurance on the health of the parents or parents of the assessee. A similar deduction is also available to a Hindu

Undivided Family (HUF) in respect of health insurance premia, to effect or to keep in force insurance on the health of any member of the HUF. Further, the existing provisions of section 207 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 exempts individual resident senior citizens (60+years) at any time during the previous year, from payment of advance tax who does not have any income chargeable under the head 'Profits and gains of business or profession'.

14. Under the Service Tax Law, activities relating to advancement of education programmes or skill development relating to persons over the age of 65 years residing in a rural area by an entity registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are exempt from Service Tax. With respect to senior citizens having Savings Account in Banks and Post Offices, higher interest rates is given to the senior citizens.

#### **15. Scheme for Reverse Mortgage:**

The Scheme was launched in 2007. Under the Scheme, senior citizens can mortgage their property with Bank and can get a maximum loan amount up to 60% of the value of the residential property. The maximum tenure of the mortgage is 15 years and minimum is 10 years. Some banks are now also offering a maximum tenure of 20 years.

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

- Allowing entry into health insurance scheme till 65 years of age.
- Transparency in the premium charged
- Reasons to be recorded for denial of any proposals etc. on all health insurance products catering to the needs of senior citizens.
- Likewise the insurance companies cannot deny renewability without specific reasons.

#### **Ministry of Textiles:**

17. Ministry of Textiles has a Scheme under which a monthly financial assistance of Rs. 3,500/- per month is

given to such handicrafts awardee artisans who are above 60 years of age and have an annual income of less than Rs. 50,000/-.

#### **Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare:**

18. Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare monitors and ensures that the retiring Central Government employees are granted retirement benefits including pension, so that they can live an active and dignified life after retirement.

#### **Ministry of Home Affairs:**

19. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 and 30.8.2013 to all States Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens, sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons, regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers etc.

#### **Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities:**

20. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) in 2015 as a nation-wide Campaign for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign) aims to enable persons with disabilities to gain universal access, equal opportunity for development, independent living and participation in an inclusive society in all aspects of life. This includes creation of elder friendly barrier free environment in buildings, public toilets, buses, bus-stands, airports and other public places to create age-friendly cities.

#### **Ministry of Railways:**

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

- (i) As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum

58 years are granted concession in the fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women.

No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior Citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.

- (ii) In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- (iii) In all trains having reserved sleeping accommodation, a combined quota of six (6) lower berths per coach in Sleeper class and three (3) lower berths per coach each in AC 3 tier and AC 2 tier classes has been earmarked for Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years of age above and pregnant women. In case of Rajdhani, Duronto and fully Air Conditioned/Express trains, the number of berths to be earmarked under this quota in 3 AC is 4 (four) lower berths per coach as against 3 (three) lower berths per coach in normal Mail/Express trains.
- (iv) Accommodation is also earmarked for Senior Citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.
- (v) Instructions exist for provision of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies (on payment) as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations. In addition, passenger can book e-wheel chairs online through IRCTC portal [www.irctc.co.in](http://www.irctc.co.in).

- (vi) To help old and disabled passengers requiring assistance at the stations and to strengthen the existing services, 'Yatri Mitra Sewa' is being provided through IRCTC at major stations for enabling passengers to book wheelchair services cum porter services etc.
- (vii) After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically person with disability booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen or a pregnant woman, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.
- (viii) Separate counters are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) Centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from Physically persons with disability, Senior Citizens, ex-MPS, MLAs accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including persons with disability or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

#### **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:**

22. Government of India has been implementing National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) from the F.Y. 2010-11 to provide dedicated healthcare services to the elderly people at various level of state health care delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary health care including outreach services.

23. National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) has two components with the following provisions to provide health care facilities to the elderly people in the country:—

1. **National Health Mission (NHM) component:**  
The district and below activities of the programme is being



covered under Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) flexible pool of NHM which are as follows:—

- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-Centres.

The programme is being implemented on the basis of Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) submitted by the States/UTs and viability under the provisions of NPHCE. As on date, 599 districts of 35 States/UTs have been approved to implement the District and below activities of the Programme.

2. **Tertiary Component:** In addition to NHM component of the programme, to ensure appropriate referral for conditions not amenable to be treated at primary and secondary level to create human resource orientated towards geriatric care, this Ministry is supporting development of 19 Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) with and establishment of 02 National Centres of Ageing each at AIIMS, New Delhi and MMC, Chennai with the following geriatric health care facilities:—

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care @ RGCs and 200 bedded Geriatric ward @ NCAs.
- 02 PG seats per RGC and 15 PG seats per NCA in Geriatric Medicine.
- Research activities, Imparting Training and Development of training material.

24. **Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)**

**Project:** The project was launched in 2016 to assess the health, economic and social status of the elderly (age 45-60). This project is going to be one of the largest comprehensive ageing surveys in the world with a sample size of 61,000. LASI Project is being conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences, IIPS, (Deemed University), Mumbai which is a n autonomous organization under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

In India, LASI is to be undertaken by IIPS in collaboration with Harvard School of Public Health and Rand Corporation with the financial sponsorship from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, UNFPA India and National Institute of Health (NIH)/National Institute of Ageing (NIA), USA. So far an amount of Rs. 29.20 crore has been released under the programme.

25. **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):**

The RSBY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that was implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment since 2008, under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide health insurance coverage to BPL families and 11 other categories of unorganized workers. The Scheme has been transferred to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in 2015. Each family enrolled in the Scheme is entitled to hospitalization benefits of upto Rs 30,000/- p.a. in Government as well as empanelled private hospitals. Transportation cost of Rs. 100/- per visit is also apsid to the beneficiary family, subject to maximum ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per year. Currently (2018-19), 12 States are implementing RSBY.

26. **Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS):**

This Scheme, being implemented since 2016, provides insurance cover to senior citizens as a top-up over the existing RSBY Scheme. This Scheme provides an additional annual coverage of Rs. 30,000/- per senior citizen in the eligible RSBY beneficiary family. SCHIS provides a health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- which is available to senior citizens, in additional to the coverage of Rs. 30,000/- under RSBY. If in any RSBY enrolled family, there are more than one senior citizen, then the additional cover will be in multiple of Rs. 30,000/- per senior citizen. 211 Treatment packages are covered under SCHIS, in addition to 1516 packages under RSBY. Currently, 08 States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal are implementing SCHIS. Around 18 lakh families having senior citizen (s) are covered under SCHIS as per available records.

27. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY):**

In March, 2018, Government has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY during 2018-19 to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family

per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. PMJAY has been launched on 23rd September, 2018. With the launch of the PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS will be subsumed in it. All enrolled beneficiary families of RSBY and SCHIS are entitled for benefits under PMJAY.

#### **Ministry of Communications:**

28. **Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)**, under Ministry of Communications, has reported that Senior Citizens of the age of 65 years and above are exempted from Payment of registration charges for Landline Telephone Connection.

29. Further, **Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.** (MTNL), under Ministry of Communications, provides concession of 25% in installation/activation charges and monthly services/rental charges for Landline connections under Plan-250 in Senior Citizens Category, to Senior Citizens who are more than 65 years of age.

#### **Ministry of Civil Aviation:**

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

- Airline fairport operator shall ensure provision of automated buggies free of charge for all senior citizens, in the terminal building to facilitate their access to boarding gates located beyond reasonable walking distance at all airports having annual aircraft movements of 50,000 or more. This facility may be extended to other needy passengers on demand basis free of charge.
- Airport operators shall provide small trolleys after security check for carriage of hand baggage (permitted as per regulation) up to the boarding gate.
- Airport operator shall adequately display information regarding availability of automated buggies and small trolleys in the terminal building at prominent locations including dos and don'ts regarding the same. This shall also be published on the website of the airport operator.

- Further, Air India offers 50% discount to senior citizens on the highest economy class Basic Fare. The discount is offered to those who have completed 60 years of age on the date of commencement of journey.
- Senior citizens can also avail multi-level fares offered by Air India on each sector for travel on domestic sectors, starting from a low level advance purchase fares which facilitate early selling to the highest one.

#### **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:**

31. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Department of Urban Development has issued the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 (MBBL) which under chapter 8 prescribes standards for creation of elder friendly barrier free environment with reference to buildings, toilets etc. Urban Local Bodies shall implement the Policy by adopting the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016. The Department has issued 'Harmonised Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for persons with Disability and Elderly Persons' in 2016. These Guidelines intend to address the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly persons with a wide range of accessibility elements and standards and not limited to disabilities only, thus paving the way for universally accessible and inclusive India.

32. Under Urban Bus Specification-11 issued in 2013, the emphasis on buses financed by the Department of Urban Development is on procurement of low floor buses with proper ramps for easy access of the passengers and proper space for wheel chair to be placed in the bus for the benefit of disabled persons and senior citizens.

33. All metro rail projects implemented/under implementation in the country are having disabled and elder friendly infrastructure such as proper ramps/lifts to the stations, level boarding the alighting of passengers etc. There is a provision of reservation of seats in metro rail coaches for the differently-abled persons and senior citizens.

34. Housing for All (Urban) Mission/Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was approved by the Government of India on 17th June, 2015 and launched on 25th June, 2015. The Mission Guidelines have been circulated to State/UTs to

meet the demand of housing in their States/UTs. In Para 4.8.10 in PMAY-HFA (U) Guidelines, it has, *inter alia*, been incorporated that 'while making the allotment, families with senior citizens should be given priority for allotment on ground floor or lower floors'.

#### **Ministry of Women and Child Development:**

35. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has constructed a Home for Widows at Sunrakh Bangar, Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, with a capacity of 1000 widows to provide them safe and secure place to

stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services. The new home for widows named as Krishna Kutir is constructed on 1.424 hectare of land. The design of the Home is old age friendly which consists of ground plus three floors with the facilities of ramps, lifts, supply of adequate electricity, water and other amenities for meeting the requirement of senior citizens and persons with special challenges. The Home is fully funded by Central Government. The Home was inaugurated on 31.8.2018. The Home is operational *w.e.f.* 01.09.2018 and managed by Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Statement-II**

*Status Report on the Implementation of The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act. 2007*

#### **Chapter II of the Act: Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Date of Notification of Act	Appointed date of enforcement of Act in State/UT	Date of Notification of Rules	Date of Notification of Maintenance Officer	Date of Notification of Maintenance Tribunal	Date of Notification of Appellate Tribunal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
2.	Bihar	28.09.2011	19.10.2011	07.09.2012	09.11.2011	09.11.2011	09.11.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	26.09.2008	26.09.2008	07.05.2010	24.01.2009	24.01.2009	24.01.2009
4.	Goa	23.09.2008	01.10.2008	01.10.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009
5.	Gujarat	07.10.2008	07.10.2008	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009
6.	Haryana	22.10.2008	22.10.2008	19.06.2009	28.08.2009	23.11.2010	23.11.2010
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The State has its own Act					
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Act not applicable					
9.	Jharkhand	12.04.2008	01.04.2008	2014	14.02.2009	14.02.2009	14.02.2009
10.	Karnataka	27.03.2008	01.04.2008	19.11.2009	13.09.2010	19.02.2009	19.02.2009
11.	Kerala	24.09.2008	24.09.2008	28.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23.08.2008	23.08.2008	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009
13.	Maharashtra	27.02.2009	01.03.2009	23.06.2010	04.05.2010	04.05.2010	28.09.2010
14.	Odisha	20.09.2008	01.10.2008	24.09.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009
15.	Punjab	15.07.2008	15.07.2008	17.10.2012	27.08.2008	27.08.2008	27.08.2008
16.	Rajasthan	31.07.2008	01.08.2008	18.06.2010	19.09.2008	19.09.2008	19.09.2008
17.	Tamil Nadu	29.09.2008	29.09.2008	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Telangana	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
19.	Uttar Pradesh	25.09.2012	25.09.2012	24.02.2014	31.10.2014	20.10.2014	20.10.2014
20.	Uttarakhand	11.11.2008	01.11.2008	19.12.2011	07.08.2014	07.08.2012	07.08.2012
21.	West Bengal	05.12.2008	05.12.2008	12.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009
<b>North-Eastern States</b>							
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	08.08.2008	06.08.2008	•	19.06.2012	19.06.2012	19.06.2012
23.	Assam	04.10.2008	04.10.2008	27.09.2012	02.08.2008	02.08.2008	02.08.2008
24.	Manipur	29.10.2009	30.10.2009	02.12.2011	06.07.2012	06.07.2012	14.09.2012
25.	Meghalaya	22.06.2012	22.06.2012	2012	25.09.2012	08.05.2014	08.05.2014
26.	Mizoram	29.12.2008	01.01.2009	09.07.2014	23.02.2015	01.12.2014	01.12.2014
27.	Nagaland	22.04.2008	22.04.2008	•	07.02.2014	07.02.2014	07.02.2014
28.	Sikkim	27.07.2009	01.02.2012	20.09.2014	18.12.2011	18.12.2011	18.12.2011
29.	Tripura	14.08.2008	15.08.2008	22.08.2008	15.12.2008	15.08.2008	15.08.2008
<b>Union Territories</b>							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.05.2008	21.05.2008	29.02.2012	04.03.2010	04.03.2010	04.03.2010
31.	Chandigarh	21.10.2008	22.10.2008	12.08.2009	17.04.2012	22.12.2008	22.12.2008
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
33.	Daman and Diu	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	04.05.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
34.	Delhi	08.09.2008	01.09.2008	30.06.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	11.02.2011
35.	Lakshadweep	25.10.2008	22.09.2008	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015
36.	Puducherry	31.10.2008	01.11.2008	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011

• Action pending

[English]

**ICAR Study on Impact of Climate  
Change on Agriculture**

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

(a) whether ICAR study shows that farming in 20% of districts in India is threatened by climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the ICAR has identified that of the 28 million hectares under wheat, about 9 million hectares are categorized as being prone to sudden heat stress and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government against extreme weather events and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. As part of ICAR's National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project, relative vulnerability of agriculture to climate change was analyzed. Adopting the definition of vulnerability given by IPCC, vulnerability was assessed for 572 rural districts of India. Based on the vulnerability index, all the districts were divided into five categories with equal number of districts and the top 20% of districts (115) were categorized as districts with 'very

high' vulnerability. The vulnerability of Agriculture to Climate Changes (2020-2050) maps are available at ([http://crida.in/Pubs/Vulnerability\\_Atlas\\_web.pdf](http://crida.in/Pubs/Vulnerability_Atlas_web.pdf)).

(b) Yes, Madam. Variability in extreme temperatures and heat waves over the whole country was analyzed using the daily gridded maximum temperature data of IMD for 1951 to 2014 period. Results showed that the Extreme Warm Days (ExWD) have increased throughout India over time but were statistically significant in 42% of the area. The increase was consistent over all the months in North Eastern region, Southern plateau and both the coastal plains. The analysis of land area affected by several levels of extremes indicated significant increase in it during the last three decades with the rate being highest for higher extremes.

(c) Yes, Madam. The following steps have been taken against extreme weather events:-

- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has launched a flagship network project 'National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA) during 2011.
- Under strategic research component of NICRA, large number of germplasms collected from different hotspot locations of the country, which are being characterized as a source material for breeding programmes.
- Heat and drought tolerant wheat, flood tolerant rice, drought tolerant pulses, water logging and high temperature tolerant tomato varieties have been developed.
- The Technology Demonstration Component (TDC) of NICRA is being implemented in 151 climatically vulnerable districts of the country to address the climate variability and to enhance resilience and adaptive capacity of the farmers.
- District agricultural contingency plans have been developed for 633 districts in order to address extreme climatic events and to provide real time agro-advisories to farmers.

### **Urban Transport System**

44. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any technological advancement regarding transportation systems in metropolitan cities of the country during the last four years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the major issues faced by the Government in re-planning and development of metropolitan cities in the country; and

(c) the details of major achievements made so far under National Housing Policy during the said period in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes Madam. During last four years, about 280 km of modern metro rail, with technologically advanced systems, have become operational in the country.

(b) Major issues faced by the Government in re-planning and development of metropolitan cities are: congestion, densely populated core areas and constraints on existing infrastructure.

(c) The National Housing Policy 2007 was formulated with the core focus on provision of "Affordable Housing For All" with special emphasis on vulnerable sections of society. As on 03.12.2018, total 65,43,970 houses have been approved under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban); out of which 35,49,531 houses have been grounded for construction, 12,26,530 houses have been completed and 12,19,549 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

### **Impact of Changing Weather Patterns on Agriculture**

45. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sudden change in weather pattern has resulted in crop damage, poor yield and loss of income to the farmers;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred by farmers during each of the last three years and the current year in each State/UT on this account;

(c) whether the sudden change of climate has also resulted in heavy rains, deficient rains, drought etc., if so, the regions prone to this abnormal weather patterns affecting agriculture and the farmers; and

(d) the contingency plan drawn by Government to overcome climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per the Ministry of Earth Science, there is no evidence of change in weather pattern over the country. However, there have been extreme weather events in the recent past including extended dry periods, floods, hailstorms, cyclonic rains and winds etc., which caused damage to standing crops and ultimately poor yield of crops.

(b) The State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from State Government, in accordance with established procedure.

Agricultural crops have been affected due to calamities, the details of the assistance provided under

natural calamities during the last three years is given in Statement-I, During the year 2018-19 (as on 06.12.2018), the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Rajasthan had declared drought and submitted Memorandum seeking financial assistance from NDRF. Inter Ministerial Central Teams have been constituted for on the spot assessment of drought situation in these States. The State Government of Odisha has also declared drought but has not submitted any Memorandum.

(c) As per available information, the scientist of India Meteorological Department and other institutions has found significant changes in the rainfall pattern, extreme events etc. Both flood and drought in individual years does not depend on climate change. However, as an impact of climate change, it is being reported that the spatial variability, intensity and frequency of extreme events like heavy rainfall have increased. Unseasonal/heavy rains accompanied with hailstorm, cyclone etc. has affected the states is given in Statement-II.

(d) Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has prepared districts wise contingency plan for 633 districts. Under contingency plan, the States are advised to use short duration, drought tolerant, alternate crops, flood/water logged tolerant varieties besides use of new technologies on crop cultivation. In order to insulate farmers against the loss of crop due to natural calamities, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from April, 2016.

#### **Statement-I**

*Assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for Natural Calamities  
(Drought & hailstorm) in the States from (2015-16 to 2017-18)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Calamity	Amount sought by the State	Amount approved by
<b>During-2015-16</b>				
1.	Karnataka	Drought-K	3830.84	1540.20
		Drought-R	1417.14	723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	6093.79	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	5114.53	2032.68

Sl.No.	State	Calamity	Amount sought by the State	Amount approved by
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	6020.36	3638.83
		Drought-R	2251.66	679.54
5.	Odisha	Drought	2344.99	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought	2601.99	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	2057.79	1304.52
		Drought-R	1888.35	622.76
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	2000.56	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought	2142.78	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought	10537.02	1193.41
		Hailstorm	4372.27	79.18
11.	Uttarakhand	Drought-R	91.97	70.22
Total			52765.22	15537.74
<b>During-2016-17</b>				
1.	Karnataka	Drought-(K)	4702.54	1782.44
		Drought-(R)	3310.83	795.54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought-(K)	2513.97	518.93
3.	Kerala	Drought-(K)	1019.90	112.05
4.	Tamil Nadu	Drought-(K)	39565.00	1748.28
5.	Rajasthan	Drought-(K)	3660.97	588.34
6.	Puducherry	Drought-(R)	132.35	17.70
Total			54905.56	5563.28
<b>During-2017-18</b>				
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought (K)	3705.95	836.09
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought (K)	4401.00	395.91
3.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	3078.26	526.14
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought-R	519.06	113.14
5.	Maharashtra	Pest Attack/Ockhi	3373.31	60.76
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought-R	678.98	157.23
Total			15756.56	2089.27

**Statement-II***Extreme Weather Events in the last three years (2015-2017)*

Events	Affected areas
<b>2015</b>	
Heavy rainfall	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, West Bengal
Hailstorm	Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal

Events	Affected areas
Drought	Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan
Cyclone	Gujarat
<b>2016</b>	
Heavy rainfall	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, Bihar & Madhya Pradesh
Hailstorm	Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
Drought	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha
Cyclone (Vardah)	Tamil Nadu
<b>2017</b>	
Flood	Gujarat, South Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Northern Coastal Andhra Pradesh
Hailstorm	Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Central Madhya Pradesh
Drought	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha
Cyclone (Ockhi)	Kerala, Tamil Nadu

**Production of Pulses, Grains and  
Essential Edible Oils**

46. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects carried out to support and improve the production of pulses, grains and essential edible oils in Gujarat;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the above purpose during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to improve the marketability of agricultural produces and price realization for farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Government of India has been implementing various programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) to improve the production of pulses, grains and essentials edible oils in Gujarat. Besides, under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

(RKVY) also, fund is being provided to States for improving the production of these commodities.

(b) The State-wise and year-wise allocation, released and expenditure reported by States under NFSM & NMOOP from 2013-14 to 2017-18 is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for specified agricultural produces on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and Central Ministries and other factors considered important for fixation of support prices. The objective of the MSP mechanism is to provide a guarantee to the farmers to realize a reasonable and remunerative price for their produce.

Government has increased the MSPs for all notified Kharif & Rabi Crops including pulses and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of atleast 50 per cent over cost of production. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it redeemed the promise of fixing the MSPs at least at a level of 50 per cent return over cost of production as announced in the Union Budget 2018-19.



Government of India is implementing umbrella scheme of "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan" (PM-AASHA), comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS). Under this, States/UTs are offered to choose either of PSS and PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to particular oilseeds crop for the entire State. The pulses and copra are procured under PSS. Further, States have the option to roll out Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on pilot basis in district/selected APMC (s) of district involving the participation of private stockist.

In case of Cereals including Nutri-Cereals, Food Corporation of India and other designated agencies viz. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India and Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium continue to provide the price support to the farmers.

#### **Statement**

*Allocation Release and utilization of funds under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat, NFSM-Pulses and Coarse cereals by the States during 2013-14 to 2017-18*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
<b>2013-14</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.87	157.37	101.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.48	11.32	9.47
3.	Assam	112.80	95.10	107.50
4.	Bihar	96.77	15.22	55.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	101.29	79.46	67.46
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	65.59	38.51	33.46
8.	Haryana	66.06	42.15	40.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.02	21.83	21.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.02	17.50	14.17
11.	Jharkhand	48.87	38.68	39.10
12.	Karnataka	144.85	127.74	110.81
13.	Kerala	2.60	0.89	1.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	392.09	366.06	334.58

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
15.	Maharashtra	298.98	274.32	218.28
16.	Manipur	26.00	26.00	25.42
17.	Meghalaya	12.81	12.31	12.45
18.	Mizoram	7.50	7.50	7.50
19.	Nagaland	20.00	20.00	19.46
20.	Odisha	86.62	68.74	60.36
21.	Punjab	66.20	37.56	58.13
22.	Sikkim	3.38	2.12	2.15
23.	Rajasthan	218.15	126.35	146.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	65.63	37.65	51.56
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	35.00	34.09	34.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	366.13	245.05	239.91
28.	Uttarakhand	23.69	13.46	16.29
29.	West Bengal	82.56	59.93	55.53
Total		2599.96	1976.91	1884.36

#### **2014-15**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	131.36	75.23	161.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.51	7.50	14.51
3.	Assam	110.88	94.94	85.10
4.	Bihar	95.23	73.52	92.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	95.89	47.94	53.01
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	48.23	12.64	11.03
8.	Haryana	55.11	36.03	45.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.37	17.98	19.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.05	10.20	22.00
11.	Jharkhand	39.78	23.35	17.89
12.	Karnataka	168.12	133.51	143.99
13.	Kerala	3.15	3.13	2.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	340.00	214.02	180.72
15.	Maharashtra	367.32	191.95	313.66
16.	Manipur	15.42	14.82	15.40
17.	Meghalaya	9.89	9.48	9.85

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
18.	Mizoram	7.08	7.08	7.08
19.	Nagaland	20.02	19.29	20.01
20.	Odisha	85.44	53.14	65.83
21.	Punjab	50.69	40.37	49.35
22.	Sikkim	2.83	2.42	2.27
23.	Rajasthan	268.89	213.58	158.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	75.78	72.88	73.07
25.	Telangana	84.64	66.01	63.35
26.	Tripura	30.40	29.30	30.40
27.	Uttar Pradesh	331.93	252.24	301.19
28.	Uttarakhand	17.18	8.83	7.44
29.	West Bengal	66.70	52.61	66.42
<b>Total</b>		<b>2584.89</b>	<b>1783.99</b>	<b>2033.77</b>

**2015-16**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.28	49.28	28.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.93	13.93	7.94
3.	Assam	86.59	66.57	44.28
4.	Bihar	87.49	54.72	13.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.73	37.50	60.49
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	18.44	9.22	10.90
8.	Haryana	20.25	11.12	6.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.12	8.55	8.38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.46	6.48	6.01
11.	Jharkhand	29.77	29.46	24.77
12.	Karnataka	85.54	51.69	53.09
13.	Kerala	1.52	0.77	0.61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	208.78	133.69	115.47
15.	Maharashtra	122.31	108.98	103.73
16.	Manipur	13.02	13.02	13.02
17.	Meghalaya	6.40	5.95	5.53
18.	Mizoram	3.55	2.03	2.03
19.	Nagaland	21.43	11.63	9.63
20.	Odisha	78.13	66.96	66.96

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
21.	Punjab	26.77	13.64	13.64
22.	Sikkim	5.97	3.24	0.94
23.	Rajasthan	185.52	106.26	90.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	35.75	35.32	34.52
25.	Telangana	49.66	38.42	23.02
26.	Tripura	17.99	16.79	16.88
27.	Uttar Pradesh	164.53	118.63	83.35
28.	Uttarakhand	10.41	6.53	7.49
29.	West Bengal	35.82	32.02	32.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1467.16</b>	<b>1052.40</b>	<b>883.49</b>

**2016-17**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.12	47.44	60.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.05	5.15	11.14
3.	Assam	103.60	39.28	56.34
4.	Bihar	109.92	35.27	44.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	75.89	53.39	49.02
6.	Goa	0.38	0.29	0.00
7.	Gujarat	48.28	21.36	19.21
8.	Haryana	22.63	10.40	11.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.00	15.83	15.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.26	7.13	6.28
11.	Jharkhand	39.72	9.41	23.08
12.	Karnataka	150.62	99.29	107.93
13.	Kerala	1.55	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	336.67	185.02	96.20
15.	Maharashtra	194.36	137.64	141.04
16.	Manipur	14.79	7.40	4.55
17.	Meghalaya	5.61	2.80	2.77
18.	Mizoram	2.26	1.13	1.13
19.	Nagaland	21.28	10.64	12.64
20.	Odisha	71.77	33.34	34.87
21.	Punjab	19.09	9.85	8.00
22.	Sikkim	10.41	3.84	5.27
23.	Rajasthan	218.73	103.44	91.66

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
24.	Tamil Nadu	53.81	43.96	44.83
25.	Telangana	41.09	8.29	11.68
26.	Tripura	8.81	4.41	4.40
27.	Uttar Pradesh	194.17	91.46	74.95
28.	Uttarakhand	21.34	9.64	7.72
29.	West Bengal	54.58	54.24	48.99
Total		1950.79	1051.34	994.90

**2017-18**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	118.58	100.63	105.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.12	6.56	6.56
3.	Assam	150.09	130.06	95.44
4.	Bihar	99.89	28.05	42.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	93.26	69.86	58.26
6.	Goa	0.58	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	36.18	4.15	16.37
8.	Haryana	15.18	7.96	6.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.21	12.23	13.21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.74	9.05	7.40
11.	Jharkhand	59.64	25.71	20.38
12.	Karnataka	144.98	95.83	109.87
13.	Kerala	1.22	0.13	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	376.48	103.80	104.11
15.	Maharashtra	157.32	150.34	134.61
16.	Manipur	15.04	4.68	4.68
17.	Meghalaya	7.68	4.88	4.00
18.	Mizoram	2.31	2.30	2.37
19.	Nagaland	19.77	17.23	17.23
20.	Odisha	78.38	53.78	53.78
21.	Punjab	14.38	5.35	7.19
22.	Sikkim	5.95	0.00	5.96
23.	Rajasthan	190.46	85.30	156.91
24.	Tamil Nadu	50.67	36.46	40.43
25.	Telangana	50.39	19.12	21.51
26.	Tripura	17.36	16.31	14.65

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
27.	Uttar Pradesh	170.70	81.64	76.30
28.	Uttarakhand	17.50	3.73	8.45
29.	West Bengal	112.75	106.21	96.06
Total		2053.81	1181.35	1230.45

**National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)\***

*State-wise funds allocated, released and utilized during the last five years*

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
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**2014-15****Genreal States**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.36	57.62	51.4
2.	Bihar	2.31	1.54	1.83
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.34	3.2	1.93
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	36.65	14.01	9.74
6.	Haryana	6.92	2.42	1.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.35	1.01	0.31
9.	Jharkhand	2.38	1.19	0
10.	Karnataka	22.45	20.22	16.91
11.	Kerala	0.69	0.41	0.07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75.07	45.06	25.77
13.	Maharashtra	45.44	34.08	34.76
14.	Odisha	15.82	9.26	9.16
15.	Punjab	1.15	0.4	0.33
16.	Rajasthan	50.85	47.85	22.59
17.	Tamil Nadu	10.59	8.43	8.65
18.	Telangana	10.91	6.19	14.66
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14	11.73	7.76
20.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	9.58	6.03	7.75
A	Genreal States	362.86	270.64	215.47

**NER States**

22.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.08	2.04	2.04
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Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp
23.	Assam	17.72	8.86	6.78
24.	Manipur	2.65	1.98	1.98
25.	Meghalaya	1.26	0.63	0
26.	Mizoram	8.91	6.68	6.68
27.	Nagaland	4.55	4.55	4.55
28.	Sikkim	0.69	0.69	0.35
29.	Tripura	5.12	5.12	5.12
<b>B</b>	<b>NER States</b>	<b>44.98</b>	<b>30.56</b>	<b>27.5</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>		<b>407.83</b>	<b>301.2</b>	<b>242.98</b>

**2015-16****Genreal States**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.63	39.57	38.13
2.	Bihar	2.39	1.7	1.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.69	3.19	4.29
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	16.48	6.47	10.53
6.	Haryana	10.24	8.31	1.24
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.58	0	0.41
9.	Jharkhand	4.39	0	0.81
10.	Karnataka	21.57	13.36	16.81
11.	Kerala	0.21	0.02	0.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43.39	26.15	23.17
13.	Maharashtra	19.99	19.83	17.72
14.	Odisha	7.85	5.58	4.56
15.	Punjab	0.5	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	49.12	34.91	32.82
17.	Tamil Nadu	8.88	8.06	8.2
18.	Telangana	9.81	9.68	3.35
19.	Uttar Pradesh	18.88	13.19	8.95
20.	Uttarakhand	0.9	0.7	0.69
21.	West Bengal	13	9.85	7.08

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp
A	Genreal States	289.51	200.56	179.88
<b>NER States</b>				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.61	2.18	1.43
23.	Assam	16.24	8.87	0.22
24.	Manipur	1.33	0.67	0.67
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
26.	Mizoram	12.71	5.07	4.55
27.	Nagaland	2.41	1.2	1.2
28.	Sikkim	0.6	0.3	0.3
29.	Tripura	4.03	2.62	2.62
<b>B</b>	<b>NER States</b>	<b>40.94</b>	<b>20.91</b>	<b>10.99</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>		<b>330.45</b>	<b>221.47</b>	<b>190.87</b>

**2016-17****Genreal States**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.43	30.83	25.17
2.	Bihar	1.51	0	0.44
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.48	4	3.53
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	40.04	23.34	19.98
6.	Haryana	7.87	0	3.29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.01	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	3.81	1.27	1.44
10.	Karnataka	21.11	15.83	15.93
11.	Kerala	0.14	0	0.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	98.05	25.78	24.69
13.	Maharashtra	59.34	36.52	35.87
14.	Odisha	9.72	8.42	9.24
15.	Punjab	0.63	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	60.2	24.76	39.74
17.	Tamil Nadu	9.01	7.83	7.58
18.	Telangana	10.97	0	10.24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	16.6	4.15	9.1
20.	Uttarakhand	0.7	0.51	0.35

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp
21.	West Bengal	13.37	5	6.75
A	Genreal States	416.99	188.25	213.38
<b>NER States</b>				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.05	5.3	3.02
23.	Assam	18.75	0	3.43
24.	Manipur	1.52	0.91	0
25.	Meghalaya	0.49	0	0.57
26.	Mizoram	14.48	10.86	10.86
27.	Nagaland	6.03	6.03	6.03
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0
29.	Tripura	1.04	0.62	0.62
B	NER States	48.37	23.73	24.55
Total (A+B)		465.36	211.97	237.92

**2017-18****Genreal States**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.99	19.66	35.43
2.	Bihar	6.07	1.03	0.48
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.25	7.58	6.59
4.	Goa	0.05	0.04	NI
5.	Gujarat	29.3	10	15.74
6.	Haryana	5.78	0	1.73
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.8	0	NI
9.	Jharkhand	6.48	5.48	3.64
10.	Karnataka	17.91	11.88	12.47
11.	Kerala	0.09	0	NI
12.	Madhya Pradesh	60.25	5	14.33
13.	Maharashtra	48.1	27.18	27.88
14.	Odisha	14.49	10.29	8.15
15.	Punjab	0.58	0	NI
16.	Rajasthan	60.97	21.06	32.62
17.	Tamil Nadu	11.27	9.87	9.48
18.	Telangana	11.92	0	3.14
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15.6	7	9.27

Sl.No.	State	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp
20.	Uttarakhand	0.54	0.28	0.18
21.	West Bengal	30.63	18.91	19.32
A	Genreal States	376.1	155.26	200.45
<b>NER States</b>				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.6	1	3.27
23.	Assam	25.09	11.07	2.79
24.	Manipur	1.04	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	1.49	0.75	0
26.	Mizoram	13.45	5.3	5.3
27.	Nagaland	6.11	4.15	4.15
28.	Sikkim	0.25	0	NI
29.	Tripura	1.43	0.99	0.69
B	NER States	54.46	23.26	16.21
Total (A+B)		430.56	178.52	216.66

\*NMOOP scheme is in operation since 2014-15.

\*\*Excess expenditure is on account of carry forward unspent balance from previous year.

[Translation]

**Ban on Drugs**

47. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to ban various drugs being used for supplementing same salt;

(b) if so, the number of such drugs banned by the Government, so far; and

(c) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check such unauthorized trade of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) There is no such situation when drugs are used for supplementing the same salt. Hence, question of banning such drugs does not arise.

*[English]***Security Clearance**

48. SHRI J. J. T. NATTERJEE:

SHRI G. HARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a portal for individuals and private companies to submit applications and view their status in seeking security clearance for setting up business in certain sensitive sectors.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Home Ministry is the nodal authority for granting security clearance in certain sensitive sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of cases so far uploaded on the said portal and the clearance given as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A portal named 'e-sahaj' has been developed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation for submission of application online for security clearance in aviation sector. Ministry of Home affairs, with assistance of Ministry of Civil Aviation, has adopted same e-sahaj portal after modification for receipt of application for security clearance of other sectors also.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for security clearances in certain sensitive sectors such as Civil Aviation, Information & Broadcasting, Telecom, Petroleum, Currency, Banking, Shipping, Ports etc., before issue of licence/permit, permission, contract etc. to companies/bidders/individuals by the Administrative Ministry.

(e) Since the launch of portal 'e-sahaj' in February, 2018, total 121 proposals have been received online till date. Out of the online applications received, 63 proposals have been cleared till date.

**Closure of CPSEs**

49. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified land for disposal regarding those Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) that have been earmarked for closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the guidelines issued for disposal of land and the current status of the same; and

(c) the details regarding proceeds realised from disposal of assets of such CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The activities relating to identification/sale/transfer of land of CPSEs under closure are done by the concerned CPSE/administrative Ministry/Department. DPE has on 14.6.2018 issued guidelines on time bound closure of sick/loss making CPSEs and disposal of movable and immovable assets to all the administrative Ministries/Departments. These guidelines are also available on the DPE website ([www.dpe.gov.in](http://www.dpe.gov.in)) under "DPE guidelines" under "Financial policies" at SI.No.32).

As per the guidelines issued on 14.6.2018, the Administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE in consultation with Land Management Agency identifies/and undertakes sale/transfer of land of CPSE under closure. As per para 7 of the guidelines, proceeds from sale of assets after making payment for all liabilities would be deposited in Consolidated Fund of India.

**Implementation of RERA**

50. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organised any workshop for home buyers, bank representatives, builders and other stakeholders for effective implementation of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA);

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

(c) whether similar workshops are likely to be held in many parts of the country for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has organised Regional Workshops on the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 (RERA) in the Western, Southern and Northern regions of the country involving all the stakeholders including home buyers, real estate developers, financial institutions, Real Estate Regulatory Authorities and Real Estate Appellate Tribunals. The workshops provide a platform for discussion, learn best practices and suggest way forward. First workshop for the Western Region was organised at Pune on 10th September, 2018; second workshop for the Southern Region was organised at Chennai on 12th October, 2018 and third workshop for the Northern Region was organized at New Delhi on 15th November, 2018. Fourth workshop for the Eastern and North Eastern region is scheduled at Ranchi (Jharkhand) on 15th December, 2018.

#### **Vulnerable Border Patch**

51. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a total 2026 km. of length of border is vulnerable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that digital fencing will make it virtually impossible for terrorists to infiltrate;

(d) whether more than 600 km. of roads have been built in border areas and hundreds of border outposts have been built; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) India shares a land border of 15,106.7 km length with Bangladesh (4,096.7 km), China (3,488 km), Pakistan (3,323 km), Nepal (1,751 km), Myanmar (1,643 km), Bhutan (699 km) and Afghanistan (106 km). Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are open borders with visa free regime. Indo-Myanmar border is an open border with Free Movement Regime (FMR) within 16 kms on both sides of the border. Indo-China border is in-hospitable and high altitude open border having mix of IB and LAC. Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders

are fenced with physical barriers in almost all the feasible areas. In non-feasible areas like riverine gaps, technological solutions are under implementation to check infiltration in the vulnerable patches.

(c) Technological solutions for fencing under Comprehensive Integrated Border Management Systems (CIBMS) will enable Border Guarding Forces to get timely early warning of any kind of movement across the border or infiltration for suitable reaction.

(d) and (e) Length of roads and number of Border Out Posts (BOPs) constructed along the International Borders are as follows:—

Border	Length of road (in Km.)	Number of Border Out Posts (BOPs)
Indo-Bangladesh Border	3659.05	1011
Indo-Pakistan Border	413.26	656
Indo-Nepal Border	195	533
Indo-Bhutan Border	Nil	172
Indo-China Border	505	176
Total	4,772.31	2,548

[Translation]

#### **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

52. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any action plan to make Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana mandatory in order to make it more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to collect a comprehensive data of every farm and to fix accountability of insurance companies and banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) As per the approved implementation pattern of Pradhan Mantri Fasal

Bima Yojana (PMFBY), the State Governments have the choice to opt for implementation of the scheme in the respective State. In the States opting for implementation of the scheme, enrolment of those farmers who are availing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) loans/ Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans, is mandatory in respect of the crops and areas notified by the State Government. For the remaining farmers of these States, the scheme is voluntary. Government does not propose to modify the existing implementation pattern of the scheme.

However, in order to make the scheme more effective and for integration of all stakeholders on one platform, Government has developed National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and is collecting individual farmers data from Kharif 2017 season. Further, with a view to ensure better transparency, accountability and timely payment of claims to the farmers, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the scheme recently which, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut-off date for payment of claims.
- (ii) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut-off date/submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.
- (iii) Rationalization of methodology for calculation of Threshold Yield (TY) to calculate claims—Moving average of best 5 out of 7 years to be taken for calculation.
- (iv) Stratified grievance redressal mechanism *viz.* District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC).
- (v) Detailed plan for publicity and awareness—0.5% of Gross premium per company per season earmarked for the purpose.
- (vi) Increase in risk coverage by inclusion of risks of cloud burst and natural fire under localized calamities and hailstorm under post-harvest losses.
- (vii) Increased time for change of crop name for insurance—upto 2 working days prior to cut-off date for enrolment instead of earlier provision of 1 month before cut off date.
- (viii) Time for intimation of loss due to localized calamities and post-harvest losses has been increased from 48 hours to 72 hours.
- (ix) Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for settlement of claims under localized calamities, post harvest losses, mid-season adversity and prevented sowing and redressal of disputes regarding yield data including add on features.
- (x) Inclusion of perennial crops and add on coverage for damage by wild animals on pilot basis.

[English]

#### **New Physical Training Regime of CRPF**

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

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has decided to redesign its old physical training regime to prepare tougher and agile soldiers for rendering hard duties in the States hit by Naxal violence and militancy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to recruit over 21,000 fresh jawans; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) In its on-going efforts to modernize the physical training and make it suitable to the requirement on law and order and counter insurgency front, physical training modules have been revised by CRPF by incorporating new modules/topics, in consultation with expert physical trainers and field level officers.

The newly added topics/modules, *inter alia*, include Aerobic & Anaerobic endurance, Circuit training, Causes and prevention of injuries, injury management, Developing Cardio respiratory fitness, Psychological preparation of recruits and stress management etc.



(b) and (c) Recruitment in CAPFs is an ongoing process. CRPF has since indented vacancies at the level of Constable (General Duty) to the Staff Selection Commission for the year 2018.

[Translation]

### **Crop and Post Harvest Losses**

54. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to prevent crop and post harvest losses in Rajasthan and all over the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess crop and post harvest losses in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of crops included in the above said study; and

(d) the annual value of crop and post harvest losses of essential produces at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The crop losses can happen due to biotic and abiotic factors. Biotic factors include pest and disease and other vertebrate pests. Abiotic factors include droughts, floods, extreme weather conditions such as hail storms, extreme temperature etc. To prevent the crop losses due to pest and diseases, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in the Union Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare regulates the manufacture, storage and use of pesticides through Insecticide Act, 1968 and promotes the Integrated Pest Management (IPM). To promote IPM activities established Central Integrated Pest Management Centre's (CIPMCs) in the State of Rajasthan (one each at Jaipur and Sriganganagar). Similarly, all the States including one union territory 34 CIPMCs have been established. The purpose of CIPMCs is to conduct regular pest surveillance & monitoring to assess pest/disease situation and issue advisories for timely pest management measures to prevent crop losses. The

CIPMCs also promote IPM approaches with emphasis on biological control and also produce various biocontrol agents and provide to farmers at free of cost. Annually about 760 Farmer's Field Schools (FFS) have been conducted and about 30 farmers are trained in each FFS. In addition, CIPMCs conduct Human Resource Development programmes of two days and five days and Season Long Training (SLT) programmes on major agricultural/horticultural crops throughout the country. Central Insecticides Board & Registration Committee (CIBRC) under Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQS) has been established to ensure the availability of safer and effective pesticides by implanting regulatory provisions under Insecticide act, 1968. IPM package of practices have been developed for 89 crops.

(b) to (d) The crop loss due to abiotic factors is not predictable and varies from crop to crop. Crop losses due to pests and diseases attributed about 30% loss in the potential yield of crop plants.

To prevent the post harvest losses of food grains, a number of warehouses have been established by Food Corporation of India, Central Warehouse Corporations and State Warehouse Corporations in different States. A number of efficient fumigants and insecticides have been registered by DPPQS-CIBRC, DAC&FW in the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare to prevent the losses due to insect pests and rodents.

ICAR-Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering & Technology, Ludhiana has recently conducted a survey based study to access the post harvest losses during harvesting, collection, threshing, grading/sorting, winnowing/cleaning, drying, packaging, transportation and storage for 46 crops and commodities comprising 5 cereals, 4 pulses, 6 oilseeds, 8 fruits, 8 vegetables, 8 plantation crops and spices, 6 livestock produce and jaggery. Over eating and wastage at consumer level were not parts of this study. The average post harvest losses according to this study are 4.65%-5.99% for cereals, 6.36%-8.41% for pulses, 3.08%-9.96 % for oilseeds, 6.70%-15.88% for fruits, 4.58%-12.44% for vegetables, 4.17%-4.91% for plantation crops, 1.18%-6.51% for spices, 6.9 % & 2.9% for inland & marine fish, 0.8% for milk and 2.3% & 3.7 % for meat & poultry.

*[English]***Sugar Production**

55. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excess sugar production and carryover stocks are expected to create liquidity problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken to protect both the sugarcane farmers and the cane sugar producers to overcome their persisting problems?

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) Sugar production in the previous sugar season was about 322 LMT which is much higher than the consumption of 255 LMT. The excess sugar production in the previous season and estimation of similar production in the current sugar season 2018-19 has adversely affected market sentiments due to which the ex-mill prices of sugar in the domestic market have fallen sharply and came down in the range of Rs. 24.50 to Rs. 26 per kg in the month of May, 2018. Low realization from sale of sugar due to surplus sugar stock has adversely affected the liquidity position of sugar mills.

(c) With a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken the following measures during last few months:—

(i) In order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has 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.

(ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 5.50/ quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 1540 crore;

(iii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT in sugar season 2017-18 for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of Rs. 1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock;

(iv) Extending soft loans of Rs. 6139 crore through banks to the mills for setting up new distilleries and installation of incineration boilers to augment ethanol production capacity for which Government will bear interest subvention of Rs. 1332 crore;

(v) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 13.88/ quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2018-19 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 4163 crore;

(vi) Extending Assistance to sugar mills for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges to facilitate export of sugar from the country in sugar season 2018-19 amounting to about Rs. 1375 crore.

(vii) Government has also notified new National Policy on Bio-Fuels, 2018 under which sugarcane juice has been allowed for production of ethanol. Further, the Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from C-Heavy molasses and B-Heavy molasses/sugarcane juice separately for supply under EBP during ethanol season 2018-19.

**Pulses at Heavy Discount**

56. SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of procurement of pulses from farmers by the Government during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has written letters to all Chief Ministers offering them centrally stocked pulses

at a heavy discount at prevailing wholesale prices in their respective States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Government thereto;

(d) whether the discounted price offered by the Union Government is below the procurement cost and if so, the details thereof along with the losses incurred by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the procurement of pulses from farmers during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government has procured about 13.14 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT), 18.32 LMT and 33.14 LMT of pulses from the farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto 03.12.18) respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Of the total stock of pulses procured by the Union Government, 34.88 LMT is offered to States/UTs for utilisation under various welfare schemes like Mid-day-Meal (MDM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Public Distribution System (PDS), etc. with the Central Subsidy of Rs. 15/- per Kg. This subsidy will be available to States/UTs on the aforesaid stock up to September 2019 or till this stock lasts, whichever is earlier. Some of the States/UTs have indicated their requirement of pulses under this scheme.

(d) As of now, the discounted price offered by the Union Government is below the procurement cost. The discount offered on the stock would entail a subsidy outgo of Rs. 5232 crores on 34.88 LMT of pulses.

(e) Based on the requests of the States/UTs, the Union Government procures up to 25% of the actual production of pulses from the farmers at MSP in the respective States/UTs under the Price Support Scheme (PSS).

### **Production of Fruits and Vegetables**

57. DR. KULMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production of fruits and vegetables in the country during each year of the last five years, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) the programmes/schemes being implemented to boost production and productivity of fruits and vegetables;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for marketing of fruits and vegetables and increasing their remunerative prices; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for advanced research 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) The details of the production of Fruits, and Vegetables, in each year of the last five years, in the country, State-wise including Odisha, are given Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) To boost the production and productivity of fruits and vegetables, Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), for holistic growth of the horticulture sector. The scheme provides support for production of planting material, high yielding varieties of vegetable seed production, vegetable cultivation, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, and for adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/ Integrated Pest Management (IPM), organic farming, including insitu generation of organic inputs.

Besides this, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is undertaking Flagship/Challenged Projects to promote research in different Horticultural Crops to increase production of fruits and vegetables in areas such as crop improvement, crop production, crop protection and Post Harvest Technology.

(c) The steps include providing assistance for setting up of market infrastructure, mobilizing farmers into Farmer Producer Organization and linking them to markets, providing assistance for development of post harvest

management and marketing infrastructure such as cold storages, cold rooms, packing and grading house, reefer vehicles, primary processing units, ripening chambers, etc., besides making farmers aware of the nearby processing facilities.

Government also implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of horticulture commodities, in order to protect growers of these commodities from making distress sale, at the request of the concerned State Government. The losses are share by the Central and concerned State Governments on 50:50 basis.

Besides, Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme wherein online trading of agriculture commodities (including some horticulture commodities) is done for transparent price discovery for farmers for their produce through competitive online bidding system.

Also, through a new model "The Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act,

2017", alternate marketing channels such as setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/ cold storages or such structures as market sub yards, are provided, to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive and remunerative prices.

(d) The Government is promoting research through Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and associated Institutes to undertake basic strategic, applied and adaptive research on horticultural crops in the country. The ICAR is promoting advanced research in areas such as developing improved varieties, conservation of genetic diversity, protected cultivation for nursery production, micronutrient formulation, planting, material, conservation through Custodian farmers, transfer of taking to technology etc. Besides, regular scientists-farmers interface meetings are arranged to address farmers problems and steps are being taken to impart more post graduate teaching and research to more number of students.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Statewise Production of Fruits Crop*

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	15002.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	321.26	331.40	306.27	124.38	125.66
3.	Assam	2007.80	2030.14	2077.77	2024.84	2433.95
4.	Bihar	4013.58	3990.00	4230.63	4234.62	4273.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	1930.18	2071.14	2294.73	2480.40	2659.60
6.	Gujarat	8001.96	8300.60	8477.17	8937.42	9026.79
7.	Haryana	554.90	703.68	737.82	770.97	704.32
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	2343.43
10.	Jharkhand	890.04	898.08	961.19	1047.97	1075.97
11.	Karnataka	6652.42	6799.89	7023.69	7218.38	7029.69
12.	Kerala	2889.50	2554.12	2532.94	2509.13	2261.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5696.00	6119.00	5783.06	6935.60	7031.37
14.	Maharashtra	13457.92	11089.53	9749.80	10630.08	11739.42
15.	Manipur	515.69	521.57	467.76	478.77	470.88

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
16.	Meghalaya	348.00	377.25	395.40	426.86	369.23
17.	Mizoram	343.90	350.91	330.28	339.05	340.51
18.	Nagaland	411.00	411.00	374.13	388.49	380.52
19.	Odisha	2148.27	2156.49	2386.94	2432.27	2429.30
20.	Punjab	1541.24	1644.64	1790.94	1818.19	1908.85
21.	Rajasthan	581.78	735.60	681.57	995.60	1036.72
22.	Sikkim	24.05	0.03	23.48	25.56	26.08
23.	Tamil Nadu	7369.86	5963.93	6635.10	6181.77	6158.37
24.	Telangana	4440.98	5287.70	4319.87	1200.30	1829.40
25.	Tripura	786.35	819.12	854.05	559.92	593.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6887.45	7558.99	10296.14	10302.76	10539.78
27.	Uttarakhand	678.49	785.97	659.10	662.85	663.23
28.	West Bengal	2909.71	3313.70	3516.71	3585.30	3849.06
29.	Others	123.98	134.23	143.16	140.75	155.23
	Total	88977.13	86601.68	90183.04	92918.04	97054.75

**Statement-II***Statewise Production of Vegetables Crop*

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	7378.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	41.00	33.01	14.42	14.71
3.	Assam	3031.90	4469.73	3821.71	3329.58	4033.30
4.	Bihar	15097.77	14467.15	14400.12	14520.97	13948.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	5465.92	5812.32	6318.41	6728.00	6827.35
6.	Gujarat	11571.24	11861.23	13401.39	13161.25	13292.86
7.	Haryana	5565.90	5305.59	6129.36	6180.43	6661.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1635.88	1585.37	1715.16	1783.77	1806.22
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1395.47	1395.47	1386.37	1410.42	1424.52
10.	Jharkhand	4238.13	4279.28	3373.82	3370.00	3476.35
11.	Karnataka	7500.69	8828.37	7804.57	8167.16	7423.38
12.	Kerala	3572.67	1645.06	2088.66	1921.45	2102.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13019.31	14199.00	15568.26	17928.50	17647.33
14.	Maharashtra	10161.83	8783.01	9452.07	10520.49	10026.05
15.	Manipur	271.04	268.01	316.51	369.85	333.20

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
16.	Meghalaya	515.34	534.00	494.88	523.42	520.60
17.	Mizoram	254.14	273.76	179.02	179.88	169.81
18.	Nagaland	492.37	492.37	494.61	564.62	561.61
19.	Odisha	9433.66	9413.54	8755.51	8761.61	8766.08
20.	Punjab	3936.19	4167.65	4301.63	4564.91	4919.71
21.	Rajasthan	1114.07	1433.23	1986.73	1795.37	2109.30
22.	Sikkim	134.53	130.06	106.94	190.72	229.10
23.	Tamil Nadu	8678.82	7521.02	6976.15	6559.84	6474.94
24.	Telangana	3647.28	3005.33	3195.44	1647.03	2183.46
25.	Tripura	780.52	811.09	793.24	817.94	827.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18544.96	26120.18	26251.00	28192.63	27515.92
27.	Uttarakhand	1016.83	1109.65	945.36	945.29	946.38
28.	West Bengal	23044.95	26354.61	22825.45	25505.66	27565.10
29.	Others	590.75	578.57	505.81	490.83	506.76
	Total	162896.91	169478.23	169063.93	178172.40	179691.80

### Fertilizer Stock

58. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure availability of adequate fertilizers in the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of stocks of fertilizers, item wise; and

(c) the price of the fertilizers in the country, State-wise?

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) Following steps have been taken by Government to ensure availability of adequate fertilizers in the country:—

- I. Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), after consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement. DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.

II. On the basis of month-wise & State-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and distribution within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Further, the availability of fertilizers is continuously monitored through following system:

- a. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called Integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (IFMS);
- b. The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markted etc.
- c. Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers

Welfare (DAC&FW Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

- d. The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalised well in advance to ensure timely availability.

The detail of availability against Sales of fertilizers in the current year upto 07.12.2018 are given in Statement-I.

(c) Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The MRP of 45 kg bag of urea is 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable) and the MRP of 50 kg bag of urea is 268 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable). However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh used to levy Additional VAT on Natural gas due to which an amount of 34 for 50 kg bag and 31 for 45 kg bag of urea is collected over and above the MRP of urea from the farmers in the

State of Uttar Pradesh. However, UP Government has withdrawn the additional VAT from Natural Gas *w.e.f.* 14.11.2018.

Regarding the price of Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, it is informed that under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level. A list indicating the product wise and company wise price of P&K fertilizers in the month of November 18 is placed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Availability and Sales for the financial year  
2018-19 (as on 07th, Dec)*

<figures in LMT>		
Product	Availability	Sales
UREA	208.55	202.54
DAP	78.87	72.05
MOP	23.33	21.39
NPK	77.10	66.98

**Statement-II**

*Product-wise Average MRP of November-2018*

Sl.No.	Product Name	Company Name	Average of MRP	105% of Average MRP
1.	10-26-26	CIL	27500	28621.25
2.	10-26-26	GSFC	26800	28621.25
3.	10-26-26	IFFCO	27050	28621.25
4.	10-26-26	IRC Agro	27500	28621.25
5.	10-26-26	Smartchem	27100	28621.25
6.	10-26-26	Zuari	27600	28621.25
	10-26-26 Average		27258.33	28621.25
7.	12-32-16	GSFC	27000	28801.5
8.	12-32-16	IFFCO	27250	28801.5
9.	12-32-16	IRC Agro	28000	28801.5
10.	12-32-16	Smartchem	27000	28801.5
11.	12-32-16	Zuari	27900	28801.5
	12-32-16 Average		27430	28801.5
12.	14-35-14	CIL	29000	30450

Sl.No.	Product Name	Company Name	Average of MRP	105% of Average MRP
	14-35-14 Average		29000	30450
13.	15-15-15	RCF	20312.5	21328.12
	15-15-15 Average		20312.5	21328.12
14.	16-20-0-13	CIL	21000	22050
	15-20-0-13 Average		21000	22050
15.	17-17-17	CIL	25000	26250
	17-17-17 Average		25000	26250
16.	20-20-0	GNFC	18450	19372.5
	20-20-0 Average		18450	19372.5
17.	20-20-0-13	CIL	21500	22061.81
18.	20-20-0-13	FACT	20350	22061.81
19.	20-20-0-13	GFL	21000	22061.81
20.	20-20-0-13	GSFC	21050	22061.81
21.	20-20-0-13	IFFCO	21050	22061.81
22.	20-20-0-13	MCFL	21420	22061.81
23.	20-20-0-13	PPL	20400	22061.81
24.	20-20-0-13	Smartchem	21320	22061.81
	20-20-0-13 Average		21011.25	22061.81
25.	20-20-0-13 (UAP)	CIL	23000	24150
	20-20-0-13 (UAP) Average		23000	24150
26.	24-24-0	Smartchem	26850	28192.5
	24-24-0 Average		26850	28192.5
27.	24-24-0-8	CIL	26600	27930
	24-24-0-8 Average		26600	27930
28.	28-28-0	CIL	29500	30975
	28-28-0 Average		29500	30975
29.	Amm Sulphate	FACT	13510	13568.62
30.	Amm Sulphate	GSFC	12335	13568.62
	Amm Sulphate Average		12922.5	13568.62
31.	DAP	CIL	29500	30082.5
32.	DAP	GFL	29000	30082.5
33.	DAP	GSFC	28000	30082.5
34.	DAP	HINDALCO	28500	30082.5
35.	DAP	IFFCO	29000	30082.5



Sl.No.	Product Name	Company Name	Average of MRP	105% of Average MRP
36.	DAP	IRC Agro	29400	30082.5
37.	DAP	PPL	27150	30082.5
	DAP Average		28650	30082.5
38.	Imported 10-26-26	GFL	27000	26943
39.	Imported 10-26-26	KCFL Import	21800	26943
40.	Imported 10-26-26	KRIBHCO	25600	26943
41.	Imported 10-26-26	RCF	26800	26943
42.	Imported 10-26-26	Smartchem	27100	26943
	Imported 10-26-26 Average		25660	26943
43.	Imported 12-32-16	CFCL	25800	27828.5
44.	Imported 12-32-16	NFL	26900	27828.5
45.	Imported 12-32-16	Smartchem	26810	27828.5
	Imported 12-32-16 Average		26503.33	27828.5
46.	Imported 16-16-16	IPL	19800	20790
	Imported 16-16-16 Average		19800	20790
47.	Imported 20-20-0-13	GSFC	21050	21026.5
48.	Imported 20-20-0-13	IPL	19000	21026.5
	Imported 20-20-0-13 Average		20025	21026.5
49.	Imported DAP	CFCL	25912	30253.41
50.	Imported DAP	CIL	29250	30253.41
51.	Imported DAP	GFL	29000	30253.41
52.	Imported DAP	GSFC	28000	30253.41
53.	Imported DAP	IFFCO	29000	30253.41
54.	Imported DAP	IPL	29000	30253.41
55.	Imported DAP	IRC Import	30000	30253.41
56.	Imported DAP	KRIBHCO	28000	30253.41
57.	Imported DAP	MCFL	30204	30253.41
58.	Imported DAP	MOSAIC	29000	30253.41
59.	Imported DAP	NFL	28500	30253.41
60.	Imported DAP	RCF	29000	30253.41
61.	Imported DAP	Zuari	29700	30253.41
	Imported DAP Average		28812.77	30253.41
62.	MOP	CFCL	14133.33	20036.72
63.	MOP	CIL	24250	20036.72

Sl.No.	Product Name	Company Name	Average of MRP	105% of Average MRP
64.	MOP	IPL	19000	20036.72
65.	MOP	IRC Import	19000	20036.72
66.	MOP	MCFL	19400	20036.72
67.	MOP	MOSAIC	19000	20036.72
68.	MOP	PPL	18980	20036.72
69.	MOP	Smartchem	19000	20036.72
70.	MOP	Zuari	18980	20036.72
	MOP Average		19082.59	20036.72
71.	Zincated 10-26-26	CIL	29000	30450
	Zincated 10-26-26 Average		29000	30450
72.	Zincated 20-20-0-13	FACT	21900	22995
	Zincated 20-20-0-13 Average		21900	22995
73.	Zincate DAP	CIL	30000	31500
	Zincate DAP Average		30000	31500

\*Data from mfms.nic.in

[Translation]

#### **Procurement of Groundnuts**

59. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the procurement of groundnuts in the country at Minimum Support Price by fixing a ceiling of only 25 quintals per farmer;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of procurement of groundnuts during 2016-17 State-wise and procurement Centre-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to pay the farmers timely for groundnut procurement and to pay them interest in case of delay, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether in Rajasthan only 25 quintals per farmer is being procured and it is proposed to raise it to 100-150 quintals per farmer; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, 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) There are no ceiling for procurement of groundnuts at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from individual farmers under Price Support Scheme (PSS). However, to safeguard the interest of small and marginal farmers, a limit of 50 bags (50 kg. each) from one farmer in one day has been fixed for procurement under PSS. During the Kharif 2018-19 season, groundnut is being procured under PSS. The details of procurement of groundnuts during 2016-17 State-wise and procurement Centre-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The payments to the farmers under PSS are made by the procuring agencies within three days of purchase of their produce strictly through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and account payee cheque.

(d) and (e) Procurement under PSS in the State of Rajasthan is being carried out as per the prescribed guidelines of PSS.

**Statement***Centre-wise procurement of Groundnut under  
PSS K-16 in the State of Gujarat*

Name of Centre	Quantity procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs. in Lakh)	Number of Farmers benefited
1	2	3	4
Amreli	7.02	2.96	7
Savarkundla	5976.17	2521.94	2776
Rajula	2136.44	901.58	1116
Babra	0.00	0.00	0
Bagasara	2514.93	1061.30	1159
Dhari	3169.67	1337.60	1530
Gondal	4569.24	1928.22	2089
Rajkot	1966.51	829.87	929
Jamkandorna	2737.71	1155.31	1366
Dhoraji	3923.50	1655.72	1815
Upleta	1212.05	511.49	602
Jetpur	0.35	0.15	1
Paddhari	371.49	156.77	176
Jamjodhpur	4024.40	1698.30	1918
Kalawad	15155.00	6395.41	6262
Lalpur	9856.35	4159.38	4443
Jamnagar	3831.28	1616.80	1800
Dhrol	2670.12	1126.79	1209
Jodiya	8011.08	3380.68	3455
Mahuva	1689.00	712.76	796
Talaja	2064.72	871.31	1012
Pautana	2864.72	1208.91	1429
Gariyadhar	0.00	0.00	0
Porbandar	11184.67	4719.93	5141
Kutlyana	1520.75	641.76	656
Deesa	349.90	147.66	183
Dhanera	963.73	406.69	132
Palanpur	70.00	29.54	40
Thara	590.69	249.27	72

1	2	3	4
Tharad	20.86	8.80	9
Una	3926.34	1656.91	1806
Kodinar	12482.75	5267.72	7933
Veraval	4217.64	1779.84	2346
Talala	13.41	5.66	6
Himmatnagar	743.40	313.71	496
Idar	283.57	119.67	178
Khedbrahma	120.37	50.79	110
Vadali	189.35	79.91	99
Satalasana	130.41	55.03	67
Vijapur	249.83	105.43	194
Junagarh	1005.45	424.30	482
Visavadar	5801.32	2448.16	2920
Keshod	1440.29	607.80	606
Mallyahatina	0.00	0.00	0
Mangrol	581.00	245.18	262
Mendarda	5230.61	2207.32	2314
Manavadar	2110.43	890.60	879
Dehgam	3826.38	1614.73	1892
Rakhiyal	0.00	0.00	0
Sidhpur	0.00	0.00	0
Harij	0.00	0.00	0
Patan	0.00	0.00	0
Botad	0.00	0.00	0
Dhassa	0.00	0.00	0
Bhatiya	9181.38	3874.54	3836
Bhanvad	3329.41	1405.01	1580
Khambhaliya	7182.21	3030.89	3136
Dwarka	1438.54	607.06	806
Chotila	0.53	0.22	1
Halwad	618.10	260.84	287
Morbi	91.77	38.73	48
Himmatnagar	3827.08	1615.03	2610
Idar	3652.39	1541.31	2248

1	2	3	4
Khedbrahma	2671.62	1127.42	1603
Vadali	1196.37	504.87	796
Talod	1711.71	722.34	1268
Modasa	2337.86	986.58	1600
Bhiloda	1057.00	446.05	1032
Bayad	1742.09	735.16	1243
Dhansura	1698.59	716.80	1174
Malpur	1155.18	487.48	953
Tintoi	762.37	321.72	624
Thara-1	648.17	273.53	470
Disa	1076.99	454.49	581
Tharad	376.22	158.76	218
Diyodar	2434.00	1027.15	1564
Panthavada	350.25	147.80	197
Dantiwada	387.84	163.67	244
Dhanera-2	4339.86	1831.42	2086
Lakhani-1	1116.43	471.13	621
Lakhani-2	414.79	175.04	229
Bhabhar	424.20	179.01	309
Dhanera-1	2419.52	1021.04	1156
Bhildi	489.65	206.63	261
Palanpur	415.28	175.25	272
Danta	177.66	74.97	137
Vadgam	703.92	297.05	399
Radhanpur	40.18	16.96	29
Dhima	35.88	15.14	25
Thara-2	1184.19	499.73	816
Vijapur	2014.43	850.09	1735
Kheralu	817.50	344.98	613
Visnagar	1670.55	704.97	1368
Satalasana	839.76	354.38	731
Mansa	630.91	266.24	674
Siddhpur	444.36	187.52	299
Apmc-Khambha	1421.56	599.90	762

1	2	3	4
Dhari-Rampara Village	516.67	218.03	262
Jafrabad-Timbi Sub Yard	743.45	313.74	412
Gir Gadhada- Dhokadva	915.38	386.29	562
APMC-Keshod	780.33	329.30	469
Dudhai Anjar	0.00	0.00	0
APMC-Jasdan	523.95	221.11	253
APMC-Amreli	846.97	357.42	499
Satlasana-Khoda Ambali	389.94	164.55	360
Himmatnagar- Dolgadh Village	115.89	48.90	91
Vinchhiya-Khoda Ambali	598.41	252.53	384
Mangrol-Shil Village	424.34	179.07	251
Babara-Vankiya Village	542.83	229.07	343
Total	210731.16	88928.55	109240

[English]

**Impact of Demonetization on  
Agricultural Sector**

60. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any assessment of the impact of demonetisation on the agriculture sector in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has submitted any report to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on finance on the impact of demonetization;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is huge fall in the sale of crop seeds after demonetisation; and

(e) the details of seed sales in the country in the last five years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No assessment of the impact of demonetization on the agriculture sector has been undertaken since the coverage and production of major crops has increased in 2016-17, the year of demonetization as compared to 2015-16.

(b) and (c) A Background Note for examination of the subject "Demonetization of Indian Currency Notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 and ramifications thereof" has been submitted to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance and the same is under examination by the Committee.

(d) No, Madam. In fact, the sale of seeds in 2016-17, the year of demonetization was 348.58 lakh quintals in comparison to the previous year 2015-16 sale of 304.04 lakh quintals, which is higher by 14.65%.

(e) The details of seed sold in the country during the last five years and Kharif season 2018-19 are as under:—

Year	Quantity of seeds sold (in Lakh Qtls.)
2013-14	301.39
2014-15	303.12
2015-16	304.04
2016-17	348.58
2017-18	352.01
2018-19 (Kharif season only, excluding Rabi season)	109.28

#### **Foodgrain Prices under NFSA**

61. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided not to hike prices of foodgrains sold under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 through ration shops for one more year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government supplies highly subsidized foodgrains at Rs. 1-3 Kg to over 81 crore people in the country costing the exchequer about Rs. 1.4 lakh crore annually; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The highly subsidized prices of foodgrains under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) *i.e.* Rs.1/2/3 per kg. For coarsegrains/wheat/rice have been continued upto June, 2019.

Currently, about 80.72 crore persons are covered under NFSA for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. The budget allocation for food subsidy in 2018-19 is Rs. 169123 crore.

#### **Instrumentation Limited, Kota**

62. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Instrumentation Limited, Kota (ILK) has given attractive VRS/VCS to its employees and made their payments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that payments of some small scale manufacturers have not been released even after reconciliation/verification of their accounts have been completed; and

(c) if so, the details of payments withhold in "Escrow Accounts" of such MSMEs by M/s. ILK and the steps taken to release such payments forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Madam. M/s Instrumentation Limited, Kota (ILK) had given an attractive VRS/VSS to its employees. 408 employees were given an amount of Rs.134.53 crore towards VRS/VSS.

(b) and (c) ILK has reported that claims are being reconciled/verified and settled thereafter as per the laid

down procedures. In one such Escrow Account, the release of payment is under process.

### **Pending Grant of Indian Citizenship**

63. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all categories of applications pending with the Ministry for grant of Indian citizenship as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of persons who have been granted Indian citizenship during the last three years;

(c) the average time taken by the Ministry for disposing of an application from NRIs/OCI card-holders seeking Indian citizenship; and

(d) the steps being taken to facilitate quick disposal of applications seeking Indian citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The State-wise details of applications, pending with this Ministry (as per online data) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The number of persons who have been granted Indian Citizenship during last 3 years are as under (as per online data):—

Year	Count
2015	605
2016	1106
2017	816

(c) Time taken to dispose of the Citizenship application filed by an applicant including OCI card-holders depends upon a number of factors such as the time taken by the District Authorities to prepare their report and forward it to the concerned State Govt., the time taken by the State Govt. to send its recommendations to the Central Govt. and the time taken by Central Security agency for field enquiry. In this regard, it is to state that Rule 12 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009 provides that District Collector shall forward every citizenship application to State Govt. within a period of 60 days and State Govt. shall forward the application to Central Govt. within a period of further 30 days after receiving the same from the District Collector.

Rule 12 (2), further States that these applications may be forwarded after the expiry of the period so specified but not exceeding 90 days alongwith the reasons for delay. After receiving the completed application alongwith all necessary documents, this Ministry issues an Acceptance Letter, within one month to eligible applicants.

(d) Following steps have been taken to facilitate quick disposal of applications for Indian Citizenship:—

1. For all citizenship applications submitted on or after 01.10.2018, the complete process of submission of the applications, their processing at the District, State and Central Government level, has been made completely online.
2. The State Government/District concerned are being sensitized through video conference for faster processing/disposal of the applications.
3. Delegation of power of Central Government to grant Citizenship to legal migrants belonging to six minority communities namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh to District Collectors of 16 Districts and Home Secretaries of 7 States has been extended till further orders to facilitate persons of these minority communities.

### **Statement**

*Citizenship applications (State/UT wise) pending with MHA (as per online data)*

Sl.No.	State Name	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Bihar	6
3.	Chandigarh	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	8
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
6.	Daman and Diu	1
7.	Delhi	45
8.	Goa	21
9.	Gujarat	125
10.	Haryana	112

Sl.No.	State Name	Total
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
13.	Jharkhand	2
14.	Karnataka	61
15.	Kerala	34
16.	Madhya Pradesh	41
17.	Maharashtra	162
18.	Manipur	1
19.	Meghalaya	2
20.	Mizoram	1
21.	Odisha	2
22.	Puducherry	2
23.	Punjab	8
24.	Rajasthan	18
25.	Sikkim	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	32
27.	Telangana	23
28.	Uttar Pradesh	86
29.	Uttarakhand	28
30.	West Bengal	52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>905</b>

[Translation]

#### **Reservation in NGOs**

64. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the provisions of reservation in the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) receiving grants from the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments to present the data relating to appointment of persons against the reserved posts and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up any central cell to monitor observation of reservation rules by the NGOs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The NGOs receiving grants under the schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment are required to give an undertaking that they will confirm to the reservation policy of the Government. The sanction letter for funds released to NGOs also incorporates a clause that grantee NGOs will conform to the reservation policy of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Union Government has not asked the State Government to present the data relating to reservation in appointments of persons against the posts by NGOs. However, the aspect of reservations in the NGO is monitored while processing the proposals, which are received with recommendation of the State Governments, for releases of grants.

[English]

#### **Change in Names of Cities**

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

(a) whether many proposals of the State Governments for change of names of cities and towns and villages are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given consent to renaming at least 25 towns and villages across the country during the past one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 11 proposals received from State Governments for change of names of villages are pending in Ministry of Home Affairs. A list is given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has given its 'No objection' to rename 22 villages, towns and Railway Stations in the country since December, 2017. A list is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***List of proposals pending for approval*

1. Village "Salemabad" as "Shrinimbark Tirth" in District Ajmer, Rajasthan.
2. Village "Wansoi" as "Wonthoi" in District Tuensang, Nagaland.
3. Village "Godwadi" as "West Umbraj" in District Satara, Maharashtra.
4. Village "Tamkong" as "Tamkoang" in District Mon, Nagaland.
5. Village "Lula Ahir" as "Krishan Nagar" in District Rewari, Haryana.
6. Village "Durjanpur" as "Shivdham" in District

Katni, Madhya Pradesh.

7. Villages "Mohammadpura" as "Meri Ka Khera", "Nawabpura" as "Nai Sarthal" and "Rampura Azampura" as "Sitaramji Ka Khera" of District Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.
8. Village "Bal Ragdan" as Bal "Rajputan" in District Karnal, Haryana.
9. Village "Old Mangkhi" as "Mungankhyun" in District Tuensang, Nagaland.
10. Village "Kutia Kheri" as "Veerpur" in District Hisar, Haryana.
11. Village "Chor Baori" as "Vijay Baori" in District Udaipur, Rajasthan.

**Statement-II***List of Villages given 'No objection' to rename*

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	State	NOC issued on
1.	Village "Arikkod" as "Areekode" in District Malappura	Kerala	15.12.2017
2.	Village "Laxman Garh (Adawala)" as "Adawala" in District Rajasamand.	Rajasthan	01.02.2018
3.	Village "Landgewadi" as "Narsinhagaon" in District Sangali.	Maharashtra	01.02.2018
4.	Village "Samphur" as "Sanphure" in District Kiphire.	Nagaland	01.02.2018
5.	Village "Pindari" as "Pandu-Pindara" in District Jind.	Haryana	01.02.2018
6.	"Robertsganj" Railway Station as "Sonbhadra" Railway Station in District Sonbhadra.	Uttar Pradesh	23.03.2018
7.	"Gulbarga" Railway Station as "Kalaburagi" Railway Station in District Gulbarga.	Karnataka	23.03.2018
8.	"Panki" Railway Station as "Panki Dham" Railway Station in District Kanpur.	Uttar Pradesh	04.04.2018
9.	Village "Ismailpur" as "Pichanwa Khurd" in District Jhunjhunu.	Rajasthan	11.04.2018
10.	Village "Miyon Ka Bara" as "Maheshnagar" in District Barmer.	Rajasthan	09.05.2018
11.	"Mughal Sarai" Railway Station as "Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Junction" in District Chandauli.	Uttar Pradesh	15.05.2018
12.	Village "Narpara" to "Narpura" in District Jalore.	Rajasthan	15.06.2018
13.	Village "Kalloor Vadakkum Muri" as "Kadukutty" in District Trichur.	Kerala	19.07.2018
14.	Town "Nagar Untari" as "Shri Banshidhar Nagar" in District Garhwa.	Jharkhand	29.08.2018
15.	Tilda Railway Station as Tilda-Neora in District Raipur.	Chhattisgarh	29.08.2018
16.	Village "Nakti" as "Nayanpur" in District Satna.	Madhya Pradesh	10.09.2018
17.	Village "Pallikkara II" as "Kottikulam" in District, Kasaragod.	Kerala.	28.09.2018



Sl. No.	Name of the Village	State	NOC issued on
18.	Village "Rasuiya Bhatan" as "Radheynagar" in District Chhatarpur.	Madhya Pradesh	28.09.2018.
19.	Town "Birshingpur Pali" as "Maa Birasini Dham" in District Umaria.	Madhya Pradesh	28.09.2018
20.	Village "Todi Kheri" as "Sarna Kheri" in District Jind.	Haryana	12.10.2018
21.	Village "Nagewadi" as "Nagnathnagar" of District Sangli.	Maharashtra	05.12.2018.
22.	Village "Khizrabad" as "Pratap Nagar" in District Yamunanagar	Haryana	05.12.2018.

### Urea Subsidy

66. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to continue the urea subsidy scheme with timely payment of subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to impose Aadhaar based distribution system for fertilizers like urea, potash etc;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether this new Aadhaar based distribution scheme is implemented to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers; and

(f) 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) With the approval of the CCEA, *vide* notification dated 17th April, 2018, has been decided to continue the Urea Subsidy Scheme from 2017-18 to 2019-20 at a total estimated cost of Rs.1,64,935 crore or subsidy expenditure for the scheme on actual basis since national roll out of DBT entails 100% payment to fertilizer companies on sale of fertilizers to farmers at subsidized rates. The continuation of the urea subsidy scheme ensures that adequate quantity of urea is made available to the farmers at statutory controlled price.

(c) to (f) *Vide* notification dated 11th April, 2018, it has been decided to Implement the Direct Benefit Transfer (OBT) for disbursement of fertilizer subsidy and the modified procedure for release of fertilizer subsidy with

the introduction of OBT system. Under the DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is continued to be released to the fertilizer companies on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. Sale of all subsidized fertilizers to farmers/buyers is made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card etc. The Implementation of DBT in Fertilizer Sector is to facilitate end point transaction visibility in sale of fertilizers and there by reduce diversion of fertilizers and plug the leakages.

### Use of Rubber Bullets for Riot Control

67. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised any strategy to procure and use guns compatible to use of rubber bullets for control of riots in the country so as to minimise the loss of lives due to firing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of license holders for possession of weapons till date along with the requirements, State-wise; and

(d) the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by Government with foreign companies during the last three years and its impact on supply and demand of civilian weapons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per available information, a number of less lethal alternatives are being used for riot control. Rubber Bullet is one such less lethal option which is used with the guns compatible with them.

(c) This Ministry is maintaining the database of arms licences for the country in its portal-NDAL/ALIS. As on 04.12.2018, total 35,87,016 licences are registered on this portal for which Unique Identification Numbers have

been generated. State-wise details may be seen in the enclosed Statement.

(d) There is no such plan by the Government to procure weapons for civilian purposes.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of arms licenses holders in the country*

Sl. No.	States	Application Entered in NDAL With UIN	Application Entered in ALIS With UIN	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	283	4	287
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5722	293	6015
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34919	487	35406
4.	Assam	18929	688	19617
5.	Bhutan	0	0	0
6.	Bihar	79065	1793	80858
7.	Chandigarh	6413	206	6619
8.	Chhattisgarh	7906	272	8178
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129	1	130
10.	Daman and Diu	128	6	134
11.	Delhi	38969	1651	40620
12.	Goa	3426	157	3583
13.	Gujarat	59798	3340	63138
14.	Haryana	145690	6474	152164
15.	Himachal Pradesh	82712	8668	91380
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	445464	38563	484027
17.	Jharkhand	16771	522	17293
18.	Karnataka	115543	1967	117510
19.	Kerala	10210	390	10600
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	247107	11478	258585
22.	Maharashtra	86265	1753	88018
23.	Manipur	26499	2775	29274
24.	Meghalaya	19324	658	19982
25.	Mizoram	15555	648	16203
26.	Nagaland	38237	729	38966
27.	Odisha	20626	512	21138

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Puducherry	288	10	298
29.	Punjab	352490	33181	385671
30.	Rajasthan	138484	1874	140358
31.	Sikkim	2450	39	2489
32.	Tamil Nadu	22454	1161	23615
33.	Telangana	8617	453	9070
34.	Tripura	364	2	366
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1272896	15563	1288459
36.	Uttarakhand	62358	3981	66339
37.	West Bengal	59399	1227	60626
Total Count		3445490	141526	3587016

#### **Implementation of Swaminathan Committee Report**

68. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers across the country including Maharashtra State are struggling with agrarian crisis and demanding implementation of Swaminathan Committee Report for the assured access and control over resources such as land and water and demanding an increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) and a judiciary system to ensure its implementations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various agricultural crops on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after ascertaining the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. While recommending MSPs, CACP considers the cost of production and host of factors such as demand-supply situation, trends in domestic

and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the likely impact of MSP on consumers and overall economy along with rational utilization of scarce natural resources like land and water.

National Commission on Farmers headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan submitted its report in 2006. One of the recommendations of Commission was that MSP should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation was not incorporated in the National policy for Farmers 2007. However, recently Government has increased the MSP for all Kharif and Rabi crops and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of atleast 50 per cent over cost of production, which was a historic decision by the Government.

#### **Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres**

69. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken for pollination support through Beekeeping as a component under National Horticulture Mission;

(b) the number of Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres that have been approved/commissioned in 2017-18; and

(c) the details thereof, 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) In 2014-15, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India launched Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for holistic growth of horticulture sector in the country and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has become the part of MIDH. All States/UTs are covered under MIDH. The State Departments of Horticulture/Agriculture are the implementing agencies for implementation of the Mission's programmes/components in the State/field. National Bee Board (NBB), is also designated as a National Level Agency (NLA) under MIDH for promotion of beekeeping.

Under MIDH for promotion of beekeeping, there is a component of "Pollination Support through Beekeeping". Under this component, assistance is provided for: (i) production of nucleus stock (public sector) @ 100%, upto the cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs per project; (ii) @40% of the cost or Rs. 4.00 lakhs per project, whichever is less, for production of bee colonies by bee breeder for producing minimum of 2000 colonies per year; (iii) @40% of the cost or Rs. 800.00, whichever is less, per honeybee colony of 8 frames limited to 50 colonies per trained beneficiary; (iv) @40% of the cost or Rs. 800.00, whichever is less, per beehive with super, tools, etc. for 50 beehives & supers, etc. per trained beneficiary; and (v) @40% of the cost or Rs. 8000.00, whichever is less, for a complete set of beekeeping equipments including SS made honey extractor, food grade plastic containers, etc. per trained beneficiary.

The State-wise & agency-wise details of IBDCs, approved/commissioned in 2017-18, are given as under:-

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Details of the Institute/University/Department	Amt. approved
1.	Karnataka	University of Horticultural Sciences, Udyanagiri, Bagalkot, Karnataka.	231.75
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Holta, Palampur, HP.	125.00
3.	Tripura	Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of Tripura, Tripura.	230.00

Assistance is also provided for various capacity building/HRD programmes for beekeeping (trainings & exposure visits of farmers/beekeepers, officers/field workers, etc.) and organizing seminars/workshops, etc. on beekeeping and participation of beekeepers/beekeeping & honey societies in Kisan Melas, Agri./Horti. Expos, Krishi Unnati Melas, etc. is also promoted for creating awareness and popularizing the scheme for the benefits of farmers/beekeepers. Details of the scheme are uploaded/available on websites of MIDH and NBB, DAC&FW.

NBB is also providing technical support as well as implementing activities relating to beekeeping for development of scientific beekeeping in the country. Quarterly Magazine "Bee World" and Souvenirs having information on latest technologies, developments, etc. in beekeeping are also being published by NBB and distributed to the farmers/participants of the Seminars, etc.

(b) and (c) Six Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres (IBDCs) have been approved/commissioned in 2017-18. Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres (IBDCs)/Centres of Excellence (CoEs) on Beekeeping are being set up by NBB in the States. The units/centres: viz.; development of quality nucleus stock of honeybees, multiplication of nucleus stock/colonies, bee disease diagnostic labs, honey testing lab, honey processing unit, beekeeping equipments manufacturing unit, information centre, capacity building & awareness, skill development, etc., which are required for holistic growth/promotion/development of scientific beekeeping including providing pollination support to the crops and increasing production of honey & other beehive products, are the part of IBDC. IBDC provide these facilities at one place and facilitate the beekeepers/beekeeping industry as a whole.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Details of the Institute/University/Department	Amt. approved
4.	West Bengal	ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), Mokdumpur, Malda, West Bengal.	89.25
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Y.S.R Horticultural University, Venkataramannagudem, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	178.80
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	College of Horticulture and Forestry, Central Agricultural University (CAU), Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh	218.90

### Neem Coated Urea

70. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which are yet to adopt the Neem coated urea introduced by the Government as input in agricultural practices;

(b) the area of agricultural land (in hectare) where neem coated urea has been used during the last Kharif Season; and

(c) the area of agricultural land (in hectare) likely to be penetrated during the Rabi Season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c) *Vide* Notification No. 12012120/2007-FPP dated 25th May, 2015 Department of Fertilizers has made it mandatory to produce 100% urea production as neem coated urea. Entire quantity of indigenously produced urea and imported urea is being Neem Coated *w.e.f.* 1st September, 2015 and 1st December, 2015 respectively. In view of the above, all States across the country are using neem coated urea.

### Accessibility Audit of Government Buildings

71. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many of the Government buildings in the country including airports and railway stations are not easily accessible to the differently abled and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal

to conduct Accessibility Audit of important Government buildings in the country;

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

(d) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) Yes Madam. However, as per information received from the Ministry of Civil Aviation all 34 International Airports and 48 Domestic Airports have been provided with accessible features *viz.* ramps, accessible toilets, and lifts with Braille symbols and auditory signals. Similarly, as per information received from the Ministry of Railways, out of 709 A-I, 'A' & 'B' category railway stations, 670 stations have been provided with all short-term facilities and 639 railway stations have been provided with long-term facilities.

(b) and (c) Under Accessible India Campaign, Access Audit of 1662 buildings in various States/UTs has already been completed. State-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In view of reply to (b) and (c), question does not arise.

### Statement

*State-wise list of Government buildings which have been subjected to Accessibility Audit under the Accessible India Campaign*

Sl. No.	State	Cities	No. of Buildings Audited
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	25

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	24
4.	Assam	Guawahati	25
5.	Bihar	Patna	28
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	58
7.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	44
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sillvassa	50
9.	Delhi	Delhi (NCT)	23
10.	Goa	Panaji	31
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	16
		Gandhinagar	27
		Surat	6
		Vadodra	3
12.	Haryana	Faridabad	47
		Gurgaon	42
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	22
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	25
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	49
16.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	50
17.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	51
18.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	58
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	50
		Indore	50
20.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	53
		Nagpur	51
		Nashik	26
		Pune	50
21.	Manipur	Imphal	47
22.	Meghalaya	Shillong	23
23.	Mizoram	Aizawl	33
24.	Nagaland	Kohima	29
25.	Odisha	Bhuvaneshwar	50
26.	Puducherry	Puducherry	30

1	2	3	4
27.	Punjab	Ludhiana	20
28.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	88
29.	Sikkim	Gangtok	36
30.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	25
		Coimbatore	24
31.	Telangana	Hyderabad	19
32.	Tripura	Agartala	14
33.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	26
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	39
		Jhansi	9
		Kanpur	20
		Lucknow	22
		Varanasi	12
		Noida	34
35.	West Bengal	Kolkata	37
Total			1662

#### **Student-Police Cadet Programme**

72. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Student-Police Cadet Programme that has been launched recently;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to evolve a participatory approach towards the programme for its execution as a Mission Mode project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Government schools identified for the initial round of implementation and the topics that these schools would be broadly expected to cover under the programme;

(d) the funds released to the States for the programme; and

(e) whether this programme has a provision for feedback from relevant stakeholders and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme was launched nationally on the 21st of July, 2018 at Tau Devi Lal Stadium, Gurugram, by Union Home Minister. The programme seeks to build a bridge between the Police and the larger community through school students by inculcating values and ethics in them through classes in schools and outside.

The Union Governments has partnered with State Governments & UT Administrations for the purpose. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been empowered to identify the Schools for implementation of the Programme. The Programme shall be at first implemented in Government schools in both urban and rural areas.

The Programme seeks to cover broadly two kinds of topics: (i) Crime prevention and control and (ii) Values and ethics. Under the first part, the topics covered are-Community Policing, Road Safety, Fight against Social Evils, Safety of Women & Children, Fight against Corruption and Disaster Management. The topics covered under the second part are-Values & Ethics, Respect for Elders, Empathy & Sympathy, Tolerance, Patience, Attitude, Team Spirit and Discipline.

(d) An amount of Rs. 103.049 crores has been released to the States for implementation of the programme. An amount of Rs. 50,000 has been earmarked for each school to be spent on educational aids, training and contingency.

(e) There is a provision to monitor the programme being implemented in the States/UTs at regular intervals.

#### **Houses Built under PMAY**

73. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the data regarding the number of houses built under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-urban from 2014 to 2018, State-wise;

(b) the data regarding the number of houses sanctioned, completed and pending under PMAY in Assam during the said period, location/year-wise; and

(c) the details of the funding under the PMAY in Assam from 2014-2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the urban areas of the country for the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories.

State-wise details of houses constructed under the PMAY(U), as on 03.12.2018, are given in the Statement-I.

(b) District-wise and year-wise details of houses sanctioned, houses completed and houses yet to complete under PMAY(U) in the State of Assam are given in Statement-II.

(c) Year-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned and released under the PMAY (U) to the State of Assam are given in the Statement-III.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise houses constructed under PMAY(U)*

(as on 3rd Dec, 2018)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Completed*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,24,603
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	428
4.	Assam	1,470
5.	Bihar	26,898
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	5,086
7.	Chhattisgarh	24,346
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	916
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	233
10.	Delhi (UT)	30,224
11.	Goa	235
12.	Gujarat	1,63,923
13.	Haryana	8,530

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Completed*
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,112
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,797
16.	Jharkhand	46,434
17.	Karnataka	75,956
18.	Kerala	19,324
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,55,677
21.	Maharashtra	1,37,307
22.	Manipur	1,260
23.	Meghalaya	738
24.	Mizoram	1,183
25.	Nagaland	2,460
26.	Odisha	24,513
27.	Puducherry (UT)	1,090
28.	Punjab	7,997
29.	Rajasthan	48,668
30.	Sikkim	188
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,16,398
32.	Telangana	23,323
33.	Tripura	16,396
34.	Uttar Pradesh	59,616
35.	Uttarakhand	5,994
36.	West Bengal	92,199
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>12,26,530</b>

\*Including 3.06 Lakh incomplete houses of earlier NURM completed after 2014.

### **Statement-II**

*District-wise and year-wise details of houses sanctioned, completed and pending under PMAY (U)*

Sl. No.	District	Houses Sanctioned	Completed	Yet to complete
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2015-16</b>				
1.	Baksa	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Barpeta	-	-	-
3.	Bishwanath	-	-	-
4.	Bongaigaon	-	-	-
5.	Cachar	-	-	-
6.	Charaideo	-	-	-
7.	Chirang	-	-	-
8.	Darrang	-	-	-
9.	Dhemaji	-	-	-
10.	Dhubri	-	-	-
11.	Dibrugarh	-	-	-
12.	Dima Hasao	-	-	-
13.	Goalpara	-	-	-
14.	Golaghat	-	-	-
15.	Hailakandi	-	-	-
16.	Hojai	-	-	-
17.	Jorhat	-	-	-
18.	Kamrup	2	2	-
19.	Kamrup Metropolitan	-	-	-
20.	Karbi Anglong	-	-	-
21.	Karimganj	-	-	-
22.	Kokrajhar	-	-	-
23.	Lakhimpur	-	-	-
24.	Majuli	-	-	-
25.	Morigaon	-	-	-
26.	Nagaon	-	-	-
27.	Nalbari	-	-	-
28.	Sivasagar	-	-	-
29.	Sonitpur	-	-	-
30.	South Salamara	-	-	-
31.	Tinsukia	-	-	-
32.	Udalguri	-	-	-
33.	West Karbi Anglong	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>



1	2	3	4	5
<b>2016-17</b>				
1.	Baksa	-	-	-
2.	Barpeta	1	1	-
3.	Bishwanath	-	-	-
4.	Bongaigaon	-	-	-
5.	Cachar	1,179	-	1,179
6.	Charaideo	-	-	-
7.	Chirang	-	-	-
8.	Darrang	-	-	-
9.	Dhemaji	-	-	-
10.	Dhubri	3,243	-	3,243
11.	Dibrugarh	1,284	-	1,284
12.	Dima Hasao	-	-	-
13.	Goalpara	-	-	-
14.	Golaghat	1	1	-
15.	Hailakandi	-	-	-
16.	Hojai	-	-	-
17.	Jorhat	586	-	586
18.	Kamrup	-	-	-
19.	Kamrup Metropolitan	8	8	-
20.	Karbi Anglong	-	-	-
21.	Karimganj	-	-	-
22.	Kokrajhar	2,144	-	2,144
23.	Lakhimpur	1	1	-
24.	Majuli	-	-	-
25.	Morigaon	-	-	-
26.	Nagaon	1,739	-	1,738
27.	Nalbari	-	-	-
28.	Sivasagar	-	-	-
29.	Sonitpur	-	-	-
30.	South Salamara	-	-	-
31.	Tinsukia	974	7	967
32.	Udalguri	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
33.	West Karbi Anglong	-	-	-
Grand Total		11,160	19	11,141
<b>2017-18</b>				
1.	Baksa	854	-	854
2.	Barpeta	2,098	14	2,084
3.	Bishwanath	1,048	-	1,048
4.	Bongaigaon	885	7	878
5.	Cachar	551	4	547
6.	Charaideo	423	-	423
7.	Chirang	885	-	885
8.	Darrang	1,271	4	1,267
9.	Dhemaji	1,121	1	1,120
10.	Dhubri	5,773	8	5,765
11.	Dibrugarh	706	21	685
12.	Dima Hasao	1,679	-	1,679
13.	Goalpara	1,252	3	1,249
14.	Golaghat	2,321	8	2,313
15.	Hailakandi	1,491	-	1,491
16.	Hojai	1,060	-	1,060
17.	Jorhat	1,037	61	976
18.	Kamrup	959	2	957
19.	Kamrup Metropolitan	94	94	-
20.	Karbi Anglong	2,228	1	2,227
21.	Karimganj	814	-	814
22.	Kokrajhar	746	1	745
23.	Lakhimpur	1,498	6	1,492
24.	Majuli	-	-	-
25.	Morigaon	1,182	-	1,182
26.	Nagaon	2,742	2	2,740
27.	Nalbari	522	3	519
28.	Sivasagar	776	3	773
29.	Sonitpur	6,631	6	6,625

1	2	3	4	5
30.	South Salamara	-	-	-
31.	Tinsukia	1,767	10	1,757
32.	Udalguri	317	-	317
33.	West Karbi Anglong	-	-	-
	Grand Total	44,731	259	44,472
<b>2018-19</b>				
1.	Baksa	-	-	-
2.	Barpeta	-	-	-
3.	Bishwanath	-	-	-
4.	Bongaigaon	-	-	-
5.	Cachar	3	3	-
6.	Charaideo	-	-	-
7.	Chirang	-	-	-
8.	Darrang	-	-	-
9.	Dhemaji	481	-	481
10.	Dhubri	478	-	478
11.	Dibrugarh	-	-	-
12.	Dima Hasao	-	-	-
13.	Goalpara	-	-	-
14.	Golaghat	1	1	-
15.	Hailakandi	-	-	-
16.	Hojai	388	-	388
17.	Jorhat	1	1	-
18.	Kamrup	-	-	-
19.	Kamrup Metropolitan	17	17	-
20.	Karbi Anglong	173	-	173
21.	Karimganj	-	-	-
22.	Kokrajhar	-	-	-
23.	Lakhimpur	-	-	-
24.	Majuli	-	-	-
25.	Morigaon	-	-	-
26.	Nagaon	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Nalbari	-	-	-
28.	Sivasagar	-	-	-
29.	Sonitpur	2	2	-
30.	South Salamara	-	-	-
31.	Tinsukia	-	-	-
32.	Udalguri	-	-	-
33.	West Karbi Anglong	-	-	-
	Grand Total	1,544	24	1,520

**Statement-III**

*Central Assistance Sanctioned and Released from 2014 to 2018 in the State of Assam under PMAY (U)*

(as on 3rd Dec, 2018)

F.Year	Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in cr.)
2014-15	Nil	Nil
2015-16	0.04	0.04
2016-17	167.42	13.85
2017-18	672.17	326.43

**Police Encounters**

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

(a) the number of cases of deaths in police encounters as reported to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) by the Director General of Police of all the States in the six monthly statements from 2014-2018;

(b) whether the NHRC has initiated inquiries suo moto in any encounter cases from Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh from 2015-2017, and if so, the details thereof along with the case numbers assigned to each case by the NHRC, year-wise, State-wise and case-wise; and

(c) whether the said inquiry was initiated before the case was reported by the Superintendent of Police or after it was reported and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) In the light of directives of the Supreme Court in the case of PUCL & Ors Vs State of Maharashtra, Director General of Police of the States were required to send half yearly statement of the encounters to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). However, since the statements from many of the States were not being received, the Secretary General of the Commission addressed letter dated 26.07.2018 to the Director General of Police of all the States/UTs impressing upon the need for timely submission of the Statements.

Further, pursuant to the direction of the Commission every encounter is to be reported by the concerned authorities within 48 hours of its occurrence. A Statement indicating the number of cases registered by NHRC on the basis of intimation received during the period 01.01.2014 to 30.11.2018, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) In one case pertaining to encounter death of Sumit Sagar Gujjar in Greater Noida, UP on 03.10.2017, the Commission took *suo-motu* cognizance on 05.10.2017 as case No. 30160/24/30/2017-AD. A report dated 04.10.2017 was received from the Superintendent of Police, Gautam Budh Nagar. The Commission called for the various reports including the Magisterial enquiry report, inquest, Post-mortem report, FSL Report, etc. in the case.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Total No. of Cases Registered on the basis of Intimation received by NHRC during 01.01.2014 to 30.11.2018*

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Cases Registered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18
3.	Assam	195
4.	Bihar	14
5.	Goa	0
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Haryana	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Cases Registered
10.	Karnataka	7
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12
13.	Maharashtra	42
14.	Manipur	15
15.	Meghalaya	54
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Nagaland	0
18.	Odisha	42
19.	Punjab	7
20.	Rajasthan	4
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	5
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	81
25.	West Bengal	10
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0
30.	Delhi	8
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Puducherry	0
33.	Chhattisgarh	232
34.	Jharkhand	58
35.	Uttarakhand	1
36.	Telangana	7
Total		849

#### **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana**

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

(a) the details of the present status of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and the financial implications met by the Government till now since inception of this scheme;

(b) whether the Government has fixed a target for increasing water irrigation areas to promote cultivation and to implement micro-irrigation activities across the country under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated by the Government to the States including Haryana for the last three years as well as the area of cultivable lands brought under this initiative during this period?

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) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched with effect from 1st July, 2015. The main components under PMKSY are as under:—

- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) & Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) and PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani):** Implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR). The details Central Assistance (CA) in respect of above components during 2016-18 and 2018-19 (so far) and Irrigation potential created (IPC)/Culturable Command Area (CCA) coverage during 2016-17 to 2017-2018 is at Statement-I to IV.
- **PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop):** Implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW). PDMC mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation). The details of funds released by the Government of India to the States including Haryana for the last three years is enclosed at Statement-V.
- **PMKSY (Watershed):** Implemented by Department of Land Resources (DoLR). The State-wise (including Haryana) details of number of WDC-PMKSY projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released (2015-16 to 2017-18 & 2018-19) as Central share, during the last three years and current year is enclosed at Statement-VI.

### **Statement-I**

*Central Assistance (CA) in respect of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development (CAD), Small and Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) components and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC)/Culturable Command Area (CCA) coverage*

Component	CA released (Rs. in cr.)		IPC/CCA coverage
	2016-18	2018-19*	2016-18 (Th. ha.)
AIBP	6902	966.80	1206.12
CAD	1787.10	6.64	947.30
Surface Minor irrigation Scheme (SMI)	813.36	527.91	126.20
RRR of water bodies	79.65	22.10	36.60

\*- As on 30.11.2018

### **Statement-II**

*Details of Central Assistance (CA) released State-wise for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Command Area Development (CAD) Component of PMKSY*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	CA Released			
		AIBP		CAD	
		2016-18	2018-19*	2016-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.63		0	4.490
2.	Assam	0		0	0
3.	Bihar	46.32		21.40	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	30.54		11.78	0
5.	Goa	0		0	0
6.	Gujarat	2372.36	730.9	1372.12	0
7.	Jammu Kashmir	9.57		0	0
8.	Jharkhand	450.85		0	0
9.	Karnataka	594.98		46.67	0
10.	Kerala	0		0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	481.40		180.58	2.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	742.88	7.94	48	0
13.	Manipur	152.41		0	0
14.	Odisha	922.45	14.6	93.85	0
15.	Punjab	52.42		0	0
16.	Rajasthan	262.76		2.48	0
17.	Telangana	558.68		10.22	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	201.33	213.42	0	0
Total		6901.49	966.86	1787.10	6.65

\* - As on 30.11.2018

Note: There is no ongoing PMKSY-AIBP project in Haryana

**Statement-III**

*Details of CA released State-wise for the Small and Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes component of PMKSY*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	CA Released for SMI	
		2016-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.78	0
2.	Assam	463.63	388.42
3.	Bihar	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	50.41	57.96
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	104.48	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0
8.	Karnataka	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	0	0
11.	Manipur	42.23	-
12.	Meghalaya	44.44	31.50

1	2	3	4
13.	Mizoram	8.25	0
14.	Nagaland	27.75	4.62
15.	Sikkim	9	16.61
16.	Tripura	0	0
17.	Uttarakhand	32.40	28.79
Total		813.361	527.905

\* - As on 30.11.2018

**Statement-IV**

*Details of CA released State-wise for the Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies under PMKSY*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	CA Released for RRR of water bodies	
		2016-18	2018-19*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
2.	Bihar	-	6.255
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
4.	Gujarat	-	8.813
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
6.	Manipur	-	-
7.	Meghalaya	2.66	-
8.	Odisha	3.00	-
9.	Rajasthan	14.30	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	7.028
11.	Telangana	59.68	-
12.	Uttar pradesh	-	-
Total		79.65	22.095

\* - As on 30.11.2018

**Statement-V**

*2018 Fund released to the States under PMKSY-PDMC for the last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.47	308.69	517.10	260.00

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
2.	Bihar	28.60	21.60	12.50	27.91
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.30	44.80	55.00	20.00
4.	Goa	0.30	0.80	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	213.05	274.00	300.00	172.50
6.	Haryana	34.97	27.00	14.01	23.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.60	8.50	19.25	18.00
8.	Jharkhand	14.97	30.70	25.00	10.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.87	5.40	3.00	7.80
10.	Karnataka	213.12	229.00	385.00	143.00
11.	Kerala	8.53	0.00	25.00	4.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	161.74	121.10	150.00	100.00
13.	Maharashtra	107.26	305.70	362.50	360.00
14.	Odisha	28.70	39.70	48.00	42.00
15.	Punjab	43.00	1.18	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	142.84	129.00	107.50	144.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	129.78	143.50	369.55	177.00
18.	Telangana	111.32	189.00	257.00	122.00
19.	Uttarakhand	9.60	15.00	27.20	25.80
20.	Uttar Pradesh	37.51	41.40	55.00	69.00
21.	West Bengal	4.80	19.90	31.00	24.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.00	8.30	12.50
23.	Assam	5.03	11.00	3.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	2.76	3.60	7.50	20.00
25.	Meghalaya	1.43	0.00	3.30	12.00
26.	Mizoram	3.27	8.10	12.30	13.90
27.	Nagaland	2.34	4.50	11.80	17.50
28.	Sikkim	4.86	5.40	4.00	35.19
29.	Tripura	1.55	0.00	3.75	15.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.00
31.	Puducherry	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Hqrs	1.35	0.60	1.00	0.00
Grand Total		1556.73	1991.17	2819.07	1877.06

\*- Till date

**Statement-VI**

*State-wise details of number of WDC-PMKSY projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released (2015-16 to 2017-18 & 2018-19) as Central share*

(Area in million ha, Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) @		Central Share Released #			
		No. of Projects	Area of the Projects	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	86.73	120.96	123.35	129.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	18.00	23.12	9.62	19.17
3.	Assam	372	1.577	45.00	0.00	65.09	0
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	5.00	28.26	19.21	26.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	20.00	34.96	33.45	32.49
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	100.00	115.04	87.51	84.69
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	6.91	12.82	10.94	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	20.00	35.40	26.83	24.04
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	0.00	25.59	43.66	31.10
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	20.00	17.68	0	28.83
11.	Karnataka	571	2.569	125.00	145.72	175.69	101.07
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	20.00	16.62	17.83	13.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	150.00	129.44	134.84	97.45
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	250.00	186.95	279.21	0
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	9.00	11.29	13.84	14.14
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	18.00	11.56	8.95	0
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	8.87	16.06	22.35	14.41
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	27.00	60.84	32.08	23.10
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	67.50	91.99	94.48	58.17
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	7.95	0.00	7.96	0
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	200.00	199.35	243.59	179.40
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	6.30	0.00	1.40	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	75.00	62.36	82.75	36.00
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	70.00	0.00	51.14	45.70
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	20.89	27.12	16.66	11.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	25.68	16.15	9.97	6.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	75.00	58.38	63.93	0
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	10.00	24.06	15.48	25.87
Total		8214	39.07	1487.83	1471.72	1691.81	1002.80

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16

\*- As on 30.11.2018

#Released under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Note: 1) WDC-PMKSY is not operational in Union Territories. 2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

### **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation**

76. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the works undertaken in the cities which are to be transformed into Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) cities in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released to the State of Karnataka under each component of AMRUT scheme during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to enhance/augment water supply under AMRUT scheme in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Present status of works undertaken in 27 cities under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in the State of Karnataka is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of Rs. 4,952 approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the State of Karnataka including Central share of Rs. 2,318.79 crore for implementation of projects under AMRUT.

So far, Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 1,377 crore has been released to the State. Year-wise and component wise breakup of the CA released in last three years is as under:-

(All amount in Rupees in crore)

Component	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Projects	118.46	154.32	325.09	544.01	1141.88
Administrative & Office Expenses	6.75	0	12.88	15.45	35.08
Reform Incentive	0	29.92	0	27.64	57.56
Formulation of GIS based Master Plan	0	0	4.88	0	4.88
Towards eligible projects Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)	1.64	136.19	0	0	137.83
Grand Total					1377.23

(c) Of the total SAAPs worth Rs. 4,952.87 crore approved for the State of Karnataka, 45 projects worth

Rs. 2,213.36 crore are in water supply sector and these projects are at various stages of implementation.



**Statement***AMRUT: City-wise status of projects in Karnataka*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

City	Work Completed		Contract Awarded & Work In Progress		NIT Issued		DPR Approved		Total	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
Badami	1	0.21	10	35.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	36.05
Bagalkot	2	1.21	19	115.34	1	1.29	0	0.00	22	117.84
BBMP	0	0.00	26	1,045.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	26	1,045.24
Belgaum	1	0.50	3	166.56	1	19.38	1	0.01	6	186.45
Bellary	0	0.00	4	192.07	2	1.36	0	0.00	6	193.43
Bhadravati	0	0.00	6	98.87	11	55.88	0	0.00	17	154.75
Bidar	0	0.00	7	186.84	1	0.40	0	0.00	8	187.24
Bijapur	1	0.48	7	198.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	199.19
Chikmagalur	0	0.00	11	117.11	3	10.75	1	0.01	15	127.87
Chitradurga	0	0.00	8	106.91	4	18.97	2	0.02	14	125.90
Davanagere	0	0.00	8	179.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	179.78
Gadag-Betigeri	0	0.00	15	179.25	11	17.96	1	0.01	27	197.22
Gangawati	0	0.00	9	82.39	11	18.21	2	10.64	22	111.24
Gulbarga	1	74.94	5	177.11	1	12.36	0	0.00	7	264.41
Hassan	1	0.29	7	139.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	139.57
Hospet	0	0.00	6	144.60	7	27.42	0	0.00	13	172.02
Hubli-Dharwad	0	0.00	2	172.64	2	4.00	1	0.01	5	176.65
Kolar	1	0.26	8	78.41	12	52.71	1	4.66	22	136.04
Mandya	1	0.36	7	139.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	139.61
Mangalore	1	0.25	4	65.01	3	124.02	0	0.00	8	189.28
Mysore	0	0.00	9	172.70	1	18.87	0	0.00	10	191.57
Raichur	0	0.00	9	159.69	2	16.43	0	0.00	11	176.12
Ranibennur	0	0.00	11	147.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	147.46
Robertson Pet	0	0.00	13	118.22	17	31.27	0	0.00	30	149.49
Shimoga	0	0.00	13	101.46	15	71.83	0	0.00	28	173.29
Tumkur	3	2.68	28	169.00	2	1.20	1	20.41	34	193.29
Udupi	1	0.20	2	0.62	2	131.53	1	0.01	6	132.36
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>81.38</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>4,490.36</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>635.84</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35.78</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>5,243.36</b>

Note: 1. The State has taken projects in excess of the approved SAAPs for which entire additional expenditure shall be borne by the State.

2. Above information is based on the data provided by the State on AMRUT portal.

[Translation]

### Threat due to Sponsored Terrorism

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

- (a) whether the neighbouring countries are causing a blow to the country through sponsoring terrorism;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Terrorism in India is largely sponsored from across the border. The terrorist outfits based in the neighbouring country are getting safe havens, material support, finance and other logistics to carry out terrorist activities in India.

In order to avert terror incidents in the country, there exists a close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State level. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other Intelligence Agencies and State Governments. The border control has also been strengthened through establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting and deployment of modern/hi-tech equipments. States have also raised special forces to deal with terror incidents and Central Armed Police Forces and National Security Guards have also been stationed at different locations to assist the States in dealing with such incidents.

The issue of cross border terrorism is also raised with other countries at various multilateral and bilateral forums.

### Slandering of Women

78. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several mentally deranged persons are mentally torturing women through facebook with the purpose of slandering them by putting their photos and mobile numbers on fake facebook accounts;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year and the details of action being taken by

cyber crime cell particularly by the cell located in Mandir Marg, New Delhi against the guilty persons provide justice to such victims;

- (c) whether the said action is being taken at the earliest; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Police and Public Order are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, prosecution 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 crime offenders.

(b) to (d) No such data is maintained Centrally. Further, Delhi Police has reported that no such complaint has been received in which mentally deranged persons are mentally torturing women through facebook.

[English]

### Land Policy

79. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has notified the Regulations for Operationalisation of Land Policy, 2018 in Delhi, if so, the details and salient features thereof;
- (b) whether all the urbanised and urbanizable areas of Delhi including Khera Kala and KheraKhurd in P1 Zone are covered thereunder, if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which such areas are likely to be included;
- (c) whether the Government/DDA is considering any proposal to enhance Floor Area Ratio (FAR) from the present 200, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has finalised the Development charges for the said areas, if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be finalised; and

(e) the time by which the proposed Single Window Web Portal for operationalisation is likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes Madam, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has notified the Regulations for operationalisation of the Land Policy *vide* S.O. 5384(E) dated 24.10.2018, under Section 57 of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

The Regulations envisage the applicability of the policy in various areas of Delhi notified by DDA/Government from time to time, eligibility criteria, process of planning, approval and development of land. The role of DDA, service providing agencies, land owner and consortium is defined in these regulations. As per the eligibility criteria land of any size falling within the purview of the policy can be pooled subject to conditions and a sector will be considered to be eligible when a minimum of 70% of the developable area in the sector has been pooled. The process of approval in the form of provisional development licence, final development license, layout plan and building plan is explained in detail. The Regulations provide that development under the policy shall comply with green building norms. Additionally, minimum 10% of all energy consumption shall be through solar fittings or through other renewable energy sources. Notified Regulations are available at DDA's website [www.dda.org.in](http://www.dda.org.in).

(b) The Land Policy is applicable inurbanisable areas of 95 villages spread across Zone J to L, N and P (II). Further, DDA has initiated the process to include 14 villages (part) falling in Zone P1, including Khera Kalan (part) and KheraKhurd (part), under the Land Policy.

(c) No Madam, the FAR assigned in Land Policy is as per the provisions of Master Plan for Delhi-2021.

(d) The External Development Charges (EDC) are to be worked out by DDA in consultation with service providing agencies and as such no fixed time frame can be prescribed in this regard.

(e) The development of Single Window System is under process in DDA.

[Translation]

### **Income of Farmers**

80. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rise in income of the farmers in the country during each of the years from 2014 to March 2018, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has expounded a 4-point agenda/solution to double the income of the farmers by 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken various steps to create infrastructure for storage of procured crops and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is coordinating with other Ministries to develop industrial townships around the villages so that farmers and their kins may be able to get alternative jobs and market for their produces profitably and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of policies formulated/implemented by the Government to extend the benefits to poor farmers and promote mix cropping practices amongst them along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2013, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be Rs. 6,426. NSSO has not conducted any such survey since 2013 and as such the comparable estimates for rise in income of farmers during 2014 to 2018 are not available.

(b) Yes, Madam. Government has been focusing on four major aspects to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022. These include: reducing input costs; ensuring fair price for the produce; reducing wastage; and creating alternate sources of income. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has also been constituted to examine issues

relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve the same by the year 2022.

(c) Yes, Madam. Government is implementing various schemes/programmes to strengthen storage infrastructure for procured crops. Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme is being implemented as a Sub Scheme of Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare to improve/create scientific storage capacity for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and to reduce post harvest storage losses.

Moreover, sufficient capacity for storage of Central foodgrains is available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Agencies. In order to augment capacities in specific areas and to modernize the storage facilities in the country, Government is implementing Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme; Central Sector Scheme for Construction of Godowns in North Eastern States along with Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Kerala; and Action Plan for Construction of Steel Silos.

(d) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is working in close coordination with other Ministries/ Departments to promote non-farm employment opportunities for the farmers. In particular, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana is being implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for creation of infrastructure for agro processing clusters. These clusters would add value to the horticultural/agricultural produce and reduce wastage of the surplus produce and thereby resulting in increase in income of farmers and creation of employment opportunities at the local level.

(e) The major schemes for assisting the farmers, including poor farmers for promoting mixed cropping and improving farm profitability are: Crop Diversification Programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); Rainfed Area Development under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture; National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP); and Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry. Government has also set up more than 700 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and 676 Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) at district level for dissemination of technologies among farm community.

[English]

#### **Increase in Price of Essential Food Items**

81. SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential food items have drastically increased during the last few years;

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

(c) the corrective 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) The all India yearly average retail prices of most of the 22 essential food items monitored by Department of Consumer Affairs have declined or remained relatively stable over three years including the year 2018 so far. Prices of food items like pulses (gram, tur, urad, moong, masoor) and edible oils like mustard and groundnut (packed) have declined over three years. However, food items like rice, atta, vanaspati oil, soya oil and palm oil (packed), onion and milk have shown some marginal increase. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Increase in prices of food items is mainly on account of 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.

(c) 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 Agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato.

### **Statement**

*All India yearly Average Retail Prices of 22  
Essential Food Items Monitored by  
Department of Consumer Affairs*

(Unit: in Rs/kg)

Year/ Commodities	2016 (1.1.2016 to 31.12.2016)	2017 (1.1.2017 to 31.12.2017)	2018 (1.1.2018 to 04.12.2018)
1	2	3	4
Rice	27.32	29.23	30.05
Wheat	23.57	23.90	24.13
Atta (Wheat)	25.16	26.24	26.36
Gram Dal	90.78	87.28	66.50
Tur Dal	131.72	84.02	71.01
Urad Dal	136.95	92.35	70.80
Moong Dal	94.55	77.57	73.33
Masoor Dal	82.75	70.32	61.28
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	130.99	131.00	125.69
Mustard Oil (Packed)	109.47	106.98	105.99
Vanaspati Oil (Packed)	74.4	77.71	80.29
Soya Oil (Packed)	82.61	85.21	89.23
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	95.11	93.10	96.16
Palm Oil (Packed)	68.58	70.37	76.74
Potato	19.28	14.94	19.01
Onion	16.79	22.41	23.97

1	2	3	4
Tomato	26.01	32.32	21.83
Sugar	38.62	42.63	38.97
Gur	42.02	44.72	43.16
Milk@ Rs. per ltr.	39.96	41.58	42.29
Tea Loose	199.02	202.76	209.15
Salt	14.98	15.11	15.21

Source:- State Civil Supplies Deptt.

### **Ration Card for BPL Families**

82. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ration cards are not being issued to BPL families in Jharkhand and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to provide ration cards to BPL families as early as possible and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government, ration cards have been issued to all eligible beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) in the State, under two categories *i.e.* Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority House Holds (PHH) under National Food Security Act (NFSA). BPL category does not exist under NFSA.

Further, under End-to-End Computerization of PDS operations scheme, the State Government has introduced an online Ration Card Management System (RCMS) through which eligible persons may apply for new ration cards.

### **Incentive Schemes in FPI Sector**

83. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running any incentive scheme to set up food processing industries based on banana, mango, litchi, vegetables, tomato and maize in Bihar in view of more farming and production of these crops in the State;

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

(c) the number of food parks planned to be set up in the country including the locations thereof and the number of food parks existing at present;

(d) whether the Government is considering any incentive scheme to set up food park in Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector Scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for promotion and development of Food Processing Sector in the country for processing of various agricultural produces including banana, mango, litchi, vegetables, tomato and maize throughout the country including in the state of Bihar.

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.

(c) to (e) There is no location-wise plan to set up Mega Food Parks (MFPs) as MFPs are promoted by the private sector with the financial assistance of MoFPI as subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid that ranges from 50% to 75% of the eligible project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 50 crore. The scheme is demand driven under which the promoters are Selected through transparent selection process for which Expression of Interest (Eoi) are issued and proposals are invited from the general public. As on date, 42 MFPs have been approved in different parts of the country including one (M/s Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria) in the State of Bihar.

[English]

### Housing Projects

84. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether thousands of Housing projects are stalled across the country as builders are unable to complete these projects for want of funds and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bundelkhand;

(b) whether the common people are suffering as they have invested their hard-earned money for purchasing houses from the builders and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has any plan for completing the stalled housing projects of builders through the Government agencies and if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether the Ministry has requested the Ministry of Finance to create stress funds to complete the stalled housing projects and if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to provide relief to the buyers of these houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not maintain information about the stalled housing projects of any State/Union Territory. As per provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), the 'appropriate Government' *i.e.* States/ Union Territories (UTs) are to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and develop the real estate sector in the concerned State/UT. The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to publish and maintain a web portal containing relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given for public viewing.

(c) No, Madam.

However, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed NBCC (India) Limited (a Government of India enterprise) to submit its proposal for completion of the projects of Amrapali Group and accordingly NBCC has submitted a proposal to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for completion of 16 projects of Amrapali Group in Noida and Greater Noida subject to various conditions including arranging funds.

(d) Based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee constituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to redress the issues of home buyers, and affected parties of Noida, Greater Noida and Yamuna Expressway Authority under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; this Ministry has requested Department of Financial Services, to take up the matter with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (i) for issuing clarifications on their circular dated 12th February, 2018 related to "Revised Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets" and (ii) to permit last mile funding of the projects based on the concept of Last in First Out (LIFO) model where the investor who puts in his money at the last stage to complete the stalled projects, exits first.

(e) RERA has been enacted to protect the interest of homebuyers. Section 4 of RERA provides for compulsory deposit of seventy percent of amount realised for real estate project from allottees in a separate bank account to cover the cost of construction and land cost. RERA also, *inter alia*, makes the promoter liable for refund of amount, with interest and compensation, in case developer fails to complete or is unable to give possession of apartment, plot, building to home buyers; as per the terms of the agreement for sale.

[Translation]

#### **Smuggling at Borders**

85. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling detected at the borders of the country during the last three years;

(b) the value and types of items seized in the said cases;

(c) the number of persons arrested for smuggling at the said borders;

(d) whether cross-border smuggling is going on even after deployment of jawans at the border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The number of cases of smuggling detected at the borders of the country alongwith value of the items seized and number of persons arrested during the last three years are given in enclosed Statement. The types of smuggled goods seized are arms, ammunition, drugs, wild life products, narcotics, FICN, Indian currency, other currency, prohibited items, forest product, cattles, gold, silver, antique idols, eatable, electronics, explosive, medicine, garments etc.

(d) and (e) To stop Cross-Border smuggling, the Government has adopted a multipronged approach. The arrangements include deployment of Border Guarding Forces (BGF), construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-tech surveillance equipments, providing advanced weapons and Specialized Vehicles to Security Forces, action based on intelligence inputs etc.

#### **Statement**

*Number of cases of smuggling, value of seized items and number of persons arrested in smuggling*

Border	No. of Cases	Value (Rs. in crore)	No of persons arrested
1	2	3	4
<b>2015</b>			
Indo-Bangladesh Border	27789	246.89	2222
Indo-Pakistan Border	131	1742.69	69
Indo-Nepal Border	5065	225.78	3583
Indo-Bhutan Border			
Indo-Myanmar Border	105*	2.95**	158*

1	2	3	4
Indo-China Border	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33090</b>	<b>2218.31</b>	<b>6032</b>
<b>2016</b>			
Indo-Bangladesh Border	30485	190.20	2256
Indo-Pakistan Border	152	1215.20	161
Indo-Nepal Border	5451	306.82	4780
Indo-Bhutan Border			
Indo-Myanmar Border	79*	3.31**	122*
Indo-China Border	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36167</b>	<b>1715.53</b>	<b>7319</b>
<b>2017</b>			
Indo-Bangladesh Border	26176	224.88	1591
Indo-Pakistan Border	201	1417.55	130
Indo-Nepal Border	7135	720	6604
Indo-Bhutan Border			
Indo-Myanmar Border	129*	9.36**	238*
Indo-China Border	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33641</b>	<b>2371.79</b>	<b>8563</b>
<b>2018</b>			
Indo-Bangladesh Border	17690	126.76	1107
Indo-Pakistan Border	150	960.59	92
Indo-Nepal Border	5657	249.48	5254
Indo-Bhutan Border			
Indo-Myanmar Border	127*	138.50**	156*
Indo-China Border	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23624</b>	<b>1475.33</b>	<b>6609</b>

\* The figures are for smuggling of drugs, arms, wild life products.

\*\* The figure is only for smuggling of drugs.

[English]

### Coastal Agriculture

86. SHRI R. P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to upgrade the status of coastal agriculture in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total length of the East and West coastlines of the country in kilometres;

(c) the total number of coastal regions of India along with the total coastal districts in mainland and the total population of coastal districts in the country; and

(d) the details of different components of the coastal ecosystems and their extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair, A&N Islands; Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Goa; Indian Institute of Oilpalm Research, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod, Kerala; Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture, Chennai, Tamil Nadu; Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi, Kerala; Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi, Kerala; Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Regional Research Station, Canning Town. West Bengal has developed technologies to strengthen coastal agriculture.

(b) The total length of the East and West coastlines of the country is 7516.6 km.

(c) Broadly the coastal region of India comes under four agro ecological regions. There are total of 69 coastal districts in mainland. The total population of the coastal districts of India is 171 million.

(d) The details of different components of the coastal ecosystems and their extent (IOM, 2017) are being given below:-

Sl.No.	Component	Extent
1.	Coastal wetlands	43230 km <sup>2</sup>
2.	Major estuaries	97
3.	Major lagoons	34
4.	Mangrove areas	31
5.	Area under mangrove	6740 km <sup>2</sup> (57% East coast, 23% West coast, 20% Andaman and Nicobar Islands)



Sl.No.	Component	Extent
6.	Coral reef area	5
7.	Marine protected areas	31
8.	Areas covered by MPA	6271.2 km <sup>2</sup>

### Minimum Support Price

87. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, farmers are getting less than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif crops such as tur and soyabean except paddy and if so, the measures being taken to contain farmers' distress in this regard;

(b) the reasons for not adopting the MSP formula recommended by the Swaminathan Commission despite promises for the same;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the drought like conditions prevailing in the Nashik district of Maharashtra and the demands of the farmers during the protest march;

(d) if so, the measures proposed or taken by the Government in co-ordination with the State Government of Maharashtra; and

(e) whether the Government is planning to come out with any proposal for helping farmers find mechanical alternatives to crop-burning in the States of Punjab and Haryana 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 PANHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Under the present procurement mechanism of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Government agencies procure the notified pulses and oilseeds of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) directly from farmers in consultation with the concerned State Governments/Union Territories as and when market price of these commodities fall below

the MSP. The payments to the farmers are made through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and account payee cheque by the procuring agencies. However, if farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. In the State of Rajasthan, sanctions for procurement of present Kharif pulses and oilseeds including soyabean have been granted as per the prescribed guidelines of PSS. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, for the farmers to get MSP of Soyabean, sanction has been granted as per the prescribed guideline of Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS). For procurement of Tur in Madhya Pradesh, sanction has been granted as per the prescribed guidelines of PSS.

(b) National Commission on Farmers headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan submitted its report in 2006. One of the recommendations of Commission was that MSP should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation was not incorporated in the National Policy for Farmers 2007. However, recently Government has increased the MSP for all Kharif and Rabi crops and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of atleast 50 per cent over cost of production.

(c) and (d) Government of Maharashtra declared drought in 26 districts, including Nashik during Kharif 2018. In response, Government of India has constituted an Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) for assessing the drought situation in the State.

(e) Government has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of crop residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 with the total outgo from the Central funds of Rs. 1151.80 crore. The details of the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme on promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been introduced with the

total outgo from the Central funds of Rs. 1151.80 crore Rs. 591.65 crore in 2018-19 and Rs. 560.15 crore in 2019-20).

The scheme has the following components (100% Central Share)

- (i) **Establish Farm Machinery Banks for Custom Hiring of in-situ crop residue management machinery**-financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost is provided to the Co-operative Societies of farmers, FPOs, Self-Help Groups, registered Farmers Societies/farmers group, Private Entrepreneurs. Group of women farmers or self-help groups for establishment of farm machinery banks or custom hiring centres of in-situ crop residue management machinery.

- (ii) **Financial Assistance to farmers for procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment for in-situ crop residue management**-financial assistance @ 50% of the cost of machinery/equipment is provided to individual farmers for purchase of machinery/equipment for crop residue management.

- (iii) **Information, Education and Communication for awareness on in-situ crop residue management**-financial assistance's provided to the State Governments, KVKs, ICAR Institutions, Central Government Institutions, PSUs etc. for the activities to be undertaken towards information Education and Communication (IEC).

*Funds Released: (Rs. in crore)-2018-19*

States/Agency	Establishment of CHCs	Distribution of machinery	IEC activities	Flexi Funds/Admn. Expenses	Total
Punjab	176.00	71.30	16.80	5.28	269.38
Haryana	72.00	41.50	21.64	2.70	137.84
Uttar Pradesh	37.58	95.27	12.84	2.91	148.60
ICAR	0	0	19.36	0	19.36
Total	285.58	208.07	70.64	10.89	575.18

### **Sexual Harassment at Workplace**

88. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of complaints by women as part of 'Me too movement', the Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to strengthen legal and institutional framework to deal with and prevent sexual harassment at work place;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the composition of the GoM;

(c) the details of the existing laws to deal with Sexual Harassment at work place; and

(d) the time by which the GoM is likely to submit its report and a legal framework is likely to be framed in this regard?

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

and (b) The Government has constituted the following Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine and give recommendations for strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks to deal with and prevent Sexual Harassment at Workplace:

- (i) Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister.  
(ii) Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Shipping.  
(iii) Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Defence.

(c) The existing law to deal with sexual harassment at work place is the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 which aims to provide safe and secure work environment to women. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and provides protection against sexual harassment at all

workplaces; both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized. Domestic workers are also covered under the ambit of the Act. In addition existing provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC) are also applicable to various offences of sexual harassment.

(d) No time frame has been prescribed for the GoM to submit its report.

#### **Adverse Effects of Weedicides**

89. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed an increase in the number of cancer patients due to use of weedicides by farmers;

(b) if so, whether the Government is not aware that these weedicides require ban from their usage in farmlands;

(c) whether the ban was not imposed due to pressure from multinational companies that produce such weedicides; and

(d) if so, the details of strict action proposed to stop usage of such harmful weedicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No such specific information is available with Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC). However, the Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides (including weedicides) after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. Pesticides (including weedicides) used as per approved labels and leaflets are unlikely to pose any harm.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Production and Export of Fruits and Vegetables**

90. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:  
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) whether there has been a huge rise in the export of fruits and vegetables from the country during 2014-15 till March, 2018 and if so, the extent and percentage of increase in export of the said produce;

(b) whether the impact on the consumer retail price of the said produce has become visible in the domestic market due to rise in their exports and if so, th details thereof;

(c) whether the production of fruits and vegetables has increased in the country during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details of the rate of percentage increase in the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) A Statement of India's export of fresh fruits and vegetables for the period 2014-15 and 2017-18 is given here under—

	Quantity in Million Tonnes, Value in Rs. crore		
	2014-15	2017-18	% increase
Qty	2.62	3.16	20.61
Value	7826.53	10211.0	30.46

Source: DGCI & S

(b) As the percentage of export is 1.02-1.14% of total production, it has insignificant impact on consumer retail price.

(c) and (d) Total production of fruits and vegetables in the country during 2014-15 was 256.08 million tonnes which has increased to 276.75 million tonnes in 2017-18 (Provisional), showing an increase of 8%.

[English]

#### **Acid Attack Survivors**

91. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government runs any scheme to support the acid attack survivors in finding a livelihood;

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

(c) the number of acid attack survivors employed in various Government institutions/departments;

(d) whether there is any grievance redressal mechanism for acid attack survivors in these Government institutions/departments; 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) Acid Attack victim has been included as specified disability in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities implements National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities so as to enhance their scope of employability in both Government and private sectors.

(c) No such data is maintained.

(d) and (e) As per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities in Centre and State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities in States/UTs are mandated to look into the complaints relating to deprivation of right of persons with disabilities.

#### **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**

92. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 has a provision for providing Government assistance to the seriously disabled people;

(b) if so, the detail is thereof;

(c) whether it is true that due to lack of norms for determining the seriousness of disability till now, the benefits for the disabled was not extended to the needed persons and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI

KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Chapter VII of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) deals with special provisions for persons with disabilities with high support need. It provides the procedure for grant of high support to the persons with benchmark disabilities by the competent authority.

(c) and (d) In terms of section 38 of the RPwD Act, 2016, the Ministry has notified draft Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Amendment) Rules on 22.10.2018 specifying the composition of Assessment Board and manner of assessment of high support requirements of persons with benchmark disabilities seeking high support.

#### **Central Investigation Agency**

93. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.P. Singh Committee had recommended as far back in 1978, enactment of a comprehensive central legislation to remove the deficiency of not having a central investigative agency with a self-sufficient statutory charter of duties and functions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not enacting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Dairy Development**

94. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

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

(a) whether there is immense potential for dairy development in various States of the country including Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal to the Union Government regarding Dairy Development Scheme in Narmada and Bharuch districts during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the said schemes, scheme wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes.

(b) Government of India is implementing following dairy development schemes in the country including Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Jharkhand:—

- (a) National Programme for Dairy Development
- (b) National Dairy Plan-Phase I
- (c) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- (d) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund

(c) and (d) The State Government of Gujarat had sent a proposal under National Programme for Dairy Development Scheme for Narmada and Bharuch districts during 2017-18. The project was approved at a total cost of Rs. 210 lakh for installation of 35 Bulk Milk Coolers and Automatic Milk Collection Units. An amount of Rs. 122.50 lakh was released as Central share.

#### **Centrally Sponsored Industries**

95. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:  
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up centrally sponsored industries in the country particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh to provide better employment to the youth;

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

(c) the number of people likely to get employment from the said industries?

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 proposal to setup Centrally Sponsored Industries in any State including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Supply of Milk**

96. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":  
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

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

(a) the total quantum of milk produced in the country;

(b) whether there is a huge gap between the demand and supply of milk and milk products in the country;

(c) if so, the details in this regard during each of the last three years and the current financial year along with the reasons therefor and the action taken to meet this shortage;

(d) whether the Government is concerned about the fact that most of the milk supplying agencies in the country are grappling with the challenge of adulteration and if so, the concrete steps taken by the Government to ensure the supply of pure and nutritious milk; and

(e) the details of target fixed for increasing dairy production in the next five years and the concrete steps being taken by the Government to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The estimated production of milk in the country is 176.35 million tonnes for the year 2017-18.

(b) This Department does not have data relating to gap between demand and supply. However, by and large the milk produced is consumed in the country.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply of part (b).

(d) As per the press release dated 13.11.2018, Interim report of the National Milk Quality Survey, 2018 released by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India

(FSSAI) reveals that milk in India is largely safe. In a large number of samples, very few samples were found to be adulterated. The Survey, however, found slightly less than 10% samples had contaminants coming mainly from poor farm practices. Over 90% of the samples were found safe in the survey.

This Department is implementing following Schemes to boost milk production and to ensure the supply of pure and nutritious milk:

- (i) National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-I)
- (ii) Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)
- (iii) National Programme for Dairy Development
- (iv) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- (v) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

Further, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has developed an initiative of "Quality Mark" Award Scheme in Jan, 2016 for dairy cooperatives to promote and encourage enhancement of safety, quality and hygiene of milk and milk products manufactured by dairy cooperatives.

(e) National Action Plan for Dairy Development envisages target of 254.5 Million MT of milk production by 2022. In order to enhance milk production and productivity in the country following steps has been undertaken by Government of India:

1. Rashtriya Gokul Mission: Initiated to promote indigenous breeds across the country, enhancing milk production and productivity of indigenous bovine breeds and thereby making milk production more remunerative to the farmers. Major steps undertaken under the scheme are as under:

- (i) Conservation of Indigenous Breeds
- (ii) Breed Improvement by Modern Technology
- (iii) Awareness Program
- (iv) Enhancement of Production and Productivity
- (v) Extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) Coverage

2. National Dairy Plan-I a World Bank assisted project being implemented in 18 major dairy States with

aim of enhancing milk production and productivity in order to meet demand of milk in the country. The programme has a focus on development and conservation of 12 indigenous breeds namely Gir, Tharparkar, Rathi, Kankrej, Hariana and Sahiwal cattle breeds and Murrah, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri, Jaffarabadi and Mehsana buffalo breeds are covered under the scheme.

3. Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan: Krishi Kalyan Abhiyaan is being undertaken to extend the AI coverage in 112 aspiration districts of the country. Artificial Insemination using High Yielding Indigenous Breed Semen (HYIB) is being carried out in these districts with an aim to produce high yielding female calves.

*[English]*

#### **Losses Due to Flood and Thunderstorm**

97. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
 SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:  
 SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:  
 SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:  
 SHRI D.K. SURESH:  
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States were affected by thunderstorms and floods in the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the loss of lives and damage to property and crops reported, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments seeking financial assistance for the said natural calamities;

(d) if so, whether the Government has sent a Central Team to the affected States to evaluate and ascertain the extent of loss of human lives and cattle and damage caused to crops and properties;

(e) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof and the assistance released/likely to be released, State/UT-wise;

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to evolve a permanent mechanism to deal with such type of natural calamities; and

(g) the amount of Central assistance given to various States during the last four years to meet natural disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. State-wise details of the losses of lives, property and loss of crops due to floods and thunderstorm during the current year, as reported by the State Governments/ Union Territories, are at Statement-I.

(c) to (e) State-wise details of the memoranda submitted to this Ministry and assistance approved from NDRF during the current year are given at Statement-II.

(f) With regard to permanent mechanism to deal with calamities, it is stated that there are well established institutional mechanisms at the National, State and district levels in the country to develop appropriate awareness, preparedness, response, prevention and mitigation mechanism in disaster situation. In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, which includes coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation in the country and requires holistic measures by various wings of Government for preparedness, prevention, mitigation and for minimizing the effects of calamities. The measures as taken by the Government of India and the management practices including the preparedness, prevention and minimizing the effects of natural calamities in the country. Further, the strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing and evolving process of the governance.

(g) State-wise details of allocation and releases from SDRF and NDRF during the last four years are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of damage due to floods/  
thunderstorm during 2018*

(Provisional) (as on 05.12.18)

Sl. No.	State	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	53	2603	0.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	--	305	0.006
3.	Assam	45	193	6277	0.43
4.	Bihar	--	--	1049	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	111	145	--
6.	Goa	--	--	74	--
7.	Gujarat	57	361	4994	--
8.	Haryana	3	2	43	0.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1293	3756	--
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	32	42	--
11.	Karnataka	67	1061	14944	3.28
12.	Kerala	452	46867	23916	0.57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	31	2	191	--
14.	Maharashtra	22	1560	--	--
15.	Manipur	11	--	23589	0.05
16.	Meghalaya	7	4632	13082	0.02
17.	Mizoram	18	--	--	--
18.	Nagaland	13	794	3530	0.05
19.	Odisha	31	122	19110	0.85
20.	Punjab	14	29	234	0.57
21.	Rajasthan	17	8	--	--
22.	Sikkim	3	--	222	--
23.	Tamil Nadu	13	242	2317	--
24.	Telangana	11	--	--	--
25.	Tripura	22	5	33802	0.22
26.	Uttarakhand	69	772	2683	--
27.	Uttar Pradesh	116	219	7902	0.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	266	93	23439	0.49	30.	Puducherry	--	--	56	--
29.	Lakshadweep	--	--	15	--	Total		1315	58451	188320	8.07

**Statement-II**

*Status of memoranda received from the State Governments seeking additional Central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2018.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Type of disasters	Assistance projected by the State	Status of assistance from NDRF
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	Flood/landslides-18	575.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rs 546.21 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 50% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant disaster.</li> <li>Air bill, as per actuals, based on the bills received from IAF.</li> </ul>
2.	Kerala	Flood/landslides-18	800.42 (1st spell) 831.10 (2nd spell)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rs 3048.39 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 50% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant disaster.</li> <li>Air bill, as per actuals, based on the bills received spell) from IAF.</li> </ul>
3.	Tripura	Flood/landslides-18	788.47	The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Cyclonic storm Titli-18	1330.67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rs 539.52 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 50% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant disaster.</li> <li>Air bill, as per actuals, based on the bills received from IAF.</li> </ul>
5.	Nagaland	Flood/landslides-18	417.93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rs 131.16 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 50% of the balance available in the SDRF account for instant disaster.</li> <li>Air bill, as per actuals, based on the bills received from IAF.</li> </ul>
6.	Odisha	Cyclonic storm Titli-18	2770.28	Upon receipt of report from IMCT it will be processed for placing before the SC-NEC and thereafter before HLC.
7.	Tamil Nadu	Cyclonic storm Gaja-18	1431.00	The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval.
8.	Puducherry	Cyclonic storm Gaja-18	187.18	The IMCT has assessed the damages as per norms. The SC-NEC will consider the assessment report and place their report before the HLC for approval.



1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Flood/landslides-18	1594.01	Upon receipt of report from IMCT it will be processed for placing before the SC-NEC and thereafter before HLC.
10.	Manipur	Flood/landslides-18	197.17	In consultation with State Govt., IMCT will visit the State shortly.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Flood-18	556.43	Upon receipt of report from IMCT it will be processed for placing before the SC-NEC and thereafter before HLC.

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of allocation and releases of SDRF and NDRF during the years 2014-15 to 2017-18*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (31-3-2018)
<b>Allocation under SDRF</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	367.26	440.00	462.00	485.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.67	52.00	55.00	57.00
3.	Assam	320.62	460.00	483.00	507.00
4.	Bihar	406.57	469.00	492.00	517.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	183.93	241.00	253.00	265.00
6.	Goa	3.60	4.00	4.00	4.00
7.	Gujarat	610.33	705.00	740.00	777.00
8.	Haryana	234.48	308.00	323.00	339.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	158.95	236.00	248.00	260.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.62	255.00	268.00	281.00
11.	Jharkhand	315.36	364.00	382.00	401.00
12.	Karnataka	195.65	276.00	290.00	305.00
13.	Kerala	159.33	185.00	194.00	204.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	477.39	877.00	921.00	967.00
15.	Maharashtra	538.08	1483.00	1557.00	1635.00
16.	Manipur	8.78	19.00	20.00	21.00
17.	Meghalaya	17.81	24.00	25.00	27.00
18.	Mizoram	10.40	17.00	18.00	19.00
19.	Nagaland	6.04	10.00	10.00	11.00
20.	Odisha	475.98	747.00	785.00	824.00

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (31-3-2018)
21.	Punjab	270.96	390.00	409.00	430.00
22.	Rajasthan	730.10	1103.00	1158.00	1216.00
23.	Sikkim	27.65	31.00	33.00	34.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	356.78	679.00	713.00	748.00
25.	Telangana	251.23	274.00	288.00	302.00
26.	Tripura	23.47	31.00	33.00	34.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	468.44	675.00	709.00	744.00
28.	Uttarakhand	143.02	210.00	220.00	231.00
29.	West Bengal	370.51	516.00	542.00	569.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7387.01</b>	<b>11081.00</b>	<b>11635.00</b>	<b>12214.00</b>

**Centre's share of SDRF released**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	230.85	330.00	346.50	363.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.20	46.80	49.50	51.30
3.	Assam	425.97#	414.00	434.70	456.30
4.	Bihar	304.93	351.745	369.00	489.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	134.665	249.725#	94.875	194.25#
6.	Goa	3.985	3.00	3.00	3.00
7.	Gujarat	457.75	528.75	555.00	500.00
8.	Haryana	255.41#	203.43#	357.75	254.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	143.06	212.40	223.20	234.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	278.50#	229.50	241.20	--
11.	Jharkhand	236.52	273.00	286.50	300.75
12.	Karnataka	146.74	207.00	217.50	228.75
13.	Kerala	119.50	138.75	145.50	153.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	358.04	657.75	690.75	725.25
15.	Maharashtra	403.56	1112.25	583.875	1810.125#
16.	Manipur	3.95	21.05#	18.00	18.90
17.	Meghalaya	16.03	21.60	22.50	24.30
18.	Mizoram	9.36	15.30	16.20	17.10
19.	Nagaland	5.44	9.00	9.00	9.90
20.	Odisha	276.98	560.25	588.75	618.00
21.	Punjab	203.22	292.50	306.75	203.465

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (31-3-2018)
22.	Rajasthan	547.58	827.25	868.50	912.00
23.	Sikkim	24.89	27.90	29.70	30.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	133.795	643.045#	534.75	561.00
25.	Telangana	153.90	205.50	216.00	--
26.	Tripura	21.12	27.90	29.70	30.60
27.	Uttar Pradesh	351.33	506.25	531.75	558.00
28.	Uttarakhand	64.295	253.36#	198.00	207.90
29.	West Bengal	277.88	387.00	406.50	426.75
Total		5629.45	8756.00	8374.95	9382.80

**Released from NDRF**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	578.03	356.74	702.72	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.96	--	51.06	32.44
3.	Assam	0.00	--	--	--
4.	Bihar	0.00	--	--	1363.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	522.31	313.385	49.31
6.	Goa	0.00	--	--	--
7.	Gujarat	0.00	--	--	--
8.	Haryana	0.00	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	65.30	82.215	81.22	63.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.53	--	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	--	--	--
12.	Karnataka	271.38	1645.53	2292.50	913.044
13.	Kerala	0.00	--	--	164.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	83.13	1011.99	863.81	502.09
15.	Maharashtra	1426.95	1592.96	2224.78	--
16.	Manipur	0.00	38.71	14.65	110.82
17.	Meghalaya	30.56	--	--	--
18.	Mizoram	0.00	--	--	35.97
19.	Nagaland	19.43	15.11	0.96	25.01
20.	Odisha	0.00	574.6925	425.66	--
21.	Punjab	0.00	--	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	1378.13	990.82	607.77

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (31-3-2018)
23.	Sikkim	0.00	--	--	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	1000.00 \$	1813.66	351.81
25.	Telangana	18.51	468.20	328.16	58.40
26.	Tripura	0.00	--	--	--
27.	Uttar Pradesh	581.29	3305.66	1062.09	119.67
28.	Uttarakhand	216.81	--	--	--
29.	West Bengal	0.00	459.71	275.82	324.78
Total		3460.88	12451.96	11441.30	4722.53

#Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

### **Empowerment of Differently Abled Persons**

98. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons with disabilities in the country;

(b) whether the Government has created any database of differently abled persons in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are provisions for reservation for differently abled in Government employment and educational institutions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any scheme to achieve universal accessibility for persons with disabilities and if so, the details thereof?

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) Department implements Unique Disability Identity (UDID) Card project, a web-based software project, which aims to create a National database for persons with disabilities, issue UDID card and certificate of disability for persons with disabilities with the help of State Authorities. The Project envisages identification and certification of persons with disabilities through campaign mode also and State Governments/UTs are the main implementing agencies. So far 11.2 Lakh e-UDID cards have been generated.

(c) Section 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) mandates reservation of not less than four per cent of the total number of vacancies in Government Establishments for persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one percent. 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 disabilities.

Section 32(1) of the Act mandates not less than five per cent reservation in seats in all Government and Government aided institutions of higher education for persons with benchmark disabilities.

(d) The Ministry has launched Accessible India Campaign for creating barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities in the field of physical infrastructure transportation system, and ICT eco system. Under this campaign, the Ministry provides financial assistance

to States/UTs for installation of barrier free features in identified public buildings under the umbrella scheme, namely, Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA).

[Translation]

#### **Loan Waiver Scheme for Farmers**

99. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing loan waiver scheme for farmers of Maharashtra at present;

(b) the amount released by the Union Government under loan waiver scheme for farmers of Maharashtra along with the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal regarding any such assistance;

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

(e) whether cases of suicide by the farmers of Maharashtra have come to the notice of the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to check it?

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) Post Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 no other debt waiver scheme is under consideration of Union Government. However, the Government of Maharashtra had announced Debt Waiver Scheme for farmers-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Yojana-and issued a Government Resolution dated 28 June, 2017.

The Scheme had three components viz. (i) Debt waiver upto Rs. 1.5 lakh, (ii) One time settlement for overdues above Rs. 1.5 lakhs wherein the farmers had to repay amount above Rs. 1.5 lakh first and (iii) Incentive for those farmers who had repaid their loans subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000/-.

The salient features of the debt waiver scheme of Maharashtra are given below:-

- The Scheme initially covered farmers, who had taken Crop Loan and Medium Term loan on or after 01.04.2012. Subsequently, *vide* various amendments, farmers whose loan has been due from the year 2001 and who were not covered under the loan waiver schemes of 2008 and 2009 and whose loans were overdue as on 31st July, 2017, were also covered under the scheme.
- The monetary ceiling for debt waiver was Rs. 1.5 Lakh (principal + interest). The entire overdue loan was to be waived. The farmers whose overdue loan was more than Rs. 1.5 lakh, were given the option of one time settlement, however, such farmers were required to repay first the loan amount over and above Rs. 1.5 lakh to get the benefit of Rs. 1.5 lakh from the State Government.
- The State Government had also announced incentive for regular borrowers. Farmers who had repaid their crop loan availed during 2015-16 before 30.06.2016 and those who repay Crop loan availed during 2016-17 by 31.07.2017 were eligible to get the incentive. The incentive was 25% of repaid loan amount or Rs. 25000, whichever is less. The minimum incentive amount is Rs. 15000/.
- Farmers whose loans were restructured during the period 2012-13 to 2015-16 and the loan was overdue as on 30.06.2016 were to get benefit of the above scheme. Those farmers who don't have overdue loan will get benefit of Rs. 25000.

(b) to (d) No proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra seeking financial assistance on account of its loan waiver scheme has been received by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

(e) Yes, Madam. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

(ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published yet. As per Report of 2015, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. Other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides are family problems, illness, etc.

(f) With regard to debt relief to the families of the farmers who committed suicide due to debt, if any, extended by various State Governments is centrally not available. However, to reduce the debt burden of farmers and to increase availability of institutional credit to farmers, following major initiatives have been taken by the Union Government:—

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate to farmers, the Government is implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) since 2006-07. The Scheme is continued in 2018-19. Under ISS, short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh per annum is provided to farmers at subvented interest rate of 7% against the normal lending rate of 9% p.a. which in case of prompt repayment by the farmers, gets reduced to 4%. Thus, the prompt payee farmers are getting benefit of an interest subvention of 5% per annum. The scheme is continued in 2018-19. Besides, some State Governments in fact also provide additional interest subvention, reducing the effective interest burden on short term crop loans to zero.
- Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The current year's agriculture credit flow target has been set at Rs. 11 lakh crore.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL), which mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture.
- As per PSL guidelines, loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional lenders are eligible under priority sector. Besides loans to stressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lender are also eligible for the purpose of priority sector lending by banks.
- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government is implementing the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified by providing the farmers with ATM enabled debit card based on one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. The Government also promotes formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in a big way to enable farmers to leverage economies of scale, not only for agricultural inputs but also for enhanced marketing opportunities.
- Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, *vide* RBI's circular dated 18th June, 2010.
- RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, inter alia, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is

declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

[English]

### **Crime Against Women and Girls**

100. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently crime against girls, women and children have increased manifold in the National Capital and National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb Crime against girls, women and children in Delhi and NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) In the National Capital Region (NCR) areas, other than National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, the primary responsibility with respect to 'Police' & 'Public Order' lies with the State Governments concerned, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, details of cases of crimes against girls, women and children reported to Delhi Police during the last two years and the current year (upto 30.11.2018) are as under:

Year	Number of cases of crimes against women & girls reported	Number of cases of crimes against children reported
2016	11295	6116
2017	9084	5772
2018 (upto 30.11.2018)	8672	5520

The various measures taken by Delhi Police to reduce crimes against girls and women include dynamic

identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime against women, dedicated Women Helpline No.1091, exclusive Women Help Desk in Police Stations, anti-stalking services for women, stationing all women PCR vans in vulnerable areas, concerted action against consuming alcohol in public places, informing civic agencies regarding dark patches for rectification, self-defence training for women/girls, gender sensitization sessions for boys in schools and colleges, special drives against tinted glasses in public transport vehicles.

The measures taken by Delhi Police to reduce crimes against children include creating awareness among public regarding reasons for children going missing, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in each District and Crime Branch, functioning of District Missing Persons Unit and Missing Persons Squad under Crime Branch, taking photographs of children under PEHCHAAN scheme, Operation Milap to connect missing children with their parents, rescuing children forced into labour with the help of NGOs and appointment of Juvenile Welfare Officer in all Police stations.

### **Infrastructure and Technological Facilities to Police Forces**

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had provided adequate funds for enhancing infrastructure and technological facilities to increase the strength and capabilities of Police forces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's allocation during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has initiated all round skill training for police personnel in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated for the said purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Although the responsibility of equipping the State police forces lies with the State Governments by virtue of 'Police' being a State subject, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing central assistance under the Scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' [erstwhile Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)] to strengthen police infrastructure. Under this Scheme, State Governments are provided Central Assistance for acquiring advanced weaponry such as AK-47 & INSAS Rifles, all types of surveillance equipments including Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Night Vision Devices (NVDs), CCTV Surveillance System & body worn camera systems, modern communication equipments and State-of-the-art equipments for intelligence branches and forensic science laboratories. State Governments formulate their State Action Plans (SAPs) every year based on their strategic priorities and requirements. The allocations and releases made during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The responsibility of providing training also rests primarily with the State Governments. However, Central Governments supplement the States by providing assistance for training of State Police Forces. The Central Government, through the National Police Academy organizes tactical training of police officers at the foundation level, functional level and directional level. The Army, NSG and Greyhounds, Hyderabad provide specialized pre-induction, commando, counter-naxal and counter-IED training to both Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and State Police personnel. Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools provide specialized anti-terrorist / naxal training to State Police Personnel. In addition, all CAPFs and State Police Forces have developed in-house capabilities for providing specialized training at their respective institutes. In addition, Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (NICFS) organizes a number of courses on forensic science in which police officers, judicial officers and prosecutors participate. Also, the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) also conducts training programme from time to time for creating awareness among the Police, Judiciary and other Law Enforcement Agencies. Funds allocated and spent for training of State Police Personnel are not maintained separately.

#### **Statement**

*Funds allocated and released in respect of the State Governments under the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' (erstwhile MPF Scheme) during the period 2015-16 to the current year, i.e., 2018-19*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	22.68	32.56	22.68	41.1	29.87	31.62	26.48	26.84
Arunachal	3.64	3.05	3.64	2.69	4.79	3.42	4.25	0.59
Assam	24.47	3.29	24.47	4.68	32.23	5.48	28.57	3.95
	+59.30*	+59.30*						
Bihar	25.62	26.57	25.62	19.15	33.73	5.73	29.90	10.99
Chhattisgarh	9.01	14.24	9.01	1.73	11.87	2.02	10.52	4.81
Goa	0.95	0.13	0.95	0.18	1.25	0.21	1.11	0.15
Gujarat	23.72	23.75	23.72	43.22	31.24	33.06	27.69	15.27



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	10.64	14.74	10.64	19.29	14.01	14.04	12.43	12.33
Himachal Pradesh	3.25	0.44	4.88	5.58	4.28	4.09	3.79	0.52
Jammu and Kashmir	37.00	35.88	37.00	34.54	48.73	48.00	43.19	30.53
Jharkhand	8.54	22.44	8.54	1.64	11.24	1.91	9.97	5.89
Karnataka	35.58	39.45	35.58	72.04	46.85	17.13	41.53	5.73
Kerala	14.94	2.01	14.94	11.09	19.68	16.12	17.44	13.24
Madhya Pradesh	25.14	26.8	25.14	21.86	33.11	30.47	29.34	24.57
Maharashtra	43.69	50.88	43.69	12.8	57.54	9.78	51.00	3.23
Manipur	8.85	7.79	8.85	8.37	11.66	1.98	10.34	5.48
Meghalaya	3.48	0.47	3.48	0.67	4.58	2.60	4.07	3.38
	+ 7.81*	+ 7.81*						
Mizoram	4.43	5.41	4.43	8.12	5.83	6.17	5.16	2.53
Nagaland	9.96	13.78	9.96	18.05	13.12	13.88	11.63	11.79
Odisha	14.47	19.46	14.47	26.22	19.05	19.87	16.89	16.46
Punjab	15.23	20.67	15.23	27.6	20.05	20.07	17.77	2.45
Rajasthan	28.99	34.18	28.99	34.54	38.17	40.38	33.83	34.29
Sikkim	1.64	0.22	1.64	1.96	2.17	2.39	1.92	0.12
Tamil Nadu	32.31	63.9	32.31	89.24	42.54	15.54	37.70	37.85
Tripura	7.28	7.00	7.28	1.4	9.58	1.63	8.49	1.13
Telangana	16.22	16.32	16.22	29.4	21.35	22.60	18.93	36.11
Uttar Pradesh	58.59	69.99	58.59	35.8	77.16	28.20	68.39	69.32
Uttarakhand	3.12	3.74	4.68	8.53	4.11	4.35	3.64	3.60
West Bengal	26.80	35.52	26.80	12.31	35.3	48.94	31.28	42.18
Total	520.25	661.79	523.43	593.80	685.09	451.66	607.25	
	+67.11*							
Contingency Reserve ^	29.75		29.75		38.45		38.45	
Mega City Policing ^	45.00		41.82		45.00		45.00	
Programme Management Unit		0.32		0.22	0.45	0.09	1.40	
Incentive for Police Reforms							76.90	
Grand Total	662.11	662.11	595.00	594.02	769.00	451.75	769.00	425.31
					(RE			
					452.10)			

\* Rs. 67.11 crore released to Assam (Rs. 59.30 crore) and Meghalaya (Rs. 7.81 crore) for South Asian Games.

^ Release of these funds shown against relevant State.

Note: Figures of allocation and release include supply made in kind through OFB. Releases have varied *vis-à-vis* allocations. Where release is less than allocation, the same is on account of non-submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) and where release exceeds allocation, the same is on account of releases made for Mega City Policing or/and supplementary releases or/and better performance incentives and/or releases under Contingency Reserve.

**FAME India Scheme**

102. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Phase-II of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme and the time-line for launching the same;

(b) the details of the charging infrastructure for e-vehicles that the Government plans to set up, State/UT and location-wise;

(c) whether any special provisions exist for tourism centric States for setting up of these charging units and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is conducting R&D for improving the technology used in the electric buses for public transportation under Phase-II of the FAME India scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the measures taken by the Government to promote indigenous development of e-vehicles in the country; and

(f) whether the Government is offering incentives on the use of electric vehicles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (f) The Phase-II of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME-India) Scheme proposes to give a push to Electric Vehicles (EVs) in public transport and seeks to encourage adoption of EVs by way of market creation and demand aggregation. The draft scheme has envisaged the holistic growth of EV industry, including providing for charging infrastructure, research and development of EV technologies and push towards greater indigenization. The scheme has not been finalized yet. At present, in order to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Department of Heavy Industry is implementing a Scheme namely FAME-India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015 (Phase-I), which was initially upto 31st April,

2017. The scheme has been extended upto 31st March, 2019 or till Notification of FAME-II, whichever is earlier.

Under Demand Creation focus area, the purchaser of electric/hybrid vehicles is given an upfront reduction in purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEVs. The details of the demand incentives available for purchase of xEVs is provided at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of the Scheme, as amended from time to time, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry ([www.dhi.nic.in](http://www.dhi.nic.in)).

**Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund**

103. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has created Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with an approved fund of Rs. 7552 crore to attract investment in creation and management of fisheries infrastructure facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India has recently created a Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total fund size of Rs. 7522.48 crore for providing concessional finance to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/UTs and State entities for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities. Under the FIDF, concessional finance is provided by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs) namely (i) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), (ii) National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC), and (iii) All scheduled Banks. Under the FIDF, the Government of India provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the NLEs at the interest rate not lower than 5% per annum.

**Implementation of Modern Techniques  
in Agriculture**

104. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

(a) whether cultivation is the main source of livelihood for the rural people;

(b) whether most of the farmers are still following age old agricultural practices;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken measures to create awareness among the farmers about new farming techniques and educate them to adopt modern techniques to get good harvest at affordable expenditure;

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

(e) whether the said awareness programmes are held frequently in each and every rural area of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the results of 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2013, about 63.5 per cent of the agricultural households in the rural areas of the country reported cultivation as their principal source of income. Details of the number of farmers still following age old practices are not available in the Survey.

(c) to (f) Government has been taking various initiatives to create awareness among farmers about new techniques through such programmes as extension reforms, Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centers, Agri-Clinics and Agri-business Centers, Exhibitions/Fairs, etc. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' popularly known as ATMA Scheme is being implemented in 676

districts of 29 States & 3 UTs of the country, including all the districts of Maharashtra & Jharkhand. The scheme promotes decentralized and farmer-friendly extension system in the country. Under the Scheme, Grants-in-aid is released to the State Governments {In the ratio of 60:40 (Centre:State) to General States, 90:10 for North-Eastern & 3 Himalayan States and 100% for UTs} with an objective to support State Government's efforts to revitalize their extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas. The extension activities include farmers training, demonstrations, exposure visits, Kisan Mela, mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools, etc.

Since inception *w.e.f.* 2005-06 to 2018-19 (upto 6th December, 2018), over 483.82 lakh farmers have been benefitted through different extension activities under the Scheme. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of farmers benefitted through different extension activities from 2005-06 to 2018-19 (upto 6th December, 2018)*

Sl.No.	State	ATMA Districts	Farmers Benefitted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	1963115
2.	Bihar	38	5331746
3.	Chhattisgarh	27	1400716
4.	Goa	2	15731
5.	Gujarat	33	3880759
6.	Haryana	21	659145
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	573877
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	158055
9.	Jharkhand	24	908944
10.	Karnataka	29	2195407
11.	Kerala	14	2070533
12.	Maharashtra	33	2946071
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51	3786817
14.	Odisha	30	4280660

1	2	3	4
15.	Punjab	22	1712617
16.	Rajasthan	33	2660159
17.	Telangana	30	477732
18.	Tamil Nadu	31	3209473
19.	Uttar Pradesh	75	5561465
20.	Uttarakhand	13	1056672
21.	West Bengal	19	1622076
22.	Assam	26	101207
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	281355
24.	Manipur	9	135578
25.	Meghalaya	11	35185
26.	Mizoram	8	143436
27.	Nagaland	11	867961
28.	Tripura	8	135912
29.	Sikkim	4	83428
30.	Delhi	1	162
31.	Puducherry	2	24934
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	101416
Total		676	48382343

### Farm Policies

105. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the farmers are protesting against anti farmer policies of the Government, if so, the details of the protest in various States and the action taken thereon;

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government to provide support prices for the agriculture produce;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give fertilizers and seeds to the farmers at subsidised price and if so, the details of the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to declare moratorium on the agricultural loans and initiate action to

write off the pending loans and if so, the details of the action taken thereon; and

(e) the details of the action taken for providing financial assistance to the farmers and for establishing a marketing system for selling of agricultural produce at a reasonable and good price?

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) Lok Sangharsh Morcha (LSM) has organised a March from 21-22 November, 2018 in Mumbai, Maharashtra, All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) & All India Agriculture Workers Union (AIAWU) organised 'Long March' from 28 to 29 November, 2018 in Kolkata, West Bengal and All India Kisan Sangharsh Co-ordination Committee organised Mega farmers' rally on 29-30 November, 2018 in Delhi over demands including Remunerative price for agricultural produce, complete loan waiver, provision of employment for 200 days under MGNREGA, ownership rights over forest land, etc.

(b) Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all notified Kharif & Rabi Crops and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of atleast 50 per cent over cost of production. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it redeemed the promise of fixing the MSPs atleast at a level of 50 per cent return over cost of production as announced in the Union Budget 2018-19.

(c) The following components/schemes under Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Materials (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) are in operation for the welfare of farmers in the country.

Seed Village Programme: To upgrade the quality of farmer's saved seeds, this component is in operation under Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP). Under this programme, the financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seeds at 50% cost of the seeds for cereal crops and 60% for pulses, oilseeds, fodder and green manure crops for production of quality seeds is available for one acre per farmer.

Certified Seed Production of Pulses, Oilseeds, Fodder and Green Manure crops through Seed Village: In order

to encourage the farmers for the taking up certified seed production of Pulses, Oilseeds, Fodder & Green Manure crops in the country, the financial assistance @75% for distribution of foundation seeds of these crops is available to the farmers under component.

Certified Seed Production of Pulses, Oilseeds, Fodder and Green Manure crops through Seed Village of Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP). This new component has initiated during the year 2014-15.

(d) RBI has issued master directions on relief measures to be provided by lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities including drought which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The benchmark for restructuring of loans has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss, in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Further, in terms of RBI's Master Circular on Asset Classification, banks are free to restructure and extend the repayment period of loans/give stress dispensation scheme to any category of borrowers which have come under stress as per their commercial judgment and Board approved loan policy within the broad prudential guidelines prescribed by RBI.

(e) In order to establish a marketing system for farmers, the Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme for transparent price discovery for remunerative prices for the farmers for their produce through competitive online bidding system. So far, 585 wholesale regulated markets of 16 States and 02 UTs have been integrated with e-NAM platform. Under the scheme, apart from providing technical support, financial assistance upto Rs. 75 lakh per mandi for electronic weighing scale, computer IT equipments, assaying equipments, cleaning/sorting/grading equipments and bio-composting unit is also provided to States/Union Territories (UTs). So far, Rs. 305.85 crore have been released to States/UTs under e-NAM Scheme.

Further, In order to provide better marketing facilities to the farmers, the Government has released a new model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017" in April, 2017 for its

adoption by States/UTs. The provisions therein provides for alternative marketing channels such as setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/ cold storages or such structures as market sub yards to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive & remunerative prices.

In order to optimise the use of scarce resources and mitigate the uncertainty in price and marketing, the Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act "The ----State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018" in May, 2018 for its adoption by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock.

#### **Special Category Status**

106. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in the country granted Special Category Status (SCS);

(b) the criterion for grant of SCS and the reason for not granting SCS to the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to bring amendments in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 on this issue; 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) to (d) As per the information provided by the NITI Aayog, 11 States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand were Granted Special Category Status. Special Category Status for plan assistance was granted in the past by the National Development Council to the States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features included: (i) hilly and difficult terrain (ii) low

population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of State finances. Special Category Status was granted based on an integrated consideration of these criteria.

Following the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, the Special Category States cease to exist and thus, no Special Category Status has been granted to any State. However, the Central Government has agreed to give a special assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh to make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The special assistance is to be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State.

### **Manual Scavenging**

107. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether despite the law against manual scavenging, it continues to be practiced in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of cases of death of manual scavengers while cleaning septic tanks and sewers reported during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of cases filed, conviction achieved, action taken against the guilty persons, compensation paid and rehabilitation of manual scavengers during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether there is an urgent need for mechanisation/technological intervention to end the misery of manual scavengers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for total eradication of manual scavenging in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) Social Organizations working for manual scavengers have reported existence of manual scavengers in some areas. A National Survey has been undertaken in 170 identified districts of 18 States to identify all those persons who were cleaning the insanitary latrines which have been converted under different schemes or still engaged as manual scavengers in some areas. 25,015 manual scavengers have been identified under National Survey upto 30.11.2018.

There has been no report of death of manual scavengers. However there have been reports regarding death of persons while cleaning sewers/septic tanks. State-wise details of such cases and compensation paid to the family members of the victims as reported by the States/ Union Territories are given in the Statement-I. Details of first information reports filed against persons/agencies responsible are given in the Statement-II.

(d) Under section 33 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013), every local authority and other agency is to ensure use appropriate technological appliances for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and other spaces within their control with a view to eliminating the need for the manual handling of excreta in the process of their cleaning. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and State Governments have been requested to ensure mechanization of cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

(e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have informed that the sanitary individual household latrines constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission consist of either an onsite treatment system or a connection to underground sewerage/septage system which would eliminate the need for manual scavenging.

The identified manual scavengers are provided the following rehabilitation benefits under "Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" (SRMS) to liberate them from manual scavenging:

(i) Onetime cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/-.

- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of Rs. 3,000/- per month.
- (iii) Capital subsidy upto Rs. 3,25,000/- to those who have availed bank loans for self employment projects.

The Number of beneficiaries who have been provided the above Rehabilitation benefits upto 30.11.2018 are as under:-

- (i) Onetime cash assistance to 24,853.
- (ii) Skill Development Training to 13,587.
- (iii) Capital Subsidy to 955.

**Statement-I**

*Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks reported by States upto 30.11.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation paid	
			Full Compensation of Rs. 10 lakh each	Partial Compensation
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Telangana	2	2	0
3.	Punjab	32	32	0
4.	Karnataka	62	16	8
5.	Haryana	5	3	0
6.	Kerala	12	0	2
7.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
9.	Delhi	15	12	0
Total		331	210	47

**Statement-II**

*FIRs filed against Persons/Agencies regarding Manual Scavenging*

Sl.No.	State	No. of FIRs filed
1.	Karnataka	28 FIRs involving 60 deaths
2.	Rajasthan	1 FIR involving 3 deaths
3.	Delhi	7 FIRs involving 13 deaths

**Eligibility Condition for Differently Abled**

108. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the 'Guidelines for conducting written examination for persons with disabilities' issued by the Ministry on 26th February, 2013;

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

(c) whether any restrictions have been imposed on educational qualifications of scribe/reader/lab assistant, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the new guidelines mandate the production of a certificate from the Chief Medical Officer/ Chief Surgeon/Medical Superintendent of a Government Hospital in addition to the disability certificate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has issued revised guidelines for conducting written for persons with benchmark disabilities on 29.08.2018 replacing the earlier guidelines issued on 26.02.2013. The revised guidelines were issued on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted on 26.03.2015 to look into the issues raised by UPSC and others relating to implementation of the guidelines for conducting written examination for persons with disabilities.

(c) As per Clause VI of the guidelines for conducting written examination for persons with benchmark disabilities issued on 29.08.2018, In case the examining body provides the scribe/reader/lab assistant, it shall be ensured that qualification of the scribe should not be more than the minimum qualification criteria of the examination. However, the qualification of the scribe/reader should always be matriculate or above.

In case the candidate is allowed to bring his own scribe, the qualification of the scribe should be one step below the qualification of the candidate taking examination.

(d) and (e) As per clause IV of the guidelines dated 29.08.2018, the facility of Scribe/Reader/Lab Assistant should be allowed to any person with benchmark disability as defined under section 2(r) of the RPwD Act, 2016 and has limitation in writing including that of speed if so desired by him/her.

In case of persons with benchmark disabilities in the category of blindness, locomotor disability (both arm affected-BA) and cerebral palsy, the facility of Scribe/Reader/Lab Assistant shall be given, if so desired by the person.

In case of other category of persons with benchmark disabilities, the provision of Scribe/Reader/Lab Assistant can be allowed on production of a certificate to the effect that the person concerned has physical limitation to write, and scribe is essential to write examination on his behalf, from the Chief Medical Officer/Civil Surgeon/Medical Superintendent of a Government health care institution as per the specified proforma.

#### **Swavlamban Health Insurance Scheme**

109. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme called Swavlamban health insurance for the persons with disabilities;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of subscribers, amount collected on account of premium and the insurance amount distributed under the Swavlamban Scheme;

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

(e) whether the Government has recently scrapped the Swavlamban Scheme;

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

(g) whether the Government has received any complaint in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Swavlamban Health Insurance Scheme was implemented as a pilot scheme under the erstwhile Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in the year 2015-16. The Scheme envisaged insurance cover of Rs. 2 Lakhs per year for the family of the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) comprising four persons including the beneficiary PwD. The Scheme was implemented through the New India Assurance Company Limited. An amount of Rs. 3100+taxes as applicable was to be paid towards annual premium for the insurance per beneficiary. Only ten per cent of the premium amount was to be collected by the implementing agencies from the beneficiaries.

(c) and (d) Under the above scheme, 46,758 families with PwD members were enrolled in 21 States/UTs for which an amount of Rs. 15 crore was released to the New India Assurance Company Limited towards 90% contribution from the erstwhile Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. State-wise list of beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme till July, 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Government has scrapped the Swavlamban Health Insurance Scheme because Government of India has launched Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission which also covers persons with disabilities.

(g) Representations were received in the Ministry. However, in view of position mentioned above, the Ministry decided not to revive the scheme.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Enrolments Till July, 2017
1.	Kerala	4721
2.	Delhi	2547
3.	Haryana	2198
4.	Maharashtra	2997
5.	Chandigarh	60
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1060
7.	West Bengal	14
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5928



Sl. No.	State	Enrolments Till July, 2017
9.	Gujarat	440
10.	Andhra Pradesh	772
11.	Uttarakhand	176
12.	Bihar	63
13.	Rajasthan	474
14.	Punjab	11
15.	Karnataka	4630
16.	Mizoram	24
17.	Tamil Nadu	5166
18.	Odisha	6337
19.	Himachal Pradesh	5293
20.	Jharkhand	3331
21.	Telangana	516
Total		46758

[Translation]

#### Fertilizer availability

110. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh are getting adequate quantity of fertilizers on time and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the stability in the prices of fertilizers during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the consumption of fertilizers every year, in tonnes, in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Madam. Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with States/UTs assesses the requirement of all subsidised fertilizers before the start of each Season. Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at the State level and the distribution to the farmers within the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government.

The availability of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called as Integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS). The district-wise availability of fertilizers in the State of Uttar Pradesh during Rabi 2018-19 as on 05.12.2018 is placed at Statement enclosed.

(b) Madam, no assessment has been made regarding the stability in the prices of fertilizers during the last three years.

(c) Statement indicating the consumption of fertilizers viz Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP in Uttar Pradesh for three years *i.e.* from 2015-16 to 2017-18 is as below:-

<Figures in Tonnes>

Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex	SSP
2015-16	54,31,640	19,33,050	2,19,240	5,53,410	3,61,470
2016-17	53,01,990	20,03,990	2,92,340	5,81,700	3,23,160
2017-18	59,74,930	21,43,130	2,97,690	5,76,380	2,99,860

Source: State Government

#### Statement

*District-wise availability in Uttar Pradesh during Rabi 2018-19 (as on 05.12.2018)*

<Figure in LMT>

UREA		DAP		MOP		NPK	
District	Availability	District	Availability	District	Availability	District	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra	0.29	Agra	0.26	Agra	0.03	Agra	0.03
Aligarh	0.26	Aligarh	0.31	Aligarh	0.03	Aligarh	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Allahabad	0.28	Allahabad	0.24	Allahabad	0.04	Allahabad	0.05
Ambedkar Nagar	0.09	Ambedkar Nagar	0.06	Ambedkar Nagar	0.00	Ambedkar Nagar	0.02
Amethi	0.10	Amethi	0.10	Amethi	0.01	Amethi	0.01
Auraiya	0.11	Auraiya	0.11	Auraiya	0.00	Auraiya	0.01
Azamgarh	0.16	Azamgarh	0.10	Azamgarh	0.00	Azamgarh	0.01
Baghpat	0.03	Baghpat	0.03	Baghpat	0.00	Baghpat	0.01
Bahraich	0.11	Bahraich	0.10	Bahraich	0.00	Bahraich	0.02
Ballia	0.12	Ballia	0.12	Ballia	0.01	Ballia	0.01
Balrampur	0.08	Balrampur	0.03	Balrampur	0.00	Balrampur	0.01
Banda	0.03	Banda	0.04	Banda	0.00	Banda	0.00
Barabanki	0.21	Barabanki	0.24	Barabanki	0.07	Barabanki	0.20
Bareilly	0.17	Bareilly	0.06	Bareilly	0.00	Bareilly	0.14
Basti	0.17	Basti	0.11	Basti	0.03	Basti	0.02
Bijnor	0.12	Bijnor	0.04	Bijnor	0.00	Bijnor	0.06
Budaun	0.17	Budaun	0.07	Budaun	0.01	Budaun	0.05
Bulandshahr	0.17	Bulandshahr	0.22	Bulandshahr	0.01	Bulandshahr	0.03
Chandauli	0.11	Chandauli	0.07	Chandauli	0.00	Chandauli	0.01
Chitrakoot	0.03	Chitrakoot	0.03	Chitrakoot	0.00	Chitrakoot	0.00
Deoria	0.14	Deoria	0.10	Deoria	0.03	Deoria	0.07
Etah	0.14	Etah	0.17	Etah	0.01	Etah	0.02
Etawah	0.14	Etawah	0.13	Etawah	0.00	Etawah	0.00
Faizabad	0.10	Faizabad	0.10	Faizabad	0.01	Faizabad	0.02
Farrukhabad	0.22	Farrukhabad	0.12	Farrukhabad	0.01	Farrukhabad	0.15
Fatehpur	0.19	Fatehpur	0.11	Fatehpur	0.01	Fatehpur	0.01
Firozabad	0.14	Firozabad	0.23	Firozabad	0.00	Firozabad	0.02
Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.03	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.03	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.00	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.00
Ghaziabad	0.03	Ghaziabad	0.02	Ghaziabad	0.00	Ghaziabad	0.01
Ghazipur	0.14	Ghazipur	0.10	Ghazipur	0.01	Ghazipur	0.03
Gonda	0.11	Gonda	0.12	Gonda	0.03	Gonda	0.04
Gorakhpur	0.15	Gorakhpur	0.12	Gorakhpur	0.00	Gorakhpur	0.06
Hamirpur	0.05	Hamirpur	0.10	Hamirpur	0.00	Hamirpur	0.01
Hapur	0.06	Hapur	0.04	Hapur	0.00	Hapur	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hardoi	0.19	Hardoi	0.15	Hardoi	0.01	Hardoi	0.03
Jalaun	0.16	Jalaun	0.18	Jalaun	0.00	Jalaun	0.00
Jaunpur	0.15	Jaunpur	0.09	Jaunpur	0.00	Jaunpur	0.02
Jhansi	0.18	Jhansi	0.20	Jhansi	0.00	Jhansi	0.00
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.12	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.03	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.00	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.08
Kannauj	0.24	Kannauj	0.06	Kannauj	0.01	Kannauj	0.09
Kanpur Dehat	0.16	Kanpur Dehat	0.09	Kanpur Dehat	0.00	Kanpur Dehat	0.01
Kanpur Nagar	0.15	Kanpur Nagar	0.24	Kanpur Nagar	0.02	Kanpur Nagar	0.08
Kanshiram Nagar	0.06	Kanshiram Nagar	0.06	Kanshiram Nagar	0.00	Kanshiram Nagar	0.01
Kaushambi	0.12	Kaushambi	0.03	Kaushambi	0.00	Kaushambi	0.02
Kheri	0.24	Kheri	0.04	Kheri	0.00	Kheri	0.15
Kushi Nagar	0.09	Kushi Nagar	0.05	Kushi Nagar	0.00	Kushi Nagar	0.03
Lalitpur	0.20	Lalitpur	0.25	Lalitpur	0.00	Lucknow	0.02
Lucknow	0.09	Lucknow	0.03	Lucknow	0.00	Mahamaya Nagar	0.03
Mahamaya Nagar	0.18	Mahamaya Nagar	0.12	Mahamaya Nagar	0.01	Maharajganj	0.04
Maharajganj	0.12	Maharajganj	0.08	Maharajganj	0.01	Mainpuri	0.02
Mahoba	0.02	Mahoba	0.03	Mainpuri	0.01	Mathura	0.01
Mainpuri	0.17	Mainpuri	0.22	Mathura	0.00	Mau	0.01
Mathura	0.11	Mathura	0.17	Mau	0.00	Meerut	0.05
Mau	0.07	Mau	0.04	Meerut	0.01	Mirzapur	0.01
Meerut	0.14	Meerut	0.07	Mirzapur	0.00	Moradabad	0.12
Mirzapur	0.07	Mirzapur	0.09	Moradabad	0.00	Muzaffarnagar	0.03
Moradabad	0.15	Moradabad	0.02	Muzaffarnagar	0.00	Pilibhit	0.07
Muzaffarnagar	0.13	Muzaffarnagar	0.06	Pilibhit	0.00	Pratapgarh	0.02
Pilibhit	0.19	Pilibhit	0.04	Pratapgarh	0.00	Rae Bareli	0.05
Pratapgarh	0.14	Pratapgarh	0.05	Rae Bareli	0.00	Rampur	0.12
Rae Bareli	0.17	Rae Bareli	0.16	Saharanpur	0.00	Saharanpur	0.06
Rampur	0.09	Rampur	0.02	Sambhal	0.02	Sambhal	0.21
Saharanpur	0.12	Saharanpur	0.08	Sant Kabeer Nagar	0.00	Sant Kabeer Nagar	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sambhal	0.11	Sambhal	0.06	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.00	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.01
Sant Kabeer Nagar	0.10	Sant Kabeer Nagar	0.04	Shahjahanpur	0.01	Shahjahanpur	0.05
Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.04	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.02	Shamli	0.00	Shamli	0.01
Shahjahanpur	0.33	Shahjahanpur	0.15	Shravasti	0.00	Shravasti	0.01
Shamli	0.05	Shamli	0.04	Siddharth Nagar	0.01	Siddharth Nagar	0.01
Shravasti	0.03	Shravasti	0.03	Sitapur	0.01	Sitapur	0.14
Siddharth Nagar	0.21	Siddharth Nagar	0.08	Sonbhadra	0.00	Sonbhadra	0.00
Sitapur	0.24	Sitapur	0.11	Sultanpur	0.01	Sultanpur	0.02
Sonbhadra	0.07	Sonbhadra	0.05	Unnao	0.00	Unnao	0.05
Sultanpur	0.16	Sultanpur	0.11	Varanasi	0.02	Varanasi	0.03
Unnao	0.20	Unnao	0.11				
Varanasi	0.11	Varanasi	0.11				
	10.13		7.51		0.55		2.89

Source: IFMS

### Production of Sugarcane

111. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIASHARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the sown area under sugarcane crop during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- whether the sown area of sugarcane is continuously decreasing;
- if so, the reasons therefor; and
- the action plan of the Government in this regard

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) State-wise details of sown area under sugarcane crops during each of the last three years *i.e.* from 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given in enclosed Statement.

The normal area (average of latest five years) under sugarcane cultivation in the country is 48.84 lakh hectares. During 2015-16 area under sugarcane was estimated above the normal area coverage at 49.27 lakh hectares. The area under sugarcane declined to 44.36 lakh hectares during 2016-17 due to lesser area coverage in Maharashtra and then increased to 47.32 lakh hectares during 2017-18.

The area under sugarcane cultivation depends on farmer's preference, shift of area to other competing crops, agro-climatic conditions, inter-crop profitability, irrigation facilities, resource availability with farmers and timely payment of cane dues to farmers by the mills etc.

(d) To enhance production and productivity of sugarcane in the country, the Government has been implementing Sugarcane Development Programme under National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) in 13 major sugarcane growing States of the country *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka,

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh from 2014-15. Under this scheme thrust has been given on transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to the farmers. The components under NFSM-CC Sugarcane includes demonstration on inter-cropping and single bud chip technology with sugarcane, assistance for breeder seed production, production/supply of tissue culture plantlets/seedlings, distribution of plant protection chemicals and bio-agents, etc. The Central Government also fixes Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane, well in advance of sowing season, to induce farmers to sow sugarcane. FRP is a minimum benchmark price below which sugar mills cannot purchase cane from the cane growers.

The States can also support Sugarcane Development Programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLCC).

#### **Statement**

*Area of Sugarcane during 2015-16 to 2017-18*

State	Area ('000 Hectares)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Andhra Pradesh	122.0	103.0	99.0
Assam	29.5	31.4	30.0
Bihar	244.0	239.6	236.2
Chhattisgarh	35.5	20.8	29.9
Gujarat	157.0	169.0	182.0
Haryana	93.0	102.0	114.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.9	1.7	1.6
Jammu and Kashmir	0.2	0.0	1.0
Jharkhand	10.2	7.4	7.5
Karnataka	450.0	397.0	350.0
Kerala	1.4	1.1	1.1
Madhya Pradesh	103.0	92.0	98.0
Maharashtra	987.0	633.3	902.0

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Odisha	9.0	5.5	3.7
Punjab	90.0	88.0	96.0
Rajasthan	6.1	6.9	5.4
Tamil Nadu	252.3	218.3	179.7
Telangana	35.0	29.0	35.0
Uttar Pradesh	2169.0	2160.0	2234.0
Uttarakhand	96.9	93.0	90.0
West Bengal	17.4	21.0	19.2
Others	16.8	15.8	16.7
All-India	4927.1	4435.7	4732.0

\* As per 4th Advance Estimates.

[English]

#### **Curb on Manual Scavenging**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of deaths due to cleaning of septic tanks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the compensation paid in case of such deaths, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has been successful in curbing manual scavenging under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation and if so, the details thereof; 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) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 27.03.2014 in CWP No. 583/2003 Safai Karamchari Andolan Vs. Union of India and Others had directed the States and Union Territories to identify all the cases of sewerage related death since 1993 and pay compensation of Rs. 10 lakh each to the family members of the victims. State-wise details of cases identified and compensation paid as per the information received from the States/UTs upto 30.11.2018 is tabulated as follows:—

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation paid	
			Full Compensation of Rs. 10 lakh each	Partial Compensation
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Telangana	2	2	0
3.	Punjab	32	32	0
4.	Karnataka	62	16	8
5.	Haryana	5	3	0
6.	Kerala	12	0	2
7.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
9.	Delhi	15	12	0
Total		331	210	47

(c) and (d) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June, 2015 with focus of water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, parks & green space and non-motorized urban transport in 500 Mission cities.

Under AMRUT Mission, individual projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the concerned State Government. The Ministry only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per the Mission guidelines.

SAAPs for the entire Mission period have been approved for all the States/UTs for Rs. 77,640 crore, including the Central Assistance of Rs. 35,990 crore. Against the total plan size of Rs. 77,640 crore, Rs. 32,456 crore has been allocated to sewerage & septage projects.

#### **Pesticide Resistant Pests**

113. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of new insecticide/pesticide resistant pests have gone up in various States of the country including Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether incidence of sale of pesticides with banned chemicals and herbicide-tolerant cotton seeds have been reported from different parts of the country, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) the likely impact of such pesticides and seeds on crops and health of farmers;

(d) whether World Health Organisation has revealed in their studies that use of weedicide 'Glyphosate' has the potential to cause cancer among human beings, if so, whether the Government is considering to phase out this weedicide and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to educate the farmers about judicious use of pesticides and insecticides in cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per the information received from the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Department, no such cases of new insecticide/pesticide resistant pests have been reported in the State.

(b) and (c) No specific information with respect to sale of pesticides with banned chemicals is available with Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC). None of the State Government has reported about the sale of banned Herbicide Tolerant Cotton Seeds, since 2008. Only States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra have reported traces of unapproved Herbicide Tolerant (HT) cotton in some of the farmer's field during 2017-18.

(d) As per the information available on Rotterdam Convention (UNEP) website, Glyphosate is not banned in any country. Further, the Anupam Verma Committee constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare did not review this chemical for its continued use or otherwise in the country because this pesticide was not banned in any other country.

(e) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, *inter alia*, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated

Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. In addition, States have been requested in the Zonal Conferences to exhort their extension functionaries to sensitize farmers on application of pesticides as per approved labels and leaflets.

#### **Progress of Naga Negotiations**

114. SHRI TOKHEHO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Naga Negotiations; and
- (b) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Naga negotiations are at an advanced stage. The Government is trying to finalize it as early as possible.

[Translation]

#### **Reduction of Premium of PMFBY**

115. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need to reduce the amount of premium being charged from farmers under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the insurance companies of public and private sectors are earning profit more than the justifiable amount under the said scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details of the total amount of premium charged along with the profit earned by the Insurance companies during the last two years 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) Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), the premium payable by farmers has

been substantially reduced and simplified and there is one premium rate on pan-India basis for farmers which is maximum 1.5%, 2% and 5% of sum insured for Rabi, Kharif and annual horticultural/commercial crops, respectively.

(c) and (d) Crop Insurance is a major risk mitigation tool for the benefit of farmers. Insurance is all about spreading the risk over the period and over the area. Insurers save premium in good seasons/years and pay high claims, if any, in bad years from the savings made in the good years. As against the premium collected from farmers amounting to Rs. 4216.04 crore in 2016-17, claims of Rs. 16279.25 crore have been paid to farmers. Similarly, claims of Rs. 16967.92 crore have been paid during 2017-18 (Kharif 2017) against premium collected from farmers amounting to 3038.70 crore. Details of the premium received by insurance companies and claimed paid to the farmers during last three seasons is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Season	Gross Premium received	Farmers contribution in Gross Premium	Total Claims
2016-17	22345.51	4216.04	16279.25
2017-18 (Kharif'17 only)	19767.46	3038.70	16967.92

In spite of overall good monsoon during first two years of implementation of PMFBY, the claim ratio during 2016-17 is about 73% and during Kharif 2017, it is about 86%. Moreover, administrative and other cost for insurance company for implementation of the scheme ranges from 10-12%. Moreover, administrative and other cost for insurance company for implementation of the scheme ranges from 10% to 12% of gross premium. Further, the farmers in most affected areas/States received higher claims and the claim ratio was high in these States viz. Kerala 210% and Karnataka-132%, during Kharif 2016, Tamil Nadu-287% and Andhra Pradesh 159% during Rabi 2016-17. Similarly during Kharif 2017, the higher claim ratio is in the States of Chhattisgarh-425%, Haryana-201%, Madhya Pradesh-135% and Odisha-204%.

**Soil Health Card Scheme**

116. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether cards have been made for the farmers under the soil health card scheme in the country during the last four years;

(b) if so, the number of farmers for whom such soil health cards have been made State-wise and district-wise particularly in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra;

(c) the number of such farmers who have been given suggestion to grow new crops through these cards along with the details of these suggestions, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra;

(d) the percentage of farmers who have got the benefits of new crop system through these suggestions;

(e) the percentage of increase in the income of farmers including the details thereof;

(f) the number of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) constructed in/near APMC Mandis in States after the implementation of National Agriculture Market (NAM) along with the details thereof; and

(g) the difference between this service and the Soil Health Card 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) The Government has introduced Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme during 2015 to assist State Governments to provide Soil Health Cards to all farmers across the country.

(b) Details of State-wise soil health cards distributed to farmers are given in Statement-I and district-wise information of distribution of soil health cards to farmers in Maharashtra particularly Jalgaon district is given at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The fertilizer recommendations are given only for those crops which the farmers want to grow on

the basis of soil health cards recommendations and new crops are not suggested.

(e) National Productivity Council (NPC) in their study (February, 2017), has reported savings of 8-10% of fertilizers and 5-6% increase in crop yield.

(f) As per information received from States, 11 Soil Testing Laboratories in Chhattisgarh and 5 Soil Testing Laboratories in West Bengal have been set up in/near APMC Mandis.

(g) The services rendered by both the facilities are similar since all the 12 parameters as per Soil Health Card Scheme guidelines have to be delivered.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise on distribution of Soil Health Cards distributed to farmers (As on 04.12.2018)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of Soil Health Cards Distributed during 2017-18 & 2018-19
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	13045920
2.	Maharashtra	7260467
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5776153
4.	Rajasthan	4801000
5.	Karnataka	4648581
6.	Gujarat	4265518
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3739932
8.	Bihar	2057670
9.	West Bengal	1370000
10.	Tamil Nadu	4351897
11.	Telangana	2164073
12.	Punjab	442917
13.	Haryana	705486
14.	Chhattisgarh	4102172
15.	Odisha	965222
16.	Kerala	673960
17.	Goa	12000



1	2	3
18.	Uttarakhand	659149
19.	Himachal Pradesh	681966
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	490827
21.	Jharkhand	196600
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
23.	Assam	0
24.	Manipur	15000
25.	Meghalaya	168195
26.	Mizoram	8856
27.	Nagaland	36823
28.	Sikkim	0
29.	Tripura	94550
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5900
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Puducherry	2200
Total		62743034

**Statement-II**

*District-wise information of distribution of Soil Health Cards in Maharashtra including Jalgaon*

(As on 30.11.2018)

Sl. No.	District	No of Soil Health Cards distributed (2017-18 & 2018-19)
1	2	3
1.	Thane	49180
2.	Palghar	17468
3.	Raigad	93324
4.	Ratnagiri	142818
5.	Sindhudurga	75057
6.	Nasik	547905
7.	Dhule	159722
8.	Nandurbar	52434
9.	Jalgaon	245182
10.	Ahmednagar	660636

1	2	3
11.	Pune	537992
12.	Solapur	325840
13.	Satara	311683
14.	Sangli	290641
15.	Kolhapur	409160
16.	Aurangabad	237153
17.	Jalna	199852
18.	Beed	131000
19.	Latur	186196
20.	Osmanabad	230535
21.	Nanded	257210
22.	Parbhani	186363
23.	Hingoli	140572
24.	Buldhana	294425
25.	Akola	118305
26.	Washim	77613
27.	Amaravati	165342
28.	Yeotmal	172614
29.	Wardha	116225
30.	Nagpur	114075
31.	Bhandara	120826
32.	Gondia	128110
33.	Chandarpur	207456
34.	Gadchiroli	88867
Total		7091781

[English]

**Problems Faced by Farmers**

117. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main problems faced by farmers are high cost of labour, agriculture, equipment, seeds, chemicals, water crisis, inter-State water disputes, lack of awareness, lack of direct integration with the market and climate change;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to launch a programme for farmers' awareness;

(c) the number of schemes launched by the Government for farmers during the last three years alongwith the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes. High costs of farm inputs, non-availability of irrigation, water disputes among States, market imperfections and abrupt change in weather are the challenges before the farmers. To overcome these challenges, the Union Government supplemented the State Governments' efforts towards tackling these problems by special initiatives. These includes Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan started from 1st June, 2018 till 31st July, 2018; and extension efforts under Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Kisan Call Centre and information dissemination under various other agricultural production schemes; MKisan, Farmers portal and development of mobile apps.

(c) and (d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for addressing these issues.

Government of India, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through implementation of various Schemes/Programmes. These include, *inter alia*, 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), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Bamboo Mission, Blue Revolution, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, etc.

[Translation]

#### **Remunerative Prices for Farm Produces**

118. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic condition of the farmers is not improving in Maharashtra due to absence of sufficient rains and good quality seeds as well as not receiving remunerative price for their crops;

(b) whether farmers could not recover even the production cost on the last crop of potatoes which ruined them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to provide remunerative prices to the farmers for their crops; and

(e) 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) Small or marginal agricultural land holdings, traditional methods of farming, non-use of quality seeds, poor soil health, low irrigation facilities, inadequate access to institutional credit etc, which result in lower productivity and output; poor farm gate prices realization owing to inadequate access to marketing facilities & post-harvest support services; and inadequate income supplementation from allied sector are some of the factors resulting in the extant economic condition of the farmers in certain parts of the country including parts of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Horticulture produce including potato is perishable in nature due to moisture content and cannot be stored at ambient temperature for longer period. Therefore, arrival of the crops in very high volumes in a lumpy manner during the peak harvesting season sometimes depresses prices of such crops as they are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market.

However, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural crops which are not covered under the MSP on the request of State/UT Governments concerned. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central

Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

(d) and (e) Government had substantially increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and commercial 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. For the year 2018-19 all mandated agricultural crops getting at least 50 per cent return over cost of production.

Apart from increasing MSPs, Government has taken several steps to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their produce which include undertaking procurement through designated procurement agencies, implementing e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), enacting the Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 and promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

The Government is working on a new market architecture, so as to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. These include setting up of Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) so as to promote 22,000 number of retail markets in close proximity of farm gate; competitive and transparent wholesale trade at APMC through e-NAM; and a robust and pro-farmer export policy. The new Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA) announced by the government is also a progressive step in this direction. The Umbrella Scheme consists of three Sub-Schemes *i.e.* Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on a pilot basis.

[English]

**Publication of Government Info  
in All Languages**

119. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to publish the Government Information in all languages that are recognized by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to publish the Government information in all languages that are recognized by the Government. However, as per the provisions of the Constitution, the Official languages of the Union are Hindi and English, hence the Government information pertaining to the Govt. of India are to be published in Hindi and English. As far as the publication of the Government information pertaining to the State is concerned, those are to be published in the official languages of the respective States, by the States concerned.

**Decline in NDRF**

120. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Disaster Response Fund has been declining over the last few years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Union Government has formed a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the modalities for revenue mobilisation for natural calamities and disasters;

(c) if so, whether the aforesaid group has consulted the State Governments on the cess issue;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the aforesaid GoM has submitted its report to the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per information received from Department of Expenditure, National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) is a cess based fund and the budget provision for the Fund is linked to the

collections in the form of National Calamity Contingency Duty (NCCD) imposed on specific goods under Central Excise and Customs. With the introduction of GST, the scope of NCCD is shrinking thereby reducing the tax receipts on this account. However, any expenditure from NDRF beyond the funds available under NCCD has an direct impact on the finances of Government of India.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam, as per recommendation of GST Council headed by Union Finance Minister, a Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to examine modalities for revenue mobilization for natural calamities and disasters. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Bihar is the Convener and Finance Ministers of States of Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab and Uttarakhand are Member of this GoM.

As per discussion/deliberation of GoM on 15.10.2018, a set of questionnaire has been prepared and sent to all States seeking views/suggestions on this issue with a view to decide a holistic course of action for mobilization of additional revenue to help the State in case of natural calamity and disaster in GST regime.

(e) No Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Irrigation Projects**

121. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to reduce the dependency on Monsoon and compensate the damage caused to the crops by natural calamities during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for irrigation projects during the last two years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status; and

(d) the details of the amount allocated for irrigation and from Disaster Fund to Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) As per the information received from Ministry of Water Resources:

The Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

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 crore. (Central Assistance component of 31342 crore) have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. The status of release of Central Assistance is indicated below:

There are 14 (and 7 phases) and 3 prioritized projects in the State of MP and Chhattisgarh. Out of these AIBP works of 10 projects in MP and 2 projects in Chhattisgarh are completed/almost completed respectively. Details of year wise CA released against the eligible proposals received from States for prioritized projects is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Madhya Pradesh		Chhattisgarh	
	AIBP	CAD	AIBP	CAD
2016-2017	300	77.79	13	-
2017-2018	181	102.78	17	11.78
2018-2019	49.33	0.66	-	9.93

The assistance released from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as approved by High Level Committee is as under:-

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Madhya Pradesh	20132.68	---	836.09	No Memorandum
Chhattisgarh	1276.25	---	395.91	No Memorandum

[English]

### Flood Prone Areas

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

- (a) the details of various proactive measures taken by the Government in the flood-prone areas in 14 States;
- (b) whether the search and rescue teams of the National Disaster Response Force have been stationed in the most vulnerable areas of various States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the National Disaster Response Force rescue teams are experiencing shortage of equipment and transportation facilities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to correct the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The subject of flood management falls under the jurisdiction of the State Governments and all the schemes related to flood management are formulated and executed by the concerned States as per their own priority and resources. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance in critical areas. The following proactive measures have been taken by the Government:

- (i) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation had launched Flood Management Programme (FMP) with an outlay of Rs. 8,000 crore in XI Plan which was continued with outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore during XII Plan.
- (ii) Central Water Commission (CWC) has been issuing flood forecasts at locations identified by State Governments in various river systems of

the country. Presently CWC is maintaining 249 flood forecasting stations.

- (iii) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) released Guidelines on 'Management of Floods' and 'Management of Urban Flooding' in January, 2008 and September, 2010 respectively to, *inter alia*, assist State Governments in preparation of their flood/urban flood management plan.
- (iv) NDMA has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Training of Community Volunteers in Disaster Response in selected 30 most flood prone districts of India (Aapda Mitra) in May, 2016.
- (v) NDMA & NDRF regularly conduct mock drills in flood prone States/Districts.
- (vi) Pre-positioning of NDRF during monsoon season in flood prone areas.

(b) and (c) NDRF has 12 Battalions which are deployed in various places of the country as per vulnerability profile. Besides, 26 Regional Response Centres (RRC) are also established for quick and timely response during disasters. NDRF prepositioned their teams during the monsoon season in flood prone areas as per the requirement/requisition of the State Governments for quick response.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The availability of equipment and transportation facility provided to NDRF is adequate.

[Translation]

### Non-Payment of Sugarcane Dues

123. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a huge amount of dues of sugarcane farmers is outstanding against the sugarcane mill owners in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is likely to take any action for clearing dues of sugarcane farmers and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to take any

necessary step to provide cash payment to the sugarcane farmers in future; and

(e) 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) Depressed sugar price due to excess sugar production during previous sugar season 2017-18 has adversely affected the financial health of sugar mills resulting accumulation of cane price arrears which peaked at Rs. 14538 cr on the basis of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) and Rs. 23232 cr on State Advised Price (SAP) basis in the last week of May, 2018. As a result of various measures taken by the Government, as enumerated in part (c) to (e) of the reply, the cane price arrears for the sugar season 2017-18 have come down to Rs. 1924 cr and Rs. 5465 cr on FRP and SAP basis respectively as on 06.12.2018. Further an amount of Rs. 2082 cr is pending against previous sugar seasons.

(c) to (e) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The Powers to enforce the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 with regard to payment of cane dues of farmers is mainly vested with the State Governments as they have necessary field formation for its implementation. Central Government from time to time issues advisory to the State Governments for ensuring clearance of cane price arrears of farmers and to take action against defaulting mills and also review the position through meetings and video conferences.

Further, with a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken the following measures during last few months:—

- (i) In order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has 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.

- (ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 5.50/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 1540 crore;
- (iii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT in sugar season 2017-18 for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of Rs. 1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock;
- (iv) Extending soft loans of Rs. 6139 crore through banks to the mills for setting up new distilleries and installation of incineration boilers to augment ethanol production capacity for which Government will bear interest subvention of Rs. 1332 crore;
- (v) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 13.88/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2018-19 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 4163 crore;
- (vi) Extending Assistance to sugar mills for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges to facilitate export of sugar from the country in sugar season 2018-19 amounting to about Rs. 1375 crore.
- (vii) Government has also notified new National Policy on Bio-Fuels, 2018 under which sugarcane juice has been allowed for production of ethanol. Further, the Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from C-Heavy molasses and B-Heavy molasses/sugarcane juice separately for supply under EBP during ethanol season 2018-19.

#### **Affordable Houses**

124. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:  
SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

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

- (a) whether due to rising prices of land and construction cost, the poor people are not getting due

benefits despite flexible housing loans being offered by the banks and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for providing affordable housing especially to the poor people by the year 2022;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has informed that unit-wise data analysis of outstanding individual housing loans submitted by the Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to NHB, reveals that the outstanding individual housing loans upto Rs. 10 lakh have grown by Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of over 5% during the period 2015-16 to 2017-18. Further, as on 31-03-2018, the unit-wise outstanding individual housing loans upto Rs. 10 lakh constituted about 51% of the unit-wise total outstanding individual housing loan portfolio of HFCs and PSBs.

(b) to (d) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) mission on 25th June, 2015 which aims to assist the States/ULBs for providing housing for all eligible families/beneficiaries among the urban poor by 2022. The mission comprises four components *viz.* in-situ slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

The Government has taken the following steps aimed to provide houses to the common man at affordable price:

- (i) Various fiscal incentives have been provided under section 80-IBA of the Income Tax Act, which provides for 100% deduction of profits and gains for Affordable Housing projects.
- (ii) Affordable Housing has been accorded Infrastructure Status by including it in the Harmonised List of Infrastructure. This is to ensure low cost, long term and enhanced resource flow for affordable housing.

(iii) GST Council has lowered the effective GST rate from 12% to 8% (after deducting one third of the amount charged for the house toward cost of land) for all the houses constructed under PMAY(U).

(iv) In pursuance of Budget 2018-19, a separate dedicated Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) has been setup in National Housing Bank (NHB). This fund will facilitate refinancing for Private Lending Institutions (PLIs) under (i) beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement under PMAY (U) and (ii) construction of affordable housing projects.

Under the PMAY(U) mission, a total of 13,571 projects of 4,313 cities in 35 States/UTs have been accepted for construction of 65,43,970 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) houses with Central share of Rs. 1,00,271.38 crores of which Rs. 33,364.90 crores has been released.

#### **Honour Killing**

125. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of honour killing are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of people killed in these incidents alongwith the action taken against the guilty persons;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents; and

(e) the details of the advisories issued to the State Governments in this regard and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

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

(a) to (c) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered under murder (section 302 IPC) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC) for the motive of honour killing during 2014-2016 are as below:—

Year	Cases registered	
	Murder (section 302 IPC)	Culpable homicide not amounting to Murder (section 304 IPC)
2014	28	0
2015	192	59
2016	71	6

The data shows a mixed trend.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued an advisory dated 4th September, 2009, wherein the States/UTs have been advised to conduct a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of their law and order machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take special steps to curb the 'Violation of Women's Rights by the so called Honour Killings, to prevent forced marriage in some northern States, and other forms of Violence'.

In pursuance of the Judgement dated 27.03.2018 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Writ Petition (C) No. 231/2010-Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India & others, the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its advisory dated 31.05.2018 had advised all States regarding preventive, remedial and punitive measures required to be implemented to address the issues related to honour crime. States/UTs were advised to comply with the directions as mentioned in the judgement, which *inter alia* include identification of districts, subdivisions and/or villages where instances of honour killing or Khap Panchayats have been reported in the recent past, setting up of special cells in every district, which shall create a 24 hour helpline to receive and register complaints in this regard, and provide necessary assistance and advice and to protect the couple. The said advisories are available at <http://mha.gov.in>.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

### Permission to Learn Yoga on Tourist Visa

126. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:  
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government allows foreign citizens on tourist visa to learn yoga in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the date from which it was allowed;
- (c) whether there has been a comparative increase in the number of foreign tourists arriving in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has informed the concerned FROs and other concerned agencies; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) Attending a short term yoga programme was included in the list of permissible activities under Tourist Visa on 30th May, 2016. These instructions were circulated to all Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (F.R.R.O.s), Foreigners Registration Officers (F.R.O.s) and other concerned stakeholders. Details of foreign tourists who arrived in the country during last three years are as under:-

Year	Foreigners Arrival on Tourist Visa
2016	43,97,592
2017	54,63,642
2018 (up to 30.11.2018)	51,33,355

[English]

### Contribution of Differently Abled to GDP

127. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any information regarding the contribution of physically challenged/disabled citizens to the country's GDP;



(b) if so, the details of the contribution made by them towards the GDP growth and development of the economy;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to maintain such a data in future; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that these citizens get equal opportunity in employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) This Ministry does not maintain data regarding contribution of persons with disabilities towards GOP.

(c) Department implements Unique Disability Identity (UDID) Card project, a web-based software project, which aims to create a National database for persons with disabilities, issue UDID card and certificate of disability for persons with disabilities with the help of State Authorities. The project also envisages capturing of data of persons with disabilities relating to their income and also socio economic status such as BPL and APL.

(d) Section 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) mandates reservation of not less than four per cent. of the total number of vacancies in Government Establishments for persons with benchmark disabilities.

Further, the Government implements a National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities so as to enhance their scope of employability in both Government and private sectors.

The Ministry also implements incentive scheme for providing employment to persons with disabilities in the private sector.

### **Cochin Metro Rail**

128. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding approval of the Second Phase of the Cochin Metro Rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for the Second Phase of Kochi Metro Rail for a length of 11.2 km (fully elevated from JLN Stadium to Infopark *via* Kakkanad) and with an estimated completion cost of Rs. 2310.00 crore.

(c) Metro Rail Projects are highly cost intensive which require extensive consultations with stakeholders and decision depends upon the feasibility of the project and availability of the resources. Hence, no time limit can be specified for sanction of Metro Rail projects.

*[Translation]*

### **Schemes for Differently Abled**

129. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for entrepreneurship and skill development of differently abled persons in the country;

(b) the total funds provided and utilised for these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year as well as the number of beneficiaries in this regard, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether proposals have been received from various States including Maharashtra in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) The Government has launched a National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in March, 2015. The NAP is implemented as a component under the umbrella scheme "Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA)". Under this programme, Skill training is imparted through training partners empanelled

with this Department which *inter alia* include National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), National Institutes (NIs) and Composite Regional Centres (CRCs).

(b) The initial year of the scheme was devoted to framing of guidelines and empanelment of training partners. Funds under the NAP were released from 2016-17 onwards. The details of the fund released for Skill Development of PwDs under NAP to various Empanelled Training Partners (ETPs) State-wise for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and the current Year (till date) are given at Statement-I. Prior to NAP skill training was imparted to PwDs through NHFDC,

NIs and CRCs under SIPDA. The details of funds released for skill training to those organizations during 2015-16 are at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) As on date there are 258 empanelled training partners for skill training under NAP. State-wise presence of these ETPs is at Statement-III. Proposals have been received from ETPs from these ETPs including from Maharashtra for conducting skill training programme. Proposals received from the ETPs for conducting skill training are examined on the basis of criteria prescribed in the Scheme Guidelines, which is a continuous process.

**Statement-I**

*Funds released for skill development of PwDs under NAP*

Sl.No	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	No. of PwDs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1760591	1935086	1055252	4750929	725
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	303306	474596	0	777902	100
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	196875	346040	0	542915	100
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	36077801	0	36077801	3690
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1311948	1505807	0	2817755	900
9.	Haryana	996237	5344060	0	6340297	790
10.	Himachal Pradesh	412380	0	0	412380	150
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2449871	4308498	0	6758369	760
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	1431375	0	0	1431375	400
14.	Kerala	0	199478	0	199478	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10079658	11782333	0	21861991	3740
16.	Maharashtra	1480776	7682008	23086757	32249541	3400
17.	Manipur	2753323	4303421	0	7056744	1180
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
21.	New Delhi	22257963	381246731	163716884	567221578	54810
22.	Odisha	3800485	3834799	0	7635284	1090

Sl.No	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	No. of PwDs
23.	Punjab	202800	11113464	0	11316264	1050
24.	Rajasthan	2128698	11139360	0	13268058	1040
25.	Sikkim	1249200	0	5047015	6296215	300
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	40691071	0	40691071	3430
27.	Telangana	0	2401464	15991555	18393019	1800
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1429468	35881417	0	37310885	3690
31.	West Bengal	4300494	101136650	2218573	107655717	9490
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
37.	SCPwD, Delhi	0	7083000	300000	7383000	0
38.	Salaries of Consultant	0	736886	1087352	1824238	0
39.	NICSI creation of web portal	0	2754791	0	2754791	0
	Total	58545448	671978761	212503388	943027597	92655

**Statement-II**

*Funds released to NHFDC, NIs/CRCs etc. for Skill Training Programme under the SIPDA Scheme during 2015-16*

Sl.No.	State/Name of Organization	Name of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	NHFDC New Delhi	17,000	1635.02
2.	NIVH, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	1086	104.38
3.	NIMH Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	500	62.50
4.	PDUIPH, New Delhi	1470	52.00
5.	CRC Guwahati, Assam	750	55.02
6.	CRC, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	140	17.20
7.	NIOH, Kolkata, West Bengal	2246	127.48
8.	NIEPMD, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	400	41.00
9.	AYJNIHH, Mumbai	3000	70.87
10.	SVNIRTAR, Cuttack, Odisha	550	13.35
11.	CRC, Ahmedabad, Gujarat through NIHH, Mumbai	200	3.40
12.	CRC, Patna, Bihar	200	11.50

Sl.No.	State/Name of Organization	Name of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
13.	CRC, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	500	10.00
	Total	28042	Rs. 2203.72

**Statement-III***State-wise presence of ETPs*

State	Govt	Non Govt	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	11	11
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	2
Assam	0	9	9
Bihar	0	4	4
Chandigarh	2	2	4
Chhattisgarh	1	3	4
Delhi	4	25	29
Gujarat	1	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2
Haryana	1	7	8
Jharkhand	0	2	2
Jammu and Kashmir	0	8	8
Karnataka	1	11	12
Kerala	1	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	2	24	26
Manipur	0	7	7
Maharashtra	1	6	7
Meghalaya	1	1	2
Mizoram	0	1	1
Odisha	2	8	10
Punjab	1	3	4
Rajasthan	1	9	10
Sikkim	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	1	8	9
Telengana	1	6	7
Tripura	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	2	33	35
Uttarakhand	0	5	5
West Bengal	3	29	32
Total	26	232	258

**Loan to Co-Operative Societies**

130. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a new scheme "Yuva Sahakar Cooperative Enterprises Support and Innovating Scheme" for attracting the young entrepreneurs to cooperative business ventures and promoting them in cooperative societies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated by the Government under the said scheme and the names of the entrepreneurs to whom the said funds have been provided during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the districts which are benefited and likely to be benefited from the said scheme in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Government has simplified the rules to provide more loans to cooperative societies to enable them to provide loans easily to the youths for self-employment in rural areas; if so, the extent to which the unemployed youths in rural areas likely to be benefited with the simplified rules; and

(e) 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) Yes, Madam. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) a statutory Corporation under the Department of

Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has formally launched the Scheme of "Yuva Sahakar Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovating Scheme" on 14.11.2018 for extending financial assistance to cooperatives with new innovative and value chain enhancement intended projects to encourage youth entrepreneurs. Salient features of the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement. No funds have yet specifically been allocated under the scheme. It is envisaged to link the Scheme to a "Cooperative Startup and Innovation Fund (CSIF)" created by NCDC. Scheme is open to cooperative societies in the country. No proposal has so far been received under the scheme.

(d) and (e) No Madam, Under the existing Central Sector Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Cooperation the loans are provided as per already approved rules, however, under the "Yuva Sahakar Cooperative Enterprise Support

and Innovating Scheme" the rules have further been simplified in line of the objectivity of the scheme.

**Statement**

*"Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme"*

1. To encourage newly formed cooperatives to take advantage of innovative ventures, especially by societies having new/innovative idea, NCDC introduced a new Scheme titled, "Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme" linked to a Cooperative Startup and Innovation Fund (CSIF) which has also been created by National Cooperative Development Corporation.

2. The salient features of the Scheme are as under:—

- 
- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| i. Eligibility       | (a) All type of cooperative societies with new, innovative ideas and linked to value chain enhancement intended projects.<br>(b) In operation for at least one year.<br>(c) Have positive net-worth.<br>(d) Have not incurred cash loss during previous year(s) of operation and no cash loss in the past three years (if the society is in operation for more than 3 years).   |
| ii. Project Cost     | Not exceeding Rs. 3.00 crore.   |
| iii. Loan Period     | Period of loan is upto 5 years, including 2 years moratorium on payment of principal. Period of moratorium may vary, depending on type of project and ability to generate revenue.  |
| iv. Rate of Interest | As an incentive, 2.00% less than the applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project activity. Interest incentive is applicable only for timely repayments.  |
| v. Security          | Societies may offer security for the loan in any one or combination of the following to the satisfaction of NCDC:<br>(a) Mortgage of assets, including assets to be created under the proposed project.<br>(b) FDRs of scheduled banks.<br>(c) Guarantee by credible cooperative institutions, <i>i.e.</i> institutions which have sound financial condition and proven track record.<br>(d) Guarantee by State/Central Government)<br>(e) Guarantee by Central PSUs/Statutory Bodies/CSR Foundations of Central PSUs.<br>(f) Guarantee by Small Farmers' Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)/North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi)/Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). |
| vi. Subsidy          | In case subsidy is eligible for the proposed activity under the Central Sector Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (CSISAC) or any other source, the same shall be applicable. To ensure speedy and smooth implementation of project eligible loan shall be provided in-lieu of subsidy and the subsidy, as and when received, would be adjusted against the loan account.  |
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- vii. Funding Pattern
- Debt: Equity Ratio** for funding the projects would be:  
**Category-A:** 80% : 20% for all types societies in North Eastern region.  
 All types of cooperatives registered and operating in Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Ayog.  
 All types of cooperatives with 100% women members.  
 All types of cooperatives with 100% Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Persons with Physical Disability (PwD) members  
**Category-B:** 70% : 30% in case of all those cooperatives not covered under Category-A for all types of activities.  
 In case subsidy is eligible for the proposed activity, subject to availability, the loan component would be reduced proportionately.
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[English]

### Dairy Farmers

131. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for initiating major steps to boost the farmers across the country and supplement the income of dairy farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Punjab for one time subsidy in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing following Dairy Development Schemes in the country to boost the farmers across the country and supplement the income of dairy farmers:—

- (a) National Programme for Dairy Development
- (b) National Dairy Plan-Phase I
- (c) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- (d) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund
- (c) No Madam
- (d) Does not arise

### Lynching Incidents

132. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:  
 SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of lynching and mob violence in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of such incidents reported and number of persons who died in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of action taken by the Government in coordination with law enforcement agencies in the country to address the issue;
- (d) whether the Government has constituted a high-level panel headed by a sitting judge to prepare a report on the issue; and
- (e) if so, the details and objectives thereof alongwith the composition of the panel and time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to lynching incidents in the country.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for

prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is punished promptly as per law. The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued an advisory on 09.08.2016 to all States/UTs for taking prompt and strict action against miscreants who take law into their own hands in the name of protection of cow. An advisory dated 04.07.2018 on the issue of incidents of lynching of persons by mobs in some States, fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children was issued to the States and UTs wherein they were advised to keep watch on circulation of fake news and rumours having potential for violence, and take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. Further, advisories dated 23.07.2018 and 25.09.2018 were issued to the State Governments/UTs Administration in pursuance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgement dated 17.07.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754/2016, incorporating the key directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for taking measures by State/UTs to curb incidents of mob lynching in the country. Copies of these Advisories are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: <https://mha.gov.in>.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

#### **Electric Buses**

133. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed/proposes to make electric/hybrid buses for battling pollution in the metro cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of electric buses made by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the last three years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) No Madam, Government of

India has no proposal to invest in manufacturing of E-Buses. 100% FDI by automatic route is permitted in the automobile sector. Further, automobile sector is in deregulated sector and both private sector and public sector are free to carry out investment in the automobile sector, including for manufacturing of Electric Vehicles and E-Buses.

#### **Upliftment of Differently Aabled Persons**

134. SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:

SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:

SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the socio, economic and cultural upliftment of Physically challenged and differently-abled population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the same during the last four years, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government had registered any special projects for executing skill training projects for Differently abled persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and present status of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The funds allocated for Persons with Disabilities by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) for last four years are as below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Budget	565.00	565.40	783.56	855.00	1070.00
Estimates					
Revised	375.00	540.00	783.56	955.00	-
Estimates					

This Department is running Central Sector Schemes, hence, the allocation is done scheme wise only, and not State-wise.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched a National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in March, 2015. The NAP is implemented as a component under the umbrella Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA). Under this programme, Skill training is imparted through training partners empanelled with this Department as well as National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC), National Institutes (NIs) and Composite Regional Centers (CRCs). Prior to NAP, skill training was imparted to PwDs through NHFDC and NIs under SIPDA.

2. As on date, 258 Training Partners have been empanelled by the Department, and an amount of Rs. 168.4 crores has been released for skill training of 1,57,843 PwDs since 2014-15 to 2018-19 (till date).

#### **Funds for Price Stabilization**

135. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated the necessary funds for fulfilling the mandate of consumer advocacy for price stabilization in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) Funds are not allocated separately for consumer advocacy for price stabilization. However, details of funds allocated for consumer awareness of which price stabilization is also part is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Consumer Advocacy	
	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)
1	2	3
2015-16	75.00	80.00

1	2	3
2016-17	60.00	60.00
2017-18	62.00	62.00
2018-19	70.00	

[Translation]

#### **Report on Farm Loan Waiver**

136. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any report regarding farmers loan waiver;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the modalities of farm loan waiver schemes;

(d) the number of farmers who have committed suicide because of loans especially in Maharashtra;

(e) the details thereof from the year 2001 till date;

(f) the steps taken for taking care of the families of these farmers and for loan waiver; and

(g) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Union Government at present is not considering any loan waiver Scheme for farmers. Such waivers may impact the credit culture of a State by incentivising the defaulters even if they are in a position to repay the loan and thus create/amplify the moral hazard by discouraging those borrowers who have been regular in repaying their loans. Further, each waiver granted makes it even more difficult to reject any future similar demand.

(d) to (g) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled



'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. This data is available year-wise & State-wise. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published yet.

As per Report of 2015, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. Other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides are family problems, illness, etc. As per the ADSI Reports for the year 2015 and provisional data as provided by NCRB for the year 2016, the details of number of suicides committed under Sub Head Self Employed (Farming/Agriculture) in Maharashtra from 2001 onwards is given in enclosed Statement.

To reduce the debt burden of farmers and to increase availability of institutional credit to farmers, following major initiatives have been taken by the Union Government:—

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate to farmers, the Government is implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) since 2006-07. Under ISS, the Government is providing interest subvention to make available short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum against the normal lending rate of 9% to prompt payee farmers. Thus, the prompt payee farmers are getting an interest subvention of 5% per annum. The Scheme is continued in 2018-19. Besides, some State Governments in fact also provide additional interest subvention, reducing the effective interest burden on short term crop loans to zero.
- Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The current year's agriculture credit flow target has been set at Rs. 11 lakh crore.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL), which mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever

is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture.

- As per PSL guidelines loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional lenders are eligible under priority sector. Besides loans to stressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lender are also eligible for the purpose of priority sector lending by banks.
- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified by providing the farmers with ATM enabled debit card based on one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. The Government also promotes formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in a big way to enable farmers to leverage economies of scale, not only for agricultural inputs but also for enhanced marketing opportunities.
- Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, *vide* RBI's circular dated 18th June, 2010.
- RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is

declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

**Statement**

*Number of Suicides under Subhead Self Employed  
(Farming/Agriculture) in Maharashtra*

Year	Number of Suicides (Farming/Agriculture)
2001	3536
2002	3695
2003	3836
2004	4147
2005	3926
2006	4453
2007	4238
2008	3802
2009	2872
2010	3141
2011	3337
2012	3786
2013	3146
2014	4004
2015	4291
2016 (provisional)	3661

(Source: Report on Accidental Deaths and Suicide in India' for relevant years National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs)

**Welfare Schemes for Senior Citizens  
and Divyangs**

137. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided by the public and private sector to the senior citizens and divyangs in the country at present;

(b) the norms laid down by the Government to set up facilities and provide quality services to the senior citizens by the private sector; and

(c) the welfare schemes being implemented by the Government for the upliftment of elderly persons, divyangs and backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This information on services provided by public and private sector is not maintained in this Department.

(b) No norms have been laid down by the Department in this respect.

(c) Welfare Schemes being implemented by the Government to senior citizens, divyangs and backward classes are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

**Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:**

1. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPsRC)" {previously known as "Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)"} under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments /Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. Under the Scheme grant is released after the receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant.

2. Further, this Ministry has launched the 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' on 1st April, 2017 with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assisted living devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are provided free of cost to the identified beneficiary senior citizens.

The Scheme is being implemented by the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The devices are distributed in the camp mode to the identified beneficiaries. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF).

3. In pursuance of the Budget Announcement, 2015-16, a "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund" has been created to be utilized for such schemes, for promoting financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows, schemes relating to Old Age Homes, Short Stay Homes and Day Care of Senior Citizens etc., for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens. The Fund comprises of the unclaimed amounts transferred by every institution holding such fund in the Schemes including Small Savings and other Saving Schemes of the Central Government such as Post Office Savings Accounts, Post Office Recurring Deposits Accounts etc., Accounts of Public Provident Funds and Accounts of Employees Provident Fund, that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account.

4. The Fund is administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee, comprising of Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Employment, with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for Administration of the Fund.

5. In pursuance of the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP), a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted in 1999 to oversee implementation of the Policy and to advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged. The National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) has been reconstituted and renamed as National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC) in 2012. The mandate of NCSrC is to advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life. The Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment is the Chairperson of the Council.

6. In order to recognize the efforts made by eminent Senior Citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons,

especially indigent senior citizens, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment started celebrating International Day of Older Persons (IOOP), since 1st October, 2005, giving 'Vayoshreshtha Samman' in recognition to their contribution to the society. Further, in order to showcase the Government's concern for senior citizens and its commitment towards senior citizens with the aim of strengthening their legitimate place in the society, the Vayoshreshtha Samman was upgraded to National Award and the Scheme of National Awards for Senior Citizens was notified in the Gazette of India on 22.01.2013. The Awards are given under thirteen categories. The National Awards were presented for the first time during 2013, on 1st October, on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP). On 1st October every year, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also organizes Health Camps, Inter-generational walkathons etc. in different States with active participation of Senior Citizens, Youth, Celebrities and Media-persons etc.

7. Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs: The aim of this Scheme is to motivate children of OBCs studying at Pre-Matric stage. Scholarships are awarded to students belonging to OBCs whose parents'/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000/- per annum. The Scheme is a "Funds-Limited" Scheme. The scholarship is available in such institutions and for such pre-matriculation courses, which have been duly recognized by the concerned State Government and Union Territory Administration. Under the scheme, 50% Central Assistance is provided to the State Governments, while in case of UTs 100% Central Assistance is provided, subject to availability of the Budget under the scheme. The Scheme has been revised from the current year *i.e.* 2017-18. Following modifications have been made:-

- Parental annual income ceiling for eligibility has been revised from Rs. 44,500/- to 2,50,000/ p.a.
- For day scholars : Rates will be Rs. 100/- p.m. for 10 months for class I to X
- For Hostellers : Rates will be Rs. 500/- p.m. for 10 months for class III to X.

#### 8. **Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students**

The Scheme is intended to promote higher education by providing financial support to OBC students studying at

post-Matric/post-secondary levels leading to their earning Ph.D. degrees. The scholarships are awarded through the State Government/UT Administration to which the applicant belongs for study in recognized institutions. The Scheme is a "Funds-Limited" Scheme. Under the Scheme, central assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations based on Notional Allocation to States. At present, the parental income ceiling for eligibility under the Scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakh per annum.

**9. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs:**

The Scheme was launched in 2014-15. It has been revised in 2017-18. The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. To be eligible under the scheme, a student should come under the income ceiling of present Creamy Layer criteria for OBCs and for EBCs it is Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum. 50% of the outlay every year is earmarked for Girl students. The students should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels abroad. He/She should have availed loan from a scheduled bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the purpose. Under the Scheme, interest payable by the students availing the education loans of the IBA for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India. After the period of moratorium is over, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student, in accordance with the existing Educational Loan Scheme as may be amended from time to time. The candidate will bear the Principal instalments and interest beyond moratorium period. The Canara Bank has been nominated as Nodal Bank under the Scheme.

**10. National Fellowship for OBCs:**

The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the OBC students in obtaining quality higher education leading to degrees such as M.Phil and Ph.D in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. The scheme

is designed to provide a total number of 300 Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) per year from the year 2014-15 onwards and 600 Senior Research Fellowships (SRFs) from 2015-16 to Other Backward Class (OBC) students. The UGC is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme and notifies the scheme through advertisements in the media at a suitable date. The scheme covers all universities/institutions recognized by the UGC. Fellowships are awarded to research students pursuing M. Phil. and Ph.D. The rate of fellowship for JRF level is Rs. 25000 per month and for SRF level, it is Rs. 28000 per month. An OBC student admitted to M.Phil./Ph.D. course in a University or academic institution after completing the required formalities of admission, is eligible for the award of Fellowship subject to provisions of the scheme as per the advertisement of UGC. The total period of award of JRF and SRF shall not exceed a period of 5 years.

**11. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls:**

The Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls has been revised *w.e.f.* 2017-18. The Scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. The important provisions under the scheme after the revision are as follows:

The cost per hostel seat in different areas are as follows:-

- a. North Eastern Region - Rs. 3.50 lakh per seat
- b. Himalayan Regions - Rs. 3.25 lakh per seat
- c. Rest of country - Rs. 3.00 lakh per seat

Or as per the schedule of the rates for the concerned State Government, whichever is lower. Modification in the revised Scheme *w.e.f.* 2017-18 is as under:

- Private institutions/NGOs have been discontinued for central assistance under the scheme.
- 90% of cost of construction is provided as Central Assistance for proposals for NE Region
- 90% of cost of construction is provided as Central Assistance for proposals for 03 Himalayan States (J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand).

### 12. Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/EBCs:

The aim of the scheme is to involve the voluntary sector and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to improve educational and socio-economic conditions of the target group *i.e.* OBCs/DNTs/EBCs, with a view to upgrade their skill to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainfully employed in some sector or the other. The Government of India meets 90% of the approved expenditure of the training programme. The Scheme has been revised in 2017-18 with focus on skill development. Moreover, the scheme has been made completely online from 2014-15. Further, the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) implements various soft loan schemes and skill development programmes for the OBCs in the country.

#### Ministry of Rural Development:

13. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. NSAP is a social security/social welfare programme applicable to old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line household. Old age pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to the persons of 60-79 years of age and Rs. 500/- per month to the persons of age of 80 years or more. This Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the schemes is done by the States/UTs.

14. Top-up details as given by State Governments/ UT Administrations:-

Sl. No.	Top-up per person per month	States/UTs
1	2	3
1.	No top-up	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur
2.	Top-up of Rs. 50/-	Meghalaya, Mizoram
3.	Top-up of Rs. 75/-	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
4.	Top-up of Rs. 100/-	Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh
5.	Top-up of Rs. 200/-	Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir
6.	Top-up of Rs. 250/-	Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal
7.	Top-up of Rs. 300/-	Rajasthan, Tripura, Karnataka
8.	Top-up of Rs. 400/-	Bihar, Maharashtra, Sikkim
9.	Top-up of Rs. 600/-	Uttarakhand
10.	Top-up of Rs. 800/-	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep
11.	Top-up of Rs. 1000/-	Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana
12.	Top-up of Rs. 1200/-	Haryana
13.	Top-up of Rs. 1800/-	Goa, Puducherry

#### Department of Food and Public Distribution:

15. Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates food grains as per requirements projected by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Annapurna Scheme, wherein indigent Senior Citizens, who are not getting pension under IGNOAPS, are provided 10 kg of food grains per person per month free of cost.

16. Department of Food and Public Distribution implements Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), under which rice and wheat at a highly subsidised cost, is extended to households, headed by widows/terminally ill/disabled persons/senior citizens, with no assured means of maintenance or societal support.

#### Ministry of Finance:

17. Ministry of Finance has launched a Scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana' (PMVVY) to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market condition, as also to provide social security during old age. The Scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. The Scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum payable monthly for 10 years. The differential return *i.e.* the difference between

return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on annual basis. The Scheme was open for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May, 2017 to 3rd May, 2018. The minimum purchase price under the scheme was Rs. 1.5 lakh per family for a minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price was Rs. 7.5 lakh per family for a maximum pension of Rs. 5,000/- per month.

18. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2018-19, Cabinet at its Meeting held on 2nd May, 2018 has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Yaya Vandana Yojana up to 31st March, 2020 and limit of maximum purchase price of Rs. 7.5 lakh per family under the scheme has also been enhanced to Rs. 15 lakh per senior citizen. A total of number of 2,82,155 subscribers consisting corpus of Rs. 17,704.65 crore are being benefited under PMVYY as on 30.06.2018.

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

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

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

#### **21. Scheme for Reverse Mortgage:**

The Scheme was launched in 2007. Under the Scheme, senior citizens can mortgage their property with Bank and can get a maximum loan amount up to 60% of the value of the residential property. The maximum tenure of the mortgage is 15 years and minimum is 10 years. Some banks are now also offering a maximum tenure of 20 years.

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

- Allowing entry into health insurance scheme till 65 years of age.
- Transparency in the premium charged
- Reasons to be recorded for denial of any proposals etc. on all health insurance products catering to the needs of senior citizens.
- Likewise the insurance companies cannot deny renewability without specific reasons.

#### **Ministry of Textiles:**

23. Ministry of Textiles has a Scheme under which a monthly financial assistance of Rs. 3,500/- per month is given to such handicrafts awardee artisans who are above 60 years of age and have an annual income of less than Rs. 50,000/-.

#### **Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare:**

24. Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare monitors and ensures that the retiring Central Government employees are granted retirement benefits including pension, so that they can live an active and dignified life after retirement.

25. This Department administers CCS (pension) Rules, 1972 and CCS (Extraordinary Pension Rules), 1939 which are applicable to Central Government Civil

Employees only. In case of a Central Government Servant retiring in accordance with the various provision of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, he is entitled to a pension which is usually 50 % of the last pay drawn. After completion of 80 years of age or above, additional pension @ 20-100 per cent under Rule-49 (2- A) of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 is payable to him. The Central Civilian Government Employees who get disabled are entitled for an Award (either Disability Pension or Lump Sum Compensation) as per the provision of CCS (Extraordinary Pension Rules), 1939, if the disability is attributable to Government Service.

**Ministry of Home Affairs:**

26. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 and 30.8.2013 to all States Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens, sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons, regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers etc.

**Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities:**

27. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) in 2015 as a nation-wide Campaign for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign) aims to enable persons with disabilities to gain universal access, equal opportunity for development, independent living and participation in an inclusive society in all aspects of life. This includes creation of elder friendly barrier free environment in buildings, public toilets, buses, bus-stands, airports and other public places to create age-friendly cities.

28. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed

at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal-physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.

29. Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

**Ministry of Railways:**

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

- (i) As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women.

No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior Citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.

- (ii) In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- (iii) In all trains having reserved sleeping accommodation, a combined quota of six (6) lower berths per coach in Sleeper class and three (3) lower berths per coach each in AC 3 tier and AC 2 tier classes has been earmarked for Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years of age above and pregnant women.

In case of Rajdhani, Duronto and fully Air Conditioned/Express trains, the number of berths to be earmarked under this quota in 3 AC is 4 (four) lower berths per coach as against 3 (three) lower berths per coach in normal Mail/Express trains.

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

of persons including persons with disability or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

#### **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:**

31. Government of India has been implementing **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)** from the F.Y. 2010-11 to provide dedicated healthcare services to the elderly people at various level of State health care delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary health care including outreach services.

32. **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)** has two components with the following provisions to provide health care facilities to the elderly people in the country:—

##### **(1) National Health Mission (NHM) component:**

The district and below activities of the programme is being covered under Non-Communicable Diseases (NCO) flexible pool of NHM which are as follows:—

- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

The programme is being implemented on the basis of Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) submitted by the States/UTs and viability under the provisions of NPHCE. As on date, 599 districts of 35 States/UTs have been approved to implement the District and below activities of the Programme.

**(2) Tertiary Component:** In addition to NHM component of the programme, to ensure appropriate referral for conditions not amenable to be treated at primary and secondary level to create human resource orientated towards geriatric care, this Ministry is supporting development of 19 Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) with and establishment of 02 National Centres of Ageing each



at AIIMS, New Delhi and MMC, Chennai with the following geriatric health care facilities:—

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care @ RGCs and 200 bedded Geriatric ward @ NCAs.
- 02 PG seats per RGC and 15 PG seats per NCA in Geriatric Medicine.
- Research activities, Imparting Training and Development of training material.

### 33. **Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)**

**Project:** The project was launched in 2016 to assess the health, economic and social status of the elderly (age 45-60). This project is going to be one of the largest comprehensive ageing surveys in the world with a sample size of 61,000. LASI Project is being conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences, IIPS, (Deemed University), Mumbai which is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In India, LASI is to be undertaken by IIPS in collaboration with Harvard School of Public Health and Rand Corporation with the financial sponsorship from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, UNFPA India and National Institute of Health (NIH)/National Institute of Ageing (NIA), USA. So far an amount of Rs. 29.20 crore has been released under the programme.

### 34. **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):**

The RSBY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that was implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment since 2008, under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide health insurance coverage to BPL families and 11 other categories of unorganized workers. The Scheme has been transferred to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in 2015. Each family enrolled in the Scheme is entitled to hospitalization benefits of upto Rs 30,000/- p.a. in Government as well as empanelled private hospitals. Transportation cost of Rs. 100/- per visit is also added to the beneficiary family, subject to maximum ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per year. Currently (2018-19), 12 States are implementing RSBY.

### 35. **Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme**

(SCHIS): This Scheme, being implemented since 2016, provides insurance cover to senior citizens as a top-up over the existing RSBY Scheme. This Scheme provides

an additional annual coverage of Rs. 30,000/- per senior citizen in the eligible RSBY beneficiary family. SCHIS provides a health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- which is available to senior citizens, in addition to the coverage of Rs. 30,000/- under RSBY. If in any RSBY enrolled family, there are more than one senior citizen, then the additional cover will be in multiple of Rs. 30,000/- per senior citizen. 211 Treatment packages are covered under SCHIS, in addition to 1516 packages under RSBY. Currently, 08 States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal are implementing SCHIS. Around 18 lakh families having senior citizen (s) are covered under SCHIS as per available records.

### 36. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY):**

In March 2018, Government has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY during 2018-19 to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. PMJAY has been launched on 23rd September, 2018. With the launch of the PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS will be subsumed in it. All enrolled beneficiary families of RSBY and SCHIS are entitled for benefits under PMJAY.

### **Ministry of Communications:**

37. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), under Ministry of Communications, has reported that Senior Citizens of the age of 65 years and above are exempted from Payment of registration charges for Landline Telephone Connection.

38. Further, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), under Ministry of Communications, provides concession of 25% in installation/activation charges and monthly services/rental charges for Landline connections under Plan-250 in Senior Citizens Category, to Senior Citizens who are more than 65 years of age.

### **Ministry of Civil Aviation:**

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

- Airline/airport operator shall ensure provision of automated buggies free of charge for all senior citizens, in the terminal building to facilitate their access to boarding gates located beyond reasonable walking distance at all airports having annual aircraft movements of 50,000 or more. This facility may be extended to other needy passengers on demand basis free of charge.
- Airport operators shall provide small trolleys after security check for carriage of hand.
- baggage (permitted as per regulation) up to the boarding gate.
- Airport operator shall adequately display information regarding availability of automated buggies and small trolleys in the terminal building at prominent locations including dos and don 'ts regarding the same. This shall also be published on the website of the airport operator.
- Further, Air India offers 50% discount to senior citizens on the highest economy class Basic Fare. The discount is offered to those who have completed 60 years of age on the date of commencement of journey.
- Senior citizens can also avail multi-level fares offered by Air India on each sector for travel on domestic sectors, starting from a low level advance purchase fares which facilitate early selling to the highest one.

#### **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:**

40. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Department of Urban Development has issued the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 (MBBL) which under chapter 8 prescribes standards for creation of elder friendly barrier free environment with reference to buildings, toilets etc. Urban Local Bodies shall implement the Policy by adopting the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016. The Department has issued 'Harmonised Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for persons with Disability and Elderly Persons' in 2016. These Guidelines intend to address the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly persons with a wide range of accessibility elements and standards and not limited to disabilities only, thus paving the way for universally accessible and inclusive India.

41. Under Urban Bus Specification-II issued in 2013, the emphasis on buses financed by the Department of Urban Development is on procurement of low floor buses with proper ramps for easy access of the passengers and proper space for wheel chair to be placed in the bus for the benefit of disabled persons and senior citizens.

42. All metro rail projects implemented/under implementation in the country are having disabled and elder friendly infrastructure such as proper ramps/lifts to the stations, level boarding the alighting of passengers etc. There is a provision of reservation of seats in metro rail coaches for the differently-abled persons and senior citizens.

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

#### **Ministry of Women and Child Development:**

44. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has constructed a Home for Widows at Sunrakh Bangar, Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, with a capacity of 1000 widows to provide them safe and secure place to stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services. The new home for widows named as Krishna Kutir is constructed on 1.424 hectare of land. The design of the Home is old age friendly which consists of ground plus three floors with the facilities of ramps, lifts, supply of adequate electricity, water and other amenities for meeting the requirement of senior citizens and persons with special challenges. The Home is fully funded by Central Government. The Home was inaugurated on 31.8.2018. The Home is operational *w.e.f.* 01.09.2018 and managed by Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

#### **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana**

138. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) the details of Districts selected under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) alongwith the criteria for selection, State-wise;

(b) whether the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana has been implemented nationwide and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that only senior citizens from the BPL category are the beneficiaries under this scheme;

(d) if so, the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State-wise; and

(e) the budgetary provisions for the Scheme during the current Financial Year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Details of 318 selected Districts under "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana" is at Statement-I. Selection of Districts was done mainly on the basis of prevalence of age related disabilities/infirmities in Senior Citizens besides Aspirational Districts as identified by NITI Aayog.

(b) to (d) Yes. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing a Scheme namely "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana" for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices to Senior Citizens belonging to BPL category since 151 April, 2017 with the objective to restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. A list of total number of beneficiaries covered till date, State-wise, under the Scheme is at Statement-II.

(e) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana is being funded from the "Senior Citizen Welfare' Fund" (SCWF). During the F.Y. 2018-19, Rs. 106.5 crore have been allocated to the Scheme from the SCWF.

**Statement-I**

*318 Districts Selected for the Implementation of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andaman
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Middle & North Andaman

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry (East Godavari District)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai
18.	Assam	Kamrup
19.	Assam	Sonitpur
20.	Assam	Nagaon
21.	Assam	Lakhimpur
22.	Assam	Darrang
23.	Assam	Guwahati
24.	Assam	Dhubri
25.	Assam	Barpeta
26.	Assam	Goalpara
27.	Assam	Baksa
28.	Assam	Udalguri
29.	Assam	Hailakandi
30.	Bihar	Buxar
31.	Bihar	West Champaran
32.	Bihar	Patna
33.	Bihar	Bhojpur
34.	Bihar	Nawada
35.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected	Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
36.	Bihar	Katihar	69.	Delhi	South Delhi
37.	Bihar	Begusarai	70.	Delhi	West Delhi
38.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	71.	Delhi	East Delhi
39.	Bihar	Araria	72.	Delhi	North East Delhi
40.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	73.	Delhi	North West Delhi
41.	Bihar	Khagaria	74.	Goa	North Goa
42.	Bihar	Purnia	75.	Goa	South Goa
43.	Bihar	Aurangabad	76.	Gujarat	Vadodara
44.	Bihar	Banka	77.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad
45.	Bihar	Gaya	78.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
46.	Bihar	Jamui	79.	Gujarat	Junagarh
47.	Bihar	East Champaram	80.	Gujarat	Rajkot
48.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	81.	Gujarat	Kutch
49.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	82.	Gujarat	Narmada
50.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	83.	Gujarat	Dahod
51.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	84.	Gujarat	Mehsana
52.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	85.	Gujarat	Bharuch
53.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	86.	Haryana	Kamal
54.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	87.	Haryana	Ambala
55.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	88.	Haryana	Rewari
56.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	89.	Haryana	Sonipat
57.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	90.	Haryana	Faridabad
58.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	91.	Haryana	Gurgaon
59.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	92.	Haryana	Palwal
60.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	93.	Haryana	Mewat
61.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	94.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
62.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	95.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
63.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	96.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
64.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	97.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
65.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
66.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	99.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
67.	Delhi	Chandni Chowk	100.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sri Nagar
68.	Delhi	Karol Bagh	101.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
			102.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected	Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
103.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	137.	Karnataka	Gadag
104.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	138.	Karnataka	Kalaburgi
105.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	139.	Karnataka	Kollar
106.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	140.	Kerala	Kochi
107.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	141.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
108.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	142.	Kerala	Kozhikode
109.	Jharkhand	Gumla	143.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
110.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	144.	Kerala	Kottayam
111.	Jharkhand	Giridih	145.	Kerala	Kannur
112.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	146.	Kerala	Wayanad
113.	Jharkhand	Koderma	147.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
114.	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	148.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
115.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	149.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
116.	Jharkhand	Pakaur	150.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
117.	Jharkhand	Godda	151.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
118.	Jharkhand	Latehar	152.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
119.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	153.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam
120.	Jharkhand	Palamu	154.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
121.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	155.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
122.	Jharkhand	Simdega	156.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
123.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	157.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
124.	Jharkhand	Chatra	158.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
125.	Jharkhand	Dumka	159.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
126.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	160.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
127.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	161.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
128.	Jharkhand	Khunti	162.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
129.	Karnataka	South Bangalore	163.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
130.	Karnataka	Dharwad	164.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
131.	Karnataka	Bijapur	165.	Maharashtra	Dhule
132.	Karnataka	Shimoga	166.	Maharashtra	Pune
133.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	167.	Maharashtra	Mumbai North-East
134.	Karnataka	Belagavi	168.	Maharashtra	Kurla & Bandra
135.	Karnataka	Yadgir	169.	Maharashtra	Jalna
136.	Karnataka	Raichur	170.	Maharashtra	Wardha

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected	Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
171.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	205.	Mizoram	Champhai
172.	Maharashtra	Washim	206.	Mizoram	Lunglei
173.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	207.	Mizoram	Mamit
174.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	208.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
175.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	209.	Mizoram	Serchhip
176.	Maharashtra	Nanded	210.	Nagaland	Dimapur
177.	Maharashtra	Amravati	211.	Nagaland	Kohima
178.	Maharashtra	Buldana	212.	Nagaland	Mon
179.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	213.	Nagaland	Mokokchung
180.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	214.	Nagaland	Tuensang
181.	Maharashtra	Satara	215.	Nagaland	Zunheboto
182.	Manipur	Imphal West	216.	Nagaland	Kiphire
183.	Manipur	Imphal East	217.	Odisha	Sundargarh
184.	Manipur	Thoubal	218.	Odisha	Angul
185.	Manipur	Bishnupur	219.	Odisha	Hinjili
186.	Manipur	Churachandpur	220.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj
187.	Manipur	Ukhrul	221.	Odisha	Dhenkanal
188.	Manipur	Chandel	222.	Odisha	Nuapada
189.	Manipur	Senapati	223.	Odisha	Balangir
190.	Manipur	Tamenglong	224.	Odisha	Gajapati
191.	Manipur	Kangpokpi	225.	Odisha	Kalahandi
192.	Manipur	Tengnoupal	226.	Odisha	Kandhamal
193.	Manipur	Pherzawl	227.	Odisha	Koraput
194.	Manipur	Noney	228.	Odisha	Malkajgiri
195.	Manipur	Kamjong	229.	Odisha	Rayagada
196.	Manipur	Jiribam	230.	Puducherry	Olukara
197.	Manipur	Kakching	231.	Puducherry	Karaikal
198.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	232.	Punjab	Gurdaspur
199.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	233.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
200.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	234.	Punjab	Bathinda
201.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	235.	Punjab	Fazilka
202.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	236.	Punjab	Mansa
203.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	237.	Punjab	Jalandhar
204.	Mizoram	Aizawl	238.	Punjab	Firozpur

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected	Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
239.	Punjab	Moga	273.	Telangana	Asifabad
240.	Punjab	Ludhiana	274.	Telangana	Khammam
241.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	275.	Telangana	Adilabad
242.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	276.	Telangana	Warangal
243.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	277.	Tripura	Unakoti
244.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	278.	Tripura	Dhalai
245.	Rajasthan	Pali	279.	Tripura	West Tripura
246.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	280.	Tripura	Khowai
247.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	281.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
248.	Rajasthan	Baran	282.	Uttarakhand	Almora
249.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	283.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
250.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	284.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
251.	Rajasthan	Karauli	285.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
252.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	286.	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal
253.	Rajasthan	Barmer	287.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
254.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	288.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
255.	Sikkim	South Sikkim	289.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
256.	Sikkim	North Sikkim	290.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
257.	Sikkim	West Sikkim	291.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
258.	Tamil Nadu	Kanya Kumari	292.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
259.	Tamil Nadu	South Chennai	293.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida
260.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	294.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
261.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	295.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
262.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	296.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur
263.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	297.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
264.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	298.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
265.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	299.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
266.	Telangana	Hyderabad	300.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
267.	Telangana	Karimnagar	301.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
268.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	302.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
269.	Telangana	Chevella	303.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
270.	Telangana	Nizamabad	304.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
271.	Telangana	Rangareddy	305.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi
272.	Telangana	Bhupalpally	306.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Selected
307.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
308.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
309.	West Bengal	Asansol
310.	West Bengal	Darjeeling
311.	West Bengal	Jayanagar
312.	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur
313.	West Bengal	Arambagh
314.	West Bengal	Ranaghat-Nadia
315.	West Bengal	Birbhum
316.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
317.	West Bengal	Malda
318.	West Bengal	Murshidabad

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Total Number of Beneficiaries Benefited under Rashtriya Vayoshri Vojana as on 28.11.2018*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No.of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384
3.	Bihar	1926
4.	Chhattisgarh	31
5.	Delhi	2605
6.	Goa	2407
7.	Gujarat	2760
8.	Haryana	1712
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76
10.	Jharkhand	21
11.	Karnataka	932
12.	Kerala	962
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14939
14.	Maharashtra	6343
15.	Meghalaya	7291
16.	Puducherry	1529
17.	Punjab	393
18.	Rajasthan	4210

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No.of Beneficiaries
19.	Sikkim	1814
20.	Tamil Nadu	969
21.	Telangana	1473
22.	Tripura	795
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6719
24.	Uttarakhand	1614
Total No. of Beneficiaries		67034

**Terror Attack in Amritsar**

139. SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:  
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:  
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
 SHANKARRAO:  
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:  
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a terror attack on a religious gathering in Amritsar, Punjab had taken place recently, if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of people killed and injured in the incident;

(b) the details of the compensation paid to the families of the killed/injured personnel;

(c) whether foreign based terrorists are again trying to revive terrorist activities in Punjab State;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to take action against such elements based in Canada and other countries;

(e) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has conducted any inquiry in the matter and if so, the details thereof; and



(f) the steps taken to check recurrence of such attacks alongwith the measures taken for better co-ordination amongst the security agencies and to strengthen the border security so as to check infiltration of terrorists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) A grenade attack at a prayer hall in Adliwal Village, PS Rajasansi, Amritsar took place on 18th November, 2018. 03 persons were killed and 23 persons were injured in this grenade attack.

(b) The Government of Punjab has announced payment of a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs each to the next of kin of the persons who have lost their life and Rs. 50,000/- each to the inured persons in the attack.

(c) and (d) As per available information, the activities of pro-Khalistan individuals and organizations based abroad, which are making efforts to revive terrorism in Punjab and fanning anti-India sentiments, have come to notice. The Government has raised the issue with Canada and other countries during various bilateral meetings.

(e) After the grenade attack incident, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) team visited the place of incident on 18th November, 2018 to assist the State Police in investigation.

(f) In order to avert terror incidents in the country, there exists a close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State level. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other Intelligence Agencies and State Governments. The border control has also been strengthened through establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting and deployment of modern/hi-tech equipments. States have also raised special forces to deal with terror incidents. Central Armed Police Forces and National Security Guards have also been stationed at different locations to assist the States in dealing with such incidents.

#### **Pucca Houses**

140. SHRI D. K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether it is true that the proportion of households staying in pucca houses is very minimal in comparison to those living in Kutchha houses in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the number of households staying in pucca and kutchha houses in the country during the last three years, urban/rural area-wise;

(c) whether there is no major shift in the living conditions of the people in the country despite various programmes of the Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of houses constructed during the said period in the country, rural and urban area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the Census-2011, State-wise details of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in urban areas and rural areas are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) to (e) 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)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the urban areas of the country for the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories. Total 11.06 lakh houses have been constructed under the PMAY(U) during last three years and current year across the country.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in rural areas of the country since 1.04.2016 under which financial assistance is provided for construction of houses to houseless households and households living in zero, one and two room kutchha houses with kutchha wall and kutchha roof. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are identified on the basis of Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 database and as verified by the Gram Sabha. Total 59,94,206 houses have been constructed under the PMAY-G during the last three years across the country.

**Statement-I**

*Households by type of structure of the census Houses Occupied-Urban  
(Excluding Institutional Households)*

Area Name	Total number of households	Type of Census Houses					Unclassifiable
		Permanent	Semi- permanent	Temporary			
				Total	Serviceable	Non- Serviceable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	78,865,937	66,471,866	9,156,685	2,510,458	1,517,924	992,534	726,928
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,346	26,057	7,747	433	338	95	109
Andhra Pradesh	6,778,225	5,944,263	533,840	235,159	134,344	100,815	64,963
Arunachal Pradesh	65,891	26,339	21,387	11,607	712	10,895	6,558
Assam	992,742	587,668	360,385	37,262	2,067	35,195	7,427
Bihar	2,013,671	1,481,276	285,273	230,961	88,154	142,807	16,161
Chandigarh	228,276	214,901	9,381	3,118	2,035	1,083	876
Chhattisgarh	1,238,738	806,204	366,139	60,731	50,171	10,560	5,664
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37,655	33,426	4,003	186	50	136	40
Daman and Diu	47,631	46,625	800	187	16	171	19
Goa	198,139	176,065	19,753	1,170	520	650	1,151
Gujarat	5,416,315	4,972,772	382,194	50,987	22,769	28,218	10,362
Haryana	1,751,901	1,535,240	167,526	40,275	25,576	14,699	8,860
Himachal Pradesh	166,043	153,271	10,021	2,249	728	1,521	502
Jammu and Kashmir	517,168	442,913	48,496	17,207	14,810	2,397	8,552
Jharkhand	1,495,642	1,144,923	300,099	44,591	36,533	8,058	6,029
Karnataka	5,315,715	4,470,022	706,082	118,126	70,866	47,260	21,485
Kerala	3,620,696	3,201,193	325,974	66,278	26,792	39,486	27,251
Lakshadweep	8,180	7,973	112	72	4	68	23
Madhya Pradesh	3,845,232	2,905,705	749,677	159,434	123,710	35,724	30,416
Maharashtra	10,813,928	9,354,321	1,204,182	144,517	74,823	69,694	110,908
Manipur	171,400	49,008	113,950	7,887	5,917	1,970	555
Meghalaya	116,102	70,427	37,734	2,311	860	1,451	5,630
Mizoram	116,203	96,548	15,676	2,989	99	2,890	990
Nagaland	115,054	55,835	50,122	6,875	622	6,253	2,222
NCT of Delhi	3,261,423	3,134,959	78,059	39,716	22,152	17,564	8,689
Odisha	1,517,073	1,107,295	226,456	175,906	137,232	38,674	7,416

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puducherry	206,143	178,181	12,719	13,777	4,927	8,850	1,466
Punjab	2,094,067	1,933,969	111,271	37,050	23,097	13,953	11,777
Rajasthan	3,090,940	2,844,418	150,014	66,821	54,817	12,004	29,687
Sikkim	35,761	29,595	5,416	405	184	221	345
Tamil Nadu	8,929,104	7,311,987	1,095,787	437,413	272,461	164,952	83,917
Tripura	235,002	103,853	126,260	4,110	907	3,203	779
Uttar Pradesh	7,449,195	6,278,920	636,623	324,891	239,428	85,463	208,761
Uttarakhand	592,223	552,703	24,454	12,687	6,751	5,936	2,379
West Bengal	6,350,113	5,193,011	969,073	153,070	73,452	79,618	34,959

Source: Census of India, 2011

### Statement-II

*Households by type of structure of the Census Houses Occupied-Rural  
(Excluding Institutional Households)*

Area Name	Total number of households	Type of Census Houses					Unclassifiable
		Permanent	Semi- permanent	Temporary			
Total	Serviceable			Non- Serviceable			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	167,874,291	86,236,581	52,857,030	27,136,896	16,249,135	10,887,761	1,643,784
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59,030	21,382	32,088	4,904	193	4,711	656
Andhra Pradesh	14,246,309	9,395,978	2,692,093	2,017,267	1,186,824	830,443	140,971
Arunachal Pradesh	195,723	22,651	56,303	110,092	7,911	102,181	6,677
Assam	5,374,553	1,132,221	2,946,185	1,260,176	53,450	1,206,726	35,971
Bihar	16,926,958	7,623,999	4,053,331	5,136,263	1,359,598	3,776,665	113,365
Chandigarh	6,785	6,500	160	105	10	95	20
Chhattisgarh	4,384,112	926,661	3,099,984	350,035	314,883	35,152	7,432
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,408	13,792	20,477	1,124	139	985	15
Daman and Diu	12,750	12,064	615	51	6	45	20
Goa	124,674	96,712	25,866	1,481	669	812	615
Gujarat	6,765,403	4,177,631	2,433,231	141,312	60,568	80,744	13,229
Haryana	2,966,053	2,102,609	732,685	118,731	98,314	20,417	12,028
Himachal Pradesh	1,310,538	982,842	305,498	19,727	14,415	5,312	2,471
Jammu and Kashmir	1,497,920	812,642	545,748	113,094	103,389	9,705	26,436
Jharkhand	4,685,965	1,217,715	2,821,268	634,933	571,212	63,721	12,049

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	7,864,196	4,334,636	2,860,173	616,758	377,873	238,885	52,629
Kerala	4,095,674	3,245,315	656,812	131,872	55,542	76,330	61,675
Lakshadweep	2,523	2,397	71	47	2	45	8
Madhya Pradesh	11,122,365	3,714,964	6,184,533	1,168,849	932,561	236,288	54,019
Maharashtra	13,016,652	6,948,803	5,063,950	879,418	537,968	341,450	124,481
Manipur	383,313	26,723	270,637	84,811	47,283	37,528	1,142
Meghalaya	422,197	90,735	240,637	86,540	10,831	75,709	4,285
Mizoram	104,874	45,441	24,496	33,020	212	32,808	1,917
Nagaland	284,911	33,484	181,224	68,836	5,348	63,488	1,367
NCT of Delhi	79,115	74,069	2,990	1,615	556	1,059	441
Odisha	8,144,012	2,988,428	2,288,340	2,847,620	2,413,929	433,691	19,624
Puducherry	95,133	55,938	16,866	22,025	12,802	9,223	304
Punjab	3,315,632	2,843,613	338,855	110,929	89,045	21,884	22,235
Rajasthan	9,490,363	6,146,700	1,873,913	1,396,572	1,116,964	279,608	73,178
Sikkim	92,370	30,682	52,533	7,573	2,693	4,880	1,582
Tamil Nadu	9,563,899	5,764,149	1,828,660	1,903,259	1,442,447	460,812	67,831
Tripura	607,779	56,560	450,972	98,349	23,895	74,454	1,898
Uttar Pradesh	25,475,071	15,087,308	4,614,402	5,071,806	3,622,541	1,449,265	701,555
Uttarakhand	1,404,845	1,258,761	84,972	57,023	29,766	27,257	4,089
West Bengal	13,717,186	4,942,476	6,056,462	2,640,679	1,755,296	885,383	77,569

Source: Census of India 2011

[Translation]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

#### Declaration of Natural Disasters

141. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms adopted for declaring any disaster as a natural disaster;

(b) whether special concessions are given to the concerned State Government after declaration of natural disaster if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all these concessions are given to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh after occurrence of natural disasters in these States; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. To supplement the State's efforts, financial assistance is provided from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure. The concerned State Governments are empowered to declare and undertake relief activities according to the magnitude of the ground situation, in the wake of notified natural disasters (*viz*: cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, and frost & cold wave) from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms without any discrimination. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: [www.ndmindia.nic.in](http://www.ndmindia.nic.in).

However, considering the need for flexibility in regard to State-specific disasters, the said norms have provision for providing immediate relief to the victims of State-specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual fund allocation of the SDRF subject to fulfillment of certain prescribed conditions and norms.

The aforesaid norms have PAN (Presence Across National) India implication including the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

#### **Mismanagement of Funds under PMS Scheme**

142. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:  
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of mismanagement of funds under Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has taken any corrective steps to stop mismanagement of funds for Scholarship Schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any data regarding the amount utilized for Scholarship Schemes during the last four years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) This Department deals with the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC (PMS-SC) students and Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC (PMS-OBC) students. The PMS-SC is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is implemented by State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The details of the major complaints regarding misutilization of funds under PMS-SC during the last three years and the current year State-wise are given in the Statement-I. Under PMS-OBC Scheme, no complaints of mismanagement of funds have been reported by any States/UTs.

(c) Complaints/representations received with regard to misutilization of funds under PMS-SC are immediately forwarded to the concerned State Government/UT Administration for remedial action.

States/UTs have been advised under PMS-SC to ensure:

(i) payment of scholarship directly to the Bank/Post Office accounts of the Beneficiaries/institutions.

(ii) annual inspection of all the institutions by a State Government Officer not below the level of a Group A officer.

(iii) constitution of fee fixation committee etc.

(d) and (e) The release made during the last four years under PMS-SC and PMS-OBC and is enclosed as per the Statement-II and III respectively.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Status of complaint against institutions/colleges for malfeasance of PMS-SC scholarship fund*

Sl.No.	Complaint against	Complainant	Subject	Action taken by Ministry
1.	Group of Krishna College Saharanpur	Sh. V.K. Singh Saharanpur	Embezzlement of PMS-SC scholarship	Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, U.P, requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 21.03.2017 for investigation in to the matter and for necessary action.
2.	Social Welfare Dept Govt. of U.P.	Dainik Jagaran 21.03.2017 edition	Inclusion of non eligible SC students in the list of eligible SC students.	Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, U.P, requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 06.04.2017 for investigation in to the matter.

Sl.No.	Complaint against	Complainant	Subject	Action taken by Ministry
3.	B.L.S. Institute of Management.	Mahesh Chand Rahi	Claiming funds of PMS-SC on fake students	Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, U.P., requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 20.07.2017 for needful action in to the matter.
4.	Social Welfare Dept Govt. of Uttarakhand.	Shri Ravindra Jugran, B.J.P, Uttarakhand	CBI enquiry in to the matter of irregularities of PMS-SC funds disbursement.	Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Uttarakhand, requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 15.09.2017 for needful action in to the matter.
5.	Social Welfare Dept. Govt. of Uttarakhand	Shri Jagat Singh Chauhan Advocate Ex. DP (BJP)	SIT investigation instead of CBI	Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Uttarakhand, requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 28.11.2017 for needful action in to the matter.
6.	Social Welfare Dept. Govt. of Bihar	News Paper Clipping	Embbzzlement of Rs. 8 cr. by Accountant	Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Bihar, requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 28.11.2017 for verification of factsand inform status.
7.	Social Welfare Dept Govt. of U.P.	Shri Prakash Pandey "The Wednesday News"	Forgery of number of SC students	Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, U.P., requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 04.05.2018 for appropriate action in to the matter.
8.	Govt. of Maharashtra	Mrs. S.M. Khaladdatkar C/o Shri Rajendra Ahire, R/o Nasik, Maharashtra	The alleged fraud for claiming Scholarship by submitting forgery documents for his sons by Shri Sanjio BhidasKawale, an officer working at BSNL	Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Maharashtra, requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 11.05.2018 for appropriate action in to the matter.
9.	Social Welfare Dept Govt. of U.P.	Sh. Ravi Kumar R/o Nitin Bihar colony, Girdharpur, Mathura U.P	The alleged fraud for withdrawing scholarship from his account by Sh. Shyam College, Agra, U.P.	Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, U.P. requested <i>vide</i> letter dt. 11.10.2018 for appropriate action in to the matter

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Release of funds under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students during last four years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9300.00	13341.00	14398.00	31742.54
2.	Assam	683.28	810.00	1690.00	0
3.	Bihar	3000.00	7476.00	4081.00	0
4.	Chandigarh	275.00	0.00	0.00	145.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	1100.00	628.00	190.00	3902.02
6.	Daman and Diu	20.31	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Delhi	1700.00	0.00	473.76	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
8.	Goa	07.00	14.00	0.00	14.99
9.	Gujarat	3900.00	5964.00	5244.00	14339.54
10.	Haryana	2700.00	6867.00	10735.00	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	2700.00	2400.00	7425
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	298.00	91.00	202.00	1362.76
13.	Jharkhand	900.00	911.00	2071.00	892.95
14.	Karnataka	2400.00	3840.00	3300.00	39546.98
15.	Kerala	4200.00	1647.00	4267.20	8391
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6350.00	10300.00	3308.00	23042.54
17.	Maharashtra	17635.00	27988.00	10669.00	50497.96
18.	Manipur	1193.50	620.32	583.31	750.56
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	4222.83	8995.00	19879.80	4747.56
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Punjab	37687.61	8930.00	28008.40	11573.21
23.	Rajasthan	5500.00	8252.00	20056.00	32922.79
24.	Sikkim	46.95	164.53	255.50	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	25400.00	46064.00	74324.00	43448.24
26.	Telangana	8800.00	12454.00	33166.00	14024.24
27.	Tripura	1768.59	1625.15	1904.68	1991.84
28.	Uttar Pradesh	47249.56	46903.00	27000.00	25420.46
29.	Uttarakhand	1800.00	2519.00	7301.00	3969.00
30.	West Bengal	6600.00	2284.00	4369.00	21256.91
	Total	196337.63	221388.00	279876.65	341409.06

**Statement-III***State-wise Release of funds under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3322.00	3545.05	3709.10	4399.11
2.	Bihar	6581.90	7485.00	5397.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2623.35	0.00	0.00	2282.26
4.	Goa	442.00	114.00	113.32	132.53
5.	Gujarat	3142.87	4351.05	4562.28	5335.74
6.	Haryana	0.00	1494.29	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	425.00	499.00	520.84	609.15
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	769.00	777.74	944.71	650.25
9.	Jharkhand	2222.90	2376.00	2493.08	2956.86
10.	Karnataka	4115.30	4419.00	4615.67	5474.32
11.	Kerala	2117.30	2223.70	2327.19	2950.14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5620.00	5224.00	5484.11	6504.32
13.	Maharashtra	8014.00	8106.95	8490.40	5844.00
14.	Odisha	1289.00	2383.39	2855.75	2178.75
15.	Punjab	0.00	2003.01	2092.10	1440.00
16.	Rajasthan	4546.02	4950.99	5182.28	5663.47
17.	Tamil Nadu	4571.50	5184.00	5445.97	4550.00
18.	Telangana	1094.10	2566.00	2689.21	1851.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13445.00	14471.97	15077.22	17882.03
20.	Uttarakhand	680.10	726.00	737.74	525.00
21.	West Bengal	5280.55	6582.86	6602.03	8179.08
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	0.00	14.66
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	7.13	15.29	7.13	0.00
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	84.71	92.87	85.34
26.	Delhi	92.98	0.00	187.00	100.00
27.	Puducherry	7.00	56.00	12.99	31.99
28.	Assam	5454.96	0.00	5026.84	0.00
29.	Manipur	598.00	602.62	471.00	622.37
30.	Tripura	1430.00	1532.65	1950.00	2150.00
31.	Sikkim	150.00	500.00	500.00	549.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78113.96</b>	<b>82275.27</b>	<b>87587.83</b>	<b>82962.35</b>

**Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

143. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI M. B. RAJESH:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has reliable statistics on farmers' suicide in the country and is monitoring the data relating thereto, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for farmers' committing suicides during each of the last four years, alongwith the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the primary reason for half of the farmers' suicides is debt burden/loans and



11,458 farmers' suicides were recorded in 2016 in the country, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has formulated schemes keeping in mind the problems of the farmers and if so, the details of such schemes formulated to increase the income of farmers during the last three years;

(d) whether the Union Government has reviewed these schemes in view of the hardships faced by the farmers and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has increased the Minimum Support Price recently and if so, the extent to which it will benefit the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website.

The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published as on date. However, NCRB has provided data relating to suicides for the year 2016 (provisional) to this Ministry. As per the ADSI Reports which were published for the years 2013 to 2015, the total numbers of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers in the country State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement. As per provisional data for year 2016, the number of suicide by farmers and agricultural labourers as come down from 12602 in 2015 to 11370 (provisional in 2016, approximately by 9.77%).

As per NCRB Reports for the year 2014 and 2015, the main causes of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers are Bankruptcy or Indebtedness, Farming Related Issues family problems, illness, etc.

(c) and (d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes.

However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes.

The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach. The Department is, therefore, implementing various Schemes to meet this objective, viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Interest Subvention Schemes and Kisan Credit Card Schemes. The Government is also implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for enhancing production and productivity and development of the sector as a whole.

(e) MSP for various agricultural commodities have been progressively increased by the Government to incentivize farmers to bring more area under cultivation of crops and to invest on increasing the productivity. 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.

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The

MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

**Statement**

*Suicide by persons employed in farming agriculture*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37
3.	Assam	305
4.	Bihar	127
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	582
8.	Haryana	374
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
11.	Jharkhand	142
12.	Karnataka	1403
13.	Kerala	972
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1090
15.	Maharashtra	3146
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	5
18.	Mizoram	6
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	150
21.	Punjab	83
22.	Rajasthan	292
23.	Sikkim	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	105
25.	Telangana	NA
26.	Tripura	56
27.	Uttar Pradesh	750
28.	Uttarakhand	15
29.	West Bengal	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	2013
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
Total (UTs)		28
Total (All India)		11772

*Suicide by persons employed in farming/agriculture*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Farmers	Labourers	Total
<b>2014</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	472	632
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	3
3.	Assam	21	38	59
4.	Bihar	0	10	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	312	755
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	555	600
8.	Haryana	14	105	119
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	31	63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	25	37
11.	Jharkhand	0	4	4
12.	Karnataka	321	447	768
13.	Kerala	107	700	807
14.	Madhya Pradesh	826	372	1198
15.	Maharashtra	2568	1436	4004
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	2	2
18.	Mizoram	0	5	5
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	97	102
21.	Punjab	24	40	64
22.	Rajasthan	0	373	373

Sl.No.	State/UT	Farmers	Labourers	Total
23.	Sikkim	35	0	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	827	895
25.	Telangana	898	449	1347
26.	Tripura	0	32	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	129	192
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	230	230
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	8
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	16	16
Total (UTs)		8	16	24
Total (All India)		5650	6710	12360

**2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	516	400	916
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	10
3.	Assam	84	54	138
4.	Bihar	0	7	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	854	100	954
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	57	244	301
8.	Haryana	28	134	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	46	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	21	21
11.	Jharkhand	0	21	21
12.	Karnataka	1197	372	1569
13.	Kerala	3	207	210
14.	Madhya Pradesh	581	709	1290
15.	Maharashtra	3030	1261	4291
16.	Manipur	1	0	1

Sl.No.	State/UT	Farmers	Labourers	Total
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	3
18.	Mizoram	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	23	27	50
21.	Punjab	100	24	124
22.	Rajasthan	3	73	76
23.	Sikkim	15	3	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	604	606
25.	Telangana	1358	42	1400
26.	Tripura	1	48	49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	145	179	324
28.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	12	12
Total (UTs)		0	12	12
Total (All India)		8007	4595	12602

*Source:* Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

**Assistance for Cyclone Relief**

144. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:  
 SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:  
 SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:  
 SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
 SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:  
 SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:  
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:  
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
 SHANKARRAO:  
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:  
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
 SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether severe cyclonic storm 'Gaja' has struck Tamil Nadu coast recently;
- (b) if so, the details of losses suffered and the number of districts in Tamil Nadu and other States that have been severely affected and the number of people killed;
- (c) whether any central team has visited the affected areas and assess the damages and if so, the assessment made therein;
- (d) the amount of relief sought by the affected States and the assistance provided/likely to be provided by the Government; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to introduce a better mechanism for permanent disaster management system with the co-ordination of all the concerned departments of Central/State Governments to minimize the losses due to such type of calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry, the details of reported losses are given as under:—

(As on 30.11.2018)

State/UT	Human Live Lost	Houses/huts damaged	Cattle death	Cropped areas affected
Tamil Nadu	63	6.04 lakh	14239	1.12 lakh ha.
Puducherry (01 district)	Nil	1117	04	81.68 ha.

In the instant case, based on the interim memorandum submitted by the State Government of Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry seeking an assistance of Rs. 1431 crore (further it was revised to Rs. 2658.49 crore) and Rs. 187.18 crore respectively, for cyclone 'Gaja' of 2018, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was deputed for on the spot assessment of damage caused by the cyclone Gaja of 2018. Upon receipt of the IMCT report (pending for want of specific information from State), it will be placed before the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration as per established procedure.

Financial assistance is provided from SDRF/NDRF as per established procedures. The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures according to the magnitude of the ground situation, in the wake of natural disasters including floods from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms without any discrimination. In order to support the affected people of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the Government of India has released both the installments of Rs. 707.40 crore from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the State Government. In addition, as reported by the State Government, an amount of Rs. 491.62 crore is available in SDRF account as on 1st April, 2018 for management of relief necessitate by notified natural calamities during 2018. In all the total Rs. 1199-02 crore is available in the State in the SDRF.

(e) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level in the country to develop appropriate preparedness, and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters including taking necessary measures to educate people at the time of natural calamities which include increasing awareness/forewarning/mock drills on various calamities/sensitising people involving the stake holders at the State/District and local Governments level including rural areas and reduce/minimize the losses during/impending such type of natural calamities in States of the country.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) monitors Severe Weather and alert State Meteorological Centers (SMCs)/Regional Meteorological Centers (RMCs) about

occurrence of severe weather in their region through daily Nowcast Guidance and Forecast Demonstration Project (FDP). State Meteorological Centers (SMCs) issue three hourly Nowcast and issue warnings through SMS at district level as and when necessary. IMD maintains and upgrades the Nowcast webpage and website to include information of severe weather events and monitor quality of various tools for nowcasting such as Radar and satellite data, and ensure interact with relevant divisions to ensure quality upkeep.

The measures as taken by the Government of India and the State Governments are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention, & enhance the response mechanism and minimizing the effects of natural calamities in the country. Further, the strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing and evolving process of the governance.

**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

145. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

(a) the names of the States which suffered from drought during 2018, the norms followed to declare areas drought affected, the total number of districts and agricultural area affected, the total loss of crops and the details of the funds sought by these States as drought relief package, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in existence in all the States;

(c) whether it is a fact that PMFBY has completely failed to compensate the farmers in a drought area and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a need in drought affected States to address the gross inequity in irrigation water distribution to deal with the drought situations and if so,

whether the Public irrigation needs major overhauling in the country and if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to help agriculture and farmers overcome the effects of drought; and

(f) whether the Central Team/Empowered Group of Ministers for assessing the drought situation has given its report and if so, the details of its conclusions and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per Manual for Drought Management, 2016 the drought situation is evaluated as per mandatory indicators *viz.* Rainfall deviations and dry spells (Trigger-1). It is further examined as per matrix for impact indicators (Trigger-2), followed by Ground Truthing (GT). State-wise details of area affected & assistance sought are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Crop Insurance/PMFBY is a financial tool to insure the crop losses on payment of admissible premium to the insurance company. Only those farmers who insure their crops and have paid premium for any of the notified crop in the area notified by the concerned State Government, are insured under the scheme. Admissible claims are worked out and paid strictly as per the provisions of the respective schemes.

The Scheme is voluntary for the States. During Kharif 2018 season, 25 States/Union Territories namely, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal implemented the scheme. State-wise details of coverage during Kharif 2018 season are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam. Due to the improved features of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), the scheme has been received very well and has been opted for by 27 States and Union Territories in one or more seasons since inception. In spite of overall good monsoon during first two

years of implementation of PMFBY, the claim ratio during 2016-17 is about 75% and during Kharif 2017, it is about 87%. Moreover, the farmers in most affected areas/States received higher claims and the claim ratio was high in these States viz. Kerala-210% and Karnataka-132%, during Kharif 2016, Tamil Nadu-287% and Andhra Pradesh-159% during Rabi 2016-17. Similarly during Kharif 2017, the higher claim ratio is in the States of Chhattisgarh-425%, Haryana-201%, Madhya Pradesh-135% and Odisha-204%.

(d) and (e) Irrigation being a State Subject, Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects, Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water bodies and Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Schemes etc.

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (including 55 projects benefiting DPA/TA) 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 cr have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

AIBP works of 31 projects have been completed/ almost completed. Further, 23 projects are more than 90% completed and 12 projects more than 80% completed, respectively. Potential of 12.06 Lha has been created through these projects during 2016-17 & 2017-18.

(f) In accordance with the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, Drought Management Division in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is mandated with the coordination of relief measures necessitated by drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/frost. The State

Governments have full authority to initiate relief measures in the wake of eligible/notified natural calamities by utilising the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). State Governments can seek additional financial assistance, from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the Central Government to provide relief in the event of natural calamities of 'Severe' nature, if the SDRF proves to be inadequate for the purpose. In order to avail of funds under NDRF, State Governments are first required to declare a drought and notify it appropriately. A Memorandum of financial assistance is then submitted by State Government to the DAC&FW, which is verified at the ground level by an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

To mitigate the water scarcity situation and secure the future, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation have initiated following steps:-

1. Technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes SMI, RRR of Water bodies etc.
2. PMKSY has been launched with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices etc. Ministry has identified 99 projects under AIBP to be completed by 2020.
3. Funding of MMI (Major and Medium irrigation/ Multipurpose irrigation) projects under PMKSY-AIBP and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) projects under PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP).
4. Awareness campaign launched by the Ministry to promote conservation of water at all levels.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Drought affected area and Financial assistance sought*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drought affected districts	Area affected (In ha.)	Assistance sought (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	1361531.54	1401.54



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Rajasthan	39,49,905	5,582	39,55,487	43,76,576	14,090	323	983	983	2,288
19.	Sikkim	210	31	241	115	1	0	-	-	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	96,238	1,32,635	2,28,873	1,52,980	1,026	26	21	21	68
21.	Tripura**									
22.	Telangana	5,18,986	76,256	5,95,242	5,79,538	4,694	133	180	180	494
23.	Uttar Pradesh	30,59,094	77,388	31,36,482	26,64,240	10,260	206	282	282	770
24.	Uttarakhand	1,17,883	19,282	1,37,165	76,610	560	13	14	14	42
25.	West Bengal	15,10,790	9,01,645	24,12,435	9,91,077	6,143	0	162	44	206
	Grand Total	21,516,205	11,757,175	33,273,380	31,514,402	137,466	3,065	8,955	8,694	20,175

\*No coverage

### World Soil Day

146. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is going to observe World Soil Day;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the theme and focus of the event;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the aims and objectives of the event;

(d) whether any programmes are going to be organized by the Government on this occasion and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the amount earmarked and utilized for this purpose; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase crop productivity and sustainable agriculture growth in the country?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) December 5th is observed as World Soil Day every year. During current year (2018) various events for improving soil health and its fertility are being organized such as 7 days video/ audio spot campaign on various TV channels/FM Radio stations, online contests on poster making, slogan writing, video spots and quiz contest on MyGov portal.

Apart from this, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Governments observe World Soil Day through distribution of soil health cards to farmers, organizing farmer camps, workshops, exhibition etc.

State Governments have been advised to take up various activities for furtherance of the aims and objectives of the said event.

Funds amounting to Rs. 80.97 lakh have been earmarked for the purpose.

(f) The steps taken to increase crop productivity and sustainable agriculture growth are:—

(i) Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme has been introduced 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,



- (ii) ICAR has developed location specific, cost effective, eco-friendly farming practices; namely resource conservation technologies (zero tillage, laser leveling, bed planting, system of rice intensification, direct seeding of rice), climate resilient technologies, and Integrated Farming System keeping in view the farmers' resource availability.
- (iii) Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material in being implementation through State/ UT Departments of Agriculture, State Seed Corporations, State Seed Certification Agencies, etc. to develop/strengthen seed sector and to enhance production and multiplication of high yielding certified/quality seeds of all agricultural crops an making it available to the farmers at affordable prices.
- (iv) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is implemented in all State/ UTs for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. The Mission envisages production and productivity improvement of horticulture through various interventions such as production of planting material, vegetable seed production, rejuvenation of senile orchards, etc.

#### **Rohingya Refugees**

147. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
 SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:  
 SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:  
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of Rohingya refugees in the country and if so, the details thereof alongwith their place of stay in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of illegal immigrants deported to various countries during the last four years, country-wise;

(c) the total number of people convicted under the Foreigners Act, 1946 during the said period, State-wise and section-wise;

(d) the details regarding the number of Rohingya refugees deported, State-wise alongwith the place of deportation; and

(e) whether Government is aware that some people are providing illegal accommodation and giving Government scheme cards to Rohingya refugees and if so, the action taken against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Since illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in a clandestine and surreptitious manner, there is no accurate data regarding number of such migrants living in the country.

(b) to (d) Central Government is vested with powers to deport foreign nationals illegally staying in the country under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify, detain and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have been delegated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Data on conviction of foreign nationals is not Centrally maintained. However, country wise deportation of Foreigners by Foreigner Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) during the last three year (2015-2017) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Central Government is aware that some Rohingyas have fraudulently obtained Indian identity documeants like Aadhar Cards, Voter Card, Driving License etc. Necessary instructions have been issued to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to ensure that no Aadhaar Card is issued to illegal immigrants. State Governments have also been instructed for cancelling such documents obtained fraudulently by illegal Rohingya immigrants. No inputs regarding people providing illegal accommodation to Rohingya have been received in this Ministry.

**Statement**

*Country- wise deportation list of Foreigners by Foreigner Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) during the last three year (2015-2017)*

Sl. No.	Country	No. of deported foreigners		
		2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	31	39	72
2.	Angola	0	9	0
3.	Argentina	0	1	1
4.	Australia	1	35	29
5.	Austria	0	1	1
6.	Bahrain	0	2	0
7.	Bangladesh	474	308	51
8.	Belgium	0	19	05
9.	Benin (Dahomey)	0	1	0
10.	Brazil	1	1	3
11.	Bulgaria	0	2	1
12.	Burundi	0	05	0
13.	Cambodia	0	3	0
14.	Cameroon	13	20	07
15.	Canada	0	08	11
16.	Chad	0	4	2
17.	Chile	0	1	0
18.	China	2	16	54
19.	China (Taiwan)	0	0	08
20.	Colombia	1	1	0
21.	Congo	35	118	13
22.	Cote D'ivoire	06	61	09
23.	Croatia	0	0	01
24.	Cuba	0	1	0
25.	Czeah	0	0	04
26.	Denmark	0	0	02
27.	Djibouti	08	02	01
28.	Egypt	0	02	02
29.	El Salvador	0	01	0

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Ethiopia	0	07	02
31.	Fiji	0	5	5
32.	Finland	0	01	0
33.	France	3	30	62
34.	Gabon	0	01	0
35.	Gambia	01	0	10
36.	Germany	03	23	20
37.	Ghana	06	05	06
38.	Greece	0	01	01
39.	Guinea	02	06	01
40.	Guyana	0	0	02
41.	Hong Kong	0	0	02
42.	Hungary	02	0	01
43.	Indonesia	01	04	37
44.	Iran	06	39	08
45.	Iraq	02	17	18
46.	Ireland	0	04	06
47.	Isreal	01	03	04
48.	Italy	0	01	09
49.	Japan	0	7	4
50.	Jordan	1	2	3
51.	Kazakhstan	0	1	2
52.	Kyrgyzstan	0	1	0
53.	Kenya	7	12	23
54.	Kuwait	0	0	2
55.	Liberia	0	2	3
56.	Libya Arab Jamahiriya	0	3	1
57.	Luxembourg	0	3	0
58.	Malawi	0	1	0
59.	Malaysia	0	50	128
60.	Maldives	1	1	1
61.	Mail	1	3	0
62.	Malta	0	0	1
63.	Mauritius	0	0	5
64.	Mexico	0	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Mongolia	2	6	1
66.	Morocco	0	0	2
67.	Mozambique	1	0	5
68.	Myanmar (Burma)	0	10	7
69.	Namibia	0	8	2
70.	Nepal	2	3	0
71.	Netherland	0	8	3
72.	New Zealand	0	0	6
73.	Nigeria	700	768	868
74.	Norway	0	3	3
75.	Oman	0	5	13
76.	Pakistan	0	0	1
77.	Palestine	0	2	1
78.	Paraguay	0	1	0
79.	Philippines	3	8	11
80.	Poland	0	0	2
81.	Portugal	0	0	1
82.	Qatar	0	1	0
83.	Republic of Korea	4	14	21
84.	Romania	1	2	0
85.	Russian Federation	1	12	18
86.	Rwanda	1	13	8
87.	Saudia Arabia	0	10	7
88.	Senegal	1	1	0
89.	Serbia	0	0	1
90.	Seychelles	0	4	2
91.	Singapore	0	4	48
92.	Somalia	3	2	6
93.	South Africa	7	8	10
94.	South Sudan	0	12	0
95.	Spain	0	11	5
96.	Sri Lanka	16	163	121
97.	Stateless (Tibet)	1	1	0
98.	Sudan	13	99	44
99.	Swaziland	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
100.	Sweden	0	5	3
101.	Syrina Arab Republic	0	6	0
102.	Thailand	5	25	76
103.	Tunisia	0	1	2
104.	Turkey	1	0	0
105.	Turkmenistan	1	0	2
106.	Uganda	37	94	54
107.	Ukraine	1	1	4
108.	U.A.E	0	4	6
109.	United Kingdom	0	49	74
110.	United Republic of Tanzania	26	57	59
111.	United State of America	0	83	75
112.	Uruguay	0	0	5
113.	Uzbekistan	4	2	31
114.	Vietnam	1	0	1
115.	Yemen	1	69	10
116.	Zambia	0	3	4
117.	Zimbabwe	0	1	3
118.	Others	0	0	1
Total		1442	2476	2272

#### Co-Operatives in Agriculture

148. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) the details of the role played by co-operatives in the agriculture sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that 76 per cent of rural households have been covered through a network of over 8.5 lakh cooperatives with a membership of well over 25 crore and whether it is also true that the cooperatives can help small and marginal farmers in taking the benefits of higher minimum support price;

(c) whether it is also true that the cooperative sector has faced structural challenges like dormant memberships, lack of active participation of members in the management, politicalisation of cooperatives and bureaucratic control, if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the growth of cooperative movement in the right path;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the role of cooperatives in agricultural sector, if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of the performance of cooperatives in organic farming, milk production, poultry farming and fisheries, State-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The role of cooperative sector is important in agriculture sector as it supplies agricultural credit and inputs and has the potential to deliver goods and services in vital areas where State and private sector has not been able to do very much. The village Cooperative Societies provides strategic inputs for the agricultural sector. Cooperative Marketing Societies help the farmer to get remunerative prices, procurement of commodities as an agent of Government of India and Cooperative Processing units help in value additions to the raw products etc. Cooperative are also involved in programmes like fodder development, conservation and genetic up-gradation of indigenous breeds of Livestock etc. The cooperatives are also helping weaker sections of the societies for uplifting in their economy through diary, poultry & fisheries cooperatives.

(b) As per statistical data compiled and published by National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), over 8 lakhs cooperatives with a membership of well over 25 crores and having coverage in the rural areas have significantly contributed to the growth of agriculture sector in the country. Amongst others, Govt. of India has been implementing the scheme of Minimum Support Price (MSP) also through cooperatives which help small and marginal farmers in taking the benefits of the scheme.

(c) and (d) Cooperative sector, like any other sectors, also faces structural challenges. Central Government, through Central Sector Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation, Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) and Price Support

Scheme (PSS) has been promoting the role of cooperatives in the agriculture sector. Assistance is provided to National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) to provide training to farmers who are members and employees of various types of cooperative societies. Besides, assistance is provided to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for promoting, developing and financing post-harvest activities through cooperatives in agriculture sector. These comprise, *inter alia*, marketing, storage and processing of agricultural produce besides supply of agricultural inputs. Subsidy to the tune of 15% to 25% is provided to Cooperatives depending on the category of State in addition to term loan. Government also provides Guarantee for procurement operations of NAFED.

(e) The information relating to performance of cooperatives in milk production, poultry farming and fisheries registered under the various States Cooperative Societies Act is not being maintained by this Department.

#### **Training of Farmers**

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

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

(a) whether the Government has empowered any nodal agencies or like Krishi Vigyan Kendras to provide skill training to farmers to develop their farming techniques and for marketing of their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to facilitate Tamil Nadu to meet the demands of the farming sector to cope with its increasing troubles due to several cyclones and heavy rainfall on one hand and water scarcity and drought on the other hand; and

(d) the amount allocated for the same during each of the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes,

Madam. A number of organizations of the Government are providing skill training to farmers. Details of such organizations are given below:—

- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)
- Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- State and Central Agricultural Universities (SAUs/CAUs)
- Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs)
- Institutes of Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
- Institutes of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF)
- Government of India Commodity Boards
- State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institutes
- Other Line Departments and Skill Training Missions of State Governments.
- As far as marketing of farmers produce is concerned, the Government has launched National Agriculture Market (eNAM) which is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

(c) and (d) State Government is empowered to undertake necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with State. For calamity of severe nature, additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with items and norms of assistance, upon receipt of Memorandum from the State Government. Government of Tamil Nadu has not submitted any memorandum seeking financial assistance from NDRF during current year. However, during last four years, Government of Tamil Nadu has declared drought in 2016-17. In response, Government of India has approved Rs. 1728.48 crore from NDRF.

To address the increasing frequency of extreme events such as drought, floods and heavy rainfall, the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in four districts of Tamil Nadu namely Ramanathapuram, Tiruvarur, Villupuram and Namakkal are conducting demonstrations in farmers field on Climate Resilient practices and technologies.

These demonstrations comprise technology modules on Natural Recourse Management like village ponds, check dams, de-silting of drainage channels and efficient water use through micro-irrigation system; crop production with drought and flood tolerant and short duration varieties of paddy, black gram, green gram, red gram, ground nut, sesame, castor and fodder crops; live-stock production with improved breeds of cattle, poultry, sheep and goat; and other best practices like seed hardening for drought tolerance, green manuring, spray of Pink Pigmented Facultative Methylootrops (PPFM) during severe drought, broad bed furrow method of planting, tree planting on bunds and crop mulching. Besides, farmers are facilitated for establishment and management of seed bank, fodder bank, custom hiring centres through capacity building and institutionalizing of village level climate risk management committees of farmers. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 1.68 crores were allocated during the last four years. The year-wise allocation of funds is given below:—

Year	Fund Allocated (Rs. In lakh)
2014-15	45.00
2015-16	44.00
2016-17	48.26
2017-18	30.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>168.00</b>

#### **Manual Scavengers**

150. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:  
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there are reports of deaths of sanitation workers despite the fact that manual scavenging is prohibited by law in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken to take the manual scavenging work from sanitation workers;

(c) whether the socio-economic and caste census of 2011 had identified 1,80,657 households of manual scavengers across the country;

(d) if so, whether the working conditions of these sanitation workers have remained virtually unchanged over the years;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the response of the Government thereon; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to do away with manual scavenging by taking lessons from other professions that are modernizing themselves with the infusion of technology and skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) There has been no report of death of sanitation workers due to manual scavenging. However, there have been reports of death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks. Details of such cases reported by the States are given in the enclosed Statement.

Manual scavenging is prohibited under "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) from 06.12.2013, the date of coming into force of the Act. This Act also provides for identification of insanitary latrines and their conversion into sanitary latrines by local authorities so as to eliminate the need for manual cleaning of human excreta from insanitary latrines. Ministries of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Housing & Urban Affairs under Swachh Bharat Mission provide assistance to the States and Union Territories for conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines in rural and urban areas respectively.

(c) As per data published on the website of Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC-2011), 168066 persons have declared manual scavenging as their occupation as on 07.12.2018.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, 'Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of manual Scavengers' (SRMS) under which identified Manual scavengers and their dependents are provided the following rehabilitation benefits to liberate them from manual scavenging:

- (i) Onetime cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/- to the identified manual scavenger.
- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of Rs. 3,000/- per month for the training period upto two years or less for the identified manual scavenger/dependent family member.
- (iii) Loans upto Rs. 15 lakh for income generating activities with capital subsidy upto Rs. 3,25,000/- are provided to the identified manual scavenger/dependent family members at concessional rate of interest of 5% per annum (4% for women) for projects upto Rs. 25000/- and at the rate of 6% per annum for projects above Rs. 25000/-.

Details of the benefits provided to the identified manual scavengers and their dependents from 2013-14 upto 30.11.2018 are as under:-

Rehabilitation benefits	Number of Beneficiaries
Onetime cash assistance to identified manual scavengers including those identified under National Survey.	24,853
Skill Development Training to identified manual scavengers and dependents.	13,587
Capital Subsidy to identified manual scavengers and dependents who have availed loans.	955

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing a Scheme titled "Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards". Children of manual scavengers are also eligible for this scholarship.

(f) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) in coordination with

Skill Council Green Jobs organizes training of 35 hours duration on usage of mechanized sanitation equipment, precautions for hazards cleaning, life skills and income generation activities to sanitation workers employed contractually or on ad hoc basis by municipalities.

NSKFDC also organizes workshops in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) and "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013" (MS Rules, 2013) regarding employer's obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions.

#### **Statement**

*Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks reported by States upto 30.11.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/reported	Compensation paid	
			Full Compensation of Rs. 10 lakh each	Partial Compensation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Telangana	2	2	0
3.	Punjab	32	32	0
4.	Karnataka	62	16	8
5.	Haryana	5	3	0
6.	Kerala	12	0	2
7.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35

Sl. No.	Incidents	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017 (upto 02.12.2017)	2018 (upto 02.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	No of incidents of terrorist violence	170	222	208	322	342	329	587
2.	No. of terrorists (both local & foreign) neutralized	67	110	108	150	213	200	238

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Delhi	15	12	0
Total		331	210	47

#### **Terror Related Violence in J&K**

151. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the terror related violence in Jammu and Kashmir during 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Jammu and Kashmir alone the fatal civilian casualties rose over 167 per cent in comparison to last year;

(d) whether it is also a fact that during the last five years, terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir has grown on average by 42 per cent;

(e) if so, the number of casualties reported individually for civilians and security personnel and terrorists both from local and foreign based thereof, since 2013; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to enhance security situation in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The level of terrorist violence in the hinterland of J&K is linked to infiltration from across the border and action against terrorists. The number of incidents includes the violence committed by terrorists during anti militancy operations. The details during the last five years are as under:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	No. of civilian skilled	15	28	17	15	40	36	37
4.	No. of security personnel martyred	53	47	39	82	80	74	86

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

#### **Financial Assistance Under PMAY**

152. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing financial assistance to the urban poor for construction of houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All {PMAY(U)-HFA};

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such assistance is being given to the State of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof, area-wise;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and released so far since introduction of the Scheme in June, 2015, year and State-wise; and

(e) the details of houses sanctioned in Karnataka under PMAY(U) and the Central Assistance approved/ released as well as the progress made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government is providing financial assistance to the urban poor under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} through States/ Union Territories (UTs) for construction of houses. Under the scheme, Central Assistance of Rs. 33,364.90 crore has so far been released to the States/UTs.

(c) Yes, under the PMAY (U), central assistance of Rs. 2553.51 crore has been released to the State of Karnataka, area/district-wise details of which are given at Statement-I.

(d) Year-wise and State-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned and released since introduction of the PMAY (U) are given at Statement-II.

(e) In the State of Karnataka, 1256 projects have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) for construction of 3,98,492 houses involving central assistance of Rs. 6,269.27 crore of which an amount of Rs. 2,298.80 crore has been released to the State Government. Besides, under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY (U), an amount of Rs. 254.71 crore has been disbursed as interest subsidy for acquisition/construction of 11,976 houses in the State. Till now, 1,90,788 houses (including the houses under CLSS) have been grounded for construction of which 70,583 houses have been completed.

#### **Statement-I**

*Area/District wise Central Assistance Sanctioned and Released to the State of Karnataka under PMAY(U)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Area/District	Central Assistance involved	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Bagalkot	170.03	50.72
2.	Bangalore	2,133.14	1,008.02
3.	Bangalore Rural	85.30	24.58
4.	Belgaum	289.56	96.52
5.	Bellary	364.84	117.96
6.	Bidar	251.71	23.98
7.	Chamarajnagar	66.72	13.48
8.	Chikkaballapur	44.17	14.60
9.	Chikkamagaluru	54.38	7.46



1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
10.	Chitradurga	231.92	57.03	22.	Mysore	280.26	112.95
11.	Dakshina Kannada	71.39	29.38	23.	Raichur	130.47	35.39
12.	Davanagere	165.74	59.33	24.	Ramanagara	150.32	46.61
13.	Dharwad	179.79	92.75	25.	Shivamogga	184.21	64.80
14.	Gadag	270.55	105.73	26.	Tumkur	160.25	89.35
15.	Gulbarga	252.40	117.95	27.	Udupi	26.83	10.09
16.	Hassan	92.61	38.81	28.	Uttara Kannada	71.85	27.00
17.	Haveri	132.69	43.67	29.	Vijayapura (Bijapur)	232.05	57.28
18.	Kodagu	10.57	0.87	30.	Yadgir	75.21	17.02
19.	Kolar	88.94	50.32	Additional achievement in CLSS for which district wise breakup is awaited from Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs)		83.04	83.04
20.	Koppal	86.76	25.23	Total		6,523.98	2,553.51
21.	Mandya	86.28	31.59				

**Statement-II***State-wise Year-wise Central Assistance Sanctioned and Released under  
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)*

(As on 3rd Dec, 2018)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
<b>Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)</b>						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	9.14	0.04	9.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,939.42	4.45	7,368.92	4,215.15	14,527.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	1.05	67.31	2.87	148.63
4.	Assam	0.04	167.42	672.17	25.04	864.67
5.	Bihar	688.13	665.28	852.57	1,404.91	3,610.89
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.07	1.17	1.45	2.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	85.05	237.23	1,307.87	1,504.78	3,134.93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	13.21	36.18	16.21	65.62
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	0.79	7.10	5.16	13.05
10.	Delhi (UT)	1.26	2.38	56.93	79.01	139.59
11.	Goa	0.02	0.20	3.07	2.82	6.11
12.	Gujarat	1,337.63	683.59	1,816.80	2,472.82	6,310.84
13.	Haryana	208.79	15.43	3,196.78	522.89	3,943.89
14.	Himachal Pradesh	43.90	52.56	51.35	2.01	149.81

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.98	88.25	124.01	299.00	527.23
16.	Jharkhand	205.41	723.28	1,263.93	219.87	2,412.50
17.	Karnataka	889.25	1,240.37	3,630.85	763.51	6,523.98
18.	Kerala	66.85	379.53	890.80	52.67	1,389.85
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	848.03	2,171.73	3,539.88	2,740.00	9,299.63
21.	Maharashtra	30.88	1,784.89	1,374.05	7,846.37	11,036.19
22.	Manipur	-	146.25	250.66	39.49	436.41
23.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.80	11.05	0.22	12.09
24.	Mizoram	163.92	0.18	288.89	2.90	455.90
25.	Nagaland	41.68	187.59	0.10	183.00	412.37
26.	Odisha	433.45	390.11	543.01	286.47	1,653.04
27.	Puducherry (UT)	0.13	57.86	59.80	26.20	143.99
28.	Punjab	0.83	599.19	32.72	124.73	757.47
29.	Rajasthan	638.02	47.60	1,075.60	842.39	2,603.61
30.	Sikkim	-	0.02	7.77	-	7.79
31.	Tamil Nadu	652.54	2,831.85	3,137.84	1,541.08	8,163.30
32.	Telangana	1,231.31	19.66	1,646.12	143.65	3,040.74
33.	Tripura	78.00	512.94	494.85	147.66	1,233.44
34.	Uttar Pradesh	284.01	167.33	5,361.73	5,860.12	11,673.19
35.	Uttarakhand	170.36	30.30	175.80	58.22	434.68
36.	West Bengal	1,140.66	1,034.14	960.41	1,990.91	5,126.12
	Grand Total	12,273.00	14,257.55	40,317.21	33,423.62	1,00,271.38

**Central Assistance Released (Rs. in cr.)**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	0.23	0.04	0.27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	368.78	235.56	2,676.32	459.56	3,740.22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.77	28.90	20.80	9.93	87.41
4.	Assam	0.04	13.85	326.43	3.27	343.59
5.	Bihar	121.81	287.32	437.35	116.40	962.88
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.07	1.17	1.45	2.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	119.41	60.32	504.67	131.38	815.78
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	1.57	23.89	9.05	34.53
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	0.07	4.00	2.12	6.19
10.	Delhi (UT)	1.26	2.38	56.93	79.01	139.59
11.	Goa	0.02	0.20	2.17	3.18	5.57

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
12.	Gujarat	351.71	608.53	1,106.73	1,401.69	3,468.66
13.	Haryana	110.79	8.60	150.36	225.12	494.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.33	11.50	17.10	21.86	59.78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.26	2.49	61.01	17.92	87.68
16.	Jharkhand	110.42	193.55	670.11	14.26	988.35
17.	Karnataka	410.63	195.93	1,697.71	249.24	2,553.51
18.	Kerala	26.64	56.54	263.87	582.98	930.02
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	301.85	417.69	2,362.87	1,382.89	4,465.30
21.	Maharashtra	30.88	482.12	796.27	1,368.87	2,678.14
22.	Manipur	-	23.40	136.38	0.67	160.46
23.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.52	4.72	0.22	5.48
24.	Mizoram	15.83	0.18	60.35	7.05	83.42
25.	Nagaland	16.23	60.56	9.78	61.59	148.16
26.	Odisha	169.62	111.00	157.44	202.90	640.96
27.	Puducherry (UT)	0.13	4.46	42.73	11.98	59.30
28.	Punjab	4.61	66.21	93.82	94.25	258.90
29.	Rajasthan	240.67	105.39	183.25	145.33	674.64
30.	Sikkim	-	0.02	1.29	0.90	2.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	132.11	634.60	1,194.39	823.46	2,784.57
32.	Telangana	325.99	142.70	773.60	143.65	1,385.94
33.	Tripura	30.05	287.51	160.56	139.15	617.27
34.	Uttar Pradesh	121.18	77.88	1,621.87	888.09	2,709.02
35.	Uttarakhand	65.55	29.58	131.35	37.09	263.57
36.	West Bengal	102.83	446.48	780.08	376.52	1,705.91
	Grand Total	3,222.50	4,597.68	16,531.64	9,013.08	33,364.90

#### Implementation of FAME India Scheme

153. SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:  
DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:  
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the current status and progress in the implementation of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) India Scheme;

(b) the allocations made under this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the timeline for implementation of the FAME India scheme; and

(d) the efforts being made to ensure that more people take advantage of this scheme along with the details of internal assessment made by the Government about the success of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) To promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Department of Heavy Industry had formulated a scheme namely FAME-India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India] in the year 2015.

Under demand creation focus area, the purchaser of Electric/hybrid Vehicles (xEVs) is given an upfront reduction in purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEVs. Since inception of the scheme & till 6th December, 2018, the Government has given financial support (demand incentive) to about 2,61,507 electric/hybrid vehicles. Total 119 models of vehicles of 27 OEMs got registered under FAME-India Scheme for availing demand incentive.

As per the scheme, specific projects/proposal received under the different focus areas namely Technology Development (R&D); Pilot Projects; Charging Infrastructure are funded by the Government.

(b) The fund allocation made under this Scheme is given here under:—

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Fund Allocated
1.	2015-16	Rs. 75.00 crore
2.	2016-17	Rs. 144.00 crore
3.	2017-18	Rs. 165.00 crore
4.	2018-19	Rs. 195.00 crore
Total		Rs. 579.00 crore

Further, the total outlay of Phase-I of the FAME-India Scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 795 crore to Rs. 895 crore, notified *vide* S.O. 5806 (E) dated 19th November, 2018.

(c) The Phase-I of this Scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April, 2015, has been extended till 31st March, 2019 or till Notification of FAME-II, whichever is earlier.

(d) As per the Gazette Notification of FAME-India Scheme, the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase-I of this scheme. Since inception of the scheme, several

segments have been added to the scheme so as to ensure that more people take advantage of this scheme. In this spirit, support to fully electric buses have been added to the scheme to support electrification of public transport. The positive results of these efforts are borne out by the fact that DHI has so far sanctioned 455 electric buses for 9 cities in a pilot scheme launched on 31st October, 2017, which got interest from 44 cities seeking 3144 e-buses.

#### **Dangers of Improper Use of Pesticides by Farmers**

154. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several farmers' especially in Maharashtra have died due to the use of pesticides in their farms;

(b) if so, the specific steps being taken by the Government to educate farmers about the manner in using pesticides, adopting protective gear and other safety measures;

(c) the total number of Farmers Field Schools that have been organized by the Government for farmers across the country in the last year, the number of farmers have benefited from these schools, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is willing to revise existing schemes on imparting information to farmers on use of pesticides, in light of the dangers being posed to farmers by their lack of knowledge in using pesticides, and to restructure them to make them more effective;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) As reported by the Maharashtra Government during 2017-18, death of 63 farm labours/farmers have been reported due to mishandling of pesticides.

(b) and (c) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and

Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, *inter alia*, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. The details of the FFSs organized under SMPMA Scheme in the last year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The existing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme is propagating and popularising Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as an alternative strategy of pest management. The scheme is being bolstered and used rigorously in those regions and crops which are highly susceptible to pests.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of Farmers Field Schools during the year  
2017-18 under SMPMA Scheme*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of FFSs
1.	Telangana	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8
3.	Assam	42
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands *	12
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
6.	Bihar	28
7.	Chhattisgarh	18
8.	Goa	10
9.	Gujarat	16
10.	Haryana	34
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18
12.	Jammu and Srinagar	22
13.	Jharkhand	16
14.	Karnataka	44
15.	Kerala	44
16.	Madhya Pradesh	14
17.	Meghalaya	12
18.	Maharashtra	46

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of FFSs
19.	Manipur	12
20.	Mizoram	12
21.	Nagaland	8
22.	Odisha	20
23.	Punjab	20
24.	Rajasthan	46
25.	Sikkim	12
26.	Tamil Nadu	18
27.	Tripura	6
28.	Uttarakhand	26
29.	Uttar Pradesh	92
30.	West Bengal	28
Total		714

\* UT included

**MSP for Sugarcane**

155. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that hundreds of farmers, including the womenfolk, staged a protest in Karnataka demanding minimum support price for sugarcane and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of the Union Government that sugarcane farmers are not getting their arrears from the mill owners;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure that sugarcane arrears are settled by the mill owners;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken note that farmers are discouraged from growing sugarcane, it was no longer remunerative as mill owners were unwilling to pay more and settle the arrears; and

(e) if so, whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure that sugarcane farmers are provided MSP for their produce and they are encouraged by taking

steps to settle the arrears from the mill owners and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) In Belagavi and Bagalkot district of Karnataka, sugarcane farmers were involved in protest demanding the cane price payment over and above the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for the sugar season 2017-18.

(b) and (c) Depressed sugar price due to excess sugar production during previous sugar season 2017-18 has adversely affected the financial health of sugar mills resulting accumulation of cane price arrears of farmers which peaked at Rs. 14538 cr on the basis of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) and Rs. 23232 cr on State Advised Price (SAP) basis in the last week of May, 2018 on all India basis. However, with a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken the following measures during last few months:—

- (i) In order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has 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.
- (ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 5.50/ quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 1540 crore;
- (iii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT in sugar season 2017-18 for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of Rs. 1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock;
- (iv) Extending soft loans of Rs. 6139 crore through banks to the mills for setting up new distilleries and installation of incineration boilers to augment ethanol production capacity for which Government will bear interest subvention of Rs. 1332 crore.

- (v) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @Rs. 13.88/ quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2018-19 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about Rs. 4163 crore.
- (vi) Extending Assistance to sugar mills for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges to facilitate export of sugar from the country in sugar season 2018-19 amounting to about Rs. 1375 crore.
- (vii) Government has also notified new National Policy on Bio-Fuels, 2018 under which sugarcane juice has been allowed for production of ethanol. Further, the Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from C-Heavy molasses and B-Heavy molasses/ sugarcane juice separately for supply under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme during ethanol season 2018-19.

As a result of various measures taken by the Government, the cane price arrears for the sugar season 2017-18 have come down to Rs. 1924 cr and Rs. 5465 cr on FRP and SAP basis respectively on all India basis.

(d) and (e) No such report has been brought to the notice of Government of India. In the interest of sugarcane farmers, the Government fixes Fair and Remunerative Price of sugarcane for each sugar season.

As per the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the sugar mills are required to purchase sugarcane at the price fixed by Government.

*[Translation]*

### **Communal Violence**

156. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:  
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that communal violence has risen by 28% from 2014 to 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the special measures taken by the Government to tackle and mitigate communal violence;

(d) whether the Government has taken specific action in the five States that have contributed the most to communal violence statistics *i.e.* Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made to check communal violence/tension including communal tension that may arise due to polarizing statements made by politicians in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution. The responsibility of dealing with offences including communal violence/polarizing statements primarily rests with the respective State Governments. There are adequate provisions under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code to enoff State Governments to deal with such matters.

As per available information, State-wise details of the number of communal incidents reported in the country including the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka, during the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given in enclosed Statement.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories etc. from time to time on matters having bearing on communal harmony. On the requests of the States/Union Territories, Central Government sends Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specially to deal with such situations to assist the States/UTs.

The Central Government issued revised Communal Harmony Guidelines, which, *inter alia*, lay down standard operating procedures to deal with the situations arising out of communal violence. These guidelines are aimed to maintain due vigilance, careful planning and preparatory measures to prevent and pre-empt potential communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated from time to time,

particularly prior to various festivals, with the objective of sensitization of States/UTs.

### **Statement**

*Number of Communal Incidents during the years  
2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017*

States/UTs	Communal Incidents			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5	4	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	1	3	12	16
Bihar	61	71	65	85
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	2	2	0
Delhi	7	5	7	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	74	55	53	50
Haryana	4	3	2	4
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	2	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	10	8
Jharkhand	10	28	24	49
Karnataka	73	105	101	100
Kerala	4	3	6	12
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	56	92	57	60
Maharashtra	97	105	68	46
Manipur	0	0	7	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	3	0	4	4
Puducherry	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	0	0	1	1
Rajasthan	72	65	63	91
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15	3	8	11
Telangana	5	11	8	19
Tripura	0	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	133	155	162	195
Uttarakhand	8	9	7	7
West Bengal	16	27	32	58
Total	644	751	703	822

[English]

**Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.**

157. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) is planning to expand its business in International market through securing its maiden export orders from the countries of Chile and Estonia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the value of the maiden export orders from Chile and Estonia, product wise;

(d) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with these countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is continuously exploring business opportunities in the international market to promote its various products and services.

The details of maiden export orders secured from Chile and Estonia which have also been successfully executed by BHEL is as under:—

(i) Transformer bushing worth Rs. 29 lakh were exported to M/s. Niquel Electric Ltd., Chile in November, 2016.

(ii) Electronic cards worth Rs. 2.00 lakh were exported to SCANFIL OY Vana Sauga, Estonia in February, 2017.

(d) No Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by BHEL with Chile and Estonia.

(e) Not Applicable in view of (d) above.

**High Drug Prices**

158. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unreasonable competition between drug companies is leading to high drug prices in the country thereby making healthcare a costly affair and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has made any study in this direction and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has conducted a detailed study in this regard and has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) whether in view of the recommendations of the CCI, the Government has taken steps to check the High Drug Prices and control the unreasonable competition between drug companies and ensure that drugs are available in the markets at affordable prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Competition Commission of India (CCI) had organized a Technical Workshop on 'Competition Issues in the Healthcare and Pharmaceutical Sector in India' and the issues that emerged and recommendations suggested by the stakeholders have been documented in



a Policy note titled 'Making Markets Work for Affordable Healthcare' in October, 2018. In the note CCI observed that the pharmaceutical sector is characterized by information asymmetry and supplier-induced demand that significantly circumscribes consumer choice, a condition necessary for well-functioning markets. As per the note, 'one major factor that contributes to high drug prices in India is the unreasonably high trade margins.' 'The high margins are a form of incentive and an indirect marketing tool employed by drug companies. Further, self-regulation by trade associations also contributes towards high margins as these trade associations control the entire drug distribution system in a manner that mutes competition. The Government has established Drug Price Regulator *i.e.* National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). The NPPA lays down a ceiling price for essential drugs. So far it has notified ceiling prices for 856 drugs till 30.11.2018.

#### **Rise in Crime Against Women and Children**

159. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime against women and children is showing a rising trend in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments to initiate effective

measures to control such crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received from the States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted, and persons convicted under crimes against women and children are given in Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 14.7.2010, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on Crime against women and crime against children, to all State Governments/UTs, advising them that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. The Advisories also emphasize that speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes such as rape, murder etc., and that the medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. These advisories also advise the States/UTs for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Women during 2014-2016*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2014</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	13400	839	21692	20120	1467
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	9	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19169	10039	518	27667	11943	556
4.	Bihar	15393	10135	525	19814	15726	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5629	1531	8875	9196	2047
6.	Goa	508	329	14	497	472	16
7.	Gujarat	10854	10160	174	25787	26079	355

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
8.	Haryana	9010	5751	692	9893	9292	1011
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1122	69	2007	1912	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	2360	105	4961	4824	138
11.	Jharkhand	6086	4585	786	7045	6804	1010
12.	Karnataka	14004	11298	354	23110	20712	891
13.	Kerala	11451	10150	553	13940	13321	660
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	25515	5773	42351	42208	9295
15.	Maharashtra	26818	22834	926	49066	47885	1428
16.	Manipur	337	71	4	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	390	312	13	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	139	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	68	47	22	82	59	30
20.	Odisha	14651	12194	429	20292	19470	763
21.	Punjab	5481	3174	637	7034	5370	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31216	16442	3659	23772	23407	5841
23.	Sikkim	111	104	46	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	4756	1186	9295	8622	1957
25.	Telangana	14147	11366	504	19966	17761	644
26.	Tripura	1618	1343	108	2070	2724	134
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	26506	5288	112846	69734	13960
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	992	284	1694	1582	434
29.	West Bengal	38424	35332	422	50335	45770	517
Total State (S)		323469	246427	25609	505529	426152	45415
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	97	12	128	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	434	262	65	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	0	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16	15	1	7	8	1
34.	Delhi UT	15319	6412	1008	8377	7240	1480
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	1	88	78	1
Total UT (S)		15988	6862	1087	9010	7850	1583
Total (All India)		339457	253289	26696	514539	434002	46998
<b>2015</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15967	13255	768	22530	20265	1565

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	259	0	408	303	0
3.	Assam	23365	12287	669	22867	12593	741
4.	Bihar	13904	9148	508	16484	13357	751
5.	Chhattisgarh	5783	4910	2319	6935	7212	2861
6.	Goa	392	319	27	402	405	32
7.	Gujarat	7777	7025	114	18145	17912	206
8.	Haryana	9511	5348	805	8329	8213	1173
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1295	1012	61	1685	1701	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3366	2538	83	5063	4951	136
11.	Jharkhand	6568	4722	726	6398	6501	1075
12.	Karnataka	12775	10053	251	21361	19288	394
13.	Kerala	9767	8856	649	11461	11490	609
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24231	21622	4233	36826	37241	7522
15.	Maharashtra	31216	22784	1229	45924	41984	2244
16.	Manipur	266	94	7	145	103	16
17.	Meghalaya	337	224	12	280	240	12
18.	Mizoram	158	197	138	187	213	166
19.	Nagaland	91	70	24	102	100	29
20.	Odisha	17200	15046	511	20512	19520	868
21.	Punjab	5340	3552	794	6336	6022	1419
22.	Rajasthan	28224	14582	3318	20110	20444	4765
23.	Sikkim	53	36	6	59	42	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5919	4221	867	9418	7965	1629
25.	Telangana	15425	14037	533	18962	20706	918
26.	Tripura	1267	1025	99	1311	1265	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35908	24940	7151	105231	71019	17905
28.	Uttarakhand	1465	858	628	1425	1442	986
29.	West Bengal	33318	35006	420	36368	37997	500
	Total State (S)	311272	238026	26950	445264	390494	48762
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	97	7	124	115	8
31.	Chandigarh	468	277	65	466	453	87
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	12	2	37	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	29	13	0	25	14	0
34.	Delhi UT	17222	7854	880	10630	9439	1124

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
35.	Lakshadweep	9	1	1	6	2	1
36.	Puducherry	82	66	4	120	88	4
	Total UT (S)	17971	8320	959	11408	10133	1226
	Total (All India)	329243	246346	27909	456672	400627	49988

**2016**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	16362	14774	922	26606	21244	1279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367	239	23	389	284	23
3.	Assam	20869	11004	470	21738	11589	475
4.	Bihar	13400	13951	639	17448	18366	988
5.	Chhattisgarh	5947	5114	1207	7317	7082	1573
6.	Goa	371	236	18	349	300	19
7.	Gujarat	8532	7676	122	18649	18557	294
8.	Haryana	9839	5603	560	9296	8171	777
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1222	947	83	1635	1564	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2850	1823	56	3985	3546	68
11.	Jharkhand	5453	4136	766	6504	4997	846
12.	Karnataka	14131	9936	271	22730	18647	387
13.	Kerala	10034	9408	500	12463	11519	657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26604	23606	3888	40663	39662	6199
15.	Maharashtra	31388	26231	1135	46941	44686	2101
16.	Manipur	253	165	7	151	177	11
17.	Meghalaya	372	262	88	283	394	127
18.	Mizoram	120	116	71	126	122	76
19.	Nagaland	105	61	23	72	67	30
20.	Odisha	17837	15610	392	19837	19911	918
21.	Punjab	5105	2995	550	6150	4676	894
22.	Rajasthan	27422	14493	2884	20457	20597	4159
23.	Sikkim	153	113	11	159	123	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4463	3166	647	7870	6286	954
25.	Telangana	15374	12185	471	21287	18313	733
26.	Tripura	1013	862	130	1142	1079	152
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49262	32032	5795	130249	82000	15148
28.	Uttarakhand	1588	990	243	1566	1490	347
29.	West Bengal	32513	33539	319	34726	35215	392

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
	Total State (S)	322949	251273	22291	480788	400664	39758
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108	77	8	114	89	14
31.	Chandigarh	414	280	52	399	358	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	30	2	28	40	2
33.	Daman and Diu	41	28	0	48	34	0
34.	Delhi UT	15310	8542	736	13759	9883	931
35.	Lakshadweep	9	8	0	7	7	0
36.	Puducherry	95	66	5	93	95	6
	Total UT (S)	16005	9031	803	14448	10506	1014
	Total (All India)	338954	260304	23094	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India

### Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Children during 2014-2016*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2014</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2059	1284	54	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	82	1	124	105	1
3.	Assam	1385	571	23	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2255	1372	60	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	4358	3217	613	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	330	155	5	256	228	10
7.	Gujarat	3219	2192	38	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	2540	1434	220	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	255	31	404	368	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	97	2	190	133	2
11.	Jharkhand	423	529	144	509	659	151
12.	Karnataka	3416	1983	66	3449	2697	87
13.	Kerala	2391	2028	115	2714	2658	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15085	10278	1897	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	8115	5487	210	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	137	15	0	56	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	213	160	7	183	165	7

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
18.	Mizoram	178	139	49	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	25	12	5	45	36	24
20.	Odisha	2196	1363	29	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	1762	862	186	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	3880	2067	290	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	93	66	20	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2354	1710	614	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana	1930	1229	79	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	369	243	17	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14835	11769	1427	26019	19869	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	489	292	39	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	4909	3238	36	5266	3787	36
Total State (S)		79758	54129	6277	90309	76454	8650
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	31	10	57	37	13
31.	Chandigarh	208	114	45	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	5	0	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	1	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	9350	2411	310	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	38	29	0	35	38	0
Total UT (S)		9665	2595	366	3151	2879	433
Total (All India)		89423	56724	6643	93460	79333	9083

**2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992	1396	108	2167	1867	130
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	83	0	118	106	0
3.	Assam	2835	1023	27	2797	1070	27
4.	Bihar	1917	1122	70	1857	1506	96
5.	Chhattisgarh	4469	3127	961	4194	4192	1068
6.	Goa	242	195	20	183	242	23
7.	Gujarat	3623	2494	38	3531	3511	53
8.	Haryana	3262	1551	228	2126	2015	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477	286	34	411	408	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	110	4	229	178	5
11.	Jharkhand	406	249	40	363	291	43

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
12.	Karnataka	3961	2176	50	3269	2743	53
13.	Kerala	2384	2009	146	2532	2410	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12859	9267	1704	11926	12218	2161
15.	Maharashtra	13921	6345	313	10627	8416	361
16.	Manipur	110	48	1	58	45	1
17.	Meghalaya	257	138	2	186	165	2
18.	Mizoram	186	202	110	188	203	111
19.	Nagaland	61	29	7	43	52	7
20.	Odisha	2562	1786	41	2062	1992	42
21.	Punjab	1836	1017	306	1691	1383	380
22.	Rajasthan	3689	2014	232	2682	2733	302
23.	Sikkim	64	55	17	67	57	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	2617	2025	363	3238	2711	446
25.	Telangana	2697	1964	112	2384	2392	128
26.	Tripura	255	206	22	213	251	27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11420	8705	2185	20693	15012	3482
28.	Uttarakhand	635	207	131	334	316	147
29.	West Bengal	4963	4943	46	5351	5381	56
Total State (S)		84189	54772	7318	85520	73866	9634
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	75	2	94	86	2
31.	Chandigarh	271	106	34	152	134	49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	20	0	25	22	0
33.	Daman and Diu	28	5	1	10	9	0
34.	Delhi UT	9489	2524	333	3097	3016	404
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	56	37	2	50	44	2
Total UT (S)		9983	2767	372	3429	3311	457
Total (All India)		94172	57539	7690	88949	77177	10091

**2016**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1847	1405	113	1868	1790	122
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133	71	1	106	80	1
3.	Assam	3964	1338	57	4179	1439	57
4.	Bihar	3932	2898	75	4300	3338	97
5.	Chhattisgarh	4746	3365	924	4154	4100	1035

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
6.	Goa	230	130	18	187	165	18
7.	Gujarat	3637	2641	34	3431	3492	44
8.	Haryana	3099	1628	150	2421	2174	197
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	245	30	386	348	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	222	92	4	174	136	4
11.	Jharkhand	717	429	45	672	479	45
12.	Karnataka	4455	2211	76	3213	2650	88
13.	Kerala	2879	2663	85	4025	3733	91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13746	9527	1642	13519	12506	2200
15.	Maharashtra	14559	7239	399	9561	9180	462
16.	Manipur	134	68	1	88	75	1
17.	Meghalaya	240	135	30	204	147	35
18.	Mizoram	188	164	63	193	170	63
19.	Nagaland	78	31	9	62	34	12
20.	Odisha	3286	2319	43	2553	2495	54
21.	Punjab	1843	835	164	1670	1073	201
22.	Rajasthan	4034	2323	266	2900	2902	315
23.	Sikkim	110	86	9	115	98	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	2856	2144	634	3295	2718	692
25.	Telangana	2909	2167	88	3322	2706	100
26.	Tripura	274	201	29	273	223	30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16079	9753	1529	25627	16628	2571
28.	Uttarakhand	676	267	50	365	321	57
29.	West Bengal	7004	4641	78	5311	4943	87
Total State (S)		98344	61016	6646	98174	80143	8726
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86	53	4	88	73	3
31.	Chandigarh	222	87	45	114	116	52
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	2	15	19	2
33.	Daman and Diu	31	10	0	15	10	0
34.	Delhi UT	8178	2114	294	2894	2591	335
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	71	51	0	56	58	0
Total UT (S)		8614	2336	345	3186	2872	392
Total (All India)		106958	63352	6991	101360	83015	9118

Source: Crime in India



**Metro Cities**

160. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that population growth in all big metropolitan cities is in agglomerate phase;

(b) if so, the top 15 fastest growing cities in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that by 2035 the cities are projected to have double urbanisation against the present status thereof; and

(d) if so, the plan of the Government for arranging adequate facilities and services to cope up with human overload thereof?

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

SINGH PURI): (a) The decadal population growth of 53 Urban Agglomerations is given in the Statement-I.

(b) The details of the top fifteen cities, in terms of decadal growth of population, during the period 2001-2011 are given in the Statement-II.

(c) No Madam.

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through its flagship programs 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 to the State Governments for provision of adequate facilities and services.

## Statement-I

Metropolitan Urban Agglomerations and Cities in India in 2011 and the  
Decadal variations in their population since 1951

Sl. No.	U.A./City (as per 2011 Census)	Population										Decadal Growth ( % )				
		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1.	Agra U.A	375665	508680	634622	747318	948063	1,331,339	1,746,467	35.41	24.76	17.76	26.86	40.43	31.18		
2.	Ahmadabad U.A	877329	1206001	1760950	2557560	3312216	4,525,013	6,352,254	37.46	46.02	45.24	29.51	36.62	40.38		
3.	Allahabad U.A	332295	430730	513036	650070	844546	1,042,229	1,216,719	29.62	19.11	26.71	29.92	23.41	16.74		
4.	Amritsar U.A	336114	390055	454805	594844	708835	1,003,917	1,183,705	16.05	16.6	30.79	19.16	41.63	17.91		
5.	Asansol U.A	156165	256426	318477	502558	763939	1,067,369	1,243,008	64.2	24.2	57.8	52.01	39.72	16.46		
6.	Aurangabad UA	66636	97701	165253	316421	592709	892,483	1,189,376	46.62	69.14	91.48	87.32	50.58	33.27		
7.	Bangalore U.A	786343	1206961	1664208	2921751	4130288	5,701,446	8,499,399	53.49	37.88	75.56	41.36	38.04	49.07		
8.	Bhopal U.A	102333	222948	384859	671018	1062771	1,458,416	1,883,381	17.87	72.62	74.35	58.38	37.23	29.14		
9.	Chennai U.A	1542333	1944502	3169930	4289347	5421985	6,560,242	8,696,010	26.08	63.02	35.31	26.41	20.99	32.56		
10.	Coimbatore U.A	287334	448201	736203	920355	1100746	1,461,139	2,151,466	55.99	64.26	25.01	19.6	32.74	47.25		
11.	Chandigarh UA	NA	99262	232940	422841	575829	808,515	1,025,682	N A	34.67	81.52	36.18	40.41	26.86		
12.	Delhi U.A	1437134	2359408	3647023	5729283	8419084	12,877,470	16,314,838	64.17	54.57	57.09	46.95	52.96	26.69		
13.	Dhanbad U.A	73602	230394	458016	685240	815005	1,065,327	1,195,298	13.03	98.8	49.61	18.94	30.71	12.20		
14.	Durg Bhilai nager UA	20249	133230	245124	490214	685474	927,864	1,064,077	57.96	83.99	99.99	39.83	35.36	14.68		
15.	Fandabad (M. Corp.)	37393	59039	122817	330864	617717	1,055,938	1,404,653	57.89	108.03	169.4	86.7	70.94	3302		
16.	Greater Mumbai U.A	3216904	4515495	6591667	9421962	12596243	16,434,386	18,414,288	40.37	45.98	42.94	33.69	30.47	12.05		
17.	Ghaziabad UA	43745	70438	137033	287170	511759	968,256	2,358,525	61.02	94.54	109.56	78.21	89.20	143.58		
18.	Gwalior UA	241577	300587	406140	555862	717780	865,548	1,101,981	24.43	35.12	36.86	29.13	20.59	27.32		
19.	Hyderabad U.A	1135758	1254759	1815117	2607770	4344437	5,742,036	7,749,334	10.48	44.66	43.67	66.6	32.17	34.96		
20.	Indore U.A	310859	394941	560936	829327	1109056	1,516,918	2,167,447	27.05	42.03	47.85	33.73	36.78	42.88		

21. Jabalpur U.A	256998	367014	534845	757303	888916	1,098,000	1,267,564	42.81	45.73	41.59	17.38	23.52	15.44
22. Jaipur (M.Corp)	304380	410376	636768	1015160	1518235	2,322,575	3,073,350	34.82	55.17	59.42	49.56	52.98	32.33
23. Jamshedpur U.A	218162	328044	440426	680054	829171	1,104,713	1,337,131	50.37	34.26	54.41	21.93	33.23	21.04
24. Jodhpur U.A	180717	224760	317612	506345	666279	860,818	1,137,815	24.37	41.31	59.42	31.59	29.20	32.18
25. Kanpur U.A	705383	971062	1275242	1639064	2029889	2,715,555	2,920,067	37.66	31.32	28.53	23.84	33.78	7.53
26. Koehl U.A	211729	333882	554298	824926	1140605	1,355,972	2,117,990	57.69	66.02	48.82	38.27	18.88	56.20
27. Kolkata U.A	4669559	5983669	7420300	9194018	11021918	13,205,697	14,112,536	28.14	24.01	23.9	19.88	19.81	6.87
28. KotaMC	65107	120345	212991	358241	537371	703,150	1,001,365	84.84	76.98	68.20	50.00	30.85	42.41
29. Kozhikode U.A	178187	299610	458016	546058	801190	880,247	2,030,519	68.14	52.87	19.22	46.72	109.87	130.68
30. Kannur U.A	82471	169335	135967	417185	463962	498,207	1,642,892	105.33	80.29	206.83	11.21	107.38	229.76
31. Kollam U.A	66126	123291	166079	258552	362572	380,091	1,110,005	86.45	34.70	55.68	40.23	104.83	19204
32. Lucknow U.A	496861	655673	813982	1007604	1669204	2,245,509	2,901,474	31.96	24.14	23.79	65.66	34.53	29.21
33. Ludhiana (M Corp)	153795	244032	401176	607052	1042740	1,398,467	1,613,878	58.67	64.39	51.32	71.77	34.11	15.40
34. Madura U.A	370791	490882	708445	906945	1085914	1,203,095	1,462,420	32.39	44.32	28.02	19.73	10.79	21.55
35. Meerut U.A	245179	294853	383106	542998	849799	1,161,716	1,424,908	20.26	29.93	41.74	56.5	36.7	22.66
36. Malappuram U.A	10357	12276	47736	93745	142204	170,409	1,698,645	18.53	88.86	96.38	51.69	19.83	896.80
37. Nagpur U.A	449099	643659	866076	1219461	1664006	2,129,500	2,497,777	43.32	34.56	40.8	36.45	27.97	17.29
38. Nashik U.A	156888	215576	271681	443003	725341	1,152,326	1,562,769	37.41	26.03	63.06	63.73	58.87	35.62
39. Patna U.A	326163	414811	551210	918903	1099647	1,697,976	2,046,652	27.18	32.88	66.71	19.67	54.41	20.53
40. Pune U.A	608634	790798	1135034	1722186	2493987	3,760,636	5,049,968	29.93	43.53	51.73	44.82	50.79	34.28
41. Rajkot U.A	132069	194145	300612	445076	654490	1,003,015	1,390,933	47	54.84	48.06	47.05	53.25	38.68
42. Ranchi U.A	106849	140253	266545	502771	614795	863,495	1,126,741	31.26	90.05	88.63	22.28	40.45	30.49
43. Raipur U.A	89804	139792	205986	338245	462694	700,113	1,122,555	55.66	47.35	64.21	36.79	51.31	60.34
44. Surat U.A	237394	317519	493001	923865	1518950	2,811,614	4,585,367	33.75	55.27	8.74	64.41	85.1	63.09
45. Srinagar U.A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	988,210	1,273,312	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.85
46. Thnssur U.A	75342	73038	102198	239614	275053	330,122	1,854,783	96.94	39.92	34.46	14.79	20.02	461.85
47. Thiruvananthapuram U.A	191343	297819	435473	520125	826225	889,635	1,687,406	55.65	46.22	19.44	58.85	107.67	89.67

48.	Tirchirappalli U.A	294233	338881	464624	609548	711862	866,354	1,021,717	15.17	37.11	31.19	16.79	21.70	17.93
49.	Vadodara U.A	211407	309716	473197	782403	1126824	1,491,045	1,817,191	46.5	52.78	65.34	44.02	32.32	21.87
50.	Varanasi U.A	369799	505952	635175	797162	1030863	1,203,961	1,435,113	36.82	25.54	25.5	29.32	16.79	19.20
51.	Vijayawada U.A	186394	269536	395084	613722	845756	1,039,518	1,491,202	44.61	46.58	55.34	37.81	22.91	4345
52.	Visakhapatnam U.A	108042	211190	363467	603630	1057118	1,345,938	1,730,320	95.47	72.1	66.08	75.13	27.32	28.56
53.	Vasirir City MC	19640	28238	44909	52398	83734	174,396	1,221,233	4378	5904	16.68	59.80	208.27	600.26
Total (1-53)		23158670	32046785	45530417	65619137	89519796	121,057,926	160,725,506	38.38	42.07	44.12	36.42	35.23	32.77
Urban Pop of India**		61986496	78343288	108255756	156419768	215771612	286,119,689	377,105,760	26.39	38.18	44.49	37.94	32.60	31.80

\*Figures for 1951 to 1991 pertain to Jaipur U.A as given in "Census of India, 1991 (Part II-A (II)-Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901"

\*\*Excludes the figures of Jammu & Kashmir from 1901-1991, where Census was not conducted in 1991. Also excludes the figures of Assam of 1981 where Census was not held in 1981

Source: 1. Census of India, 1991 (Part II-A (II)-Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901"

2. Census of India, 2011

**Statement-II***List of 15 fastest growing cities in India*

Sl. No.	U.A/City (as per 2011 Census)	State	Population 2001	Population 2011	Decadal Growth in % 2001-2011
1.	Malappuram U.A.	Kerala	1,70,409	16,98,645	896.8
2.	VasalVirar City (M. Corp.)	Maharashtra	1,74,396	12,21,233	600.26
3.	Thrissur U.A.	Kerala	3,30,122	18,54,783	461.85
4.	Kannur U.A.	Kerala	4,98,207	16,42,892	229.76
5.	Kollam U.A.	Kerala	3,80,091	11,10,005	192.04
6.	Ghaziabad U.A.	Uttar Pradesh	9,68,256	23,58,525	143.58
7.	Kozhikode U.A.	Kerala	8,80,247	20,30,519	130.68
8.	Thiruvananthapuram U.A.	Kerala	8,89,635	16,87,406	89.67
9.	Surat U.A.	Gujarat	28,11,614	45,85,367	63.09
10.	Raipur U.A.	Chhattisgarh	7,00,113	11,22,555	60.34
11.	Kochi U.A.	Kerala	13,55,972	21,17,990	56.20
12.	Bangalore U.A.	Karnataka	57,01,446	84,99,399	49.07
13.	Chennai U.A.	Tamil Nadu	65,60,242	86,96,010	47.25
14.	Vijayawada U.A.	Andhra Pradesh	10,39,518	14,91,202	43.45
15.	Indore U.A.	Madhya Pradesh	15,16,918	21,67,447	42.88

**E-National Agriculture Market**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has taken several measures like electronic National Agriculture Market and soil testing labs in the last four and a half years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that it is possible to increase farmers' income by focusing on allied farm activities like poultry and fishery; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government has taken several measures

in the last four and a half years like National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) and soil testing labs which are as under:—

- (i) The Government has implemented National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme for transparent price discovery for remunerative prices for the farmers for their produce through competitive online bidding system. So far, 585 wholesale regulated markets of 16 States and 02 UTs have been integrated with e-NAM platform.
- (ii) Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and inputs and improve soil fertility reduce cost of Total 10825 soil testing labs have been sanctioned to the States/implementing agencies.
- (iii) In order to provide better marketing facilities to the farmers, the Government has released a new model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock

- Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017” in April, 2017 for its adoption by States/Union Territories (UTs). The provisions therein provides for alternative marketing channels such as setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive & remunerative prices.
- (iv) In order to optimise the use of scarce resources and mitigate the uncertainty in price and marketing, the Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act “The ----State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018” in May, 2018 for its adoption by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock.
- (v) As per Union Budget Announcement, 2018-19, Government has decided to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 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 facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk consumers.
- (vi) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured and imported urea is now neem coated.
- (vii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (viii) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (ix) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is available to the farmers at low rates of premium. This Scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (x) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) enable Governments to further implement the scheme in the State as per its requirement including for increasing production and productivity in the State.
- (xi) Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, assistance is provided to farmers for distribution of Seeds (HYVs/Hybrids), production of seeds (only in pulses), INM and IPM techniques, resource conservation technologies/tools/farm mechanization, efficient water application tools, cropping system based trainings to farmers and also assistance for value addition.
- (xii) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) Programme, is being implemented since 2014-15. The objective of NMOOP is to increase production and productivity of oilseeds for meeting the domestic requirement of vegetable oil. The various interventions of this mission are implemented through the State Department of Agriculture/Horticulture.
- (xiii) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented *w.e.f.* 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetable, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. It is true that it is possible to increase farmers' income by focusing on allied farm activities like poultry and fishery. Government has taken multiple initiatives in allied farm activities such as in poultry and fisheries etc. to increase farmers' income.

For development of Poultry sector, Government has initiated different programmes under National Livestock Mission (NLM) Schemes like Rural Backyard Poultry Development (RBPD) and Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP) programmes to encourage farmers to take up poultry activities in small scale to enhance income of farmers. Besides Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG), it also aims to encourage entrepreneurship in various poultry activities.

For development of Fisheries, the Government has prepared an Integrated National Action Plan (INAP) on development of fisheries focusing mainly on optimal and sustainable utilization of various fisheries/water resources such as ponds, tanks, wetlands lakes and others. Also promotion of mariculture has been focused under INAP. Further to provide infrastructural needs in the sector, proposal for setting up of Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FAIDF) with a total outlay of Rs. 7522.48 crore has been approved and the guidelines circulated to States/UTs and other Stake holders for implementation. For development of Dairying activities and making it more remunerative to the farmers, the Government is implementing schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS), National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF).

### **Shelter Homes**

162. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay and denial of shelter homes to the urban homeless in the country and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether only 789 shelters out of the total 1331 shelters for urban homeless are functional and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of shelter homes constructed by the Government from 2014 to 2018, city-wise;

(d) the initiatives taken by the Government to ensure access to basic services specifically for the urban homeless;

(e) whether there is any special provision for special shelters to marginal categories of homeless people like children, people with mental illness and drug-addiction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (f) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless. In order to complement and supplement the efforts of States/UTs in this regard, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is administering a Scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' (SUH) as one of the components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. The guidelines of SUH prescribe that systematic surveys would be undertaken in cities/towns by the local/municipal bodies so as to assess accurately the need for shelters at suitable locations.

As per the information received from the States/UTs, as on 06.12.2018, a total of 1776 shelters for urban homeless have been sanctioned by 25 States/UTs under DAY-NULM. Out of these, 1076 Shelters are operational and remaining are under construction/refurbishment. The city-wise details of shelters operational under DAY-NULM are given in the enclosed Statement.

The initiatives taken by The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs include amendment of guidelines to enable taking buildings on rent for shelters, as an interim arrangement, uploading of information of shelters in DAY-NULM portal in public domain, directing the State/UT Governments to conduct third party systematic survey to identify urban homeless, and to keep the funds for SUH in a separate head of account by the States/UTs.

The operational guidelines of SUH provide that States/ULBs may establish special Shelters for certain segments of homeless persons *viz.* old persons without care, mentally or physically challenged, recovering patients and their families, and attendants of the patients admitted

in hospitals etc.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise and City-wise details of shelters  
operational under DAY-NULM*

As on 06.12.2018

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Adoni	1
2.	Anantapur	5
3.	Badvel	1
4.	Bhimavaram	1
5.	Chilakaluripet	1
6.	Chittoor	1
7.	Dharmavaram	1
8.	Eluru	1
9.	Gooty	1
10.	Gudur	1
11.	Guntakal	1
12.	Guntur	3
13.	Hindupur	1
14.	Kadapa	2
15.	Kadiri	1
16.	Kakinada (Urban)	1
17.	Kurnool	2
18.	Machilipatnam	1
19.	Madakasira	1
20.	Madanapalle	1
21.	Mydukur	1
22.	Nandyal	1
23.	Narasaraopet	1
24.	Nellore	2
25.	Ongole	1
26.	Proddutur	2
27.	Pulivendula	1

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
28.	Punganur	1
29.	Rajahmundry (Urban)	1
30.	Rajampet	1
31.	Rayachoty	1
32.	Rayadurg	1
33.	Srikakulam	1
34.	Tadepalligudem	1
35.	Tadipatri	1
36.	Tenali	2
37.	Tirupati (Urban)	1
38.	Vijayawada (Urban)	5
39.	Visakhapatnam (Urban)	8
40.	Vizianagaram	1
41.	Yemmiganur	1
Total		63

**Bihar**

1.	Arrah	2
2.	Arrah	1
3.	Arwal	1
4.	Bettiah	1
5.	Bhabua	1
6.	Bhagalpur	6
7.	Biharsharif	3
8.	Chapra	1
9.	Danapur	1
10.	Darbhanga	2
11.	Gaya Town	4
12.	Hajipur	2
13.	Madhepura	1
14.	Motihari	1
15.	Muzaffarpur	7
16.	Patna New	2
17.	Patna Rural	1
18.	Saharsa	1



Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
19.	Sasaram	1
20.	Sitamarhi	1
21.	Siwan	1
22.	Supaul	1
Total		42

**Chhattisgarh**

1.	Ambikapur	1
2.	Baloda Bazar	1
3.	Bemetara	1
4.	Bhilai	1
5.	Bijapur	1
6.	Dhamtari	1
7.	Durg	1
8.	Jagadalpur	1
9.	Kawardha	1
10.	Raigarh	1
11.	Raipur	1
12.	Surajpur	1
Total		12

**Gujarat**

1.	Rajkot	5
2.	Surendranagar	1
3.	Godhara	1
4.	Ahmedabad	27
Total		34

**Haryana**

1.	Panipat	1
Total		1

**Himachal Pradesh**

1.	Nahan	1
2.	Shimla Urban	2
Total		3

**Jharkhand**

1.	Adityapur (Gamharia)	2
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Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
2.	Chas	1
3.	Deoghar	1
4.	Dhanbad-Cum-Kenduadih-Cum-Jagata	1
5.	Giridih	1
6.	Jamshedpur (NAC)	6
7.	Lohardaga	1
8.	Mango	1
9.	Phusro	1
10.	Ranchi	11
11.	Sahibganj	1
Total		27

**Karnataka**

1.	Bagalkot	1
2.	Bangalore East	1
3.	Bangalore West	2
4.	Belgaum	1
5.	Bellary	1
6.	Bhadravati	1
7.	Bijapur	1
8.	Bommanahalli	1
9.	Chikkaballapura	1
10.	Chitradurga	1
11.	Davanagere	1
12.	Dodballapur	1
13.	Gulbarga	4
14.	Haveri	1
15.	Kolar	1
16.	Mangalore	2
17.	Mysore	2
18.	Ramanagara	2
19.	Ranibennur	1
20.	Shimoga	1
Total		27

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
<b>Kerala</b>		
1.	Kannur	1
2.	Kochi	5
3.	Kollam	2
4.	Kottayam	1
5.	Thiruvananthapuram	3
6.	Thrissur	1
Total		13

<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
1.	Morena	2
2.	Bhind	2
3.	Gwalior	9
4.	Shivpuri	2
5.	Guna	3
6.	Bhopal	15
7.	Vidisha	2
8.	Indore	17
9.	Khandwa	2
10.	Burhanpur	2
11.	Ujjain	5
12.	Ratlam	3
13.	Dewas	3
14.	Neemuch	2
15.	Sagar	3
16.	Damoh	2
17.	Chhatarpur	2
18.	Jabalpur	11
19.	Katni	2
20.	Chhindawara	2
21.	Rewa	2
22.	Singrauli	2
23.	Satna	3
24.	Mandsour	2
25.	Sheopur	1
26.	Dabra	1

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
27.	Ashoknagar	1
28.	Datia	1
29.	Sehore	1
30.	Rajgarh	1
31.	Raisen	1
32.	Hoshangabad	1
33.	Itarsi	1
34.	Harda	1
35.	Betul	1
36.	Dhar	1
37.	Pithampur	1
38.	Khargaoan	1
39.	Barwani	1
40.	Jhabua	1
41.	Alirajpur	1
42.	Nagda	1
43.	Shajapur	1
44.	Agar Malwa	1
45.	Panna	1
46.	Tikamgarh	1
47.	Mandla	1
48.	Dindori	1
49.	Narsinghpur	1
50.	Balaghat	1
51.	Seoni	1
52.	Shahdol	1
53.	Umaria	1
54.	Anuppur	1
55.	Sidhi	1
56.	Singrauli	1
57.	Khandwa	1
Total		133

**Maharashtra**

1.	Achalpur	1
2.	Ahmadnagar	1
3.	Akola	1

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
4.	Ambarnath	1
5.	Amravati	1
6.	Aurangabad	5
7.	Badlapur	1
8.	Barshi	1
9.	Beed	1
10.	Chandrapur	1
11.	Gondiya	1
12.	Greater Mumbai	13
13.	Hingoli	1
14.	Ichalkaranji	1
15.	Jalgaon	1
16.	Jalna	1
17.	Kolhapur	2
18.	Malegaon	1
19.	Mira-Bhayandar	1
20.	Nagpur	5
21.	Nanded	1
22.	Nandurbar	1
23.	Navi Mumbai	1
24.	Pune	6
25.	Vasai Virar	1
26.	Wardha	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>

**Mizoram**

1.	Aizawl	21
2.	Champhai	7
3.	Kolasib	4
4.	Lawngtlai	1
5.	Lunglei	8
6.	Mamit	1
7.	Saiha	3
8.	Serchhip	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
<b>NCT Delhi</b>		
1.	Delhi	190
<b>Total</b>		<b>190*</b>

**Odisha**

1.	Bargarh	1
2.	Baripada	2
3.	Bhubaneswar	7
4.	Boudhgarh	1
5.	Cuttack	5
6.	Debagarh	1
7.	Malkangiri	1
8.	Nabarangapur	1
9.	Paradip	1
10.	Puri	1
11.	Raurkela	3
12.	Rayagada	1
13.	Sambalpur	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>

**Punjab**

1.	Amritsar	1
2.	Barnala	1
3.	Batala	1
4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	1
5.	Fazilka	1
6.	Gurdaspur	1
7.	Hoshiarpur	1
8.	Khanna	1
9.	Ludhiana	1
10.	Malerkotla	1
11.	Moga	1
12.	Nawanshahr	1
13.	Pathankot	1
14.	Patiala	1
15.	Rupnagar	1

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
16.	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	1
17.	Sangrur	1
18.	Taran Taran	1
Total		18

**Rajasthan**

1.	Ajmer	7
2.	Beawar	2
3.	Kishangarh	3
4.	Pushkar	1
5.	Vijaynagar	1
6.	Alwar	4
7.	Banswara	2
8.	Baran	2
9.	Chhabra	1
10.	Balotara	2
11.	Barmer	2
12.	Bharatpur	4
13.	Bhilwara	4
14.	Bikaner	4
15.	Bundi	4
16.	Lakheri	2
17.	Nainwa	1
18.	Bari Sadri	1
19.	Begun	1
20.	Chittorgarh	3
21.	Kapasan	1
22.	Nimbahera	1
23.	Rawatbhata	1
24.	Churu	2
25.	Sujargarh	1
26.	Bandikui	1
27.	Dausa	2
28.	Lalsot	1
29.	Dholpur	1

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
30.	Dungarpur	2
31.	Bhadra	2
32.	Hanumangarh	2
33.	Jaipur	14
34.	Jaisalmer	4
35.	Pokran	1
36.	Bhinmal	1
37.	Jalore	2
38.	Jhalrapatan	1
39.	Jhalawar	3
40.	Jhunjhunu	2
41.	Jodhpur	11
42.	Phalodi	1
43.	Hindaun City	2
44.	Karauli	1
45.	Kota	4
46.	Makrana	2
47.	Nagaur	3
48.	Nawa	1
49.	Khudala	1
50.	Pali	2
51.	Sadari	1
52.	Sumerpur	2
53.	Takhatgarh	1
54.	Pratapgarh	1
55.	Devgarh	1
56.	Nathdwara	1
57.	Rajsamand	2
58.	Sawaimadhopur	3
59.	Gangapur City	2
60.	Sikar	2
61.	Shivganj	1
62.	Sirohi	1
63.	Sriganganagar	2

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
64.	Srikaranpur	1
65.	Tonk	3
66.	Fatehnagar	1
67.	Kanor	1
68.	Udaipur	7
Total		157

**Tamil Nadu**

1.	Ambur	1
2.	Ariyalur	1
3.	Avadi	1
4.	Bodinayakanur	1
5.	Chennai	51
6.	Coimbatore North	4
7.	Cuddalore	1
8.	Cumbum	1
9.	Dharmapuri	1
10.	Dindigul	1
11.	Erode	3
12.	Hosur	2
13.	Kancheepuram	2
14.	Karaikkudi	1
15.	Karur	1
16.	Krishnagiri	1
17.	Kumbakonam	3
18.	Madurai	17
19.	Nagapattinam	2
20.	Nagercoil	2
21.	Namakkal	1
22.	Pallavapuram	1
23.	Perambalur	1
24.	Periyakulam	1
25.	Pudukkottai	2
26.	Rajapalayam	1

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
27.	Ramanathapuram	1
28.	Salem	6
29.	Sivaganga	1
30.	Tambaram	1
31.	Thanjavur	1
32.	Theni	1
33.	Thiruvallur	1
34.	Thiruvarur	1
35.	Tiruchirappalli	3
36.	Tirunelveli	3
37.	Tiruppur	4
38.	Tiruvannamalai	2
39.	Vaniyambadi	1
40.	Viluppuram	1
41.	Virudhunagar	1
Total		132

**Telangana**

1.	GHMC	15
2.	Jagtial	1
3.	Karimnagar	1
4.	Khammam (Urban)	1
5.	Mahbubnagar	1
6.	Miryalaguda	1
7.	Nalgonda	1
8.	Nizamabad	1
9.	Siddipet	1
10.	Suryapet	1
11.	Warangal	2
Total		26

**Uttar Pradesh**

1.	Agra	1
2.	Aligarh	1
3.	Bijnor	1
4.	Chandausi	1

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
5.	Farrukhabad	1
6.	Ghaziabad	3
7.	Gonda	1
8.	Gorakhpur	1
9.	Hapur	1
10.	Kanpur	13
11.	Khurja	1
12.	Loni	1
13.	Lucknow	9
14.	Maharajganj	1
15.	Mahoba	1
16.	Mainpuri	1
17.	Mathura	1
18.	Maunath Bhanjan	1
19.	Meerut	4
20.	Moradabad	1
21.	Mughalsarai	1
22.	Muzaffarnagar	1
23.	Orai	1
24.	Rae Bareli	1
25.	Rampur	1
26.	Robertsganj	1
27.	Unnao	1
Total		52
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
1.	Almora	1
2.	Champawat	1
3.	Dehradun	1
4.	Gopeshwar	1
5.	Haldwani	2
6.	Kashipur	1
7.	Rudraprayag	1
8.	Tehri	1
Total		9

Sl.No.	City Name	No. of Shelters
<b>West Bengal</b>		
1.	Bongaon	1
2.	Cooch Behar	1
3.	Durgapur	1
4.	English Bazar	1
5.	Haldia	1
6.	Jalpaiguri	1
7.	Krishnanagar	1
8.	Medinipur	1
9.	Nabadwip	1
Total		9

\*The convergence of 83 permanent shelters and 116 porta cabins of NCT of Delhi with DAY-NULM had been approved. However, as per information available, presently there are only 190 operational shelters out of which, 13 shelters have been extended DAY-NULM funds and remaining are being maintained by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB).

[Translation]

#### Irrigated Land

163. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding irrigated and unirrigated land in the country in the recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of the land irrigated by ground water alongwith the percentage of land irrigated by canals, rivers and ponds and the percentage of desert and plateau land;

(c) the percentage of agricultural land that has been reduced during the last ten years due to expansion of cities and villages, railways, airports and national highways with the use in population of the country; and

(d) the details of its impact on foodgrain production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per the latest data available on land use statistics, details of net irrigated and net un-irrigated area in the country for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15 is as follows:—

(thousand hectares)

Year	Net Area Irrigated	Net Un-Irrigated Area
2010-11	63665	77898
2011-12	65707	75272
2012-13	66285	73650
2013-14	68116	73312
2014-15	68383	71747

(b) As per the latest data available on land use statistics, the percentage of land irrigated by various sources for the year 2014-15, is as follows:—

(thousand hectares)

Source of Irrigation	Land Irrigated	Percentage of Net Irrigated Area
Government Canals	16019.54	23.43
Private Canals	162.92	0.24
Tanks	1722.81	2.52
Tube-wells	31605.67	46.22
Other Wells	11353.72	16.60
Other Sources	7518.78	10.99

As per the latest data available on land use statistics, barren & unculturable land in the country including desert and other areas in 2014-15 is 5.52 per cent of the reporting area.

(c) As per the latest data available on land use statistics, agricultural land in the country in 2005-06 was 59.53 per cent of the reporting area and estimated to have slightly declined to 59.09 per cent in 2014-15. The reduction has been mainly due to diversion of land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc.

(d) Agricultural production and productivity in the country has been generally increasing with the exception of the years affected by drought, floods, other natural calamities, etc. As per the Fourth Advance estimates of production of food grains 2017-18, the production of total food grains is estimated at 284.83 Million Tonnes in 2017-18.

[English]

### Deaths Due to Terrorist Activities

164. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that nearly 400 paramilitary personnel were killed due to firing from across the Indo-Pak border and terrorist and insurgency violence in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the highest number of personnel killed in action were from the Border Security Force; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The details of the paramilitary personnel killed due to firing from across the Indo-Pakistan Border and terrorist and insurgency violence in the country during the last three years are as under:—

Name of Paramilitary Force	2015	2016	2017	2018 (till 30.11.2018)	Total
BSF	10	17	6	22	55
CRPF	09	43	52	26	130
ITBP	-	-	-	-	-
SSB	01	01	02	01	05
Assam Rifles	18	09	08	06	41
Total	38	70	68	55	231

(d) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which *inter alia* includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation post; construction of border fencing & floodlighting; introduction of modern and Hi-Tech surveillance equipments; upgradation of intelligence setup and enhanced coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

### Awareness on Drug Abuse

165. DR. P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of drug addiction reported during the last three years and the current year among the age group of 11-25 years, across the country, State and year-wise;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has issued guidelines regarding drug abuse cases and general awareness campaign among the youth;

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

(d) the number of counselling centres set up in the country, specially in Kerala; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for awareness generation and educating people about the ill effects of drug addiction/abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) At present, there is no authentic data available in the Ministry in this regard. The Ministry has, in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The survey will provide national and State-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of people who use various substances and people who are suffering from substance use disorders.

(b) and (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that they had issued a Circular on 27/11/2013 to all the Vice-Chancellors to convey to all Colleges affiliated to their University to put in place a mechanism to ensure strict compliance of the instructions contained in para 55 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Policy *i.e.* 'Preventing sale of drugs to both school and college children'.

UGC has also issued a Circular on 2nd April, 2013 to the Vice Chancellors requesting them to ensure strict adherence to the provisions of 'The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 and to enforce the anti-tobacco rules and make it a policy.

(d) and (e) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism

and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA). These IRCA, *inter alia*, provide counseling services to drug/alcohol addicts. At present, this Ministry provides financial assistance to 424 IRCA in the country including 23 IRCA in Kerala.

The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which advises them to prepare an Action Plan which, *inter alia*, includes conducting sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, conducts sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis.

During the year 2017-18, NISD has conducted 247 awareness generation programmes in various Schools and Universities/Colleges covering 23006 beneficiaries.

Besides, the Ministry has undertaken the following initiatives:-

- (i) The Ministry has, in the year 2016, conducted an awareness generation programme, in collaboration with Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY), to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse in 156 schools in 22 districts of Punjab covering about 52,800 students.
- (ii) The Ministry also uses print, electronic and social media for creating awareness. Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme "Sanwari Jayen Jeevan Ki Raben" and also through advertisements in newspapers.
- (iii) The Ministry celebrates the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June every year by holding functions and organizing exhibitions to sensitize the people



about the ill effects of drug abuse. National Awards are also conferred to individuals and institutions in order to recognize the efforts and encourage excellence in the field of prevention of substance abuse.

- (iv) The Ministry has set up a National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 *w.e.f.* 07.01.2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional on 24 x 7 basis *w.e.f.* March, 2017.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has informed that they are spreading awareness for reducing abuse of drugs by taking following steps:-

- I. Visit of NCB representatives to schools for conducting awareness programmes.
- II. Display Boards in school buses, public transport, in Pub, Bars & Airport.
- III. Drug awareness programmes at prominent places.
- IV. Distribution of Pamphlets having drug information at prominent public places.
- V. Celebration of 26th June every year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.
- VI. Rallies, street plays are conducted regularly in association with NGOs to spread awareness programmes all over the country.
- VII. SMS alerts of Drug Awareness are flashed through mobile service providers.

Organization of Workshops and Seminars in coordination with various Govt. Agencies and NGOs in the country about ill effects of drug abuse and trafficking.

#### **Status of NRC**

166. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the purpose of National Register of Citizens (NRC) and current status of updation/preparation of NRC in Assam under supervision of Supreme Court;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints of discrimination and not following the guidelines by authorities in registration of the names of citizens in the NRC draft list;

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

(d) the reason the Government is bringing Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016 which is totally against the purpose of NRC and also discriminatory?

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

(a) to (c) Madam, the National Register of Citizens (NRC), Assam is the Register containing names of Indian Citizens in Assam in accordance with the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The complete draft NRC, Assam has been published on 30.07.2018. The process of claims & objections on the draft NRC has started on 25.09.2018 and will remain open upto 15.12.2018 whereafter the verification process will commence from 01.02.2019 in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Any person, who does not find his/her name in the draft NRC may file the claims in accordance with Clause 6 of the Schedule to Citizenship Rules, 2003. Similarly, any person can file objections in respect of inclusion of any name in the draft NRC list. The process of claims & objections is dealt with under Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) prepared by the Central Government and approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The NRC exercise has been carried out in a totally objective, transparent and meticulous manner, without any discrimination.

(d) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 seeks to change the definition of 'illegal migrant' in Section 2 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and reduction in residency period for Naturalization in Third Schedule of the Citizenship Act, 1955 from 11 years to 6 years. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in July, 2016 to facilitate/enable Afghani, Bangladeshi and Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in those countries namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians who were compelled to seek shelter in India due to persecution on grounds of religion or fear of such persecution and have entered India either without valid documents or validity of their

documents has expired to acquire Indian Citizenship. The bill has been referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee which is examining the Bill.

### **Prevention and Mitigation of Floods**

167. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is set to rope in the National Institute of Urban Affairs to chalk out ways in which the Government can take charge of prevention and mitigation of floods in Indian towns and cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the move is a part of the attempts made by the Government to belatedly set into motion the national guidelines on management of urban flooding issued by an expert panel of the National Disaster Management Authority in 2010 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in July, 2012, the Ministry of Urban Affairs was designated as the nodal Ministry for urban flooding but since then there has been no movement to make it operational; and

(d) if so, 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 in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs was designated as the nodal Ministry for urban flooding July, 2012. Since the subjects of Urban drainage and sanitation fall in the domain of the States/Urban Local Bodies/Urban Development Authorities, the implementation of the National Guidelines on management of Urban Flooding issued by NDMA falls within their purview. The operationalisation of measures to prevent and mitigate urban flooding is to be done by respective States.

However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs facilitates and guides the States. In this endeavour, the following steps have been taken by the Ministry:—

1. Issued Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines in January, 2015 by integrating

the guidelines on mitigation, prevention and preparedness for urban flooding issued by the National Disaster Management Authority.

2. Issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Urban Flooding, 2017 to help cities manage flood situations.
3. Further, the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), stipulates for incorporation of resilience and securing projects against disasters, including floods, in preparation of city level Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIPs).
4. The National Institute of Urban Affairs was asked by the Ministry to conduct stakeholders' consultation in October, 2018 to deliberate on urban flood resilience. The deliberations during these consultations focussed on four broad themes namely Early Warning Systems (EWS), urban flood resilience plans during normalcy, strengthening coordination among stakeholders, and urban flood management (pre and post flood).

### **Attacks on Migrants**

168. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been attacked in Gujarat and their shops/homes were looted and they were dragged from trains/buses and beaten;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these migrants have been forced to flee Gujarat to their home States after such hate attacks ;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the details of compensation paid to the victims;

(e) whether the Government has issued directions to the State Governments to take stern action against those attackers, if so, the number of persons arrested; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to deal with such hate crimes in the country?

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

(a) and (b) As informed by the Govt. of Gujarat, people from Bihar & Uttar Pradesh were attacked in some areas of Gujarat, however, they were not dragged from trains/buses and beaten.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) As reported by Govt. of Gujarat, 63 offences have been registered in this regard. '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](http://www.mha.gov.in).

[Translation]

#### **Grants under DDRS**

169. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of schools and vocational training centres granted funds under this scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of proposals sent by Jharkhand under DDRS so far;

(d) the number of proposals granted administrative and financial approval out of the above; and

(e) whether some of the proposals have not been approved and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme entitled 'Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)' across the country including Jharkhand. Under DDRS, Grant-in-Aid is released to Voluntary Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations working for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

(b) to (e) In the last three years and the current year, only one (1) proposal was received for the year 2015-16 in respect of which Rs. 94,213/- was sanctioned and released. Thereafter, no proposal has been received from the Government of Jharkhand.

[English]

#### **Meat Export**

170. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to ban meat exports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that with this decision many meat exporters are likely to come on the road and protested the move saying it was sudden and arbitrary and affect their business and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some remedies have been proposed to protect the interest of the meat exporters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal to ban meat export.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

#### **Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act**

171. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 22 States and Union Territories have functional web portals under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether as many as 32,923 real estate projects

have been registered under RERA across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that 25,247 real estate agents have been registered on the web portal and the registration of the real estate projects and agents would have been more had the procedure for registration been simplified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) At present, Real Estate Regulatory Authorities of 23 States and Union Territories have operationalized their web portal under the provisions of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA). These States/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Under the provisions of RERA, concerned States/UTs have to prescribe manner and conditions for registration of real estate projects and real estate agents. Details of real estate projects and real estate agents registered by the Real Estate Regulatory Authorities are available on their respective web-portals.

As on 30th November, 2018, 34,674 real estate projects and 26,882 real estate agents have been registered by the respective Real Estate Regulatory Authorities across the country.

[*Translation*]

#### **ADIP Scheme**

172. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) scheme in Madhya Pradesh for the year 2017-18;

(b) the number of proposals approved/sanctioned, completed and pending so far; and

(c) the name of the agency operating ADIP scheme at local level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The number of proposals received sanctioned and pending so far under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme in Madhya Pradesh for the year 2017-18 are as under:-

Number of proposals received	Number of proposals sanctioned	Number of proposals pending
21	6	Nil*

\*Proposals complete in all respects are eligible for grants-in-aid under the ADIP Scheme. These grants are non-recurring in nature and therefore, the proposals wherein grants-in-aid could not be released in a financial year are not considered during the following year(s), unless specifically decided with the approval of the competent authority on receipt of deficient documents from the Organisations/State Governments, as the case may be.

(c) The following agencies are eligible to implement the ADIP Scheme at local level:

- (i) Societies and their branches, if any, registered separately under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- (ii) Registered Charitable Trusts.
- (iii) Indian Red Cross Societies and other Autonomous Bodies headed by District Collector/Chief Executive Officer/District Development Officer.
- (iv) National/Apex Institutes, Composite Regional Centres, Regional Centres, District Disability Rehabilitation Centres, National Trust, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India functioning under Administrative control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (v) National/State Handicapped Development Corporation.

- (vi) Local Bodies-Zila Parishad, Municipalities, District Autonomous Development Councils and Panchayats etc.
- (vii) Hospitals registered as separate entity, as recommended by State/UT/Central Govt.
- (viii) Nehru Yuva Kendras.
- (ix) Any other organization as considered fit by Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of SJ & E.

### **Agri Incubation Centres**

173. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in an attempt to achieve the goal of zero hunger by 2030, the Government has decided to rope in start-ups to act as a conduit between farmers and buyers to promote millet farming in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has set up 25 agri incubation centres and 50 more will be established to provide training to entrepreneurs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The United Nations member-states have committed the Sustainable Development Goal 2 on zero hunger specifically aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. Therefore, India as a member nation has committed to achieve this goal. Promoting farming of food grains like millets can help to achieve internationally agreed target.

ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research is working on Nutricereals improvement, value addition, value chains and entrepreneurship development. Accordingly, Agri-incubation Center established by DARE/ICAR at ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research has incubated 13 start-ups who are working on technologies to promote the millets as health foods. Value added products of millets have also been developed and 50 entrepreneurs through

technology licensing have also been developed who are manufacturing and selling these products in various regional clusters across India.

(c) Yes, Madam. 25 Agri-incubation Centers have been established by ICAR/DARE under the National Agriculture Innovation Fund Scheme. It is proposed to expand the scope of the Scheme to establish 25 more Agri-incubation Centers in ICAR institutes, taking the total to fifty.

(d) The list of 25 Agri-incubation Centers established by ICAR/DARE under the National Agriculture Innovation Fund Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Agri-Business Incubation (ABI) Centres established by ICAR under NAIF Scheme*

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Sl.No. Name of ICAR institutes

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1. ICAR-Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal
  2. ICAR-Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology, Mumbai
  3. ICAR-Central Institute on Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana
  4. ICAR-National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology, Kolkata
  5. ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar
  6. ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar
  7. ICAR-National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad
  8. ICAR-National Research Centre on Pig, Guwahati
  9. ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal
  10. ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
  11. ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad
  12. ICAR-Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad
  13. ICAR-Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack
-

Sl.No.	Name of ICAR institutes
14.	ICAR-National Academy of Agricultural Research & Management, Hyderabad
15.	ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin
16.	ICAR-Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture, Chennai
17.	ICAR-Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar
18.	ICAR-Central Institute on Fisheries Education, Mumbai
19.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore
20.	ICAR-Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod
21.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut
22.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi
23.	ICAR-Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla
24.	ICAR-ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani
25.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad

### **Bogus Ration Cards**

174. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several crores of bogus family ration cards have been put into circulation by unscrupulous traders and other sponging upon the highly subsidised foodgrains meant for the BPL families and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the process of digitalization of all the family ration cards which will put an end to the menace of bogus family ration cards have been successfully completed in all the States of India, especially in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the IT-enabled digitalization of family ration cards has helped identify and weed out the bogus family ration cards in many States particularly in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments, governed under the provisions of National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA) in all States/UTs. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains up to the designated depots of the FCI. Whereas, operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the State/UT, identification of eligible beneficiaries/ households under NFSA, issuance of NFSA ration cards *i.e.* under Antodaya Antodaya Ann Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH) to them, and supervision & monitoring of functioning of the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. No BPL category is existing under NFSA.

(b) and (c) This Department is implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations' in collaboration with all States/UTs. Component-I of the scheme include digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries' databases, computerization of supply-chain management, etc. The Digitalization of ration cards/beneficiaries data has been completed in all States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu. Apart from the above, in order to identify and weed-out duplicate/ineligible beneficiaries from the TPDS, and to enable better targeting of food subsidies States/UTs have been asked to seed Aadhaar numbers of beneficiaries with their ration cards. Further due to use of technology and de-duplication, detection of in-eligible/ghost beneficiaries/ration card holders, transfers, migration, death(s) of beneficiaries, change in the economic status of the household (*e.g.* Govt. job) etc. has resulted in the deletion/cancelled of about 2.75 crore ration cards (including about 4.23 Lakh ration cards of Tamil Nadu) during the years 2013-2017 as reported by the State/UT Governments. State/UT wise information including Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise total number of deleted/cancelled ration cards during the years 2013 to 2017*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Deleted Ration Cards during 2013-2017
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,55,661
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19,561
4.	Assam	1,29,243
5.	Bihar	41,369
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,38,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	549
9.	Daman and Diu	631
10.	Delhi	64,090
11.	Goa	1,57,461
12.	Gujarat	1,60,685
13.	Haryana	1,88,425
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3,260
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	55,344
16.	Jharkhand	4,53,958
17.	Karnataka	27,49,532
18.	Kerala	-
19.	Lakshadweep	1,390
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,18,509
21.	Maharashtra	21,62,391
22.	Manipur	336
23.	Meghalaya	-
24.	Mizoram	1,503
25.	Nagaland	3,247
26.	Odisha	6,86,211
27.	Puducherry	95,393
28.	Punjab	1,01,249

1	2	3
29.	Rajasthan	14,66,629
30.	Sikkim	12,840
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,22,746
32.	Telangana	20,97,564
33.	Tripura	1,76,986
34.	Uttar Pradesh	68,80,999
35.	Uttarakhand	-
36.	West Bengal	66,13,961
Total		2,75,59,760

[Translation]

**Welfare of Differently Aabled**

175. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Chhattisgarh under welfare schemes for differently abled persons including Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the detail is thereof and the present status of the said proposals/schemes, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised for improving the condition of the differently abled under various schemes during the said period;

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government to increase the budgetary allocation in proportion to the population of such persons in the country; and

(e) the number of beneficiaries under the said schemes during the said period along with various efforts being made to increase the coverage of Divyangs under the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) Yes, the Government has received several proposals through the State Governments for various Schemes of the Department of Empowerment

of Persons with Disabilities including Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS). The Details of these Schemes are in Statement-I to VII.

(d) The Budget Estimates, the Revised Estimates and the Actual Expenditure during the last three years and current year are given is as under:—

Year	Budeet Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2015-16	565.40	540.00	487.21
2016-17	783.56	783.56	772.66
2017-18	855.00	955.00	928.32
2018-19 (06.12.18)	1070.00	0	533.86
Total	3273.96	2278.56	2722.05

It can be seen that over the years the Actual Expenditure of the Department has increased.

(e) The State-wise number of beneficiaries during the said period in the Schemes of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) and Skill Development of PwDs under National Action Plan (NAP) are at Statement-VIII, IX and X respectively.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of various Schemes implemented by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities*

##### **(i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):**

Under DDRS, grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal , physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. State/UTs-wise Number of Proposals received and Number of Proposals Sanctioned under DDRS during the last three years and current year (As on 06.12.2018) is given in Statement-II and State/UTs-wise funds utilised under DDRS during the last three years and current year (As on 06.12.2018) is at Statement-III

##### **(ii) Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA):**

Under the Scheme for implementation of Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA), funds are provided to the States/UTs for creation of barrier free environment, strengthening the office of the Commissioner for PwDs, etc. and under Accessible India Campaign. During the last three years proposals were received from States/UTs including Chhattisgarh for release of grants under the SIPDA Scheme. As the funds are being released mainly for creation of barrier free environment by construction of lifts, ramps, accessible toilets, tactile tiles and accessible websites, etc. for the benefit of Persons with disabilities, it is not feasible to count the number of beneficiaries. During the last three years and in the current financial year, funds released to States/Union Territories are given in Statement-IV.

##### **(iii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP):**

Under ADIP Scheme the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. Grants are released to various implementing agencies under the scheme. Status of proposals received from the Various States under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme), number of proposals received and number of proposals sanctioned during the last three years and the current year (as on 31.10.2018) is at Statement-V, State-wise funds utilized under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) by various Implementing Agencies during the last three years and current year (as on 31.10.2018) is at Statement-VI.

##### **(iv) The National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities under SIPDA Scheme:**

The Department implements a National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) as a component under the umbrella scheme "Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA)". Under this programme, Skill training is imparted through training partners based in



various States/UTs including Chhattisgarh empanelled with this Department in addition to National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), National Institutes (NIs) and Composite Regional Centres (CRCs). Proposals for conducting skill training programme have also been received from several ETPs including those from Chhattisgarh. The initial year of the scheme was devoted to framing of guidelines and empanelment of training partners. Funds under the NAP were released from 2016-17 onwards. The details of the fund released for Skill Development of PwDs under NAP State-wise during the last three years and current year (as on 06.12.2018) are given in the Statement-VII.

**Statement-II**

*Number of Proposals received and Number of Proposals Sanctioned under DDRS (As on 06.12.2018)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Received	Sanctioned*
<b>2015-16</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62	68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	20	16
4.	Bihar	0	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	7
6.	Delhi	19	21
7.	Goa	0	1
8.	Gujarat	17	19
9.	Haryana	29	17
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	2
13.	Karnataka	9	8
14.	Kerala	64	41
15.	Madhya Pradesh	25	31
16.	Maharashtra	51	28
17.	Manipur	49	30
18.	Meghalaya	6	6
19.	Mizoram	2	2

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Received	Sanctioned*
20.	Nagaland	1	1
21.	Odisha	50	48
22.	Punjab	14	6
23.	Rajasthan	36	30
24.	Sikkim	1	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	17	28
26.	Tripura	3	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	58	51
28.	Uttarakhand	4	9
29.	West Bengal	60	41
30.	Telangana	55	61
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	1
Total		673	587
<b>2016-17</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1
3.	Assam	13	15
4.	Bihar	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	6
6.	Delhi	14	14
7.	Goa	0	1
8.	Gujarat	28	17
9.	Haryana	22	18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
12.	Jharkhand	0	1
13.	Karnataka	7	9
14.	Kerala	60	56
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34	23

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Received	Sanctioned*
16.	Maharashtra	31	29
17.	Manipur	44	37
18.	Meghalaya	6	7
19.	Mizoram	2	2
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Odisha	46	49
22.	Punjab	11	11
23.	Rajasthan	25	27
24.	Sikkim	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	27	22
26.	Tripura	2	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52	52
28.	Uttarakhand	7	0
29.	West Bengal	40	37
30.	Telangana	64	64
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>623</b>	<b>592</b>

**2017-18**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	16	14
4.	Bihar	8	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	5
6.	Delhi	2	13
7.	Goa	1	0
8.	Gujarat	26	16
9.	Haryana	26	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Received	Sanctioned*
12.	Jharkhand	0	0
13.	Karnataka	4	6
14.	Kerala	52	51
15.	Madhya Pradesh	28	26
16.	Maharashtra	28	29
17.	Manipur	43	37
18.	Meghalaya	1	4
19.	Mizoram	2	2
20.	Nagaland	2	0
21.	Odisha	51	46
22.	Punjab	10	11
23.	Rajasthan	27	26
24.	Sikkim	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	32	21
26.	Tripura	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61	52
28.	Uttarakhand	7	5
29.	West Bengal	25	36
30.	Telangana	52	55
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>582</b>	<b>562</b>

**2018-19**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	3
4.	Bihar	0	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	5
6.	Delhi	0	4
7.	Goa	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Received	Sanctioned*	Sl.No.	Name of the State	Received	Sanctioned*
8.	Gujarat	21	12	24.	Sikkim	0	0
9.	Haryana	13	15	25.	Tamil Nadu	0	18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	26.	Tripura	0	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	27.	Uttar Pradesh	16	29
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	28.	Uttarakhand	6	4
13.	Karnataka	0	3	29.	West Bengal	0	30
14.	Kerala	0	44	30.	Telangana	4	56
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	19	31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	2	14	32.	Chandigarh	0	0
17.	Manipur	0	36	33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	3	34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
19.	Mizoram	2	2	35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1	0	36.	Puducherry	3	4
21.	Odisha	38	31				
22.	Punjab	0	6		Total	124	428
23.	Rajasthan	0	19				

\*These numbers include carried forward proposals of the previous years also

**Statement-III***Funds utilised under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) (As on 06.12.2018)*

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	826.83	763.14	1101.15	589.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.74	9.64	1.58	0
3.	Assam	88.92	94.01	88.98	24.3
4.	Bihar	62.03	25.16	80.58	35.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.49	17.51	24.30	38.8
6.	Delhi	197.81	82.16	196.37	11.61
7.	Goa	8.87	4.89	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	47.24	32.2	58.85	41.88
9.	Haryana	117.94	116.24	119.50	69.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	20.53	24.16	24.84	46.79
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.58	3.25	0.68	4.85
12.	Jharkhand	2.45	0.94	0.00	0
13.	Karnataka	77.52	96.73	83.86	21.57
14.	Kerala	362.25	446.16	574.32	370.5

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
15.	Madhya Pradesh	132.69	99.75	148.04	86.89
16.	Maharashtra	141.47	221.47	321.64	73.08
17.	Manipur	284.38	270.91	448.30	366.91
18.	Meghalaya	45.86	65.16	23.21	35.08
19.	Mizoram	11.25	7.38	9.44	7.67
20.	Nagaland	0.41	0	0.00	0
21.	Odisha	445.1	329.31	526.93	254.07
22.	Punjab	46.23	68.95	86.58	23.09
23.	Rajasthan	139.18	136.12	188.63	107.53
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	234.29	98.77	216.42	158.08
26.	Tripura	1	12.09	2.84	0.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	550.16	376.19	557.57	285.37
28.	Uttarakhand	41.47	28.01	26.52	18.06
29.	West Bengal	304.34	361.66	384.90	179.88
30.	Telangana	750.13	700.88	685.37	648.55
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0
36.	Puducherry	14.83	7.16	18.36	12.08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5018.99</b>	<b>4500.00</b>	<b>5999.77</b>	<b>3511.62</b>

**Statement-IV**

*Grant-in-aid released to the State Govts./UTs under the Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA) (As on 06.12.2018)*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.94	--	795.54	718.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--
3.	Assam	--	--	--	--
4.	Bihar	--	--	925.14	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.00	--	688.59	--

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
6.	Goa	--	--	--	444.63
7.	Gujarat	15.00		114.37	--
8.	Haryana	--	50.09	464.68	880.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.15	--	--	48.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	57.74	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	--	--	583.43	583.43
12.	Karnataka	--	--	--	--
13.	Kerala	14.46	--	--	429.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18.00	19.37	951.16	141.94
15.	Maharashtra	14.99	1863.34	--	--
16.	Manipur	--	--	--	--
17.	Meghalaya	5.80	107.38	1689.67	325.16
18.	Mizoram	--	877.16	--	--
19.	Nagaland	249.56	861.27	78.48	--
20.	Odisha	--	607.14	118.11	--
21.	Punjab	16.00	5.60	64.59	919.74
22.	Rajasthan	--	--	3813.00	6.03
23.	Sikkim	--	578.14	--	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	--	796.38	307.50	--
25.	Telangana	--	--	459.62	459.62
26.	Tripura	--	--	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	--	50.06	--	--
28.	Uttar Pradesh	79.16	419.58	3142.15	218.03
29.	West Bengal	33.00	157.92	289.52	1105.22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	--	--	--	570.59
31.	Chandigarh	--	415.38	--	--
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	--	--	--	--
33.	Daman and Diu	--	--	--	--
34.	Delhi	--	1348.43	45.35	--
35.	Lakshadweep	--	--	--	--
36.	Puducherry	54.17	--	273.16	--
	Total	592.23	8214.98	14804.06	6851.05

**Statement-V**

*Number of proposals received and sanctioned under Assistance Disabled persons  
for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) (as on 31.10.2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
2.	Bihar	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-
4.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	14	6	11	7	8	5	8	0
6.	Haryana	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	5	1	1	0	2	2	-	-
11.	Kerala	-	-	1	1	1	0	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1	19	8	16	6	15	0
13.	Maharashtra	5	0	5	2	5	2	1	0
14.	Odisha	12	1	7	5	3	0	3	0
15.	Punjab	3	2	2	2	4	2	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	4	1	4	3	6	4	8	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	-	-	2	0	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17	1	1	1	2	0	-	-
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	West Bengal	3	0	1	0	-	-	-	-
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Delhi	2	0	1	1	1	1	-	-
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Assam	10	0	2	2	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-
32.	Mizoram	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Sikkim	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Tripura	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Telangana	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-
Total		92	16	63	34	55	24	38	1

**Statement-VI***Funds utilized under ADIP Scheme (as on 31.10.2018)*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	795.56	642.12	420.16	351.98
2.	Bihar	105.80	205.62	496.31	513.86
3.	Chhattisgarh	425.03	297.76	49.25	9.62
4.	Goa	8.96	3.76	53.55	6.76
5.	Gujarat	113.49	1731.26	2399.37	539.57
6.	Haryana	473.02	848.49	453.31	423.72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	59.61	81.01	52.71	49.81
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	126.54	222.59	117.81	189.80
9.	Jharkhand	22.79	77.04	106.97	25.55
10.	Karnataka	676.98	453.6	353.5	380.41
11.	Kerala	239.35	228.68	354.51	185.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2251.79	1663.46	979.93	518.99
13.	Maharashtra	1846.86	1244.36	1043.78	1021.38
14.	Odisha	557.79	897.64	702.2	404.14
15.	Punjab	842.46	565.25	276.62	179.08
16.	Rajasthan	624.94	539.81	856.93	918.67
17.	Tamil Nadu	394.68	353.32	514.95	426.81
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2869.4	4072.05	1908.81	1337.3
19.	Uttarakhand	301.52	311.2	281.93	52.08
20.	West Bengal	1163.02	1149.95	734.64	402.87
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	10.64	7.13	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	22.61	0.75	2.43

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.95	2.13	2.7	0
24.	Daman and Diu	2.46	3.08	6.76	0
25.	Delhi	361.09	571.89	355.64	178.35
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	11.22	0
27.	Puducherry	0	20.11	7.12	4.8
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.92	8.45	28.48	31.79
29.	Assam	599.27	542.96	829.97	195.82
30.	Manipur	92.31	563.14	162.47	126.54
31.	Meghalaya	26.26	98.28	8.19	135.38
32.	Mizoram	2.84	38.55	11	7.32
33.	Nagaland	17.44	16.49	2	0.85
34.	Sikkim	23.11	0	0.53	18.24
35.	Tripura	61.37	235.34	98.82	156.42
36.	Telangna	377.85	335.56	443.79	303.38
	Total	15477.46	18058.20	14134.18	9099.57

**Statement-VII**

*Funds released for Skill Development of PwDs under  
NAP (as on 06.12.2018)*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.61	19.35	10.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.03	4.75	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	1.97	3.46	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	360.78	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	13.12	15.06	0.00
9.	Haryana	9.96	53.44	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.12	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.50	43.08	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	14.31	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
14.	Kerala	0.00	1.99	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	100.80	117.82	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	14.81	76.82	230.87
17.	Manipur	27.53	43.03	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	New Delhi	222.58	3812.47	1637.17
22.	Odisha	38.00	38.35	0.00
23.	Punjab	2.03	111.13	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	21.29	111.39	0.00
25.	Sikkim	12.49	0.00	50.47
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	406.91	0.00
27.	Telangana	0.00	24.01	159.92
28.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	14.29	358.81	0.00
31.	West Bengal	43.00	1011.37	22.19



Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	Total		585.45	6614.04	2111.16

(Note: The scheme could not take off during the year 2015-16)

**Statement-VIII**

*Number of Beneficiaries under DDRS (As on 06.12.2018)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5645	5284	5635	4269
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	341	206	249	113
4.	Bihar	413	521	406	270
5.	Chhattisgarh	281	372	258	270
6.	Delhi	1444	811	1329	324
7.	Goa	138	86	0	0
8.	Gujarat	672	456	680	742
9.	Haryana	642	824	945	583
10.	Himachal Pradesh	68	49	105	131
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	58	28	43
12.	Jharkhand	58	70	0	0
13.	Karnataka	684	518	866	306
14.	Kerala	2829	3302	3170	2820
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1075	1016	1320	1430
16.	Maharashtra	874	845	1085	645
17.	Manipur	1329	1287	1992	1970
18.	Meghalaya	492	462	485	560
19.	Mizoram	215	221	42	33
20.	Nagaland	29	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	2462	2183	2822	1527
22.	Punjab	416	976	830	273
23.	Rajasthan	1030	1051	1353	1900
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1528	959	1087	1511
26.	Tripura	30	140	70	25

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4130	4284	3874	3243
28.	Uttarakhand	474	319	248	201
29.	West Bengal	2711	2466	1840	1829
30.	Telangana	5334	5524	4874	4699
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	117	108	106	264
	Total	35461	34398	35699	29981

**Statement-IX***Number of beneficiaries under ADIP Scheme (as on 31.10.2018)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9623	3180	5812	2899
2.	Bihar	1115	2178	8062	5934
3.	Chhattisgarh	4092	4034	1588	116
4.	Goa	137	166	989	49
5.	Gujarat	1616	28082	49258	5376
6.	Haryana	8991	12453	7944	6128
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3655	2306	1372	1069
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1770	3154	3065	3453
9.	Jharkhand	242	806	1604	467
10.	Karnataka	5377	6520	5611	4456
11.	Kerala	2636	3106	7159	2985
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29999	16699	14652	5561
13.	Maharashtra	27325	18996	21119	14910
14.	Odisha	15421	13757	11864	5824
15.	Punjab	21936	9882	7788	2911
16.	Rajasthan	12568	9754	9904	10005
17.	Tamil Nadu	10047	9538	9712	7768
18.	Uttar Pradesh	45364	71375	31231	13320
19.	Uttarakhand	7300	8888	6101	721
20.	West Bengal	13988	25199	15365	4716

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	368	250	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	223	14	93
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	70	85	0
24.	Daman and Diu	35	82	50	0
25.	Delhi	7451	8828	3249	1170
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	266	0
27.	Puducherry	0	259	298	5
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	354	335	439	423
29.	Assam	10136	12876	19421	3865
30.	Manipur	358	6827	2216	1523
31.	Meghalaya	122	1422	164	1935
32.	Mizoram	31	636	3	68
33.	Nagaland	22	432	99	15
34.	Sikkim	420	0	20	313
35.	Tripura	1367	3031	1640	2052
36.	Telangana	2028	4833	5198	2922
	Total	245584	290295	253612	113052

**Statement-X**

*Number of Beneficiaries under the Scheme of Skill  
Development of PwDs under NAP  
(as on 06.12.2018)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	725
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chandigarh	100
6.	Chhattisgarh	3690
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	900
9.	Haryana	790
10.	Himachal Pradesh	150
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	760
12.	Jharkhand	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of beneficiaries
13.	Karnataka	400
14.	Kerala	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3740
16.	Maharashtra	3400
17.	Manipur	1180
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	New Delhi	54810
22.	Odisha	1090
23.	Punjab	1050
24.	Rajasthan	1040
25.	Sikkim	300
26.	Tamil Nadu	3430
27.	Telangana	1800
28.	Tripura	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of beneficiaries
29.	Uttaranchal	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3690
31.	West Bengal	9490
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
Total		92655

#### **Inclusion in NCR**

176. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:  
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) whether any proposal to include some districts of the country in the National Capital Region (NCR) is pending with the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposal to include Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan in NCR is pending since the year, 2014;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the Government is likely to declare Jhunjhunu as a part of NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) The proposal for inclusion of Mathura, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Bijnor districts of Uttar Pradesh in National Capital Region (NCR) has been received. No other proposal, including that of Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan has been received for inclusion in NCR from any State Government by National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB).

[English]

#### **Land for Public Toilets**

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

(a) the competent authority for allotment of land to public and private agencies for construction of public toilets in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT);

(b) the details of proposals received by the competent authority for such construction during the last three years; and

(c) the status of allotment of land for each of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it allots land only to Government agencies in Delhi and that against the request of 5921 seats of public toilets it has issued No Objection Certificate for construction of 5917 seats to Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board. The Land and Development Office, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, has not received any such request.

#### **Global Food Industry**

178. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fraud in the global food industry is a multi-billion-dollar problem that has lingered for years, duping consumers and even making them ill, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether food manufacturers around the world are concerned-as many as 39 per cent of them are worried that their products could be easily counterfeited, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop fraud in food industry of the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) the instances of food fraud have come to the notice of FSSAI.

In this regard, FSSAI has signed an agreement with FAO for review and analysis of food fraud and economically-motivated adulteration in India. The purpose of this study is to characterize the scope and nature of the problem; the approaches that have been taken to prevent and to mitigate these problems; identify lessons learnt and major challenges.

Further, regular Surveillance, monitoring, sampling of food products are being carried out by Food Safety Officers of States/UTs to curb such instances and to check the compliance of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, Rules and regulations made there under.

#### **Use of Banned Fertilizers and Pesticides**

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

(a) the list of all the fertilizers and pesticides that are banned to be used in agriculture in India.

(b) whether the Government has any report about unauthorized fertilizers and pesticides still being used in agriculture, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government with regard to discouraging chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture which has tendencies to cause severe diseases like cancer?

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 of India has not banned any fertilizer so far, whereas, the list of pesticides that are banned to be used in agriculture in India is given in enclosed as Statement.

(b) No case has been brought to the notice of this Ministry of unauthorised sale of Fertilizers, whereas, no such information regarding use of unauthorised pesticides is

available with the Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIB & RC).

(c) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, *inter alia*, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. In addition, States have been requested in the Zonal Conferences to exhort their extension functionaries to sensitize farmers on application of pesticides as per approved labels and leaflets.

In addition, the Department is implementing Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) Scheme with an aim to develop sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure, *inter alia*, long term soil fertility buildup and resource conservation.

#### **Statement**

##### *Pesticides/Formulations Banned in India*

#### **A. Pesticide Banned for manufacture, import and use.**

1. Aldicarb (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
2. Aldrin
3. Benzene Hexachloride
4. Benomyl (*vide* S.O 3951 (E) dated 8th August, 2018)
5. Calcium Cyanide
6. Carbaryl (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
7. Chlorbenzilate (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
8. Chlordane
9. Chlorofenvinphos
10. Copper Acetoarsenite
11. Diazinon (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
12. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)
13. Dieldrin (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)

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14. Endosulfron (*vide* ad-Interim order of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011 dated 13th May, 2011 and finally disposed of dated 10th January, 2017)
  15. Endrin
  16. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
  17. Ethyl Parathion
  18. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
  19. Fenarimol (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
  20. Fenthion (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
  21. Heptachlor
  22. Lindane (Gamma-HCH)
  23. Linuron (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
  24. Maleic Hydrazide (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
  25. Menazon
  26. Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
  27. Methyl Parathion (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
  28. Metoxuron
  29. Nitrofen
  30. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
  31. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene (PCNB) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)
  32. Pentachlorophenol
  33. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
  34. Sodium Cyanide ( banned for Insecticidal purpose only *vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
  35. Sodium Methane Arsonate
  36. Tetradifon
  37. Thiometon (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
  38. Toxaphene (Camphechlor) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)
  39. Tridemorph (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
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40. Trichloro acetic acid (TCA) (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)

**B. Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use**

1. Carbofuron 50% SP (*vide* S.O. 678 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
2. Methomyl 12.5% L
3. Methomyl 24% formulation
4. Phosphamidon 85% SL

**C. Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but continued to manufacture for export**

1. Captafol 80% Powder (*vide* S.O. 679 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)
2. Nicotin Sulfate

**D. Pesticides Withdrawn (Withdrawal may become inoperative as soon as required complete data as per the guidelines is generated and submitted by the Pesticides Industry to the Government and accepted by the Registration Committee. (S.O 915 (E) dated 15th Jun, 2006)**

1. Dalapon
  2. Ferbam
  3. Formothion
  4. Nickel Chloride
  5. Paradichlorobenzene (PDCB)
  6. Simazine
  7. Sirmate (S.O. 2485 (E) dated 24th September, 2014)
  8. Warfarin (*vide* S.O. 915 (E) dated 15th June, 2006)
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**Pesticides Refused Registration**

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Sl.No. Name of Pesticides

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1. 2,4, 5-T
  2. Ammonium Sulphamate
  3. Azinphos Ethyl
  4. Azinphos Methyl
  5. Binapacryl
  6. Calcium Arsenate
  7. Carbophenothion
-

Sl.No.	Name of Pesticides
8.	Chinomethionate (Morestan)
9.	Dicrotophos
10.	EPN
11.	Fentin Acetate
12.	Fentin Hydroxide
13.	Lead Arsenate
14.	Leptophos (Phosvel)
15.	Mephosfolan
16.	Mevinphos (Phosdrin)
17.	Thiodemeton/Disulfoton
18.	Vamidothion

#### FCI Godowns in Ujjain

180. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has constructed any godown in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said FCI godown has not been made operational till now, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said godown is likely to be made operational?

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) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has two godowns in Ujjain having a total capacity of 35,000 MT, of which 20,000 MT is under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme and these godowns are fully operational.

[Translation]

#### Assistive Devices for Differently Abled

181. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of differently abled persons provided with assistive devices under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) and other schemes during the last three years in Giridih, Kodenna and Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase /Fittings of Aids & Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, the number of beneficiaries covered alongwith the value/cost of devices distributed to them during the last 3 years (2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18) in Giridih, Kodenna and Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand is as under:-

District	Number of beneficiaries	Number of devices distributed	Value/cost (Rupees in lakhs)
Giridih	322	422	31.53
Kodenna	367	627	27.22
Hazaribagh	459	632	29.07

[English]

#### Housing for All

182. SHRI J. J. T. NATTERJEE:  
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

(a) whether India's ambitious "Housing for All" project is likely to achieve its goal in urban areas and if so the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has specific schemes/programmes for a slum-free India and if so the details thereof;

(c) whether 'Housing for All' the project calls for twenty million houses to be built in urban areas, in over 2,500 cities across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is facing any difficulty in the implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission, launched on 25.06.2015, aims to provide admissible Central Assistance for all housing requirement as may be proposed by States/UTs during the Mission period to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022'.

(b) Yes, Madam. 'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is a component under PMAY (Urban) under which State/UT Government may take up Slum redevelopment projects using land as a resource for providing houses to

eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of Rs. 1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects.

(c) No, Madam. Ten million houses are to be constructed against validated demand across 4,325 cities which have been included in the PMAY (U) Mission. So far, 65,43,970 houses across 4,313 cities from 35 States/UTs have been sanctioned for construction. A total of 35,49,531 houses have been grounded and 12,26,530 houses have already been completed. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

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



## Statement

## Physical and Financial progress under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

(as on 3rd Dec, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Cities with sanctioned houses	Financial Progress (Rs. in crore)		Houses for Construction		Physical Progress (Nos)		
			Central Assistance Sanctioned	Central Assistance Released	Under PMAY(U)	Construction of incomplete house of NURM taken up after	Houses grounded for construction under PMAY(U) and incomplete houses of NURM2 grounded after 2014	Completed houses under PMAY(U) and houses of NURM completed after 2014	Occupied houses under PMAY(U) and Vacant houses of NURM Occupied after 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	9.18	0.27	611	-	35	8	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	152	14,527.94	3,740.22	9,65,145	15,820	6,19,334	1,24,603	1,07,012
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	148.63	87.41	6,284	1,072	6,320	428	352
4.	Assam	95	864.67	343.59	57,528	3,469	30,678	1,470	2,933
5.	Bihar	142	3,610.89	962.88	2,31,758	20,820	1,02,938	26,898	35,751
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2.72	2.72	126	4,960	5,086	5,086	2,815
7.	Chhattisgarh	165	3,134.93	815.78	2,10,434	13,322	86,143	24,346	26,195
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	65.62	34.53	3,947	144	2,334	916	916
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	13.05	6.19	794	-	573	233	233
10.	Delhi (UT)	5	139.59	139.59	6,244	40,580	46,824	30,224	7,860
11.	Goa	13	6.11	5.57	295	-	235	235	235
12.	Gujarat	188	6,310.84	3,468.66	3,87,049	23,119	3,04,333	1,63,923	1,72,469
13.	Haryana	84	3,943.89	494.87	2,50,088	1,465	25,536	8,530	8,771
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53	149.81	59.78	8,400	1,546	4,449	1,112	1,006
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	527.23	87.68	34,444	3,411	12,093	1,797	2,964

16. Jharkhand	41	2,412.50	988.35	1,63,234	6,044	1,06,623	46,434	44,903
17. Karnataka	269	6,523.98	2,553.51	4,10,468	5,396	1,96,184	75,956	78,585
18. Kerala	94	1,389.85	930.02	89,270	7,291	63,401	19,324	19,001
19. Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh	385	9,299.63	4,465.30	6,06,714	15,719	4,02,073	1,55,677	1,59,118
21. Maharashtra	316	11,036.19	2,678.14	7,62,939	72,557	2,04,943	1,37,307	1,54,043
22. Manipur	27	436.41	160.46	29,081	780	11,946	1,260	1,969
23. Meghalaya	9	12.09	5.48	799	1,008	1,360	738	344
24. Mizoram	23	455.90	83.42	29,863	548	2,407	1,183	1,551
25. Nagaland	17	412.37	148.16	25,764	3,320	9,705	2,460	4,053
26. Odisha	115	1,653.04	640.96	1,04,370	5,886	66,519	24,513	22,064
27. Puducherry (UT)	6	143.99	59.30	9,529	1,040	4,439	1,090	943
28. Punjab	165	757.47	258.90	51,356	3,792	28,128	7,997	7,612
29. Rajasthan	154	2,603.61	674.64	1,62,516	28,768	88,757	48,668	48,546
30. Sikkim	8	7.79	2.21	518	202	493	188	129
31. Tamil Nadu	714	8,163.30	2,784.57	5,35,249	40,696	4,04,449	1,16,398	1,06,985
32. Telangana	70	3,040.74	1,385.94	1,98,224	12,435	1,57,771	23,323	26,943
33. Tripura	20	1,233.44	617.27	80,002	178	63,918	16,396	16,396
34. Uttar Pradesh	657	11,673.19	2,709.02	7,60,268	31,324	2,95,948	59,616	58,585
35. Uttarakhand	83	434.68	263.57	22,572	2,107	12,682	5,994	6,236
36. West Bengal	130	5,126.12	1,705.91	3,38,087	36,101	1,80,874	92,199	92,023
Grand Total	4,313	1,00,271.38	33,364.90	65,43,970	4,04,920	35,49,531	12,26,530	12,19,549

### **Cyber Crime Prevention**

183. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme and the capacity building measures adopted to tackle cyber-crimes;

(b) whether Cyber Forensic Training Laboratories have been set up under the aegis of the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of funds released to the State Governments for implementation of CCPWC Scheme?

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

(a) Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children' (CCPWC) Scheme from NIRBHAYA funds during the period 2017-2020, which *inter alia*, includes setting up of an online cyber-crime reporting portal, a National Cyber Forensic Laboratory, cyber forensic training laboratories in States/UTs, Research & Development, awareness campaign and capacity building.

(b) to (d) Rs. 93.12 crore have been released to all the States and UTs for cyber forensic training laboratory in each State/UT and capacity building programmes. Cyber Forensic Training Laboratories have been commissioned in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

### **Sugar Production**

184. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that India is set to push Brazil to second position in sugar production after 15 years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that there has been 21 per cent drop in sugar manufacturing and that it was because of lower sugarcane yields and more sugarcane being diverted towards ethanol production as record global sugar supplies have led to weak prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Sugar Production during last sugar season 2017-18 was about 322 Lakh MT which is highest production so far in the country. Sugar Production during current sugar season 2018-19 is estimated to be about 315 Lakh MT which is almost of the same level of previous season. As of now, India is the second largest producer of sugar in the world. In order to improve the liquidity position of the sugar mill to facilitate clearance of cane arrears of farmers and to divert surplus sugar for ethanol production, Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from B-Hy molasses and diverted from cane juice. These measures may lower sugar production.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Farm Debt**

185. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 69% farmer families in the country have less than one hectare land and 17% families have more than one hectare land as well as 36% farmer families are landless and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the cost involved in farming compared to the cost of production due to small holding has made the farmers debtor;

(c) if so, the total amount of loan due on each farmer family of the country as per the survey of the year 2013;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bring the cost of farming at zero-loss and encourage cooperative farming, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make the farmers families debt free?

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

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the results of 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2013, 69.4 per cent of the rural agricultural households were estimated to have less than 1 hectare of land, 17.6 per cent of agricultural households were estimated to have land between 1.0-2.0 hectares; and 0.1 percent of the agricultural households in rural areas were reported as landless.

The average monthly receipts and average monthly expenses from crop production for the small agricultural households (with land holding of 1-2 hectare) were estimated at Rs. 6944 and Rs. 2652 respectively. Further, as per the Survey results, the average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural households was estimated at Rs. 47000/-. Details of outstanding loan per agricultural household by size class of land possessed for major States is given in Statement-I.

(d) Government is promoting various cost reducing, eco-friendly and socially acceptable scientific farming practices, including organic farming through the dedicated Schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Both the Schemes are

being implemented through cluster approach. Moreover, model organic clusters by private agencies are being encouraged under PKVY. State-wise Physical and financial progress under PKVY Schemes is given in Statement-II.

In addition, organic farming is supported under major Schemes, viz., Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under the activities of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (ICAR) and National Programme for Organic Produce (NPOP) under activities of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA).

Government's Cooperative Development Programmes being implemented through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) have helped farmers towards keeping costs low due to economies of scale.

(e) The Union Government has focused on strengthening of farm credit delivery system for providing credit at lower rates of interest to support the resource requirements of the agricultural sector. Several initiatives are being taken to reduce the debt burden of farmers and increase the supply of institutional credit to farmers, viz., Interest Subvention Scheme, Kisan Credit Card Scheme and promotion of Joint Liability Groups.

#### **Statement-I**

*Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household by size class of land possessed for major States*

State	Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agri. household belonging to the size class of land possessed (ha)								Estimated number of households having outstanding laon (00)	Proportion of indebted agricultural households (0.0%)
	<0.01	0.01	0.41	1.01	2.01	4.01	10.00	all clasees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	2409	739	893	1049	1623	3500	2494	1234	33421	92.9
Assam	4	8	24	67	71	173	0	34	5995	17.5
Bihar	73	138	132	341	279	424	1494	163	30156	42.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chhattisgarh	0	48	93	79	202	239	0	102	9538	37.2
Gujarat	69	120	247	311	826	1624	1148	381	16743	42.6
Haryana	95	192	737	900	1573	1162	4681	790	6645	42.3
Jharkhand	0	56	46	85	92	200	0	57	6464	28.9
Karnataka	355	778	633	987	1248	2321	3673	972	32775	77.3
Kerala	1690	1592	1944	3467	6070	7505	15726	2136	10908	77.7
Madhya Pradesh	91	119	152	270	629	1168	1952	321	27414	45.7
Maharashtra	102	453	232	455	582	2071	3869	547	40672	57.3
Odisha	88	167	337	181	326	1302	22281	282	25830	57.5
Punjab	131	246	516	1641	2292	3266	9274	1195	7499	53.2
Rajasthan	1694	334	431	678	1031	1548	1528	705	40055	61.8
Tamil Nadu	377	674	1192	1200	2147	3224	4512	1159	26780	82.5
Telangana	563	578	794	1033	1097	1369	2690	935	22628	89.1
Uttar Pradesh	219	160	218	457	1075	1248	2178	273	79081	43.8
West Bengal	57	146	197	330	329	435	2760	178	32787	51.5
All India	311	239	354	548	949	1827	2903	470	468481	51.9

Source: NSSO





[English]

### **Electric Vehicles**

186. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discontinued providing incentives to the buyers of electric cars/vehicles;

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

(c) if not, the details of cash incentives and non-cash incentives provided to these buyers to promote clean energy using vehicles in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No Madam, Government provides incentives to registered electric vehicles with Advanced Chemistry Batteries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under Demand Creation focus area, the purchaser of electric/hybrid vehicles is given an upfront reduction in purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEVs. The details of the demand incentives available for purchase of xEVs is provided at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of the Scheme and as amended from time to time, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry ([www.dhi.nic.in](http://www.dhi.nic.in)). For e-Buses, cash incentive upto Rs. 1 crore per bus is provided. Under the new GST regime, Electric Vehicles are kept in the lower bracket of 12% GST rate (with no Cess) as against the 28% GST rate with Cess up to 22% for conventional vehicles.

### **Green Revolution in Eastern States**

187. DR. KULMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing "Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)" in the Eastern States including Odisha with the aim to increase production of pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the physical and financial performance of BGREI, since its implementation in 2010-11, State-wise;

(c) whether farmers are not getting adequate price, incentive and subsidy State-wise for cultivation of pulses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the 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) In order to address the constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping systems" in Eastern India, the programme of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)" is being implemented in seven (7) States including Odisha. From the year 2015-16, under the activity of cropping system based demonstrations of rice, the pulses have been included as second crop after harvesting of rice, for which at least 30% of the fund out of total fund of demonstration is provided.

(b) State-wise and years-wise production of rice and allocation & release under BGREI from the year 2010-11 to 2018-19 are given in Statement-I and II, respectively.

(c) to (d) Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for specified agricultural produces on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and Central Ministries and other factors considered important for fixation of support prices. The objective of the MSP mechanism is to provide a guarantee to the farmers to realize a reasonable and remunerative price for their produce.

Government has increased the MSPs for all notified Kharif & Rabi Crops including pulses and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of atleast 50 per cent over cost of production. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it redeemed the promise of fixing the MSPs at least at a level of 50 per cent return over cost of production as announced in the Union Budget 2018-19.

Government of India is implementing umbrella scheme of "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan



Abhiyan" (PM-AASHA), comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS). Under this, States/UTs are offered to choose either of PSS and PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to

particular oilseeds crop for the entire State. The pulses and copra are procured under PSS. Further, States have the option to roll out Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on pilot basis in district/selected APMC (s) of district involving the participation of private stockist.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise production of rice from 2010-11 to 2017-18*

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)							
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Assam	4736.6	4516.3	5128.5	4927.1	5222.7	5125.1	4727.4	5164.0
Bihar	3102.1	7162.6	7529.3	5505.8	6356.7	6802.2	8239.3	7911.2
Chhattisgarh	6159.0	6028.4	6608.8	6716.4	6322.1	5789.4	8048.4	4725.5
Jharkhand	1110.0	3130.6	3164.9	2810.6	3361.9	2882.2	3841.8	4078.0
Odisha	6827.7	5807.0	7295.5	7613.4	8298.2	5875.4	8325.9	6527.9
Uttar Pradesh	11992.0	14022.0	14416.0	14636.0	12167.9	12501.0	13754.0	13270.6
West Bengal	13045.9	14605.8	15023.7	15370.7	14677.2	15953.9	15302.5	14967.0
All India	95970.0	105301.0	105241.4	106645.5	105482.1	104408.2	109698.4	112905.5

\* 4th Advance estimates of Directorate of Economics & Statistics

### **Statement-II**

#### *Details of Allocation and release of the Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGRE) under RKVY during 2010-11 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation (GOI share)	Release (GOI share)
1	2	3	4
<b>2010-11</b>			
1.	Assam	35.00	17.50
2.	Bihar	63.94	63.94
3.	Chhatisgarh	67.15	67.15
4.	Jharkhand	29.60	14.80
5.	Odisha	79.67	79.67
6.	Uttar Pradesh	57.27	57.27
7.	West Bengal	102.37	102.37
Total		435.00	402.70
National Level		0.00	0.00
Grand Total		435.00	402.70

1	2	3	4
<b>2011-12</b>			
1.	Assam	33.32	33.32
2.	Bihar	55.33	55.33
3.	Chhatisgarh	55.21	55.21
4.	Jharkhand	31.68	31.68
5.	Odisha	62.62	62.62
6.	Uttar Pradesh	85.66	85.66
7.	West Bengal	72.20	72.20
Total		396.02	396.02
National Level		3.98	0.89
Grand Total		400.00	396.91
<b>2012-13</b>			
1.	Assam	95.50	95.50
2.	Bihar	119.25	119.25
3.	Chhatisgarh	131.50	131.50
4.	Jharkhand	59.00	59.00
5.	Odisha	217.25	217.25

1	2	3	4
6.	Uttar Pradesh	105.50	105.50
7.	West Bengal	269.00	269.00
Total		997.00	997.00
National Level		3.00	1.02
Grand Total		1000.00	998.02
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Assam	97.38	60.09
2.	Bihar	142.78	71.39
3.	Chhatisgarh	204.51	102.25
4.	Jharkhand	85.81	42.90
5.	Odisha	199.30	199.30
6.	Uttar Pradesh	116.95	58.48
7.	West Bengal	151.27	88.64
Total		998.00	623.05
National Level		2.00	0.52
Grand Total		1000.00	623.57
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Assam	106.00	76.00
2.	Bihar	151.00	151.00
3.	Chhatisgarh	161.00	120.75
4.	Jharkhand	77.00	38.50
5.	Odisha	184.00	184.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	148.00	110.00
7.	West Bengal	171.00	165.50
Total		998.00	845.75
National Level		2.00	0.09
Grand Total		1000.00	845.84
<b>2015-16</b>			
1.	Assam	53.00	26.50
2.	Bihar	75.50	37.75
3.	Chhatisgarh	80.50	80.50
4.	Jharkhand	38.50	37.69
5.	Odisha	92.00	92.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	74.00	37.00
7.	West Bengal	85.50	85.50
Total		499.00	396.94

1	2	3	4
National Level		1.00	0.34
Grand Total		500.00	397.28
<b>2016-17</b>			
1.	Assam	106.80	106.80
2.	Bihar	87.30	43.65
3.	Chhatisgarh	99.30	99.30
4.	Jharkhand	56.80	28.40
5.	Odisha	102.50	102.50
6.	Uttar Pradesh	81.50	78.09
7.	West Bengal	94.80	94.80
Total		629.00	553.54
National Level		1.00	0.23
Grand Total		630.00	553.77
<b>2017-18</b>			
1.	Assam	76.28	38.14
2.	Bihar	62.39	41.20
3.	Chhatisgarh	70.98	70.98
4.	Jharkhand	40.59	0.00
5.	Odisha	73.27	71.82
6.	Uttar Pradesh	58.25	39.13
7.	West Bengal	67.74	67.74
Total		449.50	329.01
National Level		0.50	0.15
Grand Total		450.00	329.16
<b>2018-19</b>			
1.	Assam	53.46	26.73
2.	Bihar	43.72	21.86
3.	Chhatisgarh	49.74	24.56
4.	Jharkhand	28.44	0.00
5.	Odisha	51.35	24.40
6.	Uttar Pradesh	40.82	20.21
7.	West Bengal	47.47	23.74
Total		315.00	141.50
National Level			0.10
Grand Total		315.00	141.60

\* Release as on 05.12.2018

**Food Processing Parks**

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Food Processing Parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has requested the Union Government to set up food processing parks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):

(a) and (b) Yes Madam, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing Mega Food Park Scheme since 11th Five Year Plan to create modern infrastructure for the food processing. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided as grants-in-aid @50% of the eligible project cost in general areas and 75% of eligible project

cost in difficult and hilly areas *i.e.* North East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the States, subject to a maximum Rs. 50.00 crore per project. Mega Food Park project is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) registered under the Companies Act, or State Government/State Government entities/Cooperatives. Minimum 50 acres of land is required for a project. Under the scheme of Mega Food Park, the Government has so far approved 42 Mega Food Parks to be set up in the country. Out of these, 39 projects have been accorded final approval and 3 projects have been accorded In-principle approval.

(c) and (d) The Mega Food Park proposals are received against Expressions of Interest (EoI) as and when invited by the Ministry. The projects are selected based on the merit through a stringent appraisal process as per the prefixed criteria in the Scheme Guidelines. Out of the total 42 Mega Food Parks, Ministry has sanctioned Mega food Parks to the State Government entities based on the merit who had applied in response to the EoI invited by the Ministry. The details of Mega Food Parks sanctioned to the State Government entities are given in enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location	Project Cost	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved	Amount of grant released	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	Village Mallavalli, Mandal Bapulapadu, District Krishna	125.25	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	28.49	Under Implementation
<b>Haryana</b>								
2.	Haryana State Industrial & Infra Dev. Corp Limited (HSIIDC), Sonipat	Industrial Area, Barhi, District Sonapat	177.59	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation
3.	Haryana State Coop. Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED), Rohtak	Industrial Estate, IMT, District Rohtak	165.59	03.01.2017	21.02.2018	50	---	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Kerala</b>								
4.	Kerala State Industrial Dev Corpt Ltd (KSIDC), Alappuzha	Cherthala, District Alappuzha	129.15	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	28.80	Under Implementation
5.	Kerala Industrial Infra. Development Corpt. (KINFRA), Palakkad	Palakkad District	119.02	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	28.84	Under Implementation
<b>Odisha</b>								
6.	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda	Deras, District- Khurda	134.13	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	29.30	Under Implementation
<b>Punjab</b>								
7.	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.,	(PAIC) Ludhiana Village Ladhawal, District Ludhiana	117.61	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	29.25	Under Implementation
<b>Telangana</b>								
8.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam	Village Buggapadu, District Khammam	109.44	31.03.2015	05.02.2016	50	15.00	Under Implementation

[Translation]

### Food Security Scheme

189. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several eligible families are deprived of Food Security Scheme under the Public Distribution System and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government is planning to provide food security to eligible families which are deprived of Food Security Scheme by conducting a fresh survey 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) National Food Security

Act, 2013 provides for identification of beneficiaries under two categories-Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH). While the eligible families under AAY are to be identified as per the criteria evolved for the scheme, the identification under PHH is to be done as per the criteria evolved by the States/UTs. There is no report of any eligible beneficiary being left out of National Food Security Act. Therefore, the question of conduct of fresh survey does not arise.

[English]

### National Policy on Beggary

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

(a) the details regarding the National Policy on Beggary;

(b) the progress made so far regarding drafting of

a model legislation on beggary at the National level as entrusted with the National Law School of India University (NLSI U), Bangalore;

(c) whether the Government would bring forward suitable schemes to deal with beggary and problems arising due to destitute persons at the level of rural/urban local bodies; 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 VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) As per the th Schedule of the Constitution of India and under serial no. 9 of State List, the subject matter of "Relief of the disabled and unemployable" comes under the purview of State. The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. 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.

In view of majority of States having own legislation and rehabilitation measures, the draft model legislation made by National Law School of India University (NLSUI) Bangalore was not considered necessary to be adopted and no National policy on beggary is being formulated.

During 2017-18, this Ministry has released an amount of Rs. One crore to National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for skill development programmes for beggars on pilot basis. According to NBCFDC, an MOU has been signed with NGOs/NOs 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 & Furniture trades.

#### **NCRB Report on Suicides**

191. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time of release of the last report of the annual publication of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides' in India;

(b) the official figure for the farmer suicides that have taken place in the country for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018; and

(c) the time by which the NCRB is likely to release the aforementioned report for the years 2016 and 2017 along with the particular reason, if any, for the delay in the release of the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has released the annual publication titled "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2015" in July, 2016.

(b) and (c) Data collected for publication of the Report on "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2016" is under finalization, as it needs to be cross-verified from States and UTs. During scrutiny, various discrepancies were observed in the data including in the data relating to farmers/cultivators (some major States have not reported any suicides by farmers/cultivators). The data, therefore, needs reconciliation with the States before it is finalized. The finalization of the Report will, therefore, take some more time.

#### **Sub-Categorisation of OBCs**

192. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the tenure of the Commission examining the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the caste or communities in the central list of OBC's and sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to work out a mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters for sub-categorization and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to take up the exercise of identifying the castes, sub-castes and communities and classifying them into respective sub-category; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the extension period of the commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) and (d) The Government has notified the latest extension of tenure of the Commission to examine the sub-categorisation of Other Backward Classes, by six months, till 31st May, 2019 *vide* a Gazette notification dated 29th November, 2018.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal.

#### **Rapid Rail Transit System**

193. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct Rapid Rail Transit System (RRTS) between Delhi and Meerut;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the time by which the above project is likely to be completed;

(d) whether it is proposed to construct more such corridors in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) has submitted the proposal of Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridor of 82.15 k.m. at an estimated completion cost of Rs. 31,632 crores. As per Detailed Project Report, the estimated date of completion is July, 2024.

(d) to (e) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has prepared 'Functional Plan on Transport for NCR-2032', which recommends following eight RRTS corridors:

- (i) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut
- (ii) Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar
- (iii) Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat
- (iv) Delhi-Faridabad-Ballabgarh-Palwal

(v) Ghaziabad-Khurja-Aligarh

(vi) Delhi-Bahadurgarh-Rohtak

(vii) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Hapur

(viii) Delhi-Shahadra-Baraut

The following three RRTS corridors have been prioritized for implementation under Phase I:

(i) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut

(ii) Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar

(iii) Delhi-Sonipat-Panipat

#### **Town Planning Scheme**

194. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the recently released Pilot on formulation of Local Area Plan (LAP) and Town Planning Scheme (TPS);

(b) the number of cities likely to be covered under the pilot along with the details of the funding pattern and provision of funds under the scheme; and

(c) whether any training and certification strategy is proposed under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The key objectives of Local Area Plan (LAP) and Town Planning Scheme (TPS) are given as under:—

1. Establishing a framework for redevelopment of existing areas through the development of LAP.
2. Enabling planned expansion in peri-urban areas through TPS.
3. Supporting Value Capture techniques to finance infrastructure investments.
4. Creating enabling legal framework where required and.
5. Training and certification of planners at city and state level to ensure proper implementation of the above strategies.

(b) 25 cities have been identified under the pilot with total allocation of Rs. 50 crore (Rs. 2 crore per city). Funding will be in the form of grant under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

(c) Yes. As per the Guidelines of LAP and TPS, there is a provision for training and certification to the elected representatives, officials of Urban Local Bodies, Urban Development Authorities and State Town and Country Planning Departments.

#### **Impact of Demonetization on Farmers**

195. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demonetization created financial hurdles for farmers to procure seeds and fertilizers for cultivation of winter crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the data of rabi crops sown from 2014 to 2018, State-wise;

(d) the data of kharif crops sown from 2014 to 2018, State-wise; and

(e) the national growth rate of crop sector from 2014 to 2018?

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. Total quantity of certified/quality seeds sold to the farmers in the Country was 304.04 lakh quintals in 2015-16 increased to 348.58 lakh quintals in 2016-17.

Total quantity of fertilizers sold to the farmers in the Country were 92.99 lakh Metric Tons in November and December, 2015 increased to 99.63 lakh Metric Tons in November and December, 2016.

(c) and (d) State-wise details of rabi and kharif crops sown from 2014 to 2018 are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(e) The national growth rate of crop sector in 2014-15 was-3.7 per cent, in 2015-16 was-3.2 per cent and in 2016-17 was 6.9 per cent.

In the year 2016-17, growth rate of crop sector was increased to 6.9 per cent.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise crop sown in Rabi season from 2014 to 2018*

(Area in 000 ha.)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	2026.00	2247.0	1892.00	2154.00
Assam	868.80	852.7	865.21	874.00
Bihar	3305.64	3190.7	3222.06	3132.50
Chhattisgarh	869.81	809.9	874.30	756.90
Gujarat	1715.00	1426.0	1685.00	1856.00
Haryana	3195.40	3199.0	3138.30	3138.00
Himachal Pradesh	374.08	382.8	390.83	381.88
Jammu and Kashmir	386.08	337.7	347.09	356.03
Jharkhand	657.64	634.9	884.02	973.89
Karnataka	3098.00	3444.0	2611.70	3296.00
Kerala	46.05	48.4	44.98	46.38
Madhya Pradesh	10888.19	10907.0	11602.17	11213.00
Maharashtra	5796.00	5552.0	6494.60	5185.50
Odisha	752.45	667.6	639.67	570.58
Punjab	3596.20	3588.5	3565.40	3573.80
Rajasthan	7462.02	6941.2	7349.68	6906.41
Tamil Nadu	1213.21	1242.2	1069.69	1292.43
Telangana	968.00	681.0	1275.17	1389.00
Uttar Pradesh	12281.00	11506.0	12119.00	12088.00
Uttarakhand	420.12	408.3	408.00	398.00
West Bengal	2464.20	2597.1	2473.92	2638.48
Others	535.13	572.7	586.85	604.04
All-India	62919.03	61236.9	63539.64	62824.82

#### **Statement-II**

*State-wise crop sown in Kharif season from 2014-2018*

(Area in 000 ha.)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	3976.00	3597.0	3804.00	3561.00
Assam	2243.45	2246.5	2229.47	2209.00

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bihar	3901.50	3854.6	3917.94	3823.37
Chhattisgarh	4499.10	4514.7	4495.50	4420.37
Gujarat	7338.56	7161.4	7444.00	7450.00
Haryana	2505.40	2515.8	2653.90	2734.40
Himachal Pradesh	394.96	392.9	397.66	384.63
Jammu and Kashmir	631.70	629.7	633.47	637.48
Jharkhand	2169.14	2280.8	2536.84	2510.28
Karnataka	6824.00	6264.0	6937.10	6342.00
Kerala	155.91	154.5	133.99	146.81
Madhya Pradesh	12306.10	12761.0	13150.60	13180.00
Maharashtra	15116.00	15058.0	14725.30	15047.30
Odisha	4775.41	4485.1	4570.41	4323.78
Punjab	3548.60	3535.7	3405.00	3578.60
Rajasthan	10322.51	11303.8	11985.66	12030.11
Tamil Nadu	3189.96	3306.1	2559.56	3098.81
Telangana	3892.00	3757.0	3977.00	4168.00
Uttar Pradesh	11064.80	11309.0	11404.20	11061.00
Uttarakhand	610.82	598.6	590.00	574.00
West Bengal	5034.27	5146.7	5138.10	4797.06
Others	1172.63	1197.2	1206.09	1201.37
All-India	105672.81	106070.0	107895.78	107279.36

#### **Compensation for Custodial Deaths**

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

(a) the number of cases of custodial deaths where compensation has been recommended by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) since January 2014 till June 2018, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases of custodial deaths occurred between January 2014 and June 2018, prison and State-wise;

(c) whether mandatory judicial inquiries have been initiated in cases of death, disappearance of a person, rape

of a woman while in custody of the police, as prescribed under section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether prosecution has been initiated against police officers for causing custodial deaths; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State-wise?

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

(a) During the period from 1.1.2014 till June 2018, the Commission has made recommendations for payment of monetary relief of Rs. 10,34,24,999/- in 616 cases of prima-facie violation of human rights on account of death in judicial custody and monetary relief of Rs. 5,12,19,998/- in 225 cases of prima facie violation of human rights on account of death in police custody. State-wise details are at Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) State-wise details of the number of cases registered from January 2014 till June 2018 on the basis of intimations received from the State Governments in respect of deaths in Judicial Custody and Police Custody are at Statement-III and IV respectively.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the provision of section 176(i) (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Judicial enquiries are being held in custodial death cases by the authorities in the State Government. However, the Commission does not maintain record of the enquiries. States concerned are statutorily bound to initiate judicial enquiry u/s 176(1A) Cr PC.

(e) and (f) In 47 cases of deaths in Judicial Custody during the above mentioned period, the Commission recommended disciplinary action against the erring Public Servants. In three cases of deaths in Police Custody and the Commission recommended disciplinary action against the erring Public Servants. Prosecution is in the domain of State Governments. State-wise cases, where NHRC recommended disciplinary action and prosecution, has also been given in Statement-I and II.



**Statement-I**

*Statewise No. of Cases (Including Carry Forward) Where National Human Rights Commission Recommended Monetary Relief, Disciplinary Action and Prosecution regarding Incident Head Death in Judicial Custody-Intimation (Inc. Code 301)*

From 01/01/2014 to 30/06/2018

(Data as per CMS as on 05/12/2018)

State/UT Name	No. of Cases (including carry forward)	Amount (in Rs.)	Disciplinary Action (including carry forward)	Prosecution (including carry forward)
Andhra Pradesh	35	5900000	0	0
Arunachal pradesh	1	100000	0	0
Assam	5	700000	0	0
Bihar	56	9649998	7	0
Chhattisgarh	30	4500000	3	0
Delhi	26	4000000	2	0
Gujarat	18	3600000	0	0
Haryana	26	4300000	3	0
Himachal pradesh	2	400000	1	0
Jharkhand	23	3950000	0	0
Karnataka	1	100000	0	0
Kerala	12	2200000	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	20	3350000	6	0
Maharashtra	37	5100000	1	0
Manipur	1	300000	0	0
Meghalaya	2	300000	0	0
Mizoram	1	300000	0	0
Nagaland	4	550000	0	0
Odisha	8	800000	0	0
Puducherry	1	100000	0	0
Punjab	28	3950000	4	0
Rajasthan	37	5650000	4	0
Tamil Nadu	13	3100000	3	0
Telangana	18	3000000	0	0
Tripura	1	25000	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	175	31250001	11	0
Uttarakhand	4	800000	0	0
West Bengal	31	5450000	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>103424999</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>

**Statement-II**

*State-wise No. of Cases (Including Carry Forward) where National Human Rights Commission Recommended Monetary Relief, Disciplinary Action and Prosecution regarding Incident Head Death in Police Custody-Intimation (Inc. Code 807)*

From 01/01/2014 to 30/06/2018  
(Data as per CMS as on 05/12/2018)

State/UT Name	No. of Cases (including carry forward)	Amount (in Rs.)	Disciplinary Action (including carry forward)	Prosecution (including carry forward)
Andhra Pradesh	10	1240000	0	0
Arunachal pradesh	4	700000	0	0
Assam	4	1100000	0	0
Bihar	5	850000	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3	700000	0	0
Delhi	3	700000	0	0
Gujarat	31	6149998	1	0
Haryana	12	2675000	0	0
Himachal pradesh	4	500000	0	0
Jharkhand	11	2450000	0	0
Karnataka	4	400000	0	0
Kerala	6	550000	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	13	3100000	0	0
Maharashtra	43	11725000	0	0
Manipur	1	500000	0	0
Meghalaya	6	800000	0	0
Mizoram	4	325000	0	0
Nagaland	1	100000	0	0
Odisha	2	800000	0	0
Puducherry	3	1000000	0	0
Punjab	2	200000	0	0
Rajasthan	2	400000	0	0
Tamil Nadu	7	2325000	0	0
Telangana	8	1480000	0	0
Tripura	1	100000	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	27	7150000	1	0
Uttarakhand	2	1100000	1	0
West Bengal	6	2100000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>51219998</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

**Statement-III**

*Statement Showing State-wise Total No. of Cases Registered, Disposed, Pending Incident Head Death In Judicial Custody-Intimation (Inc. Code 301)*

From 01/01/2014 to 30/06/2018  
(Data as per CMS as on 05/12/2018)

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Registration	Disposal	Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179	99	80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	2	13
3.	Assam	108	77	31
4.	Bihar	482	234	248
5.	Goa	9	8	1
6.	Gujarat	208	179	29
7.	Haryana	227	127	100
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23	13	10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	20	0
10.	Karnataka	37	31	6
11.	Kerala	182	106	76
12.	Madhya Pradesh	584	524	60
13.	Maharashtra	528	414	114
14.	Manipur	3	1	2
15.	Meghalaya	12	6	6
16.	Mizoram	13	8	5
17.	Nagaland	11	7	4
18.	Odisha	223	153	70
19.	Punjab	753	641	112
20.	Rajasthan	351	197	154
21.	Sikkim	3	1	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	292	230	62
23.	Tripura	21	9	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1669	853	816
25.	West Bengal	503	289	214
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	1
27.	Chandigarh	12	9	3

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Registration	Disposal	Pending
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
29.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1
30.	Delhi	182	99	83
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	2	2	0
33.	Chhattisgarh	248	153	95
34.	Jharkhand	242	129	113
35.	Uttarakhand	87	70	17
36.	Telangana	140	84	56
Total		7375	4778	2597

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise Total No. of Cases Registered, Disposed, Pending Incident Head Death in Police Custody-Intimation (Inc. Code 807)*

From 01/01/2014 to 30/06/2018  
(Data as per CMS as on 05/12/2018)

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Registration	Disposal	Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	11	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	2	8
3.	Assam	39	15	24
4.	Bihar	28	3	25
5.	Goa	2	2	0
6.	Gujarat	52	40	12
7.	Haryana	29	10	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0
10.	Karnataka	18	17	1
11.	Kerala	19	4	15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30	21	9
13.	Maharashtra	100	74	26
14.	Manipur	2	0	2

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Registration	Disposal	Pending
15.	Meghalaya	9	6	3
16.	Mizoram	5	3	2
17.	Nagaland	2	1	1
18.	Odisha	19	14	5
19.	Punjab	23	17	6
20.	Rajasthan	19	11	8
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	35	24	11
23.	Tripura	3	1	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51	19	32
25.	West Bengal	37	19	18
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	20	3	17
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	1	0	1
33.	Chhattisgarh	15	2	13
34.	Jharkhand	22	5	17
35.	Uttarakhand	3	2	1
36.	Telangana	17	13	4
Total		635	343	292

#### **International Standard Stadium for Differently Abled**

197. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for establishment of international standard stadium for the differently abled across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial allocation made by the Government;

(c) whether the Government is also planning to train differently abled sportspersons in such stadiums; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry proposes to establish five Centres for Disability Sports in all the five zones of the country viz., at Zirakpur in Punjab, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Shillong in Meghalaya. The location of the Centre in the Western region is yet to be finalised. An amount of Rs. 2.50 crore has been allocated for this purpose in Financial Year 2018-19.

(c) and (d) The proposed Centres shall be the state-of-the-art international level centres of excellence in sports for Divyang sports persons with the objective of providing them the training facilities at par with the latest in the world, thereby enabling them to effectively compete in various national and international events.

[Translation]

#### **Corruption in Delhi Police**

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

(a) whether some personnel of the Delhi Police are involved in corruption;

(b) if so, the number of such personnel arrested during the last four years, rankwise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against them so far; 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) to (d) As reported by Delhi Police, the details of police personnel found involved (*i.e.* against whom cases of corruption have been registered) in corruption cases and action taken against them during the last four years and the current year (upto 30.11.2018), rank-wise, are as under:—

Rank	No. of police personnel found involved in corruption cases				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto 30.11.18)
INSPR.	4	1	4	4	2
SI	17	6	4	12	3
ASI	5	2	4	16	5
HC	18	18	3	4	3
CT	33	21	9	14	3
Total	77	48	24	50	16

The details of cases registered against police personnel during the last four years and the current year (upto 30.11.2018) are as under:—

Total number of cases registered				
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto 30.11.18)
53	26	19	31	14

#### **Metro Rail in Maharashtra**

199. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Metro Rail in Maharashtra and providing financial assistance in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof, city-wise along with the status of this project as on date;

(c) whether financial assistance has been finalised for the said project;

(d) if so, the condition for the release of the said financial assistance: and.

(e) whether the Government has sanctioned the said project/provided financial assistance directly to the State Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Urban transport, including metro rail, is an integral part of urban development, which is a

State subject. Therefore, proposals for metro rail project are initiated by the respective State Governments. The metro rail projects of Mumbai Metro Line-3 (Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ) of 33.5 km, Nagpur Metro (two corridors *i.e.* North-South from Automotive Square to MIHAN and East-West from Prajapati Nagar to Lokmanya Nagar) of 38.215 km and Pune Metro (two corridors *i.e.* from Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation to Swargate and from Vanaz to Ramwadi) of 31.254 km have been sanctioned by Government of India on 50:50 equity sharing model.

This Ministry has received the request of the State Govt. of Maharashtra for 10% grant as permissible under the Metro Rail Policy, 2017 for the following metro rail projects:—

1. Line 2A: Dahisar-Dt.N. Nagar, 18.6 km
2. Line 2B-D.N. Nagar-Mandale, 23.9 km
3. Line 4-Wadala-Kasarvadavli, 32.3 km
4. Line 5-Thane-Kalyan, 24.9 km
5. Line 6-Swami Samrathnagar-Vikhroli, 14.5 km
6. Dahisar (E)-Andheri (E), 16.5 km.

Appraisal and approval of metro rail projects is a continuous process and sanction by the Government of India is based on the feasibility of the project and availability of resources.

As per the information provided by Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority (PMRDA), Pune Metro Line-3 (Hinjewadi-Shivajinagar) of 23.33 km length is being implemented by PMRDA on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The project has been awarded by PMRDA to a Consortium of TRIL Urban Transport Private Limited and Siemens Project Venture. The Government of India has accorded "in-principle" approval under the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme where a VGF of upto 20% of the total project cost can be granted.

[English]

#### **Use of Drones for Agriculture**

200. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Economic Forum has proposed to use drones to improve availability of information on agriculture in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the detailed explanation on how this project will help farmers in this country in improving their agricultural output and also their economic status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) No proposal regarding use of drones to improve availability of information on agriculture in India, has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare from the World Economic Forum.

*[Translation]*

#### **Soil Testing**

201. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether soil testing is being carried out in district Sheohar in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of people benefited by this soil testing centre during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, during current year (2018-19) 1912 soil samples have been tested in district Sheohar of Bihar.

(c) The number of people benefited during the last three years in Sheohar district of Bihar in given below:—

Year	No. of soil health cards distributed to farmers
2015-16	11997
2016-17	16228
2017-18	5239

*[English]*

#### **Scholarship Schemes for Differently Abled Students**

202. SHRI BHARTUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the number of differently abled students who have benefited under various scholarship schemes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding denial of benefits of the said schemes to the eligible students in the country during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof, Scheme and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether cases of taking advantages of the said schemes by non-eligible students have come to the notice of the Government during the said period, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, scheme and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring each eligible student under the coverage of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is presently implementing an umbrella scheme 'Scholarships for Students with Disabilities'. The main objective of the umbrella scholarship scheme is to empower students with disabilities to study further in order to earn their livelihood and to find a dignified place in the society, as they face several barriers-physical, financial and psychological in pursuing studies and living with dignity.

The umbrella scholarship scheme comprises six components: (i) Pre-matric (for class IX & X), (ii) Post matric (for Class XI to Post-graduate degree/diploma), (iii) Top Class Education (for Graduate degree/Post graduate degree/diploma in notified institutes of excellence in education), (iv) National Fellowship for PwDs (for

M.Phil/Ph.D in Indian Universities), (v) National Overseas Scholarship (for Master's degree/Doctorate in universities abroad) and (v) Free Coaching (for students appearing in competitive examinations for Government jobs and admission to technical and professional courses).

The number of students having availed the benefits of scholarship schemes being implemented by this Department during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and Scheme-wise is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No complaint has been received regarding denial of benefits of scholarships scheme to the eligible students.

(d) No case of non-eligible students having taken advantage of the said schemes has come to the notice of this Department during the said period.

(e) In order to bring eligible students with disabilities under umbrella scholarship scheme being implemented by this Department, a number of initiatives have been taken to encourage State Governments to popularize the scholarship scheme and motivate students with disabilities to apply for scholarships. Applications of eligible students are invited through advertisements in national newspapers (dailies). Pre-matric, Post-matric and Top Class Education scholarships are being implemented through National Scholarship Portal developed by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities is being implemented through UGC Portal. National Overseas Scholarship and Free Coaching are being implemented offline.

The State Governments have been advised to create awareness amongst disabled students about scholarship schemes being implemented by this Department during meetings held from time to time.

**Statement**

*No. of students with disabilities released scholarships under Free Coaching*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
		No. of students	No. of students
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	150	150
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	100
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0

1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0

1	2	3	4
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0
Total		250	250

*Notes:* Scheme started from 1st April 2017  
Data for 2018-19 is upto 30th November, 2018

*No. of students with disabilities released scholarships under Post-matric*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 No. of students	2016-17 No. of students	2017-18 No. of students	2018-19 No. of students
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15	61	91	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	18	2	0
4.	Assam	25	84	0	0
5.	Bihar	9	355	366	787
6.	Chandigarh	14	1	11	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	36	44	179
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	4	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0
10.	Delhi	128	5	196	192
11.	Goa	0	0	3	0
12.	Gujarat	32	24	433	2
13.	Haryana	38	55	46	146
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	64	61	16
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	110	115	152
16.	Jharkhand	0	106	42	500
17.	Karnataka	40	1232	238	1116
18.	Kerala	130	376	214	73
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	219	2129	1779	2312
21.	Maharashtra	44	267	40	521
22.	Manipur	27	2	27	0
23.	Meghalaya	3	49	25	0
24.	Mizoram	0	19	15	0
25.	Nagaland	0	14	1	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Odisha	1098	31	1038	1241
27.	Puducherry	2	0	3	9
28.	Punjab	45	20	88	57
29.	Rajasthan	60	78	455	563
30.	Sikkim	12	15	7	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	136	580	672
32.	Telangana	10	57	97	62
33.	Tripura	0	143	126	0
34.	Uttarakhand	42	3	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1545	251	1032	3086
36.	West Bengal	22	535	479	2254
Total		3565	6281	7657	13945

*Note:* Data for 2018-19 is upto 30th November, 2018

*No. of students with disabilities released scholarships under Pre-matric*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 No. of students	2016-17 No. of students	2017-18 No. of students	2018-19 No. of students
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	3	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	49	24	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	0	0
4.	Assam	0	21	0	0
5.	Bihar	7	51	12	36
6.	Chandigarh	11	2	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	82	226	109
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	3	0
10.	Delhi	0	3	33	192
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	12	99	226	1
13.	Haryana	0	2	77	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36	38	79	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	37	176	2
16.	Jharkhand	0	2	1	32
17.	Karnataka	38	1299	734	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	1067	441	2187	50
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74	4426	4619	205
21.	Maharashtra	0	14	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	1	3	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	11	2	0
24.	Mizoram	0	14	20	0
25.	Nagaland	0	1	4	0
26.	Odisha	792	572	1240	115
27.	Puducherry	0	0	14	0
28.	Punjab	0	43	6	138
29.	Rajasthan	3	29	243	71
30.	Sikkim	0	40	6	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	23	668	170
32.	Telangana	4	23	5	32
33.	Tripura	0	117	64	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	270	298	1554	5
36.	West Bengal	37	186	363	665
Total		2368	7927	12593	1657

Note: Data for 2018-19 is upto 30th November, 2018

*No. of students with disabilities released scholarships under National Fellowship*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 No. of students	2016-17 No. of students	2017-18 No. of students	2018-19 No. of students
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111	109	117	94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	5	8	8	10
5.	Bihar	24	20	27	15
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	5	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Delhi	16	14	14	11
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	11	9	15	12
13.	Haryana	17	15	20	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	4	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	7	9	8
16.	Jharkhand	8	9	10	9
17.	Karnataka	26	32	36	28
18.	Kerala	10	12	14	12
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14	17	21	15
21.	Maharashtra	39	41	48	40
22.	Manipur	2	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	20	24	27	18
27.	Puducherry	5	5	5	4
28.	Punjab	9	9	12	10
29.	Rajasthan	13	14	21	18
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	51	30	12	13
32.	Telangana	13	27	33	30
33.	Tripura	2	2	2	2
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	1
35.	Uttar Pradesh	82	143	158	117
36.	West Bengal	37	36	47	35
Total		527	589	666	519

Note: Data for 2018-19 is upto 30th November, 2018

*No. of students with disabilities released scholarships under Top Class Education*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 No. of students	2016-17 No. of students	2017-18 No. of students	2018-19 No. of students
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	0	2	0	0
5.	Bihar	2	3	4	2
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	2	1	1
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1	0	0	2
13.	Haryana	1	4	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1
17.	Karnataka	3	1	1	1
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	3	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	4	5	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1	2	2	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	1	4	6	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	3
32.	Telangana	0	1	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	1
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1	11	11	0
36.	West Bengal	0	3	3	0
Total		14	42	37	14

*Note:* Data for 2018-19 is upto 30th November, 2018

*No. of students with disabilities released scholarships under National Overseas Scholarship*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17 No. of students	2017-18 No. of students	2018-19 No. of students
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	1	1
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	1	1	1
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Tripura	0	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0
Total		2	3	4

Notes: (i) No eligible application received during 2015-16  
(ii) Data for 2018-19 is upto 30th November, 2018

### **Agricultural Marketing**

203. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take necessary steps for strengthening, upgrading and expanding agricultural marketing facilities in the State of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of funds allocated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Although Agricultural Marketing is a State subject, however, the Union Government has taken necessary steps for strengthening, upgrading and expanding agricultural marketing facilities across the country including Madhya Pradesh. To expand marketing facilities for the farmers and to facilitate them to receive competitive and remunerative prices in transparent manner, Government has operationalised e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) with integration of 585 regulated markets across the country including 58 number of Madhya Pradesh. Under the scheme, apart from providing technical support, financial assistance for electronic weighing scale, computer IT equipments, assaying equipments, cleaning/ sorting/ grading equipments and bio- composting unit is also provided. To further expand the marketing facilities in State of Madhya Pradesh, it has been promoting direct purchase of farmers' produce outside the market yard by the private company like ITC through establishment of purchase centres (ITC Chaupal) and undertaking contract farming.

In Madhya Pradesh, the organised wholesale marketing of agricultural produce is being carried out by the network of 555 regulated market yards. In addition, Madhya Pradesh Government has prepared plan for development of about 1064 Haat Bazaars located nearer to farm gate by creating additional and required facilities through existing scheme of MGNREGA etc, which would facilitate farmers to directly sell their produce to consumer and bulk purchasers.

(b) Being proposal based received from States, there is no State-wise allocation of funds under e-NAM. However, Rs.17.40 crore has already been released to Madhya Pradesh for integration of 58 e-NAM Mandis.

Further, Madhya Pradesh Government allocates Rs.125 crore per year from Kisan Sadak Nidhi Fund for improving marketing facilities in the State. State is also spending about Rs.150 crore for development of Fruits and Vegetables market yards.

### **Welfare of Manual Scavengers**

204. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that every year sanitation workers die due to asphyxiation of poisonous gases while engaging in the practice of manual scavenging and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any extensive study to find out the places where manual scavenging is in practice and the number of people who have died due to the same;

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

(d) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the welfare of the employees working under Swachh Bharat scheme is in jeopardy and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is likely to take any effective measures to uplift the manual scavengers and to eradicate this inhuman practice and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) There has been no report of death of sanitation workers engaged in manual scavenging. However, there have been reports of death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks. Details of such cases reported by the States are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) A National Survey has been undertaken in 170 identified districts of 18 States to identify all those persons who were cleaning the insanitary latrines which have since been converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission. The identified manual scavengers are provided the following rehabilitation benefits under "Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" (SRMS) to liberate them from manual scavenging:—

- (i) Onetime cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/- to the identified manual scavenger.
- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of Rs. 3,000/- per month for the training period upto two years or less for the identified manual scavenger/dependent family member.
- (iii) Loans upto Rs. 15 lakh for income generating activities with capital subsidy upto Rs. 3,25,000/- are provided to the identified manual scavenger/dependent family members at concessional rate of interest of 5% per annum (4% for women) for projects upto Rs. 25000/- and at the rate of 6% per annum for projects above Rs. 25000/-.

The Number of beneficiaries who have been provided the above Rehabilitation benefits upto 30.11.2018 are as under:

- (i) Onetime cash assistance to 24,853.

(ii) Skill Development Training to 13,587.

(iii) Capital Subsidy to 955.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing a Scheme titled "Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards". Children of manual scavengers are also eligible for this scholarship.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have informed that the individual household sanitary latrines constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission consist of either an onsite treatment system or a connection to underground sewerage/septage system which would eliminate need for manual scavenging. Manual scavenging is prohibited under "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) from 06.12.2013.

#### **Statement**

*Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks reported by States upto 30.11.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation paid	
			Full Compensation of Rs. 10 lakh each	Partial Compensation
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Telangana	2	2	0
3.	Punjab	32	32	0
4.	Karnataka	62	16	8
5.	Haryana	5	3	0
6.	Kerala	12	0	2
7.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
9.	Delhi	15	12	0
Total		331	210	47

[Translation]

#### **Subsidy to farmers through DBT**

205. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal to provide subsidy to farmers through DBT is under consideration;
- (b) if so, the outlines of the said proposal; and
- (c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) Subsidy (cash or kind) to farmers through DBT is being provided in the following schemes/services of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare:—

- (i) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm
- (ii) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
- (iii) Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna
- (v) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
- (vi) Agriculture Technology Management Agency - Farmers
- (vii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- (viii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture -Rainfed Area Development
- (ix) Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization
- (x) National Food Security Mission
- (xi) Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material
- (xii) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities
- (xiii) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture
- (xiv) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations
- (xv) Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector
- (xvi) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen
- (xvii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

- (xviii) Livestock Health & Disease Control
- (xix) National Livestock Mission-Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation
- (xx) Delhi Milk Scheme
- (xxi) Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

#### **Impact of Excessive use of Chemical Fertilizers on Agricultural Produce**

206. SHRI DHARAMBIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the incidence of deadly disease like cancer due to excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers in fruits, vegetables and crops; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken by the Government to check/prevent the excessive use of the said pesticides and chemical fertilizers in fruits, vegetables and crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No such specific information is available with Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC). However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" (MPRNL) scheme, under which food commodities are collected and analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. During 2012-18, a total of 1,21,944 samples have been collected and analyzed, out of which 2,878 (2.4 %) samples were found exceeding Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) Maximum Residue Level (MRL). The annual reports of MPRNL are shared with the States for taking corrective measures.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, inter alia, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. In addition, States have been requested in the



Zonal Conferences to exhort their extension functionaries to sensitize farmers on application of pesticides as per approved labels and leaflets.

In addition, the Department is implementing Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) Scheme with an aim to develop sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure, inter alia, long term soil fertility buildup and resource conservation.

#### **Loss Making PSUs**

207. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Undertakings are running into losses due to high input cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto PSU-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed the responsibility of any official in this regard;

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

(e) the steps 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 (e) As per information available from the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), there were 71 CPSEs which have incurred losses in the year 2017-18. The details of losses of loss making CPSEs are given in enclosed Statement. The reasons for losses vary from CPSE to CPSE. Some common reasons for losses in CPSEs include resource crunch, low productivity, unsustainable business operations, old and obsolete plant & machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, excess manpower, poor market conditions, stiff competition, heavy interest burden, high input cost etc. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments regularly review the performance of the CPSEs under their control and take appropriate steps as they consider necessary.

The day to day functioning and strategic management of CPSEs is handled by the Board of Directors and the respective administrative ministries. Monitoring and evaluation of the performance of CPSEs is also done annually through the MoU system.

#### **Statement**

*Details of losses of loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises during 2017-18*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Amount of loss
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	4970
2.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	7785
3.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	139122
4.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	93117
5.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	175650
6.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	15926
7.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	157
8.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.	25296
9.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	1071
10.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	136901
11.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	48171
12.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	13052
13.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	4481
14.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	426
15.	Brahamputra Crackers & Polymer Ltd.	8039
16.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	77
17.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	19947
18.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	4217
19.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	239
20.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	16894
21.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	153

1	2	3
22.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	44711
23.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	599
24.	BEL-Thales Systems Ltd.	259
25.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	8397
26.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	1434
27.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	602
28.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	3351
29.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	138
30.	HMT Ltd.	716
31.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	12925
32.	HMT Watches Ltd.	849
33.	Instrumentation Ltd.	9137
34.	Naini Aerospace Ltd.	1063
35.	Scooters India Ltd.	1862
36.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	10165
37.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	37014
38.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	291716
39.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	6958
40.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	354
41.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	1739
42.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	258
43.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	485
44.	British India Corporation Ltd.	10498
45.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	30694
46.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	18109
47.	POWERGRID NM Transmission Ltd.	8314
48.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	2174
49.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	2361
50.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	589
51.	P E C Ltd.	5696
52.	STCL Ltd.	65688

1	2	3
53.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	50516
54.	Air India Ltd.	533774
55.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	24429
56.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	1062
57.	Punjab Logistic Infrastructure Ltd.	1213
58.	SIDCUL CONCOR Infra Company Ltd.	1110
59.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	428
60.	IRCON Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	7
61.	NBCC Engineering and Consultancy Ltd.	209
62.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	10
63.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	511
64.	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	159
65.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	129
66.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	5637
67.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	215
68.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	78
69.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	115461
70.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	799285
71.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	297303
Total		3126082

[English]

### Agriculture Fairs

208. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organized Agriculture Fairs in various parts of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of organizing such fairs along with the extent to which successes have been achieved in this regard;

(d) the funds allocated to the States/UT-wise for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the benefits of such fairs reach the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is organizing /supporting and participating in Agriculture Fairs in various parts of the country. The year-wise Agriculture Fairs (Kisan Melas) organized by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare are as under;

Years	DAC&FW		ICAR/KVKs	
	Nos. of Mela	Nos. of farmers benefitted	Nos. of Mela	Nos. of farmers benefitted
2015-16	600	866902	1185	1225506
2016-17	522	754599	27408	1422225
2017-18	736	1260071	1507	2119177
2018-19 (till date)	453	257052	556	1117720
Total	2311	3138624	30656	5884628

(c) The aims and objectives of organizing such fairs are to (i) disseminate relevant information and promote appropriate technologies and improved agronomic practices

among the farmers and other stakeholders in agriculture and allied sectors, (ii) create awareness among the farmers through the fairs, and (iii) cross learning among farmers and extension personnel on various newly evolved agricultural technologies. The fairs have been quite successful in attracting substantial numbers of farmers and getting the relevant information disseminated to them.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for this purpose during last 03 years and the current year by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare are at Statement-I and II.

(e) The steps taken for ensuring the benefits of melas reaching to farmers include giving wide publicity through newspapers, Electronic Media (Television, Radio and Social Media) and sending SMS through mobile phones for dissemination of information to larger number of farmers in the district. Moreover, the farmers visiting the Kisan Melas and also provided with technical literature in local language for subsequent guidance in implementing the technologies and best practices on their farms.

Farmers are also mobilized through exposure visit under "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA)" to participate in the Agriculture Fairs.

#### **Statement-I**

*Summary of Expenditure incurred on Kisan Melas (Agriculture Fairs) and Exhibitions supported/ sponsored/organized by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) during last 3 years (2015-16 to 2017-18) and the current year*

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

Departments	Item	Level of the Melas	Funds released to the State/Agencies	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DAC&FW	Expenditure by States/UTs under Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA)	State/District/Block Level	State Government	1305.54	1070.54	1534.52	601.15
	Expenditure by the Directorate of Extension, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Govt. of India	National/Regional Agriculture Fair/State	Govt./State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/ICAR Institutes/Private/Autonomous Bodies etc.	1479.14	559.43	8195.30	75.00
	Total (A)			2784.68	1629.97	9729.82	676.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DAHD&F	Expenditure under “Sub-Mission of Skill Development, Technology transfer and Extension under National Livestock Mission”	Regional/ District level Livestock Fair/Show	State Governments	100.50	100.20	113.32	70.01
	Total (B)			100.50	100.20	113.32	70.01
	Grand Total			2885.18	1730.17	9843.14	746.16

**Statement-II**

*State wise and year-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred on ‘Kisan Melas (Agriculture Fairs)’ under centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms (ATMA)” during last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) and the current year*

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (up to November, 2018)	
		Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.00	26.80	58.00	26.00	33.3	36.5	58	57.865
2.	Bihar	158.00	75.50	158.00	74.26	158	101.69	158	84.63
3.	Chhatisgarh	114.00	67.58	114.00	61.13	114	76.62	114	95.04
4.	Goa	14.00		14.00	3.30	14	5.8	14	0
5.	Gujarat	138.00	111.45	138.00	102.48	121.5	110.96	121.5	48.36
6.	Haryana	90.00	48.46	90.00	76.00	90	84	90	19.32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	54.00	45.65	54.00	15.07	47.5	22.52	45	12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	94.00	1.00	94.00	30.05	94	35.06	94	0
9.	Jharkhand	102.00	47.54	102.00	46.96	102	71.22	102	10
10.	Karnataka	126.00	24.55	126.00	27.99	64	46.82	122	5.96
11.	Kerala	62.00	13.08	62.00	0.00	62	41.36	62	0
12.	Maharashtra	138.00	38.72	138.00	41.70	74	65.1	142	9.46
13.	Madhya Pradesh	210.00	186.23	210.00	190.84	210	152.26	210	14.91
14.	Odisha	126.00	130.00	126.00	0.00	126	126	226	0
15.	Punjab	94.00	25.90	94.00	53.41	94	64.46	94	56.89
16.	Rajasthan	138.00	35.99	138.00	36.10	138	105.81	138	19.73
17.	Tamil Nadu	130.00	19.22	130.00	5.00	103	3	110	33
18.	Telangana	42.00	20.06	42.00	10.90	31	21	60	7.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Uttar Pradesh	306.00	226.37	306.00	195.69	306	285.33	300	85.61
20.	Uttarakhand	58.00	18.59	58.00	15.21	46	17.25	46	23.05
21.	West Bengal	82.00	48.80	82.00	0.00	82	3.71	90	0
22.	Assam	110.00	6.00	110.00	7.97	107	0	135	0
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.00	18.00	74.00	0.00	48	0	50	0
24.	Manipur	42.00	15.00	42.00	27.00	42	16	42	0
25.	Meghalaya	50.00		50.00	0.00	18	0	13	0
26.	Mizoram	38.00	18.00	38.00	0.00	22	22	22	0
27.	Nagaland	50.00	22.50	50.00	13.20	50	18	39	16.5
28.	Tripura	38.00		38.00	0.00	38	0	38	0
29.	Sikkim	22.00	2.82	22.00	6.29	7	0	5.89	0
30.	Delhi	10.00		10.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
31.	Puducherry	14.00	5.15	14.00	0.00	4	1	4	0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.00	6.58	18.00	3.99	12	1.05	4	1.71
Total		2800.00	1305.54	2800.00	1070.54	2458.30	1534.52	2749.39	601.15

### Smart Ration Cards

209. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has started any project to provide smart ration cards for food distribution;

(b) if so, the detailed list of nodal agencies and officers appointed for it, State/UT-wise;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) the details about the time-frame for the completion of the project?

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) During the 11th Plan Period in year 2008, Government has piloted a scheme on Smart

Card based delivery of Essential Commodities under TPDS in the UT of Chandigarh and Haryana State, through Food and Civil Supplies Departments of respective UT/State. This pilot scheme was stopped due to technical challenges and was subsumed under the plan scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations' which was launched in December 2012 (*i.e.* 12th plan period). The validity of the scheme has been extended by the Government up to 31.03.2019 for completion of all key activities. The Component-I of the scheme comprise digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries' database, online allocation of foodgrains, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Component-II of the scheme comprises automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), which involves installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at FPSs for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic recording of sale transactions. As per information received from States/UTs, out of total 5.34 lakh FPSs across the country, more than 3.61 lakh FPSs have been automated so far for foodgrains distribution through authentication on ePoS device.

**Loss due to Titli Cyclone**

210. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team has visited the areas affected by Titli Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of assessment made by the team;

(c) the estimated losses projected by the State Government and the relief sought from the Union Government; and

(d) the amount of relief released/likely to be released by the Union Government under various heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. Based on the memorandum submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking assistance of Rs. 1330.67 crore for temporary measures for cyclone Titli of 2018, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) had visited the cyclone affected areas and assessed the damages in conformity with the norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)). Based on the report of IMCT, the High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 06.12.2018 has approved the assistance of Rs. 539.52 crore from NDRF for cyclone 'Titli' of 2018.

In order to support the affected people of State, both the installments of the central share of SDRF amounting to Rs. 458.10 crore was also released from SDRF to State Government of Andhra Pradesh for immediate relief.

**Scientific Method of Agriculture**

211. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken steps to promote agriculture in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has given training to

farmers for scientific methods of agriculture and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether farmers have been given information in this regard, if so, the names of districts in which this programme is being implemented, 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) Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supports and facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes to promote agriculture in the country. The list of schemes currently implemented/ run by Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam, under ATMA Scheme, there are different extension activities like Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc. for promoting Scientific methods of agriculture. The details of extension activities undertaken State wise from 2005-06 to 30 October, 2018 are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Name of the Scheme*

1. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
2. Integrated Scheme of oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) Now, National Food Security Mission (OS&OP)
3. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Now, Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change
4. National Project on Management Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) Now, Soil Health Management (SHM)
5. Soil Health Card (SHC)
6. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
7. Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms Now, Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)

8. Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
9. Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)
10. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
11. National Bamboo Mission (NBM) Now, National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (NABM)
12. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
13. National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) On Farm Water Management (OFWM) Now, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) [For Micro Irrigation]

**Statement-II**

*Details of different extension activities undertaken from 2005-06 to 30th October, 2018*

Sl. No.	State	ATMA Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Bihar	38
3.	Chhattisgarh	27
4.	Goa	2
5.	Gujarat	33
6.	Haryana	21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
9.	Jharkhand	24
10.	Karnataka	29
11.	Kerala	14
12.	Maharashtra	33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51
14.	Odisha	30
15.	Punjab	22
16.	Rajasthan	33
17.	Telangana	30
18.	Tamil Nadu	31
19.	Uttar Pradesh	75

Sl. No.	State	ATMA Districts
20.	Uttarakhand	13
21.	West Bengal	19
22.	Assam	26
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	21
24.	Manipur	9
25.	Meghalaya	11
26.	Mizoram	8
27.	Nagaland	11
28.	Tripura	8
29.	Sikkim	4
30.	Delhi	1
31.	Puducherry	2
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
Total		676

[Translation]

**Single Window System in Delhi Police Headquarters**

212. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced single window system in police headquarters to register corruption related complaints with a view to keeping a check on corruption prevailing in the police department;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Delhi Police in this regard;

(c) the number of corruption related complaints received after providing such facilities during the last six months; and

(d) the number of police officials found involved in corruption on the basis of these complaints along with the details of the action taken against them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that a Single Window System, operating at Police Headquarters under the supervision of I.T. Center, PHQ has been established

to facilitate the public to check the current status of their complaints.

(c) and (d) As reported by Delhi Police, the details of complaints of corruption received at Single Window System against Delhi Police personnel/officers during the last six months (01.06.2018 to 30.11.2018) are as under:

No. of Complaints	No. of Complaints Substantiated	No. of Complaints Not Substantiated	No. of Complaints Pending enquiry	Action Taken against erring police personnel			
				Case registered	Major	Show Cause Notice/Explanation Advisory/ Warning Issued/ Propo	Departmental enquiry initiated/ proposed
650	10	408	232	2	0	7	1

[English]

#### **Peanuts Promotion Council**

213. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations from organizations for establishment of Peanut Promotion Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to address their concerns; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India has received a proposal from President Shri Saurashtra Oil Mills Association (SOMA), Jamnagar, Gujarat for establishment of Peanut Promotional Council (PPC).

(b) and (c) The major objective and activities proposed by SOMA are as under:—

- Seminar/Workshop on periodical basis to pass on the required information to farmers.
- Will participate in various seminars/ conclave exhibition for promotional activities.
- Seminars for general public to pass on the right information on nutrition value of pea-nuts & its products.
- Doctors/experts/dieticians-lectures/PPT will encourage farmers for contract farming for productive result.

These issues were discussed in a meeting organized by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) at New Delhi on 5th November 2018 with SOMA in which State Government of Gujarat, ICAR and concerned Divisions of this Department participated. Most of the activities proposed by SOMA are taken care of by the Government of India under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) - Oilseeds & Oil Palm in all oilseeds growing States through various implementing agencies. However, in order to focus on value chain utilization, export opportunities, nutritional benefits of groundnut, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh, Gujarat is organizing a meeting involving oil industry including SOMA to discuss these issues.

[Translation]

#### **Dairy Industry**

214. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) the number of milch cattle at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken/is taking steps to increase the number of milch cattle, if so, the details thereof including various schemes in this regard;

(c) the steps taken and the details of the financial assistance being provided and released to encourage/



develop dairy industry in the country along with the conditions for eligibility during the last four years: State/District-wise including Jalgaon District of Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government is spreading awareness regarding milch cattle of improved breeds for the development of dairy industry and techniques of upkeep thereof, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has allocated funds to small farmers for cattle rearing or dairy industry, if so, the number of farmers benefited through it during the last four years along with the details of amount of funds provided to them the State/District-wise including Jalgaon district of Maharashtra; and

(f) the details of the percentage increase in the income of farmers, State/ District-wise especially in Jalgaon District of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per Livestock Census 2012, the number of milch cattle in the country is 67.5 million. The State-wise details are placed at Statement-I.

(b) In order to enhance demand of milch cattle including indigenous breeds in the country steps undertaken by the Government of India are as under:

- (i) indigenous breeds across the country, enhancing milk production and productivity of indigenous bovine breeds and thereby making milk production more remunerative to the farmers. Major steps undertaken under the scheme are: Conservation of Indigenous Breeds, Breed Improvement by Modern Technology, Awareness Program, Enhancement of Production and Productivity and Extension of AI Coverage.
- (ii) **National Dairy Plan-I** a World Bank assisted project being implemented in 18 major dairy States with aim of enhancing milk production and productivity in order to meet demand of milk in the country. The programme has a focus on development and conservation of 6 indigenous cattle breeds namely Gir, Tharparkar, Rathi, Kankrej, Hariana and Sahiwal and 5 buffalo

breeds namely Murrah, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri, Jaffarabadi and Mehsana are covered under the scheme.

(iii) Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) (b) Central Herd Registration Scheme and (c) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute. These organizations are also undertaking genetic upgradation of milch animals through supply of disease free high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds for semen production and natural service for use in the breeding programme being implemented by the States.

(iv) **Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan:** The Krishi Kalyan Abhiyaan is being undertaken to extend the AI coverage in 112 aspiration districts of the country. Artificial Insemination using High Yielding Indigenous Breed Semen (HYIB) is being carried out in these districts with an aim to produce high yielding female calves.

(c) The steps taken by this Department to encourage/develop dairy industry across the country including Jalgaon district of Maharashtra are as follows:

- (i) National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-I)
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD):
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- (iv) Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

The State-wise details of the financial assistance provided are placed at Statement-II to IV.

(d) In order to create awareness among the farmers for rearing improved cattle of indigenous breeds following activities are undertaken under Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

- (i) Reward farmers and institutions who are engaged in scientific management of recognized indigenous cattle breeds: National Gopal Ratna

and National Kamdhenu Awards have been instituted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission,

(ii) Funds released to the States for organizing fertility camps and conducting training programme for farmers.

(iii) Publication of leaflets and pamphlets by the States participating under the scheme.

(e) and (f) Under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, back-ended capital subsidy assistance up to 25%

(33.33 % for SC/ST beneficiaries) of the project cost is provided to Small farmers/beneficiaries under bankable projects through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). State-wise details of number of farmers benefitted during last four years and current year are given at Statement-IV. As per the 'Situation Assessment Survey (SAS)' of farmers conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the State-wise average monthly income per farmer/agricultural household during 2003 and 2013 and percentage increase in the income is placed at Statement-V.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Population Of Milch Cattle as per 19th Livestock Census- 2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Milch Cattle				Total Milch Cattle
		Exotic/Crossbred Cattle		Indigenous Cattle		
		In Milk	Dry	In Milk	Dry	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4665	2589	4723	4210	16187
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	906180	247073	1291366	637040	3081659
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6020	2345	66409	37569	112343
4.	Assam	112148	46813	1803152	1110659	3072772
5.	Bihar	1091973	555760	1739112	1134392	4521237
6.	Chandigarh	3675	858	497	385	5415
7.	Chhattisgarh	46199	25254	1142079	1373241	2586773
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	223	61	5116	2442	7842
9.	Daman and Diu	52	17	405	187	661
10.	Goa	7527	2185	8388	5009	23109
11.	Gujarat	732208	230633	1910247	867115	3740203
12.	Haryana	352644	132959	161495	107509	754607
13.	Himachal Pradesh	411300	109563	237932	134393	893188
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	552555	112323	327564	154425	1146867
15.	Jharkhand	101388	23622	1322971	742749	2190730
16.	Karnataka	1304367	427870	1292254	908274	3932765
17.	Kerala	473421	131361	21022	10986	636790
18.	Lakshadweep	176	143	251	770	1340
19.	Madhya Pradesh	276755	106449	3488107	2442104	6313415

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Maharashtra	1444659	593064	1712728	1340368	5090819
21.	Manipur	13682	3371	43220	18914	79187
22.	Meghalaya	14578	2991	171473	89551	278593
23.	Mizoram	4097	1173	4572	2805	12647
24.	Nagaland	30007	9359	17564	9356	66286
25.	NCT of Delhi	24162	5482	9504	3034	42182
26.	Odisha	360976	167648	1394219	1160500	3083343
27.	Puducherry	20340	9233	570	274	30417
28.	Punjab	858453	275645	60415	42371	1236884
29.	Rajasthan	654393	205718	3090516	1916800	5867427
30.	Sikkim	34677	15855	2663	1640	54835
31.	Tamil Nadu	2302985	779993	615592	298386	3996956
32.	Tripura	26766	16063	133182	96563	272574
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1214866	444914	4668071	1926889	8254740
34.	Uttarakhand	185297	56222	346502	163516	751537
35.	West Bengal	731138	370391	2555590	1730380	5387499
Total		14304552	5115000	29649471	18474806	67543829

\*including Telangana

**Statement-II***National Dairy Plan-I*

Activity/State	No. of Approved sub Projects	Amount Rs. in Crore	
		Grant Assistance	Fund Released till 30 Nov. 2018
1	2	3	4
<b>Activity-wise Approved Sub Projects</b>			
Animal Breeding	65	671.03	602.68
Bull Production Programme	33	291.32	251.02
Strengthening of Semen Stations	28	301.71	274.98
Pilot AI Delivery Services	4	78.00	76.67
Animal Nutrition	167	302.44	290.95
Ration Balancing Programme	117	236.62	229.47
Fodder Development	50	65.82	61.47
Village Based Milk Procurement System	236	698.56	664.26
Sub Total	468	1672.03	1557.88

1	2	3	4
Project Management & Learning	74	84.87	42.25
Total	542	1756.90	1600.14
<b>State-wise Approved Sub Projects</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	20	82.00	80.57
Bihar	30	60.68	56.73
Chhattisgarh	4	12.56	5.73
Gujarat	57	350.71	343.66
Haryana	24	62.85	55.42
Jharkhand	2	4.68	3.70
Karnataka	50	169.58	164.29
Kerala	16	42.73	41.69
Madhya Pradesh	16	21.79	20.10
Maharashtra	48	114.81	105.22
Odisha	22	27.72	19.20
Punjab	32	114.67	102.00
Rajasthan	41	220.46	215.59
Tamil Nadu	29	108.14	103.45
Telangana	11	24.50	23.96
Uttar Pradesh	29	153.44	148.24
Uttarakhand	7	19.72	18.42
West Bengal	26	42.41	36.99
Centralised	4	38.58	12.93
Sub Total	468	1672.03	1557.88
Project Management & Learning	74	84.87	42.25
Total	542	1756.90	1600.14

**Statement-III***State-wise funds released under National Programme for Dairy Development*

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	3.50	4.36	6.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.94	3.72	3.07	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	4.68	0.00

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4.	Bihar	3.00	10.59	12.87	35.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.50	2.04	1.75	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.92
7.	Gujarat	1.19	0.00	0.00	10.91
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.28	0.00	6.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.65	0.00	5.05	1.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	3.08	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2.00	4.46	0.00	2.60
13.	Kerala	25.24	1.06	13.05	5.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	3.64	1.55	3.59
15.	Maharashtra	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	2.58	0.00	0.00	2.98
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.87
18.	Mizoram	0.17	0.00	4.38	3.10
19.	Nagaland	1.90	1.00	1.00	1.12
20.	Odisha	3.07	10.67	12.43	0.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40
22.	Punjab	7.60	20.92	17.78	10.89
23.	Rajasthan	1.16	2.30	9.02	19.00
24.	Sikkim	1.99	3.39	4.36	5.94
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2.63	1.46	3.00	12.32
26.	Tamil Nadu	15.01	2.00	6.89	11.93
27.	Telangana	0.00	2.92	4.32	2.76
28.	Tripura	6.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	8.00	0.00	7.03	11.80
30.	West Bengal	0.52	0.00	0.00	1.89
Total		89.95	73.95	119.67	170.33

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise and Year-wise details of Units and Back ended capital subsidy provided under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme by NABARD*

Sl. No.	State	(Amount in Lakhs)											
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		State-wise (upto 31.10.2018)	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	2.93	8	4.54	16	2.48	23	3.50	8	2.00	76	22.73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9108	2844.14	2607	989.83	4121	1582.12	11534	4575.96	1730	1245.29	82674	25577.67
3.	Bihar	2790	1186.98	0	0.00	1326	643.94	1248	487.63	105	72.57	13029	5205.54
4.	Chhattisgarh	264	188.78	463	342.76	178	186.22	114	44.87	11	3.05	1650	1254.08
5.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Goa	6	15.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	19.55
7.	Gujarat	3970	2310.13	743	504.61	2664	1973.73	5924	3080.62	658	1394.49	30492	15956.36
8.	Haryana	647	435.13	187	145.95	294	150.55	308	244.75	78	65.69	5253	2916.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	270	187.64	374	286.19	234	198.02	637	649.63	38	52.58	7011	4307.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	572	281.03	320	144.86	365	211.21	723	448.77	100	66.16	7946	3579.97
11.	Jharkhand	22	20.55	0	0.00	15	14.29	139	101.11	78	66.07	362	276.63
12.	Karnataka	2459	1086.14	439	224.58	964	423.79	2067	1093.59	256	116.20	16423	6736.04
13.	Kerala	2583	954.56	88	46.05	839	442.08	2155	1152.03	328	169.60	12995	5053.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	624	430.06	21	37.54	505	494.17	1479	814.90	670	239.63	5707	4077.21
15.	Maharashtra	29	647.45	4532	2342.17	431	385.07	6056	3125.96	321	169.95	22008	11544.90
16.	Odisha	524	192.15	175	51.33	192	92.89	970	383.61	90	42.31	6299	1974.86
17.	Punjab	1379	811.22	674	482.46	756	559.58	1670	1094.70	498	324.52	7571	5427.94
18.	Rajasthan	1165	690.08	43	47.41	92	74.72	4378	2188.76	1823	1000.33	15902	9081.48
19.	Tamil Nadu	11915	2076.65	2385	435.77	4098	904.42	7877	1727.78	802	339.23	58251	10638.15
20.	Telangana			914	305.51	265	125.55	4962	2438.35	359	261.16	6500	3130.57
21.	Uttar Pradesh	567	314.11	975	555.51	996	588.15	3442	1796.15	570	291.98	10006	5671.83

22. Uttarakhand	1432	655.98	1349	617.46	1161	560.17	2183	1110.20	441	245.14	12782	6175.05
23. West Bengal	277	131.93	1	0.67	229	139.14	293	176.32	57	35.02	2273	1025.66
Total	40612	15462.90	16298	7565.18	19741	9752.25	58182	26739.18	9021	6202.97	325217	129652.87
<b>N E States</b>												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	9	15.69	59	113.90	58	101.20	71	138.20	0	0.00	217	398.30
2. Assam	911	782.09	1350	1051.12	1522	1199.32	1324	1126.08	58	71.27	9636	7674.33
3. Manipur	19	19.00	29	20.23	43	36.27	115	46.12	67	24.88	289	166.51
4. Meghalaya	18	9.73	4	1.50	8	3.60	18	10.60	1	1.50	75	44.92
5. Mizoram	225	202.99	22	17.10	32	33.60	182	106.23	45	41.99	643	514.69
6. Nagaland	14	5.40	63	29.26	499	217.40	334	149.80	0	0.00	946	414.54
7. Sikkim	64.	64.69	66	50.06	472	267.54	416	266.59	6	5.47	1073	694.17
8. Tripura	103	39.16	286	127.83	151	76.23	433	290.91	24	16.55	1250	633.69
Total	1363	1138.748	1879	1411.01	2785	1935.16	2893	2134.53	201	161.66	14129	10541.15
<b>Union Territory</b>												
Daman and Diu							1	1.50	0	0.00	1	1.50
							0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grand Total	41975	16601.65	18177.00	8976.20	22526.00	11687.4161076.00	28875.21	9222.00	9222.00	6364.63	339947.00	140195.52
Bifurcated data is not available unit sanction in Telangana is indicated in Andhra Pradesh leased by GOI to NABARD												
		15459.00		11700.00		24000.00		20302.00		32300.00	0.00	176231.00

**Statement-V***Average Monthly Income per Farmer/Agricultural Household as per the 'Situation Assessment Survey' (SAS)*

State/UTs	Average Monthly Income per Farmer/Agricultural/ (Rs.) Household		% Increase
	SAS 2003	SAS 2013	
Andhra Pradesh	1634	5979	266
Arunachal Pradesh	7455	10869	46
Assam	3161	6695	112
Bihar	1810	3558	97
Chhattisgarh	1618	5177	220
Gujarat	2684	7926	195
Haryana	2882	14434	401
Himachal Pradesh	3309	8777	165
Jammu and Kashmir	5488	12683	131
Jharkhand	2069	4721	128
Karnataka	2616	8832	238
Kerala	4004	11888	197
Madhya Pradesh	1430	6210	334
Maharashtra	2463	7386	200
Manipur	2741	8842	223
Meghalaya	4496	11792	162
Mizoram	4862	9099	87
Nagaland	3590	10048	180
Odisha	1062	4976	369
Punjab	4960	18059	264
Rajasthan	1498	7350	391
Sikkim	3258	6798	109
Tamil Nadu	2072	6980	237
Telangana	-	6311	
Tripura	1742	5429	212
Uttarakhand	3351	4701	40
Uttar Pradesh	1633	4923	201
West Bengal	2079	3980	91
Group of UTs	3235	8568	165
All India	2115	6426	204

Source: NSSO

Notes:

- (i) For SAS 2013: Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.  
(ii) For SAS 2003: Income is excluding income from non-economic activities such as interest, dividend, etc.



*[English]***Extinction of Pollinators**

215. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the UN warning that 40 per cent of invertebrate pollinators face the risk of global extinction and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any plans envisaging to increase the population of pollinators which is a vital and cascading factor of agricultural production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No such information is available with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing an All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Honey bees and Pollinators with the objectives of exploration and conservation of pollinator resources. The AICRP on Honey bees and Pollinators, inter alia, are actively involved in developing protocols for the mass multiplication of pollinators like bumble bees, carpenter bees and stingless bees, conducting multi location and multi institutional studies on evaluating the impact of neonicotinoids on pollinators and organizing awareness programmes on pollinators health and pollination management.

*[Translation]***Ration through Bio-Metric Process**

216. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has considered to adopt the system of providing ration to the beneficiaries through bio-metric process under modern technique and

any other modern procedure to check corruption in the public distribution system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) With a view to modernizing the Public Distribution System and to address various challenges such as leakages and diversion of foodgrains, Government is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' in association with the States/UTs. The Scheme also includes modernising the foodgrains distribution process by installation of electronic Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices at Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for the biometric/Aadhaar authentication of eligible beneficiaries, electronic capturing of sale transactions at FPSs, etc. Presently, out of 5.34 lakh FPSs in the country, 3.61 lakh FPSs have been automated so far.

*[English]***Coastal and Island Agricultural Research**

217. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major research initiatives and achievements in the coastal and island agricultural research;

(b) the total number of important ICAR Institutes in coastal and island regions of the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the Government during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

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

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

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has taken major research initiatives on land resource inventory, soil and water management, use of saline water, improved package of practices, varietal improvement of field/ plantation crops, integrated farming system encompassing agriculture, horticulture, livestock, fisheries etc. marine and brackish water fisheries, and climate resilient measures to strengthen coastal and island agriculture.

ICAR has developed location specific, cost effective, ecofriendly farming technologies related to improved salinity tolerant crop varieties, soil & water conservation measures, integrated farming system models, rice-fish farming, plantation crop based multi-tier cropping systems, integrated water-nutrient management, climate resilient agricultural practices, animal disease surveillance, improved production of marine and brackish water fisheries.

(b) There are total eight major ICAR Institutions in coastal and island regions of the country. State-wise details are as under:—

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair,

Goa

- Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Old Goa,

Andhra Pradesh

- Indian Institute of Oilpalm Research, West Godavari,

Tamil Nadu

- Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture, Chennai,

Kerala

- Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi,
- Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi,
- Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod,

West Bengal

Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Regional Research Station, Canning Town.

(c) Given in enclosed Statement.

(d) Proven technologies are being popularized among the farmers throughout the country involving Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), State extension agencies etc. Besides, ICAR imparts training, organises Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) and provides agro-advisories to educate farmers.

**Statement**

Details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized during last three years by important ICAR Institutes in coastal and island regions of the country State wise

Sl. No.	State	Institute Name	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18			
			Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	Sanctioned	Released
1.	Goa	ICAR- Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Goa	1355.00	1355.00	1343.35	1427.15	1430.12	1430.12	1430.12	1372.33
2.	Tamil Nadu	ICAR-Central Institute Brackishwater Aquaculture, Chennai	1161.00	1161.00	1154.04	1134.50	1434.50	1434.50	1434.50	1434.50
3.	Kerala	ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin	943.00	943.00	942.98	886.50	1155.38	1155.38	1155.38	1105.13
4.		ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi	1882.00	1882.00	1882.00	1682.00	2352.00	2352.00	2352.00	2352.00
5.		ICAR-Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod	5720.35	5720.35*	5663.37	5721.00	7326.10	7203.70	7203.70	7203.61
6.	Andhra Pradesh	ICAR- Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research, West Godawari	1250.00	1024.00	961.00	1223.00	1153.00	1130.00	1130.00	1089.00
7.	West Bengal	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Regional Research Station, Canning Town	280.00	280.00	280.00	308.00	355.00	355.00	355.00	355.00
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	ICAR-Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair	2129.00	2129.00	1972.87	2402.77	2192.00	2407.34	2407.34	2249.46

**Custodial Deaths**

218. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of deaths in police custody and deaths in police encounters/registered during each of the last three years and the current year, especially from January to June 2018 separately, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government collects and/or publishes data on the total number of cases of rape in police custody registered in the country;

(c) if so, the number of such cases registered during the said period, State/ UT-wise; and

(d) whether the said data is being maintained in any form in the public domain and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State/UT-wise data in respect of deaths in police custody

and deaths in police encounters during the last three years and current year up to 20.11.2018 received from National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is given in enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. State/UT-wise details in respect of deaths in police custody and deaths in police encounters from 1st January 2018 to 30th June, 2018 is given in enclosed Statement-I(A) and II(A) respectively.

(b) and (c) Pursuant to the guidelines framed by NHRC, every death in custody (Judicial and Police) and rapes in custody are to be reported to NHRC within 24 hours of its occurrence. Further, all deaths during the course of police action are also to be reported within 48 hours. State/UT-wise details of rapes in police custody as per information received from NHRC is placed as Statement-III.

(d) Data on custodial deaths (Judicial and Police), deaths in Police encounters and custodial rape is released in public domain through Annual Report, monthly update on the website of NHRC (*nhrc.nic.in*) and monthly newsletter.

## Statement-I

No. of cases registered, pending, disposed regarding death in police custody-intimation (Inc. Code-807) during last three years and current year upto 20.11.2018 (data as per cms as on 30.11.2018)

State/UT Name	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016		01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017		01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018		01.04.2018 to 20.11.2018					
	No. of Cases	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases	Disposed	Pending			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	6	4	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	5	1	4
Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	2	0	2
Assam	9	5	4	9	5	4	11	3	8	4	0	4
Bihar	8	0	8	5	0	5	7	0	7	1	0	1
Goa	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	10	8	2	10	9	1	14	8	6	6	2	4
Haryana	6	3	3	9	3	6	7	0	7	3	0	3
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	2	3
Kerala	5	1	4	5	1	4	3	0	3	3	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	7	7	0	10	8	2	7	3	4	8	1	7
Maharashtra	24	21	3	25	23	2	19	8	11	6	0	6
Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Meghalaya	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Mizoram	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	6	5	1	4	2	2	4	3	1	3	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	3	3	0	6	1	5	10	9	1	5	2	3
Rajasthan	5	3	2	6	4	2	3	0	3	6	1	5
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	4	4	0	6	5	1	11	5	6	10	1	9
Tripura	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	15	7	8	11	3	8	10	2	8	9	1	8
West Bengal	10	6	4	9	7	2	5	1	4	4	0	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	3	1	2	2	0	2	7	0	7	8	0	8
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3	0	3	6	1	5	3	0	3	3	0	3
Jharkhand	4	0	4	5	2	3	6	1	5	2	0	2
Uttarakhand	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Telangana	4	4	0	4	3	1	3	1	2	0	0	0
Grand Total	151	94	57	145	85	60	146	50	96	98	14	84

**Statement-II**

No. of cases registered, pending, disposed regarding death in police encounter-intimation (Inc. Code-812) during last three years and current year upto 20.11.2018 (Data as per cms as on 30.11.2018)

State/UT Name	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016		01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017		01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018		01.04.2018 to 20.11.2018					
	No. of Cases	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases	Disposed	Pending			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	3	0	3
Assam	43	4	39	31	3	28	16	1	15	4	0	4
Bihar	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Haryana	9	3	6	2	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	2
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Maharashtra	3	1	2	8	3	5	10	6	4	8	0	8
Manipur	8	2	6	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Meghalaya	15	5	10	10	0	10	4	0	4	1	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	7	5	2	9	2	7	6	1	5	12	2	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	2	3	4	1	3	44	5	39	16	3	13
West Bengal	5	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	48	9	39	75	4	71	40	0	40	37	1	36
Jharkhand	17	2	15	7	0	7	10	0	10	9	0	9
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Telangana	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Grand Total	179	42	137	169	20	149	155	19	136	102	6	96



**Statement-I (A)**

*State-wise Total No. of Cases Registered, Disposed, Pending (Death in Police Custody) Incident from 807 to 807 from Date: 01.01.2018 to Date: 30.06.2018 (Data as per CMS as on 07.12.2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Registration	Disposal	Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
3.	Assam	5	1	4
4.	Bihar	3	0	3
5.	Goa	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	8	5	3
7.	Haryana	5	0	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	3	2	1
11.	Kerala	3	0	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	3	0	3
14.	Manipur	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	4	2	2
19.	Punjab	5	5	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	4	1	3
23.	Tripura	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	5
25.	West Bengal	2	1	1
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Registration	Disposal	Pending
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	8	0	8
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	0	0
33.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
34.	Jharkhand	2	0	2
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	0	0	0
37.	All Over India	0	0	0
38.	Foreign Countries	0	0	0
Grand Total		73	22	51

**Statement-II (A)**

*State-wise Total No. of Cases Registered, Disposed, Pending Death in Police Custody (Incident from 812 to 812) from Date: 01.01.2018 to Date: 30.06.2018 (Data as per CMS as on 07.12.2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Registration	Disposal	Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2
3.	Assam	7	0	7
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Goa	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	2	0	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	7	1	6

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Registration	Disposal	Pending
14.	Manipur	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	8	2	6
19.	Punjab	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	1	0	1
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	1
23.	Tripura	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	30	5	25
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	2	0	2
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	0	0
33.	Chhattisgarh	27	1	26
34.	Jharkhand	9	0	9
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	0	0	0
37.	All Over India	0	0	0
38.	Foreign Countries	0	0	0
Grand Total		97	9	88





### Minimum Support Price

219. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the dharna of Kisan Khet Mazdoor Congress which made an agitation on the Parliament Street seeking redressal of their problems *viz*, Minimum Support Price for their crops, increase in farmers suicides during the last four years, clearing their debts, etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that even though Centre has announced MSP for some crops it is not sufficient and moreover there are no proper system to purchase farmers' products; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in the matter to alleviate the problems of farming community, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) From time to time, some farmers and farmers' organizations have been agitating and making certain demands like increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for agricultural crops and other agricultural policies.

(b) The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all notified Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 percent of cost of production for the season 2018-19. This decision of the Government was also a historic one as it redeemed the promise of fixing the MSPs atleast at a level of 50 per cent return over cost of production.

As per the existing arrangements, procurement is made of the crops for which MSPs are announced through Central and State agencies. In so far as cereals/nutri cereals are concerned, they are procured through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and decentralized procurement system mainly for distribution under the public distribution system (PDS), for welfare schemes and buffer stocking

for food security. Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at MSP declared by the Government. This scheme is implemented at the request of the state government concerned which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and other state duties. The basic objectives of PSS are to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of the consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price with low cost of intermediation.

The recently launched Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) provides for a holistic arrangement for assurance of a remunerative and stable price environment for growers / farmers to increase agriculture production and productivity. This Umbrella Scheme comprises Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses & oilseeds, Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) & Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds to ensure MSP to the farmers.

(c) Government is committed to farmer's welfare and towards this objective it has changed its strategy from being production centric to an income centric one. The MSP policy whereby the farmers are assured of a minimum of 50 percent as margin of profit is another progressive step forward in a series of reforms that the Government has been rolling out for the last 4 years, committed as it is to doubling farmers' income by 2022 and improving the welfare substantively. At present, the Government is implementing various schemes and recalibrating them based on the suggested intervention to synchronise with higher gains for the farmers which include Soil Health Cards (SHC), production and availability of quality seeds, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), e- National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and promotion of allied activities like dairying, poultry, beekeeping and fisheries.

Budget for 2018-19 has announced its intent to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). Toward this end an

Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of Rs 2000 crore has been proposed. These GrAMs, electronically linked to e-NAM and exempted from regulations of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMCs), will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.

#### **Report of Unisdr**

220. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of UN System for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), India suffered economic loss of \$80 billion during 20 years between 1998-2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether climate change is making development risky particularly in lower middle income countries like India;

(d) if so, whether the Government has assessed such economic and other losses due to natural disasters during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken or being taken by the Government to reduce economic and other losses during the natural disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Report on Economic Losses, Poverty & Disasters 1998-2017, published by UNISDR, available online in Public Domain has reported direct economic losses of USD 79.5 billion incurred during 1998-2017.

However, no further details like break up of USD 79.5 billion is available in the report.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forest has reported that the Government has commissioned a scientific study to assess the impact of climate change and published its report titled "Climate Change and India: 4 x 4 Assessment-A sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s". The report has assessed impact of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely Agriculture,

Water, Natural Ecosystems & Biodiversity and Health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North East region. The study projects a mixed picture for climate parameters and related impact on the relevant sectors.

In order to strengthen the existing disaster management system, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted and notified on December 26, 2005. The Act provides for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention, mitigating and minimize effects of calamities and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any calamity situation in the country. As per the Act, the Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster managements. Similarly State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) have been constituted at the State and District Level. Besides making institutional arrangements, the Govt. of India keeps aircraft, boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Para Military Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities in readiness for deployment in disaster situation where ever required. Twelve battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have been deployed throughout the country specifically for rescue, relief and response during disaster. Based on vulnerability profile of different regions of the country, these specialist battalions have been presently stationed at the various strategic locations all over the country. The States have also been encouraged to develop State Disaster Response Force (SDRF). Regular mock drills are being organized by the NDRF. NDRF teams are constantly engaged in familiarization exercises (FAMAX) as also in community awareness/ preparedness programmes in far flung and inaccessible areas.

The early warning is provided by the forecasting agencies of Government of India on real time basis for the impending disasters to all the concerned stakeholders for taking appropriate precautionary measures.

For financial arrangements the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) at the State and National level respectively have been constituted for immediate relief purpose during severe natural Calamity.

The Government of India laid down the National Policy on Disaster Management in 2009 to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

NDMA released National Disaster Management Plan in June, 2016 to provide a framework and direction to the government agencies for all phases of disaster management cycle.

NDMA has already released 26 guidelines on management of natural and man-made disasters. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) which covers all aspects of disaster management has also been released.

The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), Phase-I (Rs. 2541.60 crore) and Phase-II (Rs. 2361.35 crore), is being implemented in 08 Cyclone Prone Coastal States to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management; and to construct major infrastructure including multipurpose cyclone shelters and embankments.

Flood Management Programme has been launched by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India for flood management and river management. NDMA has also prepared roadmap for mitigation of urban floods.

National Emergency Communication Plan (Phase-II) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 93.2262 crore to provide V-SATS for voice, data and video communication between National Operation Centre, NDRF and NDMA.

The National School Safety Programme (NSSP) has been successfully implemented by NDMA in partnership with the States/UT Governments in 8600 schools in 43 Districts spread over 22 States/UTs of the Country

NDMA started a project at an outlay of Rs. 607.40 lakh in June 2016 with the aim to strengthen community

and local self government's preparedness and response in 10 most multi hazard vulnerable districts

NDMA has started a scheme "Aapda Mitra" in May 2016 which is focused on training of 6000 community volunteers in disaster response in 30 most flood prone districts of 25 States of India with total project cost of Rs. 1547.04 lakh.

The measures as taken by the Government of India and the State Governments are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices including the preparedness and minimizing the effects of disasters in the country. Further, the strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing process of the governance.

#### **Benefits from PMFBY**

221. SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Dr. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether all the farmers in the country have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and if so, the details thereof along with the number of farmers who got the benefits thereof and the average premium paid by these beneficiaries;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ being taken to enroll all the farmers under the yojana;

(c) the number and value of claims received, processed and paid each month since the scheme introduction in 2016 and the average value of processed settlements, State-wise;

(d) the number of claims currently pending or dismissed;

(e) whether the Government has taken measures to monitor/oversee the processing of these claims and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any action has been taken against any insurance company for irregularities in processing



and payment of claims under the yojana, 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) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are available for all the farmers including sharecropper tenant farmers growing the notified crops in the notified areas. The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers in areas/crops notified by the concerned State Government and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. Further, the scheme is also optional for the States/Union Territories. As the scheme is not notified by all the States/UTs and for all the crops/areas by the States, all the farmers in the country are not covered under these schemes. As against the premium collected from farmers amounting to Rs. 4216.04 crore in 2016-17, claims of Rs. 16279.25 crore have been paid to farmers. Similarly, claims of Rs. 16967.92 crore have been paid during 2017-18 (Kharif 2017) against premium collected from farmers amounting to Rs. 3038.70 crore. Details of enrolment of farmers, premium paid by them and claims paid are given in following table:

Season	Farmers Enrolled	Farmers Benefitted	Farmers share of premium	Claims Paid
	(In lakhs)		(Rs. in crores)	
2016-17	573.15	306.21	4216.04	16279.25
2017-18 (Mainly Kharif, 17)	518.29	159.30	3038.70	16967.92

(c) to (f) Season-wise details of farmers enrolled, premium received, claims processed, claims approved, claims paid and pending are given in enclosed Statement. To monitor/oversee the claims related issues, various measures, including the following, have been taken:—

- (a) Stipulation of timelines for completion of the following activities:—
  - (i) Submission of proposals by banks to insurance companies,
  - (ii) Assessment of yield by State Government agencies,
  - (iii) Processing and settlement of claims by insurance companies, (to be done within three weeks of receipt of yield data from State)
- (b) Mandatory use of CCE Agri App/smartphone for transmission of data etc.

Further, Crop Insurance Portal has been launched for ensuring better administration, co-ordination amongst stakeholders, transparency and seamless flow of information/ data including calculation of claims of individual farmers etc ensure timely settlement of claims.

Moreover, Operational Guidelines of the scheme have been revised recently to provide for Penalties/ Incentives for States, Insurance Companies and Banks, *i.e.*, 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims. Similarly, State Govt. have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date/submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.

Besides above, Department has put a rigorous monitoring mechanism in place in form of weekly review with all stakeholders including States, Insurance Companies, Banks and other supporting agencies, issues based meetings with concerned stakeholders including meetings of Technical Advisory Committee and meetings of National Level Monitoring Committee (NLMC) to ensure early settlement of claims under the scheme.

## Statement

Season-wise details of farmers enrolled, premium collected and claims under PMFBY

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sum of No. of Farmers Enrolled	Premium Paid by Enrolled farmers	Received Claims	Processed Claims	Claim Paid	Claims pending	No. of Beneficiary Farmers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Kharif 2016</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1618537	18112.19	64827.55	64582.43	64380.67	245.13	794207
2.	Assam	51749	410.96	501.68	501.68	501.68	-	23370
3.	Bihar	1485432	13062.11	29153.69	29153.69	29153.69	-	151365
4.	Chhattisgarh	1399189	12755.37	13303.59	13303.59	13303.59	-	96966
5.	Goa	744	6.73	2.68	2.68	2.68	-	111
6.	Gujarat	1842386	22433.85	122928.47	122928.47	122928.47	-	639228
7.	Haryana	738856	12686.04	23521.22	23521.22	23412.42	-	152908
8.	Himachal Pradesh	134616	472.41	605.17	605.17	582.79	-	27415
9.	Jharkhand	828412	3782.53	2984.90	2460.28	2049.00	524.62	39627
10.	Karnataka	1356875	19038.28	116407.65	115738.94	115192.83	668.72	682012
11.	Kerala	31531	311.88	1792.24	1792.24	1787.08	-	24895
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4071974	42089.93	184650.32	184650.32	184582.66	-	1110471
13.	Maharashtra	10997398	59929.78	207989.81	207989.81	207989.81	-	2795624
14.	Manipur	8366	73.88	195.91	195.91	195.91	-	8358
15.	Meghalaya	63	1.04	2.62	2.62	2.62	-	48
16.	Odisha	1766541	13782.83	42934.79	42934.79	42928.29	-	166436
17.	Rajasthan	6231514	22006.30	163372.03	163372.03	163201.57	-	18752192

18.	Tamil Nadu	15873	554.08	1061.06	1061.06	494.68	-	1987
19.	Telangana	708876	8962.43	16422.62	16422.62	16368.10	-	207323
20.	Tripura	1881	4.94	8.34	8.34	8.34	-	502
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3739273	26711.35	45000.51	45000.51	44986.11	-	952647
22.	Uttarakhand	175243	1465.65	1668.73	1668.73	1668.41	-	50500
23.	West Bengal	3053408	13252.89	10410.63	10389.00	9584.79	21.63	291212
	Total	40258737	291907.45	1049746.21	1048286.11	1045306.20	1,460.09	26969404

**Rabi 2016-17**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	0.23	14.56	14.56	14.56	-	295
2.	Andhra Pradesh	156875	1815.14	25465.03	25465.03	24075.76	-	87931
3.	Assam	8516	86.28	13.60	13.60	13.60	-	76
4.	Bihar	1228806	7400.14	5715.97	5704.67	5704.67	11.30	69358
5.	Chhattisgarh	149950	894.00	2703.36	2703.36	2686.58	-	39768
6.	Goa	13	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0
7.	Gujarat	132753	2505.36	3268.65	3268.65	3268.65	-	39568
8.	Haryana	597172	6966.55	6075.99	6075.99	5963.48	-	65915
9.	Himachal Pradesh	245309	2637.33	3913.30	3913.30	3889.63	-	85372
10.	Jharkhand	50927	180.52	168.94	168.94	153.27	-	5145
11.	Karnataka	1380792	6910.25	79499.95	75340.27	69732.27	4,159.68	867992.55
12.	Kerala	45874	409.98	2657.64	2657.64	2657.64	-	30128
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3109268	31221.69	16250.09	15541.70	15077.87	708.39	216706
14.	Maharashtra	1008532	9301.96	23691.63	23691.63	23560.40	-	112773
15.	Meghalaya	26	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0
16.	Odisha	53695	479.69	199.36	199.36	199.36	-	2054

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Puducherry	8537	26.33	757.24	757.21	757.21	0.03	4299
18.	Rajasthan	2938246	14615.73	24608.42	21721.42	21380.20	2,887.00	329362
19.	Sikkim	574	0.74	10.77	10.77	10.77	-	225
20.	Tamil Nadu	1395353	10700.10	347620.04	347620.04	339487.58	-	1202899
21.	Telangana	264467	2389.18	1452.39	1452.39	1452.39	-	13590
22.	Tripura	10879	24.24	50.00	46.00	34.00	4.00	351
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3103829	20884.72	10433.99	10433.99	10433.57	-	202367
24.	Uttarakhand	86328	489.46	1078.32	1078.32	1078.32	-	11205
25.	West Bengal	1079871	9757.12	31760.41	31760.41	31751.09	-	264904
	Total	17056916	129697.07	587409.65	579639.24	563382.87	7,770.40	3652284

**Kharif 2017**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1597435	22897.03	49349.38	49045.32	48641.18	304.06	602688
2.	Assam	51550	459.17	54.18	54.18	54.18	-	1465
3.	Bihar	1159543	10543.55	41076.34	20077.58	20077.58	20,998.77	109044
4.	Chhattisgarh	1303808	12817.96	130389.27	130389.27	130379.30	-	567027
5.	Goa	537	4.82	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	22
6.	Gujarat	1490610	36826.31	104874.90	104461.72	104004.27	413.18	406920
7.	Haryana	639316	12419.00	61428.15	61353.02	60998.88	75.13	197150
8.	Himachal Pradesh	125468	285.29	312.06	312.06	312.06	-	23573
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	85619.35	546.34	594.90	594.90	594.90	-	14129
10.	Jharkhand	1149786	2654.27	3781.84	3781.84	2726.53	-	117694
11.	Karnataka	1581497	23552.11	81143.62	80898.67	72895.04	244.95	663689
12.	Kerala	28364	375.53	797.55	797.55	797.55	-	18989

13.	Madhya Pradesh	3584684	50805.69	536728.23	536177.90	530742.30	550.33	1887724
14.	Maharashtra	8768211	41988.22	285862.78	282823.61	282085.33	3,039.17	4995590
15.	Meghalaya	2945	100.88	25.00	1.26	0.00	23.74	7
16.	Odisha	1827839	14509.23	172084.70	171935.00	171935.00	149.71	739977
17.	Rajasthan	5417614	24137.84	163252.14	158352.51	152459.16	4,899.63	2468618
18.	Sikkim	793	5.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	146220	2344.24	4783.53	4181.46	3707.77	602.07	38400
20.	Telangana	819390	15898.28	47905.01	44665.90	42252.23	3,239.11	351791
21.	Tripura	2320	12.06	25.78	25.78	25.78	-	724
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2499944	18439.97	24889.59	24863.35	24412.38	26.24	403662
23.	Uttarakhand	142226	1092.61	2665.63	2665.63	2665.63	-	49998
24.	West Bengal	2350336	11154.01	20957.47	19332.95	14931.05	1,624.52	324780
	Total	34776055	303869.65	1732982.54	1696791.94	1666698.58	36,190.60	13983661
<b>Rabi 2017-18</b>								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	364	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	247937	3544.12	11750.39	5104.29	0.00	6,646.10	17708
3.	Assam	5320	72.30	35.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0
4.	Bihar	1099807	7240.60	8789.99	3239.99	0.00	5,550.00	4500
5.	Chhattisgarh	170410	1169.43	7555.13	7185.13	6773.39	370.00	77535
6.	Goa	1	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0
7.	Gujarat	271219	3012.16	1041.11	1041.02	111.24	0.09	14557
8.	Haryana	714261	8429.23	8698.64	5266.41	1493.70	3,432.22	43677
9.	Himachal Pradesh	256547	2779.45	4626.37	3221.16	683.57	1,405.21	54552.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66524	353.59	513.55	334.55	334.55	179.00	10029

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jharkhand	49067	196.82	80.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0
12.	Karnataka	27810	509.83	3944.13	3458.77	2929.12	485.36	10420
13.	Kerala	27789	264.66	176.61	170.28	92.48	6.33	11544
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3444111	42238.76	30150.41	7066.75	1512.82	23,083.66	82998.565
15.	Maharashtra	1364466	9510.56	37957.21	27752.21	15368.93	10,205.00	48070
16.	Manipur	9109	74.66	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0
17.	Odisha	63487	605.50	3496.31	446.31	160.94	3,050.00	12623
18.	Rajasthan	3174428	23209.09	23071.11	3996.38	0.00	19,074.73	36955
19.	Sikkim	664	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	1345770	11220.44	99369.41	21011.02	7106.57	78,358.39	1289741
21.	Telangana	191495	2228.01	3524.71	889.71	0.00	2,635.00	0
22.	Tripura	9354	47.26	69.73	69.73	31.75	-	1828
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2821812	19995.07	10987.11	10086.38	9672.71	900.73	136062
24.	Uttarakhand	80345	790.06	1082.00	68.70	68.70	1,013.30	5772
25.	West Bengal	1611177	14373.09	5369.30	3000.61	3000.61	2368.69	88322
	Total	17053274	151866.58	262388.23	103409.41	49341.08	158978.83	1946894

[Translation]

### Share of Agricultural Sector in GDP

222. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of agricultural sector has increased in the Gross Domestic Product of the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimate of the said share during the years 2014-2015 and 2018-2019;

(c) whether there is a difference in the quantum of increase in gross domestic product and in the quality of agricultural production; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 28th November, 2018, the share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country has declined from 18.2% in 2014-15 to 17.1% in 2017-18 at current prices. The share of GVA of agriculture and allied sector to GVA of Total economy for the last four years at current prices is given as under:

(in percent)

Year	Share of GVA of Agriculture and Allied sector to Total Economy
2014-15	18.2
2015-16	17.7
2016-17	17.9
2017-18	17.1
2018-19*	NA

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), M/o Statistics & PI

Note: \* GVA data for 2018-19 has not been released by CSO, MoSPI

(c) and (d) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the quantitative measure of a nation's total economic activity.

More specifically, GDP represents the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a nation's geographic borders over a specified period of time. GVA does not capture the quality of agricultural production.

As per the estimates released by CSO, on 28th November, 2018, growth rate of GVA of the total economy and agriculture & allied sectors from 2014-15 to 2017-18 at 2011-12 prices is as detailed below:—

(%)

Year	GVA of Total Economy	GVA of Agriculture & Allied sector
2014-15	7.2	-0.2
2015-16	8.1	0.6
2016-17	7.1	6.3
2017-18	6.5	3.4

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), M/o Statistics & PI

As per the Fourth Advance estimates of production of food grains 2017-18, production of food grains is estimated at 284.83 Million Tonnes in 2017-18 as compared to 252.02 Million Tonnes in 2014-15. Government of India has been implementing various schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Soil Health Management Scheme (SHM) to increase the production and productivity of agriculture crops.

[English]

### Ex-Mill Sugar Price

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

(a) whether it is true that the sugar mills have urged the Centre to fix the minimum ex-mill sugar price at Rs. 36 per kg to cover production cost and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also true that the production is expected to be about 35 million tonnes during the next sugar season 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) Representations have been received from industry associations and some sugar mills to increase the minimum selling price of sugar from Rs. 29/kg to Rs. 34-36/kg.

(b) The sugar production for current sugar season 2018-19 is estimated to be about 31.5 million tonnes. However, it is too early to estimate the production of next sugar season.

#### **Price of Pulses**

224. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO

(AVANTHI):

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

(a) whether drought conditions in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat have caused an increase in the prices of Kharif pulses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Arvind Subramanian Committee on pulses submitted in September, 2016 have been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to sustain producer interest in cultivation of pulses in a protein-deficient country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The prices of agricultural produce including pulses are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. Apart from demand and supply conditions, availability of stocks and international prices are also affecting prices of pulses. Drought condition in some states or parts of the country is unlikely to affect the prices of pulses significantly, as the production of pulses has increased substantially in 2016-17 and 2017-18. The all India average monthly wholesale prices of kharif pulses during 2018-19 are given below:—

(Rs. per Quintal)

Month	Arhar	Moong	Urad
June, 2018	4081	5270	4695
July, 2018	4160	5413	4678
August, 2018	4095	5282	4795
September, 2018	4088	5375	4755
October, 2018	4077	5410	4906
November, 2018	4458	5685	5228

(b) to (d) The Committee headed by Dr. Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser had submitted its Report in September, 2016. Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) considers a host of factors while recommending Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) after broad based consultations and such inputs. Government has increased MSPs substantially for all mandated crops including pulses for the season 2018-19. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it fulfills the commitment to the farmers to provide 50 per cent return over cost of production for the first time for all mandated crops.

Apart from increase in MSP, procurement is made of the crops for which MSPs are announced through Central and State agencies. Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at MSP declared by the Government. This scheme is implemented at the request of the state government concerned which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and other state duties. The basic objectives of PSS are to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of the consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price with low cost of intermediation.

The recently launched Umbrella Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) provides for a holistic arrangement for assurance of a remunerative and stable price environment for growers / farmers to increase agriculture production and productivity. This Umbrella Scheme comprises Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses & oilseeds, Price Deficiency Payment



Scheme (PDPS) & Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds to ensure MSP to the farmers.

[Translation]

**Profit and Loss Making PSEs**

225. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

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

(a) the details of Public Sector Enterprises under his Ministry along with the profit making and loss incurring enterprises, PSE and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has chalked out an action plan to revive the PSEs incurring losses and make them profitable;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the major programmes implemented by the Ministry;

(d) the details of the funds allocated, utilized and unutilized during each of the last three years and the current year, programme-wise; and

(e) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the PSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) alongwith their profit and losses and other relevant details are available in Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 which has already been laid in the Parliament on 13th March, 2018.

(b) to (d) DHI undertakes appraisals of each loss-making CPSEs wherein appropriate response to the performance of individual CPSEs is determined in consultation with stakeholders after periodic appraisal. CPSEs found chronically sick are disinvested or closed down after payment of attractive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/ Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) and due compensation to employees.

At present, DHI is not implementing any flagship programme for these CPSEs

(e) CPSEs which are involved in manufacturing or strategic sector in the country are supported by the Government financially up-gradation/modernisation of their manufacturing facilities as this would bring in funds/ technology etc. for the optimum development of business potential and growth of the companies which would further generate more employment opportunities. It would further unlock tied up resources to finance the social sector of the Government benefiting the public.

[English]

**Failure of Agriculture Policy**

226. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government's agriculture policy has completely been proved ineffective to resolve the distress among farmers across the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government's and the Union Government's agencies are not procuring agricultural goods/ produce even at MSP resulting in farmers leaving their goods/produce on roads; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by the Union Government to address structural issues of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertakes development of perspective plans and ensures effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Also, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes.

The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach. The Department

has, therefore, been implementing various schemes to meet this objective viz. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Interest Subvention Scheme etc.

(c) and (d) Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various agricultural crops on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after ascertaining the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. While recommending MSPs, CACP considers the cost of production and host of factors such as demand-supply situation, trends in domestic and international prices, intercrop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the likely impact of MSP on consumers and overall economy along with rational utilization of scarce natural resources like land and water.

Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all notified Kharif & Rabi Crops and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of atleast 50 percent over cost of production. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it redeemed the promise of fixing the MSPs atleast at a level of 50 per cent return over cost of production as announced in the Union Budget 2018-19.

Government of India has approved an umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA) to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers comprising of Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses, oilseeds and copra, Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS), and pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds and existing schemes of Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD) and Ministry of Textiles for other MSP notified crops.

During the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19, a quantity of 93.97 lakh MT of pulses and oilseeds valuing Rs. 44,142.50 crore were procured at MSP by various agencies of Government of India.

[*Translatoin*]

### **Increase in MSP**

227. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has increased Minimum Support Price to ensure that the farmers get the fair price for their produce during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the increase in MSP is commensurate with the rising cost of agricultural produce; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated Kharif and Rabi crops and Fair & Remunerative Prices (FRP) for Sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned & other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for Toria and De-Husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed/Mustard and Copra respectively.

Government generally increases the MSPs of all notified crops which provide adequate return over cost of production. Government has increased MSPs substantially for all mandated crops for the season 2018-19. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it fulfills the commitment to the farmers to provide 50 per cent return over cost of production for the first time for all mandated crops. Details of MSP, cost and percent return over cost for 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) While recommending MSPs, CACP considers a host of factors including all India weighted average cost of production of crops. The costs considered are comprehensive and 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 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. The MSPs fixed by Government for most of the crops provide atleast a return of 50 per cent over cost of production for the year 2018-19.

**Statement**

*Cost\*, Minimum Support Price (MSP) and per cent return over cost*

(Rs/quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Cost	MSP	% Return over cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Kharif Crops</b>										
1.	Paddy (Common) (Grade A)^	1045	1470	40.7	1117	1550	38.8	1166	1750	50.1
			1510			1590			1770	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid) (Maldandi)^	1501	1625	8.3	1556	1700	9.3	1619	2430	50.1
			1650			1725			2450	
3.	Bajra	925	1330	43.8	949	1425	50.2	990	1950	97.0
4.	Maize	966	1365	41.3	1044	1425	36.5	1131	1700	50.3
5.	Ragi	1733	1725	-0.5	1861	1900	2.1	1931	2897	50.0
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3241	5050	55.8	3318	5450	64.3	3432	5675	65.4
7.	Moong	4065	5225	28.5	4286	5575	30.1	4650	6975	50.0
8.	Urad	3584	5000	39.5	3265	5400	65.4	3438	5600	62.9
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple) (Long Staple) ^	2889	3860	33.6	3276	4020	22.7	3433	5150	50.0
			4160			4320			5450	
10.	Groundnut In Shell	3371	4220	25.2	3159	4450	40.9	3260	4890	50.0
11.	Sunflower Seed	3479	3950	13.5	3481	4100	17.8	3592	5388	50.0
12.	Soyabean	1852	2775	49.8	2121	3050	43.8	2266	3399	50.0
13.	Sesamum	4188	5000	19.4	4067	5300	30.3	4166	6249	50.0
14.	Nigerseed	3366	3825	13.6	3912	4050	3.5	3918	5877	50.0
<b>Rabi Crops</b>										
1.	Wheat	797	1625	103.9	817	1735	112.4	866	1840	112.5
2.	Barley	816	1325	62.4	845	1410	66.9	860	1440	67.4
3.	Gram	2241	4000	78.5	2461	4400	78.8	2637	4620	75.2
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2174	3950	81.7	2366	4250	79.6	2532	4475	76.7
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	1871	3700	97.8	2123	4000	88.4	2212	4200	89.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Safflower	3049	3700	21.4	3125	4100	31.2	3294	4945	50.1
7.	Tori ^		3560			3900			4190	
<b>Other Crops</b>										
1.	Copra (Milling)	4676	5950	27.2	4758	6500	36.6	5007	7511	50.0
	(Ball)^		6240			6785	42.6		7750	
2.	De-Husked Coconut ^		1600			1760			2030	
3.	Jute	2125	3200	50.6	2160	3500	62.0	2267	3700	63.2
4.	Sugarcane	140	230	64.3	152	255	67.8	155	275	77.4

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

^ Cost data are not separately compiled for Paddy(Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi), Cotton (Long staple), Toria, Copra(ball) and De-husked coconut.

[English]

#### **New Projects**

228. SHRIMATI VANAROJA R.:

SHRI BHARATHI MOHAN R.K.:

SHRI PR. SENTHIL NATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for new chemicals and fertilizer projects in Tamil Nadu particularly between Chennai and Cuddalore along the East Coast of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated cost of the said project and the details of the funds to be generated for the same; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for the completion of the said project and 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) The Government of India has approved the proposal of Government of Tamil Nadu to establish a Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu in the year 2012. Tamil Nadu PCPIR was conceptualized in a cluster approach to promote Petroleum,

Chemical and Petrochemical sectors in an integrated and environment friendly manner on a large scale. Tamil Nadu PCPIR has been notified as the PCPIR (Local Planning Area) in June, 2017 under Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu.

(c) PCPIRs are investment driven projects. The Tamil Nadu PCPIR, once fully established, is expected to attract investment of around Rs. 92,500 crore. State Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that an investment of Rs. 8,100 crore have been made on manufacturing and infrastructure development.

(d) The PCPIR projects have a long gestation period of about 20-25 years to achieve full potential.

#### **Import of Urea**

229. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of Urea on Government Account is channelized through State Trading Enterprises;

(b) if so, the number of names of State Trading Enterprises and import of Urea through such Enterprises during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken initiatives to reduce the import of Urea; 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) Yes, Madam. Urea for direct agriculture use is imported on Government account through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) namely MMTC Limited (MMTC) and State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers (RCF) and National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) also imported urea for a limited time period and IPL has been de-listed from the list of STEs by DGFT.

STEs import urea on Government account at various Indian ports from where, it is distributed to the consuming States. STEs do not import State-wise. Import of urea during the last three years by the STEs is as below:

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Year	STC	MMTC	IPL	NFL	RCF
2015-16	19.94	16.76	27.26	N/A	N/A
2016-17	14.06	16.35	4.37	N/A	N/A
2017-18	0.00	13.13	17.31	4.01	4.37

(c) and (d) With the objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production; promoting energy efficiency in urea production; and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government, vide notification dated 25th May, 2015, Department of Fertilizers has notified New Urea Policy-2015 (NUP-2015) effective from 1st June, 2015. NUP-2015 has resulted in additional production of 20 LMT during the year 2015-16, without adding any capacity. The production of urea during the year 2015-16 was 244.75 LMT, *i.e.*, the highest ever urea production in the country. The production of urea during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 was 242.01 LMT and 240.23 LMT respectively. This is significantly higher than the production of urea during 2012-13 (225.75 LMT) and 2013-14 (227.15 LMT).

Further, the Government had announced New Investment Policy-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, Matix Fertilisers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia-Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal with the installed capacity of 1.3 MMT per annum. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has to set up a brownfield project with capacity of 1.34 MMT at Gadepan, Rajasthan.

Besides this, Gol is reviving 5 closed fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 LMT per annum capacity each using state of the art technology.

#### **Pension for Freedom Fighters**

230. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons receiving pension under the freedom fighters pension scheme, State-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on this account;

(c) whether the Government is considering to increase the amount of pension under this scheme; and

(d) 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 KIREN RIJJU): (a) State-wise/ Union Territory-wise total number of persons receiving pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 (renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana) is at Statement-I.

(b) The expenditure incurred by Government during 2016-17, 2017-18 and during the current financial year 2018-19 on this account are Rs.761.85 Crore, Rs. 748.09 Crore and Rs.594.08 Crore (upto October, 2018) respectively.

(c) and (d) The central freedom fighter pension/family pension has already been revised and increased by the Central Government with effect from 15.08.2016. Dearness Allowance/Relief as given to the Central Government employees/pensioners twice a year, has been made

applicable to the central freedom fighter pensioners also. At present the amount of pension being given to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are at Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of central freedom fighters and their eligible dependents drawing pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana as on November, 2018*

Sl. No.	State	Total number of persons
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	895
3.	Assam	619
4.	Bihar	2936
5.	Chandigarh	23
6.	Chhattisgarh	99
7.	Daman and Diu	11
8.	Delhi	321
9.	Goa	681
10.	Gujarat	417
11.	Haryana	621
12.	Himachal Pradesh	519
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	694
14.	Jharkhand	215
15.	Karnataka	1717
16.	Kerala	1221
17.	Madhya Pradesh	347
18.	Maharashtra	3954
19.	Manipur	16
20.	Meghalaya	15
21.	Mizoram	2
22.	Nagaland	1
23.	Odisha	593
24.	Puducherry	111
25.	Punjab	1067
26.	Rajasthan	244
27.	Tamil Nadu	1946

1	2	3
28.	Telangana	5485
29.	Tripura	176
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1385
31.	Uttarakhand	481
32.	West Bengal	3985
Grand Total		30798

**Statement-II**

*Monthly amount of pension provided under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana*

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic amount of pension (per month)	Enhanced amount of pension after adding 7% DR (per month) w.e.f. 01.07.2018
1.	Ex-Andaman Political prisoners/spouses	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 32,100/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	Rs. 28,000/-	Rs. 29,960/-
3.	Other Freedom fighters/spouses including INA	Rs. 26,000/-	Rs. 27,820/-
4.	Dependent parents/eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the freedom fighters, i.e. in the range of Rs. 13,000/- to Rs. 15,000/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the freedom fighters, i.e. in the range of Rs. 13,910/- to Rs. 16,050/-

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 12th December, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

**12.25 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, December 12, 2018/ Agrahayana 21, 1940 (Saka)*

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