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Friday

21 December, 2018

30 Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 21st December, 2018/30th Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an appeal to make to the entire House and also to all political party leaders, who are present in the House because after all we are a political system, that the Government and the Opposition and others should all meet together, discuss among themselves and then evolve some sort of a system so that, firstly, the House functions, secondly, this way of bringing placards or giving slogans against the leaders or for that matter anybody should be avoided. यह तो शोभा नहीं दे रहा है। सब लोगों का अनुभव है। आप लोगों ने भी अनुभव किया होगा। काफी लोगों में इसकी चर्चा हो रही है और negative message जा रहा है। तीसरी बात यह है कि जो विषय हाउस में उठाना है, तो उसके लिए provision है। सभी विषयों को हमने चर्चा के लिए स्वीकार किया है। सभी विषयों के बारे में, जो-जो नोटिसेज़ आए, मेरे ख्याल में, पहली बार उन्हें यहां स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई और सरकार की ओर से भी ऐसा कहा गया कि वे लोग भी चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में, Price Rise के संदर्भ में, राफ़ेल के संदर्भ में, कावेरी के संदर्भ में, केरल, तमिलनाडु आदि में साइक्लोन के संदर्भ में और अन्य विषयों के संबंध में भी जितने Zero Hour admit हुए, कुछ नहीं हो पाया। Question Hour भी नहीं हो पाया। If there is a proper or normal situation, we can discuss any situation. My appeal to everybody is, please remember that we are the Upper House, we are the House of Elders, and we should set examples to others. This is my appeal. Why I am taking the name of political parties is because more often when I talk to Members, they say, 'Sir, we have instructions from the party'. That is the reality. We cannot simply shy away from saying it. So, I appeal from this Chair, to this forum, to the entire country, to all political parties to please seriously ponder over this issue and come to some understanding: One, to run the House; and, two, to avoid bringing placards and also giving slogans in the House and all that. Earlier also, we had discussed it. It is possible, if you all sit together, and, I suggest to the Leader of the House, Arun Jaitleyji, during the recess, he can take initiative and talk to the Leaders. I am in touch with the Leader of the Opposition, and the Deputy Leader also met me. They are also willing to discuss it and then come to some sort of

an honourable agreement to see that the House functions normally and regularly. This is a short Session. We have important things, and then in January or February we will have only a short Session. Keep that in mind. So, we have to discuss a lot of issues. People are waiting for our discussion and then there are important Bills also. Some of them have been agreed upon. They are non-controversial Bills, where there is no difference of opinion. So, such Bills also can be taken up at least from the next working day, not Monday, because we have given holiday on 24th to facilitate Members from far away places like Kerala and North-East, to go for Christmas festival and also coming back on 25th night would be difficult. That was a request made and I have considered it. Normally, I am not in favour of giving holidays because already the days that are available to us are less. But this as a special case, keeping the reality of the situation in mind, I have agreed upon. So, please cooperate with me and keep this advice in mind.

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### **PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Rajnath Singh, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (1) Proclamation [G.S.R. 1223(E)], issued by the President on 19th of December, 2018 under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, under clause (3) of the said article.
- (2) Order [G.S.R. 1224(E)], dated the 19th of December, 2018, made by the President under sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the Proclamation mentioned at (i) above.
- (3) (iii) Report of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir dated the 28th of November, 2018, to the President recommending the issue of the Proclamation.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 10068A/16/18]

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### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Law and Justice**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE;  
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Notaries Act, 1952, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 815 (E), dated the 28th August, 2018, publishing the Notaries (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9978/16/18]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

**II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of NAAC, New Delhi and related papers**

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education), Notification No. RLBCAU/CP/47/2016, dated the 24th October, 2018, publishing the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Recruitment Rules (Non-Teaching Employees)—2016, under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9904/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9905/16/18]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of CIPET, Chennai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers) Notification No. S.O. 5571 (E), dated the 31st October, 2018, regarding quantities and supplies of urea to be made by manufacturers of urea to certain States and Union Territories during Rabi Season 2018-19 commencing from the 1st day of October, 2018 to the 31st Day of March, 2019, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10626/16/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10622/16/19]

### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications**

### **II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of TRAI, MTNL and C-DOT New Delhi and related papers**

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—

(1) No. 324-5/2018-CA dated the 18th July, 2018, publishing the Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018, along with delay statement.

(2) No. 311-04/2017-QoS, dated the 19th July, 2018, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2018, along with delay statement.

(3) F. No.305-03/2018-QoS, dated the 31st July, 2018, publishing the Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wire line) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

(4) F. No.416-2/2018-NSL-I, dated the 28th November, 2018, publishing the International Telecommunication Cable Landing Stations Access Facilitation Charges and Co-location Charges (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 10010/16/18]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications), under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

and sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933:—

1. G.S.R. 996 (E), dated the 5th October, 2018, publishing the Use of Very Low Power Radio Frequency Devices or Equipments for Inductive Applications (Exemption from Licensing Requirement) Amendment Rules, 2018.
2. G.S.R. 1047 (E), dated the 18th October, 2018, publishing the Use of Low Power and Very Low Power Short Range Radio Frequency Devices (Exemption from Licensing Requirement) Rules, 2018.
3. G.S.R. 1046 (E), dated the 18th October, 2018, publishing the Use of Very Low Power Ultra-wideband Devices (Exemption from Licensing Requirements) Rules, 2018.
4. G.S.R. 1048 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2018, publishing the Use of Wireless Access System including Radio Local Area Network in 5 GHz band (Exemption from Licensing Requirement) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 10012/16/18]

II. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 and sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10390/16/19]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10009/16/18]

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10011/16/18]

### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Railways**

### **II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various corporations and companies and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Railways, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989:—

(1) G.S.R. 765 (E), dated the 10th August, 2018, publishing the Dedicated Freight Corridor Railway General Rules 2018.

(2) G.S.R. 945 (E), dated the 1st October, 2018, publishing the Railways (Opening for Public Carriage of Passengers) Amendment Rules 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 10053/16/18]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Railways, (Railway Board), under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987:—

(1) G.S.R. 1086 (E), dated the 5th November, 2018, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Services of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2018.

(2) G.S.R. 1136 (E), dated the 26th November, 2018, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.

(3) G.S.R. 816 (E), dated the 28th August, 2018, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 10054/16/18]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways, (Railway Board), Notification No. G.S.R. 1067 (E), dated the 25th October, 2018,



publishing the Railway Protection Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10055/16/18]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10047/16/18]

(ii) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10050/16/18]

(iii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. (KRCL), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10048/16/18]

(iv) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the RITES Limited, Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10045/16/18]

(v) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10046/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10051/16/18]
- (vii)(a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Braithwaite and Company Ltd. (BCL), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10044/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVC), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10049/16/18]
- (ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited (MELPL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10052/16/18]

## **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

## **II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various Boards and Institutes and related papers**

श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare)

Notification No. G.S.R. 567 (E), dated the 15th June, 2018, publishing Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 124 of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9918/16/18]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—

(1) S.O. No. 3998 (E) dated the 17th August, 2018, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 2018.

(2) S.O. No. 5158 (E) dated the 5th October, 2018, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Seventh Amendment) Order, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 9919/16/18]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), under Section 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—

(1) S.O. No. 5280 (E), dated the 15th October, 2018, prohibiting with effect from the date of publication of this notification, movement of seed potato from Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir to all other states/UT of India due to presence of Potato Cyst Nematode.

(2) S.O. No. 5642 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2018, prohibiting with effect from the date of publication of this notification, movement of seed potato from districts of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, mentioned therein, to all other states/UT of India due to presence of Potato Cyst Nematode.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 9919/16/18]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) S.O. 3720 (E), dated the 30th July, 2018, publishing the Fertiliser (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 2018.
- (2) S.O. 5887 (E), dated the 1st December, 2018, publishing the Fertiliser (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) (Fifth) Amendment Order, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 10662/16/19]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 15 and Section 17 of the Coconut Development Act, 1979:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10655/16/19]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Plant Health Management, (NIPHM), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Health Management, (NIPHM), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9917/16/18]

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (c) Review by Government on the Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10656/16/19]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Horticulture Board, Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10654/16/19]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

**II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of Central Warehousing Corporation and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), under Section 40 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:—

(1) F. No. BS/11/10/2018, dated the 29th August, 2018, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Powers and Duties of Director General) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9968/16/18]

(2) F. No. BS/11/04/2018, dated the 12th October, 2018, amending Notification F. No. BS/11/04/2018, dated the 7th June, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) F. No. BS/11/05/2018, dated the 12th October, 2018, amending Notification F. No. BS/11/05/2018, dated the 14th June, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(4) F. NO. BS/11/11/2018, dated the 12th October, 2018, amending Notification F. No. BS/11/11/2018, dated the 4th June, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (4) See No. L.T. 9969/16/18]

(5) G.S.R. 1090 (E), dated the 6th November, 2018, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

- (6) G.S.R. 1132 (E), dated the 20th November, 2018, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1090 (E), dated the 6th November, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (5) and (6) See No. L.T. 9968/16/18]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 898 (E), dated the 20th September, 2018, publishing the Consumer Protection (twenty second Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9967/16/18]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. G.S.R. 865 (E), dated the 12th September, 2018, publishing the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (Conditions of service of the Officers and other Employees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10697/16/19]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. G.S.R. 885 (E), dated the 17th September, 2018, publishing the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9968/16/18]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (11) of Section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962:—

- (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9965/16/18]

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### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

**(I) Motions for extension of the term of office of the present members of  
Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes**

**(II) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018**

(I)

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 20th December, 2018, adopted the following motions:—

- (1) That this House do suspend para 3 of the Motion adopted by the House on 22nd July, 2014, in its application to the Motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19).
- (2) That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19) from Lok Sabha upto the last day of the tenure of the present Lok Sabha.
- (3) That this House do intimate to Rajya Sabha that the term of office of present members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19) from Lok Sabha has been extended upto the last day of the tenure of the present Lok Sabha and do agree to extension of the tenure of the present members of Rajya Sabha on the Committee accordingly. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motions may be communicated to this House.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 2018.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,  
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee

on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) Two Hundred Sixty Eighth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Fifty Sixth Report on “Issues Related to Improving Consumers’ Satisfaction of Airlines”;
- (ii) Two Hundred Sixty Ninth Report on “Cargo Handling at the Major Ports”;
- (iii) Two Hundred Seventieth Report on “Development of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (iv) Two Hundred Seventy First Report on “Fellowships, Scholarships, Grants, Pensions and Schemes administered by the Ministry of Culture”.

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### REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2018-19):—

- (i) One Hundred Thirty-second Report on the subject “Irregularities in procurement of goods and services”, “Award of work to non-existent firms, “Unrealised VAT refund and "Excess payment of departmental charges”;
- (ii) One Hundred Thirty-third Report on the subject “Preparedness for Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013”;
- (iii) One Hundred Thirty-fourth Report on the subject ‘Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana’; and
- (iv) One Hundred Thirty-fifth Report on the subject ‘Acquisition and Development of land by the Delhi Development Authority’.

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### STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग-सम्बन्धित कृषि सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—



- (i) Forty-first Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Subject 'Steps taken to Bridge the Gap Between the Demand and Availability of Fodder through Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
- (ii) Forty-fourth Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
- (iii) Fifty-seventh Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Variance in Cost and Quality of Agricultural Tools and Implements Being Provided to the Farmers Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Problems Being Faced by the Farmers Due to Imported Power Tillers - A Review' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare); and
- (iv) Sixty-first Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

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### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the hon. Members that a letter has been received from Prof. Jogen Chowdhury stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current 247th Session due to his ill-health. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 11th December, 2018 to 8th January, 2019 of the current 247th Session.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 11th December, 2018, to 8th January, 2019, of the current 247th Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No Hon. Member dissented)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS****Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Thirty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Agriculture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Radha Mohan Singh, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on "Comprehensive Agriculture Research based on Geographical Conditions and impact of climatic changes to ensure Food Security in the country", pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Forty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Sixty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Railways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on "New Railway Catering Policy 2017".

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Agriculture**

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा राज): महोदय, मैं पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन विभाग, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) के सम्बन्ध में विभाग सम्बन्धित कृषि सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के उनचासवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

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**STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining part of the Session will consist of:—

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Lok Sabha:-
  - (a) The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018;
  - (b) Further Consideration and passing of the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
  - (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
  - (d) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
  - (e) The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
  - (f) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017; and

- (g) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016;
  - (h) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016; and
  - (i) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018;
2. Consideration and passing of the Bills after they are passed by Lok Sabha:–
- (a) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018;
  - (b) The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
  - (c) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2017;
  - (d) The National Medical Commission Bill, 2017;
  - (e) The National Institute of Design (NID) Amendment Bill, 2018;
  - (f) The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
  - (g) The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018;
  - (h) The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
  - (i) The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
  - (j) The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016;
  - (k) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2017;
  - (l) The Dam Safety Bill, 2018
3. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (9 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2018. (To replace an Ordinance).
4. The Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 (7 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2018. (To replace an Ordinance).
5. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (8 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018. (To replace an Ordinance).

6. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (including Railways) for 2018-19 after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
7. Discussion on Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on 19th December, 2018 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

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### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 2018-19

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2018-19 (December, 2018).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, in the light of the observations that ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In the light of the observations that the Chair has made, I have to submit the following, Sir, and this is about the conduct of Business in the House. My Party is very clear that there are important issues, matters of public concern ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...functioning of the agencies which need to be discussed in this House. Today, on behalf of the Home Minister, this Ordinance has been placed on Jammu and Kashmir under Article 356. We would like that to be taken up urgently for discussion.

Sir, regarding the other issues, as the Chair has mentioned, I would urge the Leader of the House. We have given notices and the Government is aware, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, in the intervening period, the Government has a position. We feel that on this particular controversy on Rafale, we are willing for discussion in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are also willing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are willing for discussion but with the JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is willing; the Opposition is willing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government should agree to a JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government should agree to a JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want this to be on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are willing to discuss ...*(Interruptions)*... and insist on our JPC demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a saying, 'You can take your horse to the pond but you can't make it to drink the water.' ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman can make the facility to the Members to raise issues. But I can't force. ...*(Interruptions)*... I saw today somebody commenting 'Chair should allow the House to go on like this.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want the House to go on like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** सर, मैं सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार राफेल समेत, सभी विषयों पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर विपक्ष चाहता है, तो अभी, इसी समय हम राफेल इश्यू पर चर्चा शुरू कर सकते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... किन्तु विपक्ष भाग रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरी बात यह है कि कल मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष से भी मिला था और विपक्षी दलों के दूसरे नेताओं से भी मैं संपर्क में हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन के अंदर काम-काज होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार की पूरी इच्छा है कि हर विषय के ऊपर, हर सब्जेक्ट के ऊपर चर्चा हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार चर्चा के लिए तैयार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी तरफ से कोई placards नहीं दिखाए जाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस और दूसरी पार्टियों को भी चाहिए कि वे सदन के अंदर placards न दिखाएं और नारेबाजी भी न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goel, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There was a suggestion. I have flagged two issues. I am happy that the Government and the Opposition are willing to discuss on that; others also; even the central benches also. One more suggestion that is being given to me is, 'Sir, you take action on the people who are coming to the Well of the House.' My query is, I will not be happy to take action but if I have to take action, I will be taking action irrespective of the Party, this side or that side or any other side. So that has to be agreed upon by all. Please consider that also in the meeting between the Government and the Opposition.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS®****Non settlement of claims under Insurance schemes**

\*121. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the premium collected by the 17 insurance companies empanelled under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) against their payouts to claims in past three years;

(b) the premium collected by the insurance companies under the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme against their compensation to claims in the past three years;

(c) whether insurance companies are not settling claims in time, despite bad weather and extreme climatic conditions affecting farmers in various places; and

(d) whether there is an audit/monitoring provision to be done by the CAG for claims settled by the private companies under these insurance schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of the premium collected and claims approved and paid by all the 18 empanelled general insurance companies under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) since inception in Kharif 2016 to Kharif 2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Admissible claims are generally paid within two months of completion of Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period subject to availability of yield data and total State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time. However, payment of claims in some States/areas gets delayed due to reasons like delayed transmission of yield data, dispute raised by Insurance Companies on yield data, reconciliation of individual farmer data on portal by bank branches, late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States and NEFT related issues, etc.

With a view to resolve the aforesaid issues and to make the scheme more farmer friendly by ensuring better transparency and accountability, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from 01.10.2018. The guidelines, *inter alia*, provide for the following to facilitate timely settlements of claims:—

- (i) Detailed activity-wise seasonality discipline including real time transmission of Crop Cutting Experiments/yield data through smartphone, reconciliation and approval of yield data and auto calculation of claims on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP).
- (ii) Compulsory uploading of details of individual insured farmers including bank details on NCIP by farmers, banks, Common Service Centers(CSC) and insurance company and their inter-mediaries, and reconciliation and approval of this data.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release in State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date/ submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.
- (v) Payments of claim directly to the bank account of beneficiary farmers including Aadhar based UPI payments.

(d) Yes Sir. Comprehensive monitoring mechanisms are put in place at District, State and Central level to ensure early settlement of claims and proper implementation of scheme. Further, as per Section 13.2.6 of the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY, all empanelled insurance companies, including private insurance companies, are required to provide free access to the Central/State level agencies, including C&AG, authorized to verify the accounts and audit in respect of Crop Insurance.

#### ***Statement***

*Details of the premium collected and payout made under PMFBY and RWBCIS during 2016-17 and Kharif 2017*

(₹ in crore)

Season	Scheme	Gross Premium	Farmers' Share in Gross Premium	Claims approved	Claim Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif 2016	PMFBY	15,452	2,665	9,206	9,196
	RWBCIS	866	254	1288	1,287
	SUB-TOTAL	16,318	2,919	10,494	10,483



1	2	3	4	5	6
Rabi 2016-17	PMFBY	5,229	1,132	5,444	5,291
	RWBCIS	799	165	367	366
	SUB-TOTAL	6,028	1,297	5,811	5,657
TOTAL 2016-17		22,346	4,216	16,305	16,140
Kharif 2017	PMFBY	18,135	2,744	15,952	15,709
	RWBCIS	1,633	295	1,144	1,063
	TOTAL	19,768	3,039	17,096	16,772

### Poor mobile connectivity in villages of South Gujarat

†\*122. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages in various districts of South Gujarat are deprived of mobile services;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that mobile connectivity is unsatisfactory in South Gujarat and in some places, there is no connectivity at all; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon and the steps taken by Government for its improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, there are 3,459 inhabited villages in the districts of Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dangs and Valsad lying in the southern part of the State of Gujarat. Out of these, 482 villages have no access to mobile services mainly due to techno-commercial non-viability on account of dispersed habitations with low average population. District-wise distribution of such villages is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Report for quarter ending June, 2018, all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in Gujarat comply with Quality of Services benchmarks related to mobile network performance. Details are available on TRAI website: [www.trai.gov.in](http://www.trai.gov.in).

Mobile coverage to the uncovered villages is planned to be provided in a phased manner. Government has prioritized the provision of mobile services in Left Wing

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Extremism affected areas of the country, North-Eastern States and Islands in the first phase; with the remaining uncovered areas being take up immediately thereafter.

**Statement**

*Number of inhabited and uncovered villages for  
mobile services in South Gujarat*

Sl.No.	District lying in South Gujarat	Number of inhabited villages	Number of villages without mobile coverage
1.	Bharuch	647	30
2.	Narmada	558	120
3.	Navsari	372	5
4.	Surat	690	11
5.	Tapi	451	65
6.	The Dangs	308	226
7.	Valsad	433	25
	TOTAL	3459	482

**Denial of ration due to authentication failure**

\*123. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is cognizant of deaths due to under-nutrition or starvation, if so, the details for last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that in many cases, the victim could not avail ration because of Aadhaar-related failures;

(c) whether UIDAI had issued exemption Circular in October, 2017 to ensure that no beneficiary is denied entitlement due to authentication failures;

(d) if so, the list of exemption mechanisms, State-wise;

(e) the number of beneficiaries who availed these exemptions, State-wise, since 2017; and

(f) the action taken in cases where entitlement was denied for Aadhaar-related reasons?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (f) No State/UT has reported

any incidence of death(s) due to under nutrition or starvation to this Department during 2017 and 2018.

UIDAI has issued a Circular on 24.10.2017 to suggest a number of exception handling mechanisms for implementation of the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes, to ensure seamless delivery of subsidy, benefit or service to the beneficiaries. Following exception handling mechanisms have been suggested *inter alia* in the above circular:—

- (i) Till the time Aadhaar is assigned to a beneficiary, he/she shall be provided subsidy, benefit, or service based on alternate identification documents.
- (ii) In case of authentication failures, due to network/connectivity issue or poor biometrics of the beneficiary, benefit shall be provided based on physical production of Aadhaar card.
- (iii) In case of family based scheme, such as PDS, option shall be provided to any member of the eligible household to receive the entire quantity of subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of Food Subsidy under NFSA.

Further, this Department has also, *vide* letter dated 24.10.2017, issued clear instructions to all States/UTs re-iterating the above exception handling mechanisms, that no beneficiary shall be denied subsidized foodgrains due to failure of biometric authentication due to network/connectivity/linking issues/poor biometric of the beneficiary or any other technical reason. It has also been directed that in such cases, benefit shall be provided based on physical production of Aadhaar card in place of biometric authentication of beneficiary. These instructions have been again re-iterated to all States/UT *vide* letter dated 08.11.2018 for non-denial of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries due to Aadhaar related failures.

Number of ration cards out of total nearly 23 crore ration cards against which foodgrains under NFSA have been distributed since October, 2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below). In November, 2018, only about 33% ration card holders received the subsidized foodgrains based on biometric/Aadhaar authentication. Remaining ration card holders/beneficiaries are receiving the subsidized foodgrains without Aadhaar authentication, through exception handling mechanisms. Further, at the FPSs where ePoS devices are not installed, the foodgrains are being distributed through earlier system of register based distribution.

**Statement**

*Month-wise number of Aadhaar based transacted ration cards  
under NFSA since October, 2017*

Sl.No.	Month/Year	Number of Aadhaar based transacted ration cards (in crore)
1.	October, 2017	4.16
2.	November, 2017	4.39
3.	December, 2017	4.46
4.	January, 2018	5.03
5.	February, 2018	5.01
6.	March, 2018	5.93
7.	April, 2018	6.62
8.	May, 2018	6.69
9.	June, 2018	6.88
10.	July, 2018	7.21
11.	August, 2018	7.31
12.	September, 2018	7.25
13.	October, 2018	8.01
14.	November, 2018	7.53

**Proliferation of fake videos regarding safety and quality of food**

\*124. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has written to the Ministry expressing concern over the proliferation of fake videos and messages on social media that spread rumour on the safety and quality of food available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to put in place any mechanism to target such fake videos and messages so that action can be taken against people for circulating such fake videos and messages?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Food Safety and

Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) on 27.11.2018 has written to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) about circulation of false and malicious videos on various social media platforms regarding the safety and quality of food available in the country. FSSAI has requested MeitY to take up this issue with various social media platforms to sensitize them on the large scale implications of such false propaganda and advise them to put in place system for tracking of messages so that such mischievous perpetrators could be brought to book and penal action can be initiated against them.

(c) The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. Section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content on being notified by appropriate Government or its agency. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under section 79 of the IT Act require that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.

Government has taken several steps to target such fake videos and messages to take action against people for circulating such fake videos and messages:—

- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) took note of media reports about spread of fake news, misinformation/disinformation on Internet particularly using WhatsApp platform and issued a notice to WhatsApp on 3.7.2018. In their response submitted on the same day, WhatsApp conveyed a number of steps taken by them to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform.
- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 09.08.2016, advisory on cyber crime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018.
- MeitY and MHA as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to effectively address the issue of removal of objectionable content.
- MeitY through a programme, namely, Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA), has been highlighting the importance of following the ethics

while using Internet and advice not to share rumours/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) has also been set up where a module on fake news have been provided.

- FSSAI organized a Food Safety Communication workshop on 15.12.2018 to sensitize the media professionals on integrities of food safely ecosystem and the right techniques of reporting related to food safety, with the objective that media plays an important role in circulation of right facts to the masses regarding any concerns related to the food ecosystem in our country.

### **Awareness and benefits of Aadhaar**

\*125. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by UIDAI on information, education and communication (IEC) activities to generate awareness and convey and benefits of Aadhaar to the residents, the details thereof; and

(b) the corresponding list of agencies hired and the values of contracts for these activities?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) An amount of ₹ 32.29 crore has been incurred during the financial year 2018-19 (till date) on IEC activities. The details are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of Expenditure incurred by UIDAI on IEC (2018-19)*

Sl.No.	Name of agency	Medium/Purpose	Amount in ₹
1.	M/s Carat Media Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Production of one TVC on Aadhaar	619500
2.	M/s Carat Media Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Telecast of TVC and scroll messages on Private News Channels	80505433
3.	M/s Dream Traders	Production of 40 seconds on Aadhaar enrolment facility in Bank and Post Offices	17700
4.	M/s Prachar Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Translation of two TVCs for re-editing	224200

Sl.No.	Name of agency	Medium/Purpose	Amount in ₹
5.	M/s Prachar Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Production of five TVCs - Aadhaar second mini-series film	1035000
6.	M/s Beehive Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Towards quarterly bill for providing social media services to UIDAI Hqrs.	2,447,025
7.	Doordarshan	Telecast of 30 seconds and 60 seconds TVCs - Benefits of Aadhaar	10089000
8.	Bureau of Outreach and Communication	Campaign through private FM and Cinema Theatres	43498958
9.	M/s Centum Advertising	Translation of one TVC (Aadhaar Rich/upper class) in four languages	188800
10.	Prasar Bharti	Campaign on All India Radio for 30 days	15546215
11.	M/s Concept	Translation of one TVC (Missing children) in four languages	188800
12.	M/s Span Communications	Telecast of TVCs on Private News Channels	63951006
13.	Prasar Bharti	Campaign on All India Radio for 60 days	31092430
14.	Bureau of Outreach and Communication	Campaign through Delhi Metro Rail Inside Panel	16387840
15.	Bureau of Outreach and Communication	Campaign on private FM for 60 days	19988667
16.	Government of Arunachal Pradesh	Towards IEC activities by Nodal Office, State Government	1000000
17.	Government of Assam	Towards IEC activities by Nodal Office, State Government	8700000
18.	Government of Meghalaya	Towards IEC activities by Nodal Office, State Government	625000
19.	Loksabha	Telecast of TVCs on Loksabha Channel	605880
20.	Doordarshan	Telecast of TVCs on DD-National, DD-Kisan and DD News	23448100

Sl.No.	Name of agency	Medium/Purpose	Amount in ₹
21.	M/s Carat Media Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Re-voice over of translation of 30 seconds TVC	106200
22.	M/s Carat Media Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Translation of two TVCs in four languages	188800
23.	M/s Beehive Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Towards quarterly bill for providing social media services to UIDAI Hqrs.	2,447,025
TOTAL			322,901,579

### **Rotting of foodgrains**

†\*126. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains that rotted in Government godowns from April, 2014 to March, 2018 and the officials found responsible for the same;

(b) the reasons for the rotting of foodgrains;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the foodgrains from rotting in future; and

(d) whether Government would take steps to prevent the foodgrains from getting wet at the foodgrains procurement centres, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) The total quantity of foodgrain that got damaged due to various reasons in godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) from April, 2014 to March, 2018 is as under:—

Year (April to March)	Quantity of damaged foodgrains (in lakh tonnes)
2014-15	0.19
2015-16	0.03
2016-17	0.09
2017-18	0.027

The number of the officials found responsible for such damaged foodgrains from April, 2014 to March, 2018 is as follows:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Year (April to March)	No. of officials
2014-15	77
2015-16	31
2016-17	13
2017-18	0

(b) Procured foodgrains are stored by FCI in a scientific manner in covered godowns and in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. Scientific codes of practices for safe storage of foodgrains are also followed during storage. In spite of all precautions, some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged due to various reasons such as pest attack, leakages in godowns, exposure to rains/floods and in some cases due to negligence of officials/officers.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to prevent the foodgrains from getting damaged are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Following steps are taken by the FCI to prevent the foodgrains from getting wet at procurement centre:—

- (i) Technical Staff posted in procurement centres are equipped with dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets, polythene covers etc.
- (ii) Efforts are made to ensure that procured stocks are lifted to the linked depots on the same day.
- (iii) In case the purchased stocks are required to be kept at the mandi premises, it is ensured that the procured stocks are properly stacked and covered with polythene covers.

### **Statement**

#### *Steps Taken by the Government to Avoid Damage of Foodgrains in Storage*

Before the commencement of Rabi and Kharif Marketing Seasons, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India issues uniform specifications for procurement of foodgrains for the Central Pool. These uniform specifications are circulated to F.C.I. and all State Governments/Agencies with instructions to ensure that foodgrains are procured strictly in accordance with the uniform specifications.

Further, following steps are taken to prevent damage of foodgrains during storage:

- (i) Foodgrains procured by F.C.I. and State Governments/Agencies are stored in covered godowns as well as in CAP (cover and plinth).
- (ii) All godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (iii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iv) Dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.
- (v) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (vi) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vii) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are taken.
- (viii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (ix) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels. Following Checks and Super checks are conducted in the godowns by FCI to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in the storage.
  - (a) Fortnightly inspection of stocks on 100% basis by Technical Assistant.
  - (b) Monthly inspection by Manager (QC)
  - (c) Quarterly inspection by AGM (QC)
  - (d) Super Checks by Regional, Zonal and FCI Hqrs. Squads.
- (x) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (xi) Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages.

- (xii) Leakage point in the roof of godowns are regularly identified and repaired.
- (xiii) Regular cleaning of drainages in the godown premises ensured.
- (xiv) Efforts are made to ensure that there are no seepages inside the godowns.
- (xv) Efforts are also made to ensure that there is no clogging up of water in the premises of the godowns.
- (xvi) Immediate action to segregate and recondition of the stocks whenever it gets affected.

### **Subsidy to fix transponder in fishing boats**

\*127. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu fishermen by extending the subsidy to fix transponders in boats to prevent them from violating international maritime borders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) 'Blue Revolution' provides financial assistance for sea-safety equipment and vessel tracking system in fishing vessels. No separate subsidy is provided to fix transponders which however could be installed in the fishing vessels within the scope of the existing scheme.

### **Bringing processing and cold chain infrastructure under PSL**

\*128. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has brought food and agro-based processing units and cold chain infrastructure under the ambit of Priority Sector Lending (PSL);

(b) if so, its impact so far; and

(c) whether there has been any impact assessment study of this measure?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) The food and agro-based processing units and cold chain infrastructure have been brought under the ambit of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) with effect from 23.04.2015.

(b) Based on the data received from RBI regarding disbursements to the sector, there is a positive impact of the inclusion of food and agro-processing units under the PSL category. The disbursements have increased by 15.28% in 2016-17 over the disbursements made in 2015-16. The share of credit disbursed to the food and agro-processing units in the total credit disbursed under PSL has also increased from 6.27% in 2015-16 to 7.13% in 2016-17.

(c) No, sir.

### **Production of Asafoetida**

†\*129. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no production of Asafoetida in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for its production and the States where production of Asafoetida is being considered upon; and

(c) the names of the countries from where Asafoetida has been imported by Government during the last three years along with the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a provision for providing subsidy for cultivation of Asafoetida @ 75% of cost of cultivation under the 'Medicinal Plants' component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission. However, no subsidy has been claimed for cultivation of Asafoetida by any State.

(c) Afghanistan is the major source of import of Asafoetida into India, followed by Iran and Uzbekistan. Country-wise import figures of Asafoetida during the last three years is given below:—

	(Quantity in MT)		
Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Afghanistan	912.65	996.17	1200.58
Iran	132.03	197.76	140.57
Uzbekistan	148.54	121.05	74.92
Kazakhstan	1.00	0.20	0.14
Kyrgyzstan	---	0.55	1.10

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Tajikistan	4.89	1.73	—
United Arab Emirates	—	3.97	—
China	—	1.25	—
TOTAL	1199.11	1322.68	1417.31

Source: DGFT.

Asafoetida is imported into the country for domestic consumption as well as for export after processing. The quantity of Asafoetida exported from India during last three years are given below:—

Year	Quantity Exported (MT)
2015-16	885.00
2016-17	1184.07
2017-18 (Provisional)	1053.00

Source: Export: DGCI&S.

### Visakhapatnam-Yeshvantpur Tatkal Fare Special Train

\*130. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Visakhapatnam-Yeshvantpur Tatkal Fare Special Train, which runs once in a week, has been discontinued;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the occupancy of this train is more than 140 per cent; and

(c) if so, the reasons for stopping this train and by when Railways are going to restart this train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, pattern of traffic, and availability of resources operates special trains to clear extra passenger traffic during peak season including holiday season, special events and festivals. These special trains are not regular services but complement the regular services. Accordingly, to supplement the 16 pairs of regular train services on the Yesvantpur-Visakhapatnam sector, Indian Railways operated a weekly service *viz.* 06579/06580 Yesvantpur-Visakhapatnam Special Train during the period 28.10.2016 to 11.11.2018. To clear extra rush, it has been decided to re-start the said service between January, 2019 to April, 2019.

**Constitution of new railway zone in Andhra Pradesh**

\*131. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (Schedule XIII), Government has to constitute a new Railway Zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Item No. 8 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, the direction for Ministry of Railways is to examine establishing a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) To, *inter alia*, examine the feasibility of establishing a new Railway Zone, a Committee of senior Railway officers had been constituted. The Committee was asked to consult various stake holders, including the Members of Parliament, State Governments, etc. before a final decision is taken. The Committee has submitted its report. In view of the complexities involved in the exercise, the matter is under further detailed examination in the Ministry of Railways.

**Prevalence of fake fertilizers**

\*132. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fake/duplicate fertilizers that has been seized in the last ten years;

(b) the number of farmers that have been affected by such fertilizers;

(c) the number of complaints that have been lodged against fertilizer companies for supplying fake fertilizers;

(d) the action taken against them; and

(e) whether any cases of farmer's suicide have been registered due to use of fake fertilizers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (d) Sir, Fertilizers have been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, (ECA) 1955. In order to

ensure adequate availability of good quality of fertilizers at reasonable price to the farmers, the Government of India under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act has promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order, (FCO), 1985. FCO empowers the Government to regulate the price, distribution and quality of fertilizers. Under clause 19 of FCO sale/manufacture of such fertilizers which are not of prescribed standard is strictly prohibited. Under clause 8 of FCO, it is mandatory to obtain the Authorization Letter from the notified Authority for sale of fertilizers. The State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the sale of non-standard fertilizers. Violation of provisions of FCO can invite penal action, including prosecution of offenders. The offender who is convicted may be awarded the sentence up to seven years imprisonment under Essential Commodities Act (ECA), besides cancellation of authorization certificate. Moreover state Governments have been sensitized from time to time on the issue of sales, manufacture, distribution and quality of fertilizers conforming to Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) standards.

Statement showing the details of cases regarding fake/duplicate fertilizers during last ten years reported by various State Governments/UTs is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) No such cases are reported by any State Government.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of cases regarding fake/duplicate fertilizers during last ten years*

Name of State	(a) the amount of fake/duplicate fertilizers that has been seized in the last ten years;	(b) the number of farmers that have been affected by such fertilizers;	(c) the number of complaints that have been lodged against fertilizer companies for supplying fake fertilizers;	(d) the action taken against them
1	2	3	4	
Karnataka	514.57 MT	Since fake/duplicate fertilizers were seized at manufacturing units, there is no report that farmers have been affected by such fake fertilizers.	10 complaints have been lodged for supplying fake fertilizer. Cancellation of fertilizer dealership licence, as per FCO 1985. However the case is in the court.	

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	30 MT	Early detection and actions taken by the quality control wing prevented farmers being affected by fake fertilizers.	No complaint has been lodged against company. 2 complaints have been lodged against agencies. The whole sale and retailer license has been cancelled permanently and the case is in the court.
Punjab	15.7 MT	Nil	16 cases have been lodged. There has been acquittal in 4 cases and in one case, one year imprisonment has been granted by the Hon'ble Court and remaining cases are in the court.
Maharashtra	251.68 MT	The fertilizers seized by the fertilizer inspectors before supply to the farmers and hence question does not arise.	15 FIR have been lodged for supplying fake fertilizers.
Madhya Pradesh	149.7 MT	Nil	4 complaints and FIR lodged against for supplying fake fertilizer.
Gujarat	68.7 MT	31	6 FIR have been lodged as per FCO and 2 cases are in the court.

### **Rise in coal imports**

\*133. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's coal imports rose by 7.9% to 134.46 million tonnes in the first seven months of the current fiscal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country's thermal coal demand remained buoyant due to the coal shortage in the power sector: and



(c) whether it is also fact that there was a 6.8 per cent drop in coal and coke imports in October as compared to 19.77 million tonnes imported during the same month last financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (c) As per provisional data released by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), during April-October, 2018 (during first seven month of current fiscal) the import of coal was 136.58 MT with a growth rate of 14.91%.

The entire demand of coking coal is not met from domestic production as the supply of high quality coal/coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal. The increase in import is largely due to growth of coking coal imports in which India is deficient as well as imports by certain thermal power plants which were designed to run on imported coal. The imported quantity of coal in 2017-18 at 208.27 MT is less than the imported quantity of coal in 2014-15 which stood at 217.79 MT even as power generation and industrial activity grew substantially after 2014-15.

(b) As per Central Electricity authority (CEA) report during the period April-Nov., 2018, total coal based generation has been 99.16% of the programme generation with a growth of 5.50% over the corresponding period of last year. This has been possible due to increased supply of coal to the power sector. Even though there has been substantial growth in power generation, imports by Thermal Power Plants have increased marginally by 0.9% during April-Oct., 2018.

During April-Nov., 2018, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has supplied 315.94 MT of coal to power sector at a growth of more than 8% compared to the supply of 291.78 MT in the corresponding period of last year.

As per CEA report coal stock at Power House end as on 16.12.2018 is 15.52 MT as against the stock of 12.20 MT on 16.12.2017 thereby registering an increase of 27.20%.

### **Fast tracking of cases against law-makers**

\*134. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has asked States to fast track serious cases against current and former lawmakers to maintain purity of the electoral process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many cases are pending against current legislators and former lawmakers; and

(d) by when charges would be framed against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes Sir. In its judgments in Writ Petition (Civil) 536/2011 [Public Interest Foundation and Ors. *Vs* Union of India and ANR.] and in Writ Petition (Civil) 699/2016 [Ashwini Kumar Upadhyaya *Vs* Union of India and ANR.], the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has given directions to fast track criminal cases against law-makers.

(b) (i) In compliance to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) 699/2016 dated 01.11.2017 and 14.12.2017, 12 Special Courts were set up in 11 States at a cost of ₹ 7.80 crore for a period of one year.

(ii) The Apex Court *vide* its Order dated 04.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) 699/2016 has given directions to High Courts that to begin with for cases involving former and sitting legislators in the States of Bihar and Kerala, to assign/allocate criminal cases involving former and sitting legislators to as many Sessions Courts and Magisterial Courts as the each High Court may consider proper, fit and expedient.

(c) As reflected in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's Order dated 04.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Civil) 699/2016 there are a total of 4122 number of cases presently pending against current legislators and former lawmakers [Members of Parliament (M.P.s)/Members of Legislative Assembly (M.L.As)].

(d) It is the function of the trial court to frame charges as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, to decide these cases expeditiously.

### **Transportation of coal through Railways**

\*135. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country would need 615 million tonnes of coal in 2018-19 and that would require State-run Coal India Limited to send average 288 rakes per day through Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that average overall loading has been 270.8 rakes per day, as on October 21, 2018;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there would be a spurt in demand of coal transport through Railways only; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that coal supply through road is unlikely to increase significantly?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) For 2018-19, NITI Aayog has projected the annual demand as 991.35 MT, including imported coking and non-coking coal. Ministry of Power has informed that based on growth in electricity demand, the requirement of domestic coal during 2018-19 would be about 615 Million Tonnes (MT), out of which coal requirement from Coal India Limited (CIL) would be 513 MT, from e-auction would be 12 MT, from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) would be 53 MT and from Captive Mines would be 37 MT. The demand of Power sector also projected requirement of an average of 288 rakes per day from CIL (including dispatch from Washeries and Goods shed sidings). In 2018-19 (up to 30.11.2018), CIL has supplied 315.94 MT, SCCL has supplied 35.02 MT and captive mines have supplied 29.91 MT to Power sector against the respective *pro rata* demands of 344.97 MT, 34.83 MT and 24.32 MT.

(b) In the month of October, 2018, average overall loading from CIL has been 268.8 rakes/day and that the loading for Power sector has been 257.5 rakes/day.

(c) In the year 2018-19 (up to 30.11.2018), there has been a growth of 8.7% in coal loading through Railways as the average daily loading has been 272.5 rakes in this year in comparison to the average daily loading of 250.7 rakes in the corresponding period of last year.

(d) In 2018-19 (up to 30.11.2018), total coal supply through road mode has been 126.87 MT in comparison to the supply of 108.59 MT in the corresponding period of last year, thereby achieving a significant growth of about 17%.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Effect of fertilizers on health of farmers

1281. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers the effect of fertilizers on health of the farmers and on the resultant crop before approving its manufacturing and usage;

(b) if so, the details of the criteria used to assess the effects of fertilizers; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to educate the farmers about the right type and right quantity of fertilizers to be used, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Fertiliser Control Order specifies the quality parameters of Chemical fertilisers. The quality of the fertilisers available in the market is monitored by states from time to time. Chemical fertiliser which are cost effective, not detrimental to soil, plant, human and animal health and ecologically safe are recommended for use by the farmers. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (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 with 4Rs approach *i.e.* right quantity, right time, right mode and right type of fertilizer to ensure judicious use of chemical fertilizers.

Soil test based judicious use of fertiliser is also promoted through Soil Health Cards Scheme of Government of India. In cycle 1 (2015-16 to 2016-17), 10.7 crore farmers were given soil health cards. Similarly in the second cycle (2017-18 to 2018-19), so far around 7 crore farmers have been provided soil test based recommendations of fertilisers through Soil Health cards.

ICAR also imparts training, organizes front-line demonstrations etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects. Government has also been promoting soil test based balanced use of fertilisers under Soil health Cards scheme. Farmers Field schools, demonstrations, training to farmers have been conducted under various schemes such as Soil Health Management, National Food Security Mission, etc. to spread awareness about Judicious of fertilisers.

### **Declining milk production in the country**

†1282. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerns have been raised on declining milk production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether price of milk has risen in the recent past in wake of possible shortage of milk in future; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The milk production in the Country has increased from 165.4 million tonnes in 2016-17 to 176.3 million tonnes in 2017-18 registering an annual growth of 6.6%.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply at (a).

(c) and (d) There is no report on rise in milk price in the recent past in wake of possible shortage of milk in future.

### **Training to farmers for pisciculture**

1283. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farm ponds developed under Government schemes for the period of 2015-17, State-wise;

(b) the expenditure made for the promotion and training under pisciculture for welfare of farmers during the said period; and

(c) whether Government provides interest subsidy on purchase of source products for pisciculture, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) 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 component on "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture" with various sub-components *Viz.* Construction of new ponds/tanks and Renovation of existing ponds for both Freshwater and Brackishwater, Fish seed rearing units, Development of water logged area, Productive Utilization of Inland Saline/Alkaline Waters for aquaculture etc. State-wise pond areas (in Ha) brought under aquaculture in various components of the Government schemes during 2015-16 and 2016-17 is furnished in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Expenditure of ₹ 511.305 lakh during 2015-16 and ₹ 686.34 lakh during 2016-17 were made under the Training, Skill Development to fish farmers and other stakeholders' by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, and an amount of ₹ 376.87 lakh during 2015-16

and ₹ 182.15 lakh in 2016-17 was spent by National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India is implementing CSS-Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries under which financial assistance as a subsidy is provided for pisciculture activities *Viz.* Construction of new ponds/tanks and Renovation of existing ponds/tanks along with inputs for development of Freshwater Aquaculture, Brackishwater Aquaculture, Water Logged Areas, Saline/Alkaline Aquaculture, Cold Water, Fish Seed Rearing Units etc. However, for filling up the infrastructure gaps in fishery sector, Government of India has recently approved the setting up of a dedicated Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) worth ₹ 7522 crore, under which there is provision to provide 3% interest subvention to various entities including for the aforesaid activities in State Governments/Union Territories.

**Statement**

*State-wise area (in Ha) brought under aquaculture in different components of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Blue Revolution scheme during 2015-16 and 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Construction of new ponds/tanks	Development of Brackishwater Aquaculture	Development of Waterlogged Areas	Productive Utilization of Inland Saline/Alkaline Waters	Fish Seed Rearing Units (Ha)	Area of Fish pond constructed through NFDB assistance	Total area developed in 2015-16		
<b>2015-16</b>										
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands							0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54.61						54.61		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh							0		
4.	Assam	304.82					20	532.94	208.12	
5.	Bihar	9.63						9.63		
6.	Chhattisgarh							0		
7.	Daman and Diu							0		
8.	Delhi							0		
9.	Goa					0		0		
10.	Gujarat							0		
11.	Haryana	258.46				0		258.46		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Himachal Pradesh	22			0			22
13.	Jammu and Kashmir							0
14.	Jharkhand							0
15.	Karnataka							0
16.	Kerala	670	305					975
17.	Lakshadweep							0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	227						227
19.	Maharashtra							0
20.	Manipur	450						450
21.	Meghalaya							0
22.	Mizoram	1275						1275
23.	Nagaland	488		140		15		643
24.	Odisha	1429	1018					2447
25.	Puducherry	0	0					0
26.	Punjab							0
27.	Rajasthan							0
28.	Sikkim							0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0					0
30.	Telangana	0						0
31.	Tripura	543						543



32. Uttar Pradesh	3691	140	0	76.91	208.12	3732.91
33. Uttarakhhand	60					60
34. West Bengal	931					931
TOTAL	10413.52	1323	140	76.91	208.12	12161.55
<b>2016-17</b>						
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25					25
2. Andhra Pradesh	0					0
3. Arunachal Pradesh						0
4. Assam	181.65				163.9	345.55
5. Bihar	150.06				82	232.06
6. Chhattisgarh	200			13.5	200	413.5
7. Daman and Diu						0
8. Delhi						0
9. Goa	6.7				26.7	33.4
10. Gujarat		16			8	24
11. Haryana	100		20		204.74	354.74
12. Himachal Pradesh	15				15	55
13. Jammu and Kashmir	10				10	20
14. Jharkhand						0
15. Karnataka	68			10	19.48	97.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Kerala	15					14.78	29.78
17.	Lakshadweep							0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	122					122	244
19.	Maharashtra	65				10	3.8	78.8
20.	Manipur	0						0
21.	Meghalaya	70.5					17.33	87.83
22.	Mizoram	25		10		10	18.2	63.2
23.	Nagaland	50		0			50	100
24.	Odisha	207	133	55			145.14	540.14
25.	Puducherry	7	4					11
26.	Punjab	1.12						1.12
27.	Rajasthan	8						8
28.	Sikkim							0
29.	Tamil Nadu	70	100				76.44	246.44
30.	Telangana	20				10	11	41
31.	Tripura							0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	22				20	19.66	61.66
33.	Uttarakhand	10				14	10	34
34.	West Bengal	42	55	160				257
TOTAL		1491.03	308	245	81.7	87.5	1191.47	3404.7

**Inventory of practices adopted under organic farming**

1284. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether organic farming is in the syllabus/curriculum of all Agricultural Universities/Colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has created any inventory to include the practices that are being adopted in organic farming across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The organic farming is included in the syllabus of B.Sc. Agriculture. The details are as under:

**Principles of Organic Farming 2 (1+1)****Theory**

Organic farming, principles and its scope in India; Initiatives taken by Government (central/state), NGOs and other organizations for promotion of organic agriculture; Organic ecosystem and their concepts; Organic nutrient resources and its fortification; Restrictions to nutrient use in organic farming; Choice of crops and varieties in organic farming; Fundamentals of insect, pest, disease and weed management under organic mode of production; Operational structure of NPOP; Certification process and standards of organic farming; Processing, leveling, economic considerations and viability, marketing and export potential of organic products.

**Practical**

Visit of organic farms to study the various components and their utilization; Preparation of enrich compost, vermicompost, bio-fertilizers/bio-inoculants and their quality analysis; Indigenous Technology Knowledge (ITK) for nutrient, insect, pest disease and weed management; Cost of organic production system; Post harvest management; Quality aspect, grading, packaging and handling.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has prepared guidelines for Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development (MOVCDER) for promoting organic farming in the country. The details of the scheme

are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of the scheme for promoting organic farming in the Country*

Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) from 2015-17, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (GoI: State Government) funding pattern in 8 NE states and 3 hilly states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining states of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website [www.agricoop.nic.in](http://www.agricoop.nic.in).

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

The components of the scheme are as follows:—

- (a) Programme implementation through support agencies for handholding and capacity building of farmers in the cluster and Regional Councils as certification endorsing agency are well defined.
- (b) PGS Certification through Regional Councils
- (c) Incentive to farmers through DBT
- (d) Value addition, marketing and publicity
- (e) Enough flexibility is provided to the States to pick up the activities, input as per their requirement.

#### **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region**

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched a Central Sector Scheme entitled “Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region”

for implementation in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative. The scheme was approved with an outlay of ₹ 400 crore for three years.

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

Major components of MOVCDNER:—

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

#### **Facilities to fishermen of coastal areas**

1285. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for the welfare of fishermen of the coastal areas, State-wise;

(b) whether Government provides any sort of facility to fishermen for boats, nets and vessels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) 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 component on “National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen” with following sub-components:

- (i) Saving-cum-Relief (For both Inland and Marine Fishers): Under this component assistance is provided @ ₹ 3000/- per fishers for three months during fishing ban/lean periods.
- (ii) Housing for fishers: This component is being implemented in alignment with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) guidelines, wherein, financial assistance @1.20 lakh and @1.30 lakh is provided to fishermen belonging to General States and hilly and North Eastern States respectively.
- (iii) Other basic amenities for fishers (Drinking water facility, Construction of Community Hall): Assistance is provided @ 0.50 lakh in general State and 0.60 lakh in North Eastern States and Hill States for tube well, while ₹ 4.00 lakh for community hall.
- (iv) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen (converged with the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) w.e.f. 1st June, 2017): This component is being implemented in convergence with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide insurance coverage to active fishermen registered with the State Governments and Union Territories @ 12.00/per fisher insurance premium. The insurance coverage under the scheme includes (i) ₹ 2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability, (ii) ₹ 1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability. This scheme is being implemented by National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED).

The assistance to be provided in all the aforesaid components are shared in the ratio of 50:50 for General States, 80:20 for North Eastern States and Hilly States while 100% for UTs ,except housing for fishermen where funding pattern is 60:40 for General States and 90:10 for Hilly and NE States while 100% for UTs as per PMAY Guidelines. The details of number of beneficiaries benefitted under the aforementioned sub-components of the component of “National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen” in various State Governments/UTs during last four years and current financial year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition, under the component of Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-harvest Operation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme on “Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, there are sub-components wherein the financial assistance is provided to fishermen for boats, nets

and vessels, etc.

- (i) Motorization of Traditional Craft
- (ii) Safety of Fishermen at Sea
- (iii) Assistance to Traditional/Artisanal fishermen for procurement of FRP boats in replacing of traditional wooden boats including nets.
- (iv) 'Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing' for Traditional Fishermen.

**Statement**

*Details of Facilities to fishermen of coastal areas under the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen of State-wise beneficiaries achieved during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (till date)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Housing (Units)	Insurance (Beneficiaries)	Saving-cum-Relief (Beneficiaries)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2014-15</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	4,04,242	-
2.	Daman and Diu	-	9,500	-
3.	Goa	-	12,721	5,866
4.	Gujarat	3	2,18,270	-
5.	Karnataka	-	2,00,000	39,050
6.	Kerala	1,300	2,36,310	-
7.	Lakshadweep	-	12,052	-
8.	Maharashtra	-	3,23,838	-
9.	Odisha	-	11,11,111	2,696
10.	Puducherry	-	54,367	8,333
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	7,16,308	3,08,405
12.	West Bengal	-	-	-
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	14,839	-
<b>2015-16</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1300	4,04,242	-
2.	Daman and Diu	-	9,500	-
3.	Goa	-	12,721	5197

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	100	2,18,270	-
5.	Karnataka	-	2,04,689	39048
6.	Kerala	-	2,37,501	197058
7.	Lakshadweep	-	12,052	-
8.	Maharashtra	-	3,23,838	-
9.	Odisha	-	11,11,111	25110
10.	Puducherry	-	54367	27691
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	7,16,308	108031
12.	West Bengal	309	2,21,563	-
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	14,839	-
<b>2016-17</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	405347	-
2.	Daman and Diu	-	9500	-
3.	Goa	-	11849	5416
4.	Gujarat	100	218270	-
5.	Karnataka	-	204689	-
6.	Kerala	167	-	-
7.	Lakshadweep	-	12052	-
8.	Maharashtra	65	323838	2000
9.	Odisha	-	1150000	-
10.	Puducherry	-	54367	17833
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	666380	-
12.	West Bengal	-	-	-
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	14839	-
<b>2017-18</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2.	Daman and Diu	-	9500	-
3.	Goa	-	11840	-
4.	Gujarat	-	218270	-
5.	Karnataka	-	204689	34239



1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kerala	-	-	-
7.	Lakshadweep	-	12052	-
8.	Maharashtra	-	323838	-
9.	Odisha	-	1150000	10000
10.	Puducherry	-	54367	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	666380	-
12.	West Bengal	122	-	-
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	14839	-
<b>2018-19</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2.	Daman and Diu	-	9266	-
3.	Goa	-	11840	-
4.	Gujarat	-	31373	-
5.	Karnataka	-	35540	-
6.	Kerala	132	-	-
7.	Lakshadweep	-	1204	-
8.	Maharashtra	-	22458	-
9.	Odisha	-	1150000	-
10.	Puducherry	-	43357	15067
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	480763	-
12.	West Bengal	-	-	-
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	6656	-

### Selection of companies under PMFBY

1286. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of insurance companies that have been given the tender of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) the criteria under which these insurance companies have been selected;

(c) whether Government's PSUs have been considered for PMFBY, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total amount that has been given to these companies for insurance of Kharif and Rabi crops; and

(e) the total amount that have been claimed against the loss of crop from each of these insurance companies in the last one year along with the details of the insurance claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) The Insurance Companies mainly engaged in agriculture/rural insurance business and having adequate experience, infrastructure, financial strength and operational capabilities are empanelled by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Once insurance Company has been empanelled by DAC&FW, it is considered as a pre-qualified company to bid for the selection of implementing Agency (IA) to undertake implementation of the crop insurance Scheme/Programme of DAC&FW. However, selection of the company as implementing agency in the State is made by the concerned State Government through bidding process. At present, total 18 companies, which includes all the 5 Public Sector General Insurance Companies and 13 Private Sector General Insurance Companies, have been empanelled for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in the country. A list of empanelled companies is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Company-wise details of premium paid to insurance companies and claims paid to farmers by insurance companies since inception of the scheme in Kharif 2016 till 2017 are given in Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*List of Insurance Companies empanelled for implementation of  
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)*

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#### **PUBLIC SECTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES**

1. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.
  2. National Insurance Company Ltd.
  3. New India Assurance Company Ltd.
  4. Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
  5. United India Insurance Company Ltd.
-

## PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES

6. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.
7. Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.
8. Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.
9. Future Generali India Insurance Company Ltd.
10. HDFC-ERGO General Insurance Company Limited
11. ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.
12. IFFCO-Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd.
13. Reliance General Insurance Company Ltd.
14. SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.,
15. Shriram General Insurance Co. Ltd.
16. Tata-AIG General Insurance Company Ltd
17. Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.
18. Royal Sundaram General Insurance company Ltd.

**Statement-II**

*Company-wise details of premium collected by insurance companies and claims paid since inception of the scheme in Kharif 2016 till Kharif 2017*

Company	Gross Premium (₹ crore)		Farmers' share in Gross Premium (₹ crore)		Claims Paid (₹ crore)	
	2016-17	Kharif 2017	2016-17	Kharif 2017	2016-17	Kharif 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	8,003.69	6,215.59	1,587.21	911.78	5,411.44	6,371.81
Bharti AXA GIC Ltd.	-	211.23	-	29.19	-	88.31
Bajaj Allianz	1,479.33	969.12	290.82	172.14	1,116.97	880.69
Cholamandalam	265.60	491.89	104.47	105.38	141.95	506.14
Future Generali	180.57	-	68.90	-	69.51	-
HDFC Ergo	2,983.63	1,247.29	459.92	207.67	2,103.15	844.85
ICICI Lombard	2,328.06	1,716.44	429.40	293.81	1,717.05	2,207.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IFFCO Tokio General Insurance	1,395.82	626.51	244.38	165.62	652.59	1,125.61
National Insurance Co. Ltd.	234.66	1,306.87	79.19	162.36	69.01	1,424.39
New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	573.55	2,033.47	50.54	209.49	1,451.16	522.00
Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	6.77	510.28	0.97	87.73	2.55	395.41
Royalsundaram General Insurance Co. Ltd.	-	1.89		178.32	-	0.52
Reliance General Insurance	1,173.88	884.04	336.12	0.59	433.73	673.39
SBI General Insurance	396.71	777.01	56.73	155.55	84.72	325.56
Shriram General Insurance	270.45	-	33.79	-	203.36	-
TATA AIG	450.02	371.40	83.62	88.97	514.88	526.21
United India Insurance	2,012.28	1,086.90	264.61	113.64	1,490.07	651.46
Universal Sompo General Insurance	590.48	1,317.53	125.38	156.46	677.43	228.53
GRAND TOTAL	22,345.51	19,767.46	4,216.05	3,038.70	16,139.58	16,772.42

### **Training to women farmers**

1287. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of funds allocated and utilised during the last two years and current year, State-wise;

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

(d) whether the share of women farmers in agriculture sector is less than 30 per cent; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to increase their share in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In line with the provisions of National Policy for Farmers (NPF) (2007), the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is promoting 'main streaming of gender concerns in agriculture'. The Guidelines of the Scheme namely Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization, National Project on Soil Health and Fertility, National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm, Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material, National Project on Organic Farming, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Per-Drop More Crop, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region, Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change, National Project on Agro-Forestry have provisions for flow of funds and benefits to the tune of 30% for the women farmers under these Schemes. Details of the allocations for women under these Schemes and as reflected in the Statement 13 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

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

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

(d) and (e) No, Sir. As per the Census 2011 conducted by the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the extent of women participation in agriculture as cultivators (main and marginal) is to the tune of 3.60 crore (30.33%) and as female agricultural labour (main and marginal) to the tune of 6.15 crore (42.67%).

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

***Statement-I***

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

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Department	2016-17 Revised Estimates	2017-18 Revised Estimates	2018-19 Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5
A. Part A: 100% Women Specific Programmes-Demand No. 2 Department of Agriculture Research and Education				
1.	Central Institute for Women in Agriculture, Bhubneshwar	16.60	9.64	10.64
2.	All India Co ordinated research Project on Home Science, Bhubneshwar	16.60	10.10	11.10
TOTAL		33.20	19.64	21.74
B. Part B: 30% Women Specific Programmes-Demand No. 1 Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare				
1.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	111.90	233.01	349.59
2.	National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	125.70	64.20	120.00
3.	National Food Security Mission	420.00	420.00	507.21
4.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	1140.00	915.00	1080.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm	112.80	98.42	120.00
6.	Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojna	60.00	75.00	108.00
7.	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	55.50	144.00	99.60
8.	National Project on Organic Farming	0.15	—	—
9.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	702.00	900.00	1200.00
10.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	558.00	657.00	760.80
11.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	177.15	246.30	306.00
12.	Organic Value Chain Development for North eastern Region	30.00	30.00	48.00
13.	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	57.00	63.00	70.20
14.	National Project on Agro-forestry	15.00	12.00	22.20
TOTAL		3565.20	3857.93	4791.90

**Statement-II**

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Release 2016-17	Release 2017-18	Release 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.28
2.	Assam	2.77	1.50	0.00
3.	Bihar	25.94	0.00	2.68
4.	Chhattisgarh	4.70	9.39	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.23	0.00	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.30	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2.14	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	20.50	13.81	1.25
10.	Karnataka	0.96	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	17.52	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	10.57	20.09	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.83	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.65	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0.81	0.00	0.00
16.	Odisha	6.36	0.89	0.82
17.	Puducherry	0.00	0.58	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	7.61	6.24	6.45
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	6.05	0.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9.50	0.00	0.00
22.	West Bengal	0.00	0.49	0.18
23.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	2.35
24.	Mutli State Project	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4.13
TOTAL		108.31	62.14	20.14

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

### **Exploring possibilities for doubling the income of farmers**

1288. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the rise in income of farmers during the last four years and the current year;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has explored any possibilities for doubling the farmers' income by resorting to better and new technological solutions to increase the farm production;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) estimates the average monthly income of agricultural households in the country through the 'Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households' conducted from time to time. The last such Survey was conducted during its NSS 70th round (January, 2013-December, 2013). As per the results of this Survey, the average all-India monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426. State-wise details, including Himachal Pradesh are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The next 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' has been decided to be conducted during NSS 77th round (January, 2019-December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018-June, 2019 to provide a comprehensive assessment of the situation of agricultural households in the country, including their income, expenditure, indebtedness, etc.

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

Funds under the Schemes are allocated to the State Governments based on the performance (physical and financial) and development priorities of the Government. State-wise details of allocation and release on major schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) during 2017-18 are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

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

State	Average Monthly Income (in ₹)
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701

State	Average Monthly Income (in ₹)
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
ALL-INDIA	6426

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

Source: NSSO.

### **Statement-II**

*Details of allocation and release on major schemes being implemented by the DAC&FW*

(A) Details of State-wise funds allocated and released under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
<b>National Food Security Mission (NFSM)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119.50	101.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.12	6.56
3.	Assam	152.79	130.06
4.	Bihar	101.67	28.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	93.26	69.85
6.	Goa	0.58	0.00
7.	Gujarat	37.91	5.00
8.	Haryana	15.68	7.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.21	12.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.74	9.05
11.	Jharkhand	59.64	25.72
12.	Karnataka	146.07	96.55
13.	Kerala	1.22	0.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	377.28	103.80
15.	Maharashtra	161.28	152.10
16.	Manipur	15.04	4.68

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
17.	Meghalaya	8.38	5.23
18.	Mizoram	2.31	2.30
19.	Nagaland	20.29	17.75
20.	Odisha	79.88	54.91
21.	Punjab	14.88	5.42
22.	Rajasthan	190.76	85.29
23.	Sikkim	5.95	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	51.28	37.02
25.	Telangana	51.11	19.34
26.	Tripura	19.03	17.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	173.99	83.10
28.	Uttarakhand	17.70	3.83
29.	West Bengal	116.43	107.86
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		
31.	Puducherry		
32.	Chandigarh		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
34.	Daman and Diu		
35.	Delhi		
36.	Lakshdweep		
TOTAL		2080.98	1193.12

**National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.99	19.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.60	1.00
3.	Assam	25.09	11.07
4.	Bihar	6.07	5.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.25	7.58
6.	Goa	0.05	0.04
7.	Gujarat	29.30	10.00
8.	Haryana	5.78	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.80	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.48	5.48
11.	Jharkhand	17.91	11.88
12.	Karnataka	0.09	0.00
13.	Kerala	60.25	5.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48.10	27.18
15.	Maharashtra	1.04	0.00
16.	Manipur	1.49	0.75
17.	Meghalaya	13.45	5.30
18.	Mizoram	6.11	4.15
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	14.49	10.29
21.	Punjab	0.58	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	60.97	21.06
23.	Sikkim	0.25	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.27	9.87
25.	Telangana	11.92	0.00
26.	Tripura	1.43	0.99
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15.60	7.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.54	0.28
29.	West Bengal	30.63	18.91
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		
31.	Puducherry		
32.	Chandigarh		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
34.	Daman and Diu		
35.	Delhi		
36.	Lakshadweep		
TOTAL		430.56	182.52

**Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.00	20.00
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Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.00	0.00
3.	Assam	2.00	0.69
4.	Bihar	2.50	1.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.00	6.00
6.	Goa		
7.	Gujarat	10.00	8.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.00	7.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.50
11.	Jharkhand	7.00	5.60
12.	Karnataka	10.00	7.50
13.	Kerala	1.50	0.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	2.00
15.	Maharashtra	25.00	17.50
16.	Manipur	5.50	1.38
17.	Meghalaya	2.00	1.95
18.	Mizoram	6.50	9.50
19.	Nagaland	8.00	11.00
20.	Odisha	12.00	13.48
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	4.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	3.00	1.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	34.00	40.00
25.	Telangana	9.00	9.00
26.	Tripura	4.00	5.32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	20.00
28.	Uttarakhand	5.00	6.45
29.	West Bengal	7.00	9.92
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		
31.	Puducherry		

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
32.	Chandigarh		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
34.	Daman and Diu		
35.	Delhi		
36.	Lakshdweep		
TOTAL		215.00	205.99

### Soil Health Management (SHM)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.16	12.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.17
3.	Assam	3.39	1.38
4.	Bihar	8.08	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.17	1.24
6.	Goa	0.69	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4.52	3.39
8.	Haryana	10.20	4.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.75	0.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	5.76	4.32
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.09	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.90	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.90	0.68
17.	Meghalaya	0.32	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.05	0.00
19.	Nagaland	2.56	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.00	2.98
21.	Punjab	9.93	2.47
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	2.72	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	9.32	8.02
26.	Tripura	0.36	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.25
29.	West Bengal	1.56	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		0.00
31.	Puducherry		
32.	Chandigarh		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havali		
34.	Daman and Diu		
35.	Delhi		
36.	Lakshdweep		
TOTAL		77.42	42.18
<b>Soil Health Card (SHC)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.14	12.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.21
3.	Assam	3.76	0.00
4.	Bihar	11.78	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.45	8.88
6.	Goa	0.23	0.00
7.	Gujarat	16.82	19.90
8.	Haryana	7.10	10.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.35	1.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.23	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	1.04	0.00
12.	Karnataka	14.99	11.36
13.	Kerala	1.15	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.83	26.69
15.	Maharashtra	21.12	10.67



Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
16.	Manipur	0.28	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.53	0.40
18.	Mizoram	0.16	0.12
19.	Nagaland	0.45	0.00
20.	Odisha	6.02	4.51
21.	Punjab	7.52	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	25.78	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.18	0.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.47	8.69
25.	Telangana	9.31	7.05
26.	Tripura	0.44	0.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	44.68	22.56
28.	Uttarakhand	1.83	0.93
29.	West Bengal	11.70	5.91
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00
31.	Puducherry	0.18	0.14
32.	Chandigarh		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu		
35.	Delhi		
36.	Lakshdweep		
TOTAL		243.80	152.77

#### **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.23	6.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.95
3.	Assam	5.79	18.04
4.	Bihar	10.02	2.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.81	3.40
6.	Goa	0.07	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1.75	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.35	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.32	11.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.74	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	8.18	3.21
12.	Karnataka	9.56	12.25
13.	Kerala	23.50	13.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36.86	28.85
15.	Maharashtra	30.32	6.98
16.	Manipur	0.79	0.49
17.	Meghalaya	1.18	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.90	2.12
19.	Nagaland	0.63	1.29
20.	Odisha	5.62	6.11
21.	Punjab	9.44	4.28
22.	Rajasthan	30.17	8.46
23.	Sikkim	3.95	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.97	1.95
25.	Telangana	21.97	8.35
26.	Tripura	1.32	1.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12.02	9.35
28.	Uttarakhand	16.73	27.81
29.	West Bengal	2.11	3.74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.99	0.00
31.	Puducherry	0.57	0.29
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.69	10.00
34.	Daman and Diu	3.93	2.36
35.	Delhi	35.69	4.71
36.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		350.66	200.29

NFSM: Union Territories are not covered under NFSM.

RAD: The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the States. However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of states and demand of states during implementation.

(B) Details of State-wise funds allocated and released under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
<b>Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms) (SMAE)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.47	19.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.83	12.83
3.	Assam	13.31	13.31
4.	Bihar	38.02	38.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.93	14.93
6.	Goa	1.58	1.58
7.	Gujarat	26.90	26.90
8.	Haryana	11.66	11.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.62	9.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.07	7.07
11.	Jharkhand	26.01	26.01
12.	Karnataka	13.90	13.90
13.	Kerala	11.49	11.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	34.41	34.41
15.	Maharashtra	45.25	45.25
16.	Manipur	10.14	10.14
17.	Meghalaya	6.34	6.34
18.	Mizoram	7.91	7.91
19.	Nagaland	13.55	13.55
20.	Odisha	33.47	33.47
21.	Punjab	17.96	17.96
22.	Rajasthan	32.92	32.92
23.	Sikkim	3.81	3.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	39.82	39.82
25.	Telangana	15.04	15.04

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
26.	Tripura	5.29	5.29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63.84	63.84
28.	Uttarakhand	8.55	8.55
29.	West Bengal	42.45	42.45
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.18	1.18
31.	Puducherry	1.63	1.63
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
35.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
36.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		590.35	590.35

#### **National E-Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase-II**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.85	5.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.27	3.61
3.	Assam		
4.	Bihar	2.97	8.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.78	3.38
6.	Goa	0.00	0.24
7.	Gujarat	0.00	2.97
8.	Haryana	0.00	1.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.74	2.32
11.	Jharkhand		
12.	Karnataka		
13.	Kerala		
14.	Madhya Pradesh		
15.	Maharashtra		
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.80
17.	Meghalaya	0.31	1.21
18.	Mizoram	0.50	1.38

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
19.	Nagaland	0.45	2.17
20.	Odisha	1.61	5.92
21.	Punjab	0.00	1.78
22.	Rajasthan	1.58	6.11
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.13	8.18
25.	Telangana	0.55	2.53
26.	Tripura	0.97	2.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8.01	11.01
28.	Uttarakhand	0.56	2.60
29.	West Bengal	1.71	5.23
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.27
31.	Puducherry	0.00	0.23
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
35.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
36.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		26.00	79.91

**Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.92	132.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.50	5.50
3.	Assam	10.00	10.00
4.	Bihar	10.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	30.00	30.00
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	7.00	6.48
8.	Haryana	45.00	45.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.71	11.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.50	1.80
11.	Jharkhand	1.00	1.00

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
12.	Karnataka	75.00	75.00
13.	Kerala	9.79	9.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	43.11
15.	Maharashtra	34.13	34.13
16.	Manipur	5.00	2.85
17.	Meghalaya	1.00	0.50
18.	Mizoram	5.00	4.81
19.	Nagaland	16.00	16.00
20.	Odisha	71.40	66.27
21.	Punjab	48.50	48.50
22.	Rajasthan	23.06	23.06
23.	Sikkim	2.50	1.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	51.34	51.34
25.	Telangana	10.00	10.00
26.	Tripura	25.52	25.52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	57.93	43.97
28.	Uttarakhand	30.95	30.95
29.	West Bengal	10.00	10.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		
31.	Puducherry		
32.	Chandigarh		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havali		
34.	Daman and Diu		
35.	Delhi		
36.	Lakshdweep		
TOTAL		783.75	741.58
<b>Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.10	13.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25	1.12
3.	Assam	15.20	33.29

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
4.	Bihar	14.50	24.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.90	21.73
6.	Goa	0.05	0
7.	Gujarat	3.00	2.07
8.	Haryana	0.68	1.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	3.92
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.00	9.33
11.	Jharkhand	0.58	0
12.	Karnataka	6.00	12.03
13.	Kerala	0.69	0.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12.00	68.23
15.	Maharashtra	10.00	38.97
16.	Manipur	0.25	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.50	0
18.	Mizoram	0.50	2.02
19.	Nagaland	2.30	2.17
20.	Odisha	0.95	0.52
21.	Punjab	3.35	0.10
22.	Rajasthan	7.65	15.72
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10.70	20.90
25.	Telangana	9.04	26.84
26.	Tripura	1.00	0.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13.87	75.46
28.	Uttarakhand	4.00	10.68
29.	West Bengal	0.60	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		
31.	Puducherry	1.00	0.29
32.	Chandigarh		
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
34.	Daman and Diu		
35.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
36.	Lakshdweep		
TOTAL		148.66	305.93

**Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.03	76.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.30	0.00
3.	Assam	28.00	22.90
4.	Bihar	26.31	18.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.23	89.23
6.	Goa	2.52	2.51
7.	Gujarat	91.39	88.74
8.	Haryana	79.84	73.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.00	38.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.00	116.50
11.	Jharkhand	40.18	25.00
12.	Karnataka	72.97	68.50
13.	Kerala	46.42	29.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45.35	30.00
15.	Maharashtra	108.97	86.73
16.	Manipur	32.00	24.00
17.	Meghalaya	25.50	15.36
18.	Mizoram	41.50	41.50
19.	Nagaland	41.50	36.34
20.	Odisha	49.91	46.87
21.	Punjab	39.86	15.00
22.	Rajasthan	70.89	58.00
23.	Sikkim	30.50	30.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	75.03	61.27
25.	Telangana	32.90	32.18



Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release
26.	Tripura	33.00	10.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37.27	35.87
28.	Uttarakhand	31.00	30.37
29.	West Bengal	24.91	10.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.00	0.00
31.	Puducherry	1.00	0.99
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	0.50	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	1.50	0.50
35.	Delhi	0.50	0.00
36.	Lakshdweep	0.80	0.00
TOTAL		1397.58	1214.20

**National Agroforestry and Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.75	0.76
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.57	0.48
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.90	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.37	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1.26	0.95
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.89	0.44
15.	Maharashtra	0.17	0.00
16.	Manipur	2.17	2.17
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Released
18.	Mizoram	3.11	2.84
19.	Nagaland	2.83	2.17
20.	Odisha	1.44	0.72
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.02	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.06	0.00
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	0.09	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00
31.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
35.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
36.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		14.63	10.53

MIDH: Expenditure reported include unspent balance of previous financial year is provisional. During 2017-18, an additional amount of ₹ 10.14 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh to clear the pending liability.

NABM: Implemented in all the states except Haryana and UTs. During 2016-17 and 2017-18, funds released only for maintenance of Bamboo plantation carried out during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(C) Details of State-wise funds allocated and released under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		Per Drop More Crop-Micro Irrigation (PMKSY)		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Erstwhile National Mission on Irrigation) (PMKSY) Other Interventions		Sub-Mission on Agro forestry (SMAF)	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208.61	208.20	425.00	425.00	60.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.51	10.63	1.00	0.00	10.00	5.00		
3.	Assam	279.71	241.07	5.00	3.00	40.00	0.00		
4.	Bihar	175.69	69.31	16.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	6.00	3.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	161.08	157.65	25.00	25.00	30.00	6.61	5.00	2.50
6.	Goa	17.77	8.89	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00		
7.	Gujarat	212.98	194.70	275.00	275.00	45.00	22.50	0.00	2.70
8.	Haryana	118.16	87.53	15.00	6.81	8.00	4.55	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.94	22.94	7.00	2.00	20.00	12.00	1.05	0.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.52	24.76	2.00	0.00	10.00	6.00	3.00	0.61
11.	Jharkhand	124.67	0.60	30.00	15.00	25.00	0.00	8.00	4.00
12.	Karnataka	241.73	235.11	300.00	300.00	80.00	28.60	9.00	4.50
13.	Kerala	128.44	51.50	7.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	5.00	2.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	226.23	217.53	250.00	150.00	25.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	411.35	398.62	380.00	315.00	80.00	16.32	8.00	4.00
16.	Manipur	16.88	13.75	5.00	3.00	20.00	0.00		
17.	Meghalaya	20.31	10.41	5.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	2.00	1.00
18.	Mizoram	10.40	10.38	8.00	4.80	20.00	10.00	1.50	0.50
19.	Nagaland	57.34	57.35	3.00	1.80	20.00	10.00	2.00	0.91
20.	Odisha	278.99	174.42	15.00	0.00	40.00	5.72	8.00	4.00
21.	Punjab	280.52	131.42	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	232.64	234.97	70.00	10.00	90.00	54.00	12.00	6.00
23.	Sikkim	5.97	2.99	10.00	0.00	15.00	15.00		
24.	Tamil Nadu	224.14	224.38	285.00	237.55	55.00	27.43	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	127.68	63.85	276.00	207.00	48.00	16.85	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	39.55	32.76	5.00	0.00	15.00	9.69		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	435.68	268.72	50.00	30.00	40.00	24.01	12.00	6.00
28.	Uttarakhand	84.13	79.66	12.00	7.20	18.00	10.80		
29.	West Bengal	298.60	293.36	10.00	6.00	20.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	5.97	1.15			5.00	0.00		

31. Puducherry	2.66		1.00	0.00	
32. Chandigarh	0.15		1.00	0.00	
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.86			0.10	
34. Daman and Diu	0.45			0.20	
35. Delhi	3.31				
36. Lakshdweep	0.30				
TOTAL	4528.93	3528.59	2498.00	2024.17	904.00
				336.38	82.55
					42.27

PMKSY (MI): Utilization may include unspent balance of previous year.

**Record production of foodgrains**

1289. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target of record 285.2 million tonne foodgrain production in the 2018-19 crop year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that country harvested a record 284.83 MT of foodgrain in the 2017-18 crop year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite patchy monsoon rains, Government is expecting higher production in current 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 and 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.

**Implementation of PM-AASHA Scheme**

1290. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during last year or so, prices of most of the crops including pulses and oilseeds fell below the support prices announced by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the farmers continue to face rising indebtedness, lesser financial inclusion and lack of insurance; and

(d) if so, whether the new scheme Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) has not helped the farmers for better returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The prices of agricultural produce including pulses and oilseeds 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 agricultural produce. Details of All India Average Monthly Wholesale Price and Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Major Agricultural Crops are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Agriculture is a State subject and given the diverse agro climatic conditions, the strategy for addressing the observed problems in the agricultural sector are best handled by the State Governments. Union Government on its part, however, has taken various measures to counter problems faced by the agricultural sector in general and farmers in particular. These include:—

- (i) Fixation of annual targets for improving agricultural credit flow, provision of crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh at the rate of 4% per annum to such farmers who repay their crop loans on or before the due date, benefit of interest subvention scheme to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of six months for storing their produce in warehouses against negotiable warehouse receipts, collateral free loans upto ₹ 1.00 lakh, scheme for financing of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) etc. Besides, there has been greater financial inclusion in rural areas in recent years under the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana.
- (ii) For providing financial support to the farmers in the wake of natural calamities, Government is implementing crop insurance schemes since 1985. The flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) were launched in April, 2016 with a view to provide comprehensive crop insurance cover against non- preventable natural risks at an affordable rate to farmers. The Government of India also implements Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) in the coconut growing areas and a Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) covering other risks of farmers including life and other assets.

(d) The Union Cabinet has initiated an Umbrella Scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan’ (PM-AASHA) in September, 2018, which

envisages a holistic arrangement for assurance of remunerative price environment for farmers to increase agriculture production and productivity. Under PM-AASHA, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra. For oilseeds, DAC&FW also implements the Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS). However, States/UTs have options to choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to a particular oilseed crop for the entire State. Besides, PM-AASHA also envisages a Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds on pilot basis and States have the option for implementation of PPSS in district/selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockist. As the Abhiyan has started only in September, 2018 and the procurement for kharif season is still on, no assessment has been made in this regard.



**Statement**

*Details of All India Average Monthly Wholesale Price and Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Major Agricultural Crops*

Kharif Crops	(₹ per Quintal)																
	MSP (2017-18)	Oct.- 2017	Nov.- 2017	Dec.- 2017	Jan.- 2018	Feb.- 2018	Mar.- 2018	April- 2018	May- 2018	June- 2018	July- 2018	Aug.- 2018	Sept.- 2018	MSP 2018-19	Oct.- 18	Nov.- 18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Paddy	1550	1715	1735	1719	1677	1674	1653	1659	1655	1639	1651	1657	1662	1750	1688	1738	
Jowar	1700	2039	2039	2194	2093	2172	2158	2145	2093	2082	2195	2198	2157	2430	2320	2561	
Bajra	1425	1507	1485	1476	1454	1464	1444	1477	1476	1454	1505	1517	1581	1950	1744	1811	
Maize	1425	1474	1463	1475	1447	1449	1466	1475	1487	1455	1471	1491	1488	1700	1515	1591	
Ragi	1900	2842	2720	2718	2579	2599	2710	2594	2523	2448	2541	2604	2575	2897	2651	2619	
Arhar	5450	4283	4266	4367	4334	4356	4329	4141	4251	4081	4160	4095	4088	5675	4077	4485	
Moong	5575	5145	5183	5329	5442	5472	5445	5393	5405	5343	5413	5282	5375	6975	5410	5697	
Urud	5400	5599	5442	5396	5099	5121	5035	4933	4919	4695	4678	4795	4755	5600	4906	5223	
Cotton/Kapas	4020	4375	4455	4968	4949	4689	4392	4305	4449	5143	5373	5675	5542	5150	5598	5433	
Groundnut@	4450	5029	5005	4333	4929	4303	4461	4031	4110	4149	4282	4530	4494	4890	4713	4710	
Sunflower	4100	2854	2949	2868	2968	3077	3184	3223	2970	3081	3132	3257	3358	5388	3474	3540	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Syabean	3050	2931	2957	3079	3346	3670	3592	3621	3591	3444	3474	3402	3372	3399	3316	3471
Sesamum	5300	7281	7709	7829	7878	7751	7551	7413	7576	7773	8148	8493	8654	6249	10043	10645
Nigerseed	4050	5828	5777	5733	5667	5150	5075	4667	4367	3850	3770	4144	4000	5877	4408	4068
Rabi Crops																
	MSP (2016-17)	Oct.-2017	Nov.-2017	Dec.-2017	Jan.-2018	Feb.-2018	March 2018	MSP (2017-18)	April-2018	May-2018	June-2018	July-2018	Aug.-2018	Sept.-2018	Oct.-18	Nov.-18
Wheat	1625	1903	1909	1924	1936	1939	1953	1735	1932	1969	1950	2031	2071	2088	2113	2145
Barley	1325	1552	1560	1618	1597	1596	1515	1410	1494	1493	1525	1569	1598	1638	1685	1737
Gram	4000	5852	5671	5402	4886	4769	4575	4400	4352	4151	4006	4450	4408	4400	4495	4754
Masur	3950	4400	4361	4286	4145	4037	3921	4250	3934	3890	3891	4011	4029	4052	4067	4132
Rapeseed/ Mustard	3700	3990	4036	4114	4094	4065	3971	4000	3953	3948	3976	4050	4081	4196	4201	4183
Safflower	3700	3221	3176	3140	3071	3078	3083	4100	3041	2900	3050	3069	3106	3247	3288	3780

@ Include both kernels and pods.

**Bringing vegetables, fruits and flowers under PMFBY**

†1291. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether perishable produces like vegetables, fruits and flowers are covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) whether vegetable production will be brought under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) category as vegetable prices drop to one rupee, two rupees or three rupees and farmers do not get even their production cost; and

(c) whether Government has any plan in this regard so that small farmers can get relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides coverage to all those crops for which the past yield data based on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) is available, and the State Government has the capacity to conduct requisite number of CCEs at insurance unit area level and the crop is grown in sufficiently large area. However, vegetables and fruits can also be covered under the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS). Crops and areas under RWBCIS are notified by the concerned State Government and some of the fruit crops like mango, apple, citrus fruits and vegetable like tomato, potato, brinjal, lady finger, chilli etc. are already notified by some of the States.

(b) and (c) To protect the growers of perishable agricultural/horticultural commodities which are not covered under Price Support Scheme (PSS) from making distress sale of these commodities in the event of a bumper crop during peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of these commodities.

**Insurance claims under PMFBY**

1292. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016 to provide timely insurance and premium subsidy to the farmers for their produce and insurance claims for crop failures;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the number of farmers and the amount of insurance claimed under the scheme in the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the insurance companies registered under the PMFBY and the claims given by each of them, company-wise and year-wise since 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage due to natural calamities/adverse weather conditions, to stabilize the income of farmers. Under PMFBY, comprehensive risk insurance covering risks from Prevented Sowing to Post Harvest Losses is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks at very low premium rates with maximum support/subsidy from Government. Year-wise details of Claims Paid by insurance companies and number of farmers benefitted are given below:—

Year	Claims Paid (₹ crore)	No. of Farmers Benefitted (in lakh)
2016-17	16139.58	304.98
Kharif 2017	16772.44	136.98

At present, total 18 companies, which includes all the 5 Public Sector General Insurance Companies and 13 Private Sector General Insurance Companies, have been empanelled for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in the country. A list of empanelled companies is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Company wise and year-wise details of claims paid since inception in Kharif 2016 till Kharif 2017 are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*List of Insurance Companies empanelled for implementation of  
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)*

**PUBLIC SECTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES**

1. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.
2. National Insurance Company Ltd.
3. New India Assurance Company Ltd.
4. Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
5. United India Insurance Company Ltd.

## PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES

6. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.
7. Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.
8. Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.
9. Future Generali India Insurance Company Ltd.
10. HDFC-ERGO General Insurance Company Limited
11. ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.
12. IFFCO-Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd.
13. Reliance General Insurance Company Ltd.
14. SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.,
15. Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd.
16. Tata-AIG General Insurance Company Ltd
17. Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.
18. Royal Sundaram General Insurance Company Ltd.

**Statement-II**

*Company wise and year-wise details of claims paid since inception in  
Kharif 2016 till Kharif 2017*

(₹ crore)

Sl.No.	Company	2016-17	Kharif 2017
1.	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	5,411.44	6,371.81
2.	Bharti AXA GIC Ltd.	-	88.31
3.	Bajaj Allianz	1,116.97	880.69
4.	Cholamandalam	141.95	506.14
5.	Future Generali	69.51	-
6.	HDFC Ergo	2,103.15	844.85
7.	ICICI Lombard	1,717.05	2,207.55
8.	IFFCO Tokio General Insurance	652.59	1,125.61
9.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	69.01	1,424.39
10.	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	1,451.16	522.00
11.	Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	2.55	395.41
12.	Royalsundaram General Insurance Co. Ltd.	-	0.52

Sl.No.	Company	2016-17	Kharif 2017
13.	Reliance General Insurance	433.73	673.39
14.	SBI General Insurance	84.72	325.56
15.	Shriram General Insurance	203.36	-
16.	TATA AIG	514.88	526.21
17.	United India Insurance	1,490.07	651.46
18.	Universal Sompo General Insurance	677.43	228.53
GRAND TOTAL		16,139.58	16,772.42

**Subsidies given by insurance companies under PMFBY**

1293. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United India Insurance company has given claims worth ₹ 1406 crore only to farmers against its total premium amount of ₹ 19314 crore;

(b) whether Agriculture Insurance Company of India has given claims worth ₹ 12707 crore to farmers against its total premium amount of ₹ 21136 crore;

(c) if so, the detailed account of the premium subsidy claimed and given by all associated insurance companies during last two years, year-wise; and

(d) the detailed account of the total amount of subsidies left with the companies during last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) No Sir. The details of the premium collected and claims paid by United India Insurance Company Limited and Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana since inception of scheme in Kharif 2016 till Kharif 2017 is given below:—

Name of the Insurance Company	Gross Premium Collected	Farmers' share in Gross Premium	Claims Paid
United India Insurance Company Ltd.	3099.18	378.25	2141.53
Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	14219.28	2498.99	11783.25

Company-wise details of premium collected and claims paid under PMFBY since inception of the scheme in Kharif 2016 to Kharif 2017 are given in the Statement (See below).

Claim ratio during 2016-17 has been about 73% and during Kharif 2017 about 86%, though overall monsoon during 2016-17 and 2017-18 has been good.

PMFBY is an actuarial-priced model scheme and all the premium and claim liabilities belong to the Insurance Companies.

### **Statement**

*Company-wise details of premium collected by insurance companies and claims paid since inception of the scheme in Kharif 2016 till Kharif 2017*

(₹ crore)

Company	Gross Premium		Farmers' share in Gross Premium		Claims Paid	
	2016-17	Kharif 2017	2016-17	Kharif 2017	2016-17	Kharif 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	8,003.69	6,215.59	1,587.21	911.78	5,411.44	6,371.81
Bharti AXA GIC Ltd.	-	211.23	-	29.19	-	88.31
Bajaj Allianz	1,479.33	969.12	290.82	172.14	1,116.97	880.69
Cholamandalam	265.60	491.89	104.47	105.38	141.95	506.14
Future Generali	180.57	-	68.90	-	69.51	-
HDFC Ergo	2,983.63	1,247.29	459.92	207.67	2,103.15	844.85
ICICI Lombard	2,328.06	1,716.44	429.40	293.81	1,717.05	2,207.55
IFFCO Tokio General Insurance	1,395.82	626.51	244.38	165.62	652.59	1,125.61
National Insurance Co. Ltd.	234.66	1,306.87	79.19	162.36	69.01	1,424.39
New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	573.55	2,033.47	50.54	209.49	1,451.16	522.00
Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	6.77	510.28	0.97	87.73	2.55	395.41
Royalsundaram General Insurance Co. Ltd.	-	1.89	-	178.32	-	0.52
Reliance General Insurance	1,173.88	884.04	336.12	0.59	433.73	673.39
SBI General Insurance	396.71	777.01	56.73	155.55	84.72	325.56
Shriram General Insurance	270.45	-	33.79	-	203.36	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TATA AIG	450.02	371.40	83.62	88.97	514.88	526.21
United India Insurance	2,012.28	1,086.90	264.61	113.64	1,490.07	651.46
Universal Sompo General Insurance	590.48	1,317.53	125.38	156.46	677.43	228.53
GRAND TOTAL	22,345.51	19,767.46	4,216.05	3,038.70	16,139.58	16,772.42

### **Unrest among farmers**

1294. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central and most of the State Governments have failed to pay adequate attention to pricing, procurement and public distribution to address the problems being faced by farmers of the country thereby creating unrest among farming community;

(b) if so, the measures that have been taken in the last one year to remove the increasing unrest among farmers; and

(c) the steps being taken for making farming economically viable and attractive by giving adequate Minimum Support Price (MSP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) From time to time, some farmers and farmers' organizations have been agitating, articulating certain grievances and making certain demands like increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for agricultural crops and other agricultural policies, which is taken due note of by Government. The price of agricultural produce is dependent on host of factors at any given point of time like demand and supply of the produce, international prices, climatic conditions, nature of the produce and availability of transport etc.

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. 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 Sanraks Han 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 and oilseeds, Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds to ensure MSP to the farmers.

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. 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.

Union Budget for 2018-19 had 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.

The Government is promoting group farming amongst the farmers. Small and marginal farmers are mobilized to form Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/Farmer Interest Group (FIG) for aggregation and economies of scale. FPOs are eligible for financial assistance under MIDH, NFSM etc. Further, Small Farmers’ Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) has registered 706 Farmers Producers Companies in various States.

(c) The MSP policy whereby the farmers are assured of a minimum of 50 per cent as margin of profit is another progressive step forward in a series of reforms that the Government has been rolling out for the last 4 years, committed as it is to doubling farmers’ income by 2022 and improving the welfare substantively. Giving a major boost for the farmers’ income, 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.

### **Availability of milk in the country**

1295. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milch cattle in the country and the quantity of milk these cattle produce daily;

(b) the quantity of milk available in the market;

(c) whether the quantity of milk available in the market is much higher than the ideal milk production capacity of the milch cattle in the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this excess milk is contaminated milk, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per 19th Livestock Census 2012 the number of milch cattle in the country is 67.5 million. The estimated total milk production in the country is 176.3 million tonnes for the year 2017-18.

(b) and (c) The daily average quantity of milk marketed by the Dairy Cooperatives during the year 2017-18 is 349.57 Lakh Litres Per Day (LLPD).

(d) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides an effective machinery for enforcement of provisions of the Act. To check the problem of adulteration and sub-standard food products, including milk, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is undertaken by officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to ensure that food business operators comply with the standards laid down under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming to prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS ACT, 2006. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) also pursues the matter with the State/UT for effective implementation of the ACT and the rules and regulations thereunder. Further, the interim report of National Milk Safety and Quality Survey, 2018 initiated by FSSAI broadly suggests that milk in India is largely safe for consumption.

**MSP for organic produces**

1296. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) whether it is also a fact 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 and 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.

**Setting up of commission to mitigate agriculture related problems**

1297. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking into consideration various problems of agriculturists in the country, Government proposes to constitute any commission to mitigate the problems of agriculturists;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) To mitigate the problems of agriculturist, the Government had set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in the year 2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022.

The committee has identified seven sources of income growth *viz*, improvement in crop productivity; improvement in 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.

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.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) Upgradation of Gramin Haats to work as centers of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM 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.
- (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.
- (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.

- (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) The Government, based on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all notified Kharif and Rabi crops and other commercial crops for 2018-19 Season with a return of at least 50% over cost of production. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it redeemed the promise of fixing the MSPs at a level of at least 50 per cent return over the cost of production as announced in the Union Budget 2018-19.
- (xi) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, 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 Government of India to protect the farmers’ income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xiv) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xv) 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.

**Achievement under Blue Revolution**

1298. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken/being taken to achieve the targets under Blue Revolution;
- (b) whether the adequate fisheries infrastructure facilities have been created for the same; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE: (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries has been providing central financial assistance for development of fisheries including creation of Freshwater/Brackish water Aquaculture, fisheries infrastructure facilities required for Integrated Development of Reservoirs, Establishing fish feed mills, Installation of cages/pens in reservoirs and other open water bodies, Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS), Motorization of Traditional Craft, Establishment of Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres, Development of Post Harvest infrastructure such as Ice plants, Cold Storages, Ice plants-cum-cold storages, Development of Retail/mobile fish markets and fish transport infrastructure. Besides, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has recently created a Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total fund size of ₹ 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 for creation of required/adequate infrastructure facilities.

(c) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries has been released ₹ 1872.3512 crores as central share for development fisheries including

creation of fisheries infrastructure facilities in the country during last five years. Central assistance of ₹ 130.2236 crores has been released to Government of Karnataka for development fisheries including creation of fisheries infrastructure facilities.

### **Rising premiums under PMFBY**

1299. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) including private sector banks enrolled for the scheme;

(b) the details of all financial transactions carried out under PMFBY, including value of annual premium, per farmer from 2016-18, aggregate collection of premiums and total disbursement of insurance pay-outs, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons behind increasing the value of premium, between 2016 and 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana are given in Statement-I (*See* below). All financial institution including private banks providing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) loans/Kisan Credit Card loans to farmers are eligible to cover farmers in notified areas for notified crops under PMFBY. These banks can also cover non-loanee farmers. No separate empanelment of private banks has been made for the scheme. Farmers have to pay maximum premium 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi and 2% for Kharif food and oilseed crops and 5% for commercial/horticultural crops, the remaining part of the actuarial/bidder premium is shared by the Centre and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. State-wise/year-wise details of premium collected from farmers, gross premium and claims paid under PMFBY since Kharif 2016 to Kharif 2017 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The scheme is based on actuarial/bidder premium and all claim liability is on the insurance companies. Insurance companies make premium bids for cluster of districts based on their perception of risk, claims paid in previous years and future weather conditions etc. Increase in premium amount in 2016-17 and 2017-18 is mainly due to increased risk coverage of entire crop cycle from pre-sowing to post harvest, increased sum insured to provide adequate claims due to crop losses, removal of provision relating to capping on premium rate (which resulted in reduced claims) and 10 to 15% annual increase in Scale of Finance.

***Statement-I****Salient Features of PMFBY*

- (i) Provides comprehensive insurance coverage against crop loss on account of non-preventable natural risks, thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices.
- (ii) Increased risk coverage of Crop cycle – pre-sowing to post-harvest losses.
- (iii) Area approach for settlement of claims for widespread damage. Notified Insurance unit has been reduced to Village/Village Panchayat for major crops
- (iv) Uniform maximum premium of only 2%, 1.5% and 5% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops, Rabi Crops and Commercial/ horticultural crops respectively.
- (v) The difference between premium and the rate of Insurance charges payable by farmers is provided as subsidy and shared equally by the Centre and State.
- (vi) Uniform seasonality discipline and Sum Insured for both loanee and non-loanee farmers
- (vii) Removal of the provision of capping on premium and reduction of sum insured to facilitate farmers to get claim against full sum insured without any reduction.
- (viii) Individual farm level assessment and settlement of claims for localized calamities of hailstorm, landslide, Inundation, Cloud Burst and Natural Fire.
- (ix) Provision of individual farm level assessment for Post harvest losses against the cyclonic and unseasonal rains and hailstorm for the crops kept in the field for drying upto a period of 14 days, throughout the country.
- (x) Provision of claims upto 25% of sum insured for prevented sowing.
- (xi) “On-Account payment” upto 25% of sum insured for mid season adversity, if the crop damage is reported more than 50% in the insurance unit. Remaining claims based on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data.
- (xii) Use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smartphones and Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims.



- (xiii) Crop Insurance Portal has been developed for ensuring better administration, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including crediting the claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account
- (xiv) Focused attention on increasing awareness about the schemes among all stakeholders and appropriate provisioning of resources for the same.
- (xv) Premium rates under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) have also been reduced and brought at par with new scheme. Further, capping on Actuarial premium and reduction in sum insured has been removed in this scheme also.
- (xvi) In addition, a Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) has also been approved for implementation on pilot basis in 45 districts of the country from Kharif 2016 season to cover the other assets/activities like machinery, life, accident, house and student-safety for farmers alongwith their notified crops (under PMFBY/Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme-WBCIS).

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of premium collected and claims paid under PMFBY*

State/UT	Gross Premium		Farmers' share in Gross Premium		Claims Paid	
	2016-17	Kharif 2017	2016-17	Kharif 2017	2016-17	Kharif 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	-	0.00	-	0.15	-
Andhra Pradesh	845.50	1,159.97	199.27	228.97	890.66	487.51
Assam	8.65	10.84	4.97	4.59	5.15	0.54
Bihar	1,416.26	670.75	204.62	105.44	348.58	200.78
Chhattisgarh	325.77	306.78	136.49	128.18	159.90	1,303.79
Goa	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.00
Gujarat	2,360.71	3,154.59	249.39	368.26	1,261.97	1,040.04
Haryana	364.39	297.98	196.53	124.19	294.62	616.08
Himachal Pradesh	71.63	3.49	31.10	2.85	44.75	3.12
Jammu and Kashmir	-	22.31	-	5.46	-	5.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	271.81	201.16	39.63	26.54	25.92	32.44
Karnataka	1,563.61	1,856.37	259.49	235.52	1,862.86	732.35
Kerala	33.15	12.52	7.22	3.76	44.55	7.98
Madhya Pradesh	3,852.24	3,945.79	733.12	508.06	1,999.67	5,357.53
Maharashtra	4,739.66	3,803.51	692.32	419.88	2,315.50	2,820.85
Manipur	3.59	-	0.74	-	1.96	-
Meghalaya	0.04	1.42	0.01	1.01	0.03	0.02
Odisha	539.05	835.46	142.63	145.09	431.34	1,727.49
Puducherry	3.10	-	0.26	-	7.57	-
Rajasthan	2,539.52	1,832.36	366.22	241.38	1,862.22	1,553.46
Sikkim	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.11	-
Tamil Nadu	1,227.37	64.36	112.54	23.44	3,405.61	38.12
Telangana	291.90	592.03	113.52	158.98	178.45	422.52
Tripura	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.12	0.52	0.26
Uttar Pradesh	1,118.73	699.48	475.96	184.40	554.28	245.62
Uttarakhand	41.58	34.11	19.55	10.93	27.47	26.66
West Bengal	726.76	261.92	230.10	111.54	415.71	149.31
GRAND TOTAL	22,345.51	19,767.46	4,216.05	3,038.70	16,139.58	16,772.42

### **Impact of climate change on agriculture**

1300. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated special measures to address climate change impact on agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of central schemes for both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change for farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has launched a network project, National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) during 2010-11.

Efforts have been made to develop varieties tolerant to abiotic stresses in various crops. The technology demonstration addresses climatic vulnerabilities such as droughts, floods, salinity, frost, cyclone, heat wave and cold wave. The climate resilient interventions are implemented in 151 vulnerable districts. These interventions aim at efficient management of natural resources, demonstration of resilient varieties, cropping systems and planting methods, interventions aiming at livestock and fisheries to cope with climate variability in these vulnerable districts. District agricultural contingency plans have been developed for 633 districts to provide real time agro-advisories to farmers.

(c) The Government is implementing number of schemes for promoting climate resilient agriculture. Important initiatives in this regard include National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseed and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY). Soil Health Card (SHC), Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY), Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) and National Bamboo Mission are components of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) which is one of the eight Missions under National Action Plan for Climate Change.

#### **Minimum living income for farmers**

1301. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the average monthly income of a farmer in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the average agricultural debt per household;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to write-off the loans of farmers in the country during the last five years and the outcome thereof;
- (d) whether Government intends to constitute an Income Commission that could suggest ways to ensure a minimum living income for farmers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the 'Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 70th round (January, 2013-December, 2013), the average monthly income per agricultural household is estimated to be ₹ 6426/-. State-wise details of estimated average monthly income per agricultural household are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The information on average agricultural debt per household is not available in the Survey. However, as per the Survey results, the average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household at the time of the survey was ₹ 47000/- approximately.

(c) Post 2008 crop loan waiver for farmers, the Union Government has been focussing on strengthening of farm credit delivery system for providing credit at lower rates of interest to support the resource requirements of the agricultural sector through implementation of various schemes and programmes. These, *inter alia*, include Interest Subvention Scheme, Kisan Credit Card Scheme, promotion of Joint Liability Groups and Farmer Producer Organizations, etc. Government also sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, which has been consistently surpassed by the banks.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal for constituting an Income Commission. However, Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve the same by the year 2022. The Committee, alongside working on a comprehensive strategy has been simultaneously suggesting various interventions for consideration, which are being implemented by the Union Government through the State Governments.

### ***Statement***

*Details of estimated average monthly income (₹) per agricultural household during the agricultural year July, 2012–June, 2013*

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

State	Average Monthly Income (₹)
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
GROUP OF UTs	8568
ALL INDIA	6426

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

*Source:* National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

### **Doubling Farmers Income**

1302. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is examining ways to double the farmers' income by 2022 and so set up a panel to evolve the ways and strategy to double the farmers' income;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel has submitted its report to the Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the recommendations made by the panel in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. For the said purpose, the Government had 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 strategies.

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.

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.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) Up gradation of Gramin Haats 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.
- (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.
- (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.

- (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 for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.
- (xi) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, 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 Government of India to protect the farmers’ income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xiv) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xv) 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.

#### **Guidelines for early payment of insurance claims**

1303. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced several operational guidelines that eases insurance claim rules for early payment to farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) if so, the details of operational guidelines introduced to make timely payment of insurance claim by farmers under the scheme;

(c) whether Government has set year-on-year target for insurance companies to enrol non-loanee farmers under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. 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 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from 01.10.2018. Specific cut-off dates/timelines for various activities including timelines for releasing of premium subsidy to insurance companies by States, furnishing of yield data within one month of completion of harvest and payment of claims by insurance companies within 21 days of receipt of clear yield data from the concerned State Government have been provided in the revised Operational Guidelines to ensure early settlement of claims to farmers. Revised Operational Guidelines also provide for target for incremental 10% coverage to insurance companies for coverage of Non loanee farmers.

The following provisions, *inter alia*, have also been made in the revised Operational Guidelines to facilitate early settlement of claims:—

- (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) Auto approval of yield data and calculation of claims on portal.

#### **Per centage of farmers in the country**

1304. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the per centage of farmers to India's population at present;
- (b) the number of farmers involved in farming of cash and non-cash crops;
- (c) the number of farmers having farming land of area more than 10 hectare out of the total farmers in the country;
- (d) in what manner Government differentiate between farmers and agricultural workers and the criteria for that; and



(e) the total number of agricultural workers in the country, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per Census 2011 conducted by the Registrar General of India (RGI), the per centage of agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) to India's population is about 22 per cent.

(b) The information on number of farmers involved in farming of cash and non-cash crops is not centrally maintained.

(c) The information on number of farmers as per size-class of land holding is not available in the Census conducted by RGI. However, as per the provisional results of Agricultural Census 2015-16 (Phase-I) conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the total number of operational holdings in large size class, *i.e.*, 10 hectare and above is 0.83 million.

(d) For the purpose of Census conducted by RGI, a person is classified as 'cultivator' if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, in kind or by way of share of crop output. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for payment in money, in kind or by way of share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivate on land is not treated as cultivator. An 'agricultural labourer' is defined as a person who works on another person's land for wages in money or in kind or in the form of share in crop output is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

(e) The total number of agricultural workers in the country as per Census 2011 conducted by RGI is 263.1 million, comprising of 118.8 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers.

### **Support to dairy farmers**

1305. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk prices have reduced by 20 to 30 per cent and dairy farmers are suffering from low prices, whereas consumers are paying high prices for the same;

- (b) if so, the details of milk production in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of Government policies in support to dairy farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per Office of Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Wholesale Price Index (Base: 2011-12=100) for milk has increased from 140.2 in October, 2017 to 144.1 in October, 2018. As per Central Statistics Office of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Consumer Price Index (Base 2012=100) has increased from 140.6 in October, 2017 to 141.9 in October 2018.

As per information received from major cooperatives sale price of milk has increased from ₹ 49.46/Litre in October, 2017 to ₹ 49.85/Litre in October, 2018. The Cooperatives of Eastern and Southern States such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh have maintained the same price, as compared to last year. The Cooperatives of Northern and Western States like Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat along with Karnataka in South have reduced their procurement prices by ₹ 1-4 per litre owing to the subdued international dairy markets.

(b) The State-wise milk production in the country during 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (c) This Department is implementing following schemes to support dairy farmers:—
  - (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)

Besides this recently, Government has also taken following short term measures to support dairy farmers:—

- (1) Department of Commerce *vide* Public Notice 40/2015-2020 dated 27.09.2018 had allowed MEIS benefit to 20% for certain dairy products from the date of publication of this Public Notice to 12.01.2019.
- (2) D/o Revenue *vide* notification dated 10.04.2018 increased the import duty on whey milk protein from 30% to 40%.

**Statement***State-wise details milk production in the country during 2017-18***Milk Production**

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13724.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.02
3.	Assam	871.89
4.	Bihar	9241.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	1469.38
6.	Goa	54.88
7.	Gujarat	13569.06
8.	Haryana	9809.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1392.18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2459.79
11.	Jharkhand	2015.62
12.	Karnataka	7136.66
13.	Kerala	2575.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14713.17
15.	Maharashtra	11102.29
16.	Manipur	81.66
17.	Meghalaya	85.03
18.	Mizoram	25.02
19.	Nagaland	74.09
20.	Odisha	2087.96
21.	Punjab	11854.88
22.	Rajasthan	22427.10
23.	Sikkim	58.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	7741.82
25.	Telangana	4965.37
26.	Tripura	174.26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	29051.72

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2017-18
28.	Uttarakhand	1741.69
29.	West Bengal	5388.61
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	16.99
31.	Chandigarh	42.30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.50
33.	Daman and Diu	0.83
34.	Delhi	279.11
35.	Lakshadweep	3.65
36.	Puducherry	48.68
ALL INDIA		176347.35

*Source:* AHS, DADF

#### **Distribution of new variety seeds to farmers**

†1306. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is fully committed to provide all kinds of assistance to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details of assistance being provided to the farmers;

(c) whether new varieties of seeds are being made available to the farmers timely in every block and village; and

(d) if so, the details of the new varieties of seeds provided to the farmers in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrankshan 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),

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Interest Subvention Scheme for Short Term Credit to Farmers, Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme-Price Support Scheme, Green Revolution-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojana (Horticulture), National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm, National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, Organic Value Chain Development for NE Region, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture-RADP and Climate Change, Soil and Land Use Survey of India, National Project on Agro-Forestry, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension, National E-Governance Plan Agriculture Information Technology, Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization, Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing, National Food Security Mission, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics, National Rainfed Area authority, National Bamboo Mission, Strengthening Promoting Agriculture Information System, Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue etc.

Further, the Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all notified 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. 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) and (d) Total quantity of certified/ quality Seeds distributed to the farmers in the country including new varieties was 304.04 lakh qtls. in 2015-16, 348.58 lakh qtls. in 2016-17 and 352.01 lakh qtls. in 2017-18.

### **Agrarian crisis in the country**

1307. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government proposes to take to restrain the farmers in distress from committing suicide;

(b) whether any special long-term plan is being worked out to incentivize the farming and farmers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the demand raised by various States on resolving agrarian crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) To mitigate the problems related to agriculture and bring prosperity to farmers, 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.

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 and 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 ₹ 10,482.86 crore during Kharif 2016, 36,52,284 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims ₹ 5,796.39 crore during Rabi 2016-17 and 1,39,83,661 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims ₹ 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 Government 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 and 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 ₹ 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.

(d) 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. Various proposals are prepared keeping the overall farmer's welfare in mind and are submitted to Government of India, which are examined and approved subject to adherence of scheme guidelines and availability of budget allocation.

### **Agricultural markets in Rajasthan**

1308. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to strengthen agricultural marketing infrastructure;

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

(c) the details regarding agricultural marketing projects launched or likely to be launched in Rajasthan;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to augment storage facility for agricultural produces in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Agriculture Marketing is a State Subject. However, Government of India has taken several steps for strengthening agricultural marketing infrastructure across the country.



The Government has released a new Model Act “The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017” in April, 2017 for its adoption by States/Union Territories (UTs). The Model Act provides for alternative marketing channels to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive and remunerative prices and encourage private investment in marketing infrastructure.

In addition to above, the Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act “The ---State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and 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 for the agricultural produce and livestock.

To expand marketing facilities for farmers and to facilitate them to receive competitive and remunerative prices in transparent manner, Government has operationalised National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) with integration of 585 regulated markets across the country. Under the scheme, apart from providing technical support, financial assistance for electronics weighing scale, Computer IT equipments, assaying equipments, cleaning/sorting/grading equipments and bio-composting unit is also provided.

Further, various schemes of Government of India such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) and Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) sub schemes of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) as well as Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) aim at promoting infrastructure in agriculture, horticulture and allied sector including that of post-harvest and marketing infrastructure in the country.

(c) In Rajasthan, 143 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) have been integrated with a centralized web based application namely Rajasthan Integrated Mandi Management System (RIMMS). Further, 25 wholesale regulated markets have been integrated with e-NAM platform in the State. In addition to above, 672 number of Covered Auction Platform in 133 mandis, 4 number of Pack Houses, 9 number of cold storages, 5 number of Small Pack Houses and one Waxing Unit of Fruits and Vegetables have also been constructed in Rajasthan. Further, 7 number of Agro Trade Towers have also been sanctioned.

(d) and (e) A total number of 1460 Storage infrastructure projects with a capacity

of 2.68 Million MT have been sanctioned and subsidy of Rs. 84.59 crore has been released in Rajasthan under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme, which is a demand driven scheme.

In addition to above, sufficient storage capacity is available in Rajasthan with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies for the storage of Central Pool Stock of foodgrains for 31.54 Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) comprising 29.52 LMT in covered godowns and 2.02 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP).

### **Allocation of funds to Andhra Pradesh for agricultural schemes**

1309. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under various agricultural schemes for the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds released under various schemes of the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) the details of funds yet to be released to Andhra Pradesh under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The details of funds allocated and released, in respect of various agricultural schemes of the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

*Details showing allocation and released under various schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to the State of Andhra Pradesh*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Released
<b>2015-16</b>			
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	50.55	50.12
2.	Integrated Scheme of oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) Now, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	52.63	39.57

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Released
3.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Now, Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	14.00	19.50
4.	National Project on Management Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) Now, Soil Health Management (SHM)	4.61	2.89
5.	Soil Health Card (SHC)	7.06	4.58
6.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	18.54	11.00
7.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms Now, Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	11.41	11.41
8.	National E-Governance Plan Agriculture (NeGP)	1.55	1.55
9.	Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	7.59	7.28
10.	Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)	6.35	9.69
11.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	71.50	55.75
12.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	0.00	0.00
13.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	197.79	192.66
14.	National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) Now, On Farm Water Management (OFWM)	177.83	177.68
15.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY-Other Intervention)	28.79	28.79
16.	Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF)		
<b>2016-17</b>			
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	87.04	47.62
2.	Integrated Scheme of oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) Now, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	52.43	30.83
3.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Now, Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	15.00	18.00
4.	National Project on Management Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) Now, Soil Health Management (SHM)	7.50	6.52
5.	Soil Health Card (SHC)	13.94	13.94
6.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	13.09	7.98

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Released
7.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms Now, Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	13.15	13.15
8.	National E-Governance Plan Agriculture (NeGP)	1.24	1.24
9.	Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	48.99	48.99
10.	Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)	8.50	9.4
11.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	64.03	64.02
12.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	0.00	0.00
13.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	228.35	222.59
14.	National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) Now, On Farm Water Management (OFWM)	220.00	265.70
15.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY- Other Intervention)	43.00	43.00
16.	Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF)	6.30	3.15
<b>2017-18</b>			
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	119.50	101.54
2.	Integrated Scheme of oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) Now, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	41.99	19.66
3.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Now, Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	17.00	20.00
4.	National Project on Management Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) Now, Soil Health Management (SHM)	5.16	12.22
5.	Soil Health Card (SHC)	12.26	12.26
6.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	23.23	6.56
7.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms Now, Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	19.47	19.47
8.	National E-Governance Plan Agriculture (NeGP)	1.85	5.71
9.	Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	132.92	132.92
10.	Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)	13.10	13.95
11.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	84.03	76.70
12.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Released
13.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	213.89	208.20
14.	National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) Now, On Farm Water Management (OFWM)	425.00	425.00
15.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY- Other Intervention)	60.00	92.10
16.	Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF)	0.00	0.00
<b>2018-19</b>			
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	73.92	47.08
2.	Integrated Scheme of oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) Now, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	52.50	26.25
3.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Now, Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	17.50	8.75
4.	National Project on Management Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) Now, Soil Health Management (SHM)	6.11	18.45
5.	Soil Health Card (SHC)	13.46	13.46
6.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	80.78	34.00
7.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms Now, Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	18.86	18.86
8.	National E-Governance Plan Agriculture (NeGP)	1.09	1.09
9.	Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	150.00	150.00
10.	Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)	10.17	14.64
11.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	114.00	102.93
12.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	11.84	7.10
13.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	204.71	199.30
14.	National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) Now, On Farm Water Management (OFWM)	460.00	230.00
15.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY-Other Intervention)	60.00	30.00
16.	Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF)	2.50	0.00

SMAF scheme has been launched in year 2016-17.

**Compensation to farmers under PMFBY**

1310. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private companies are involved in the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of compensation paid by the private companies along with the premium received by them, company-wise and State-wise; and

(d) whether any compensation to be paid to any farmers in the State of Haryana by the private companies or Government companies is due till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Total 18 companies, which includes 5 Public Sector Companies and 13 Private Sector Companies, have been empanelled for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in the country. A list of empanelled companies is given in Statement-I [*Refer to the Statement appended to the U.S.Q, No. 1292 (part a to c)*].

(c) State-wise and Company-wise details of premium collected and claims paid by all the Insurance Companies including Private Insurance Companies, under PMFBY since inception in Kharif 2016 till Kharif 2017 are given in Statement-II [*Refer to the Statement appended to the U.S.Q, No. 1299 (part a to c)*] and Statement-III [*Refer to the Statement appended to the U.S.Q, No. 1293 (part a to d)*].

(d) Details of pending claims in Haryana under PMFBY are given in following table:—

(₹ in crore)

Season	Total Claims	Pending Claims	Remarks
Kharif 2016	235.21	0.77	NEFT/Bank details not available for transfer of claims
Rabi 2016-17	60.76	0.58	-do-
Kharif 2017	649.39	33.32	Yield data related issues*
Rabi 2017-18	86.90	61.70	Under Disbursement

\* The yield data related issues were referred to the Technical Advisory Committee, constituted under PMFBY, and the directions of the Committee facilitated reduction in pendency of claims considerably.

**Functioning of Department of Farmers Welfare**

1311. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the stated objectives behind setting up of an independent Department of Farmers Welfare at the time of its inception;
- (b) the concrete actions that have been undertaken by this Department so far;
- (c) whether there has been any review of its functioning and the value that it must have added; and
- (d) if so, the outcome of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) In view of the commitment of the Government to focus on welfare of the farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture has been rechristened as the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, by a decision of the Government dated the 27th August, 2015.

In a reorientation of its approach towards bringing substantial changes in the economic conditions of farmers, the Government has set up a Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income which has suggested self-sustainable models empowered with improved market linkage as the basis for income growth of farmers. The Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by focusing on income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach. Giving a major boost for the farmers' income, the Government has also increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all kharif crops for 2018-19 Season. The 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.

The Department has been implementing various schemes for betterment of agriculture sector, *viz.* Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The various schemes of the Ministry are reviewed from time to time with regard to their efficiency and need for further continuation in view of the changing local, national and international situations.

**Assessment of drought by Inter Ministerial Central team**

1312. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ten-member Inter-Ministerial Central team had visited Karnataka in November, 2018 to assess the drought-hit region and resultant farmers loss;

(b) whether any such team has visited the other parts of the country including the State of Odisha to assess the drought and resultant farmer's loss; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During 2018-19, the State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Rajasthan have submitted Memorandums in the wake of drought during Kharif, 2018. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) have been constituted to visit all these drought affected States to assess the damage and recommend financial assistance under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The IMCT's have visited these States, as per details given below:—

Sl.No.	State	Date of visit of IMCT
1.	Karnataka	16th to 19th November, 2018
2.	Maharashtra	4th to 7th December, 2018
3.	Andhra Pradesh	5th to 9th December, 2018
4.	Jharkhand	6th to 9th December, 2018
5.	Gujarat	14th to 17th December, 2018
6.	Rajasthan	16th to 19th December, 2018

The State Government of Odisha has also declared drought during Kharif 2018. However, the State Government of Odisha has not submitted any Memorandum so far.

As per existing procedure, the report/recommendations of IMCT are placed before the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC). Thereafter, the recommendations of the SC-NEC are considered by the High Level Committee (HLC), headed by Home Minister.



**Closing down of CPCRI at Kayamkulam in Kerala**

1313. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to close down the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) at Kayamkulam in Kerala under the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR);

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has opposed this move as this 80-year old centre caters to the interests of the coconut growers in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Decision to close down Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) at Kayamkulam in Kerala under the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) has not been taken.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Such information has not been received in the Council.

(d) Not applicable.

**Implementation of Blue Revolution Mission**

1314. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Blue Revolution Mission has been able to achieve success in doubling the farmers' incomes in the last four and half years;

(b) the amount released for the implementation of the same in the last 4.5 years and funds provided to West Bengal;

(c) the details of area, in hectares, provided for aquaculture and for the benefit of fishermen;

(d) whether Government has provided any funds for fisheries and aquaculture development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and estimated benefits from the scheme in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE: (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. Under the CSS, central assistance is provided to State Governments/UTs for providing it to the eligible beneficiaries including fish farmers. The Fisheries sector is recognized as one of the potential avenue for enhancement of farmer's income and since last four and half years sector has witnessed significant growth in fish production coupled with robust export earnings.

(b), (d) and (e) A sum of ₹ 1872.3512 crores has been released to various states/UTs for implementation of the fisheries and aquaculture development activities in the last 4.5 years. This includes an amount of ₹ 46.5663 crores provided to the Government of West Bengal.

(c) An area of 35195.73 hectares has been taken up for aquaculture during the said period for the benefits of the fishermen in the country.

**Formulation of New National Agriculture Policy and  
Agricultural Produce Price Policy**

1315. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the increasing incidents of suicide among farmers, Government proposes to formulate a "New National Agricultural Policy";

(b) whether Government also proposes to formulate "Agricultural Produce Price Policy" to ensure remunerative price for farmers' produce which will be determined on the basis of cost incurred thereon; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Government had set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in the year 2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve 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.

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 and 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) 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.
- (ix) During the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19, a quantity of 93.97 lakh MT of pulses and oilseeds valuing ₹ 44,142.50 crore were procured at MSP by various agencies of Government of India.
- (x) 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.

- (xi) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been implemented to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xii) National Livestock Mission has been implemented to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xiii) 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.
- (xiv) 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 ₹ 10,482.86 crore during Kharif 2016, 36,52,284 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims ₹ 5,796.39 crore during Rabi 2016-17 and 1,39,83,661 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims ₹ 16,967.92 crore during Kharif 2017 under PMFBY.

To ensure remunerative prices to the farmers and to give a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.

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 Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.

### **Setting up of Seed Committee for Horticulture in Karnataka**

1316. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka had sent a proposal in 2016 to constitute a Seed Committee for Horticulture in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons behind pendency of this issue with the Ministry for so long; and

(c) by when the Ministry is going to approve this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, this Ministry has received proposal for constitution of State Seed Sub-Committee for Horticultural Crops for Karnataka for 2017-19 *vide* letter no. DH/SAD/STL/AHO-1/76/2016-17 dated 21.04.2018.

Accordingly, DAC&FW has constituted the Committee *vide* letter No.3-61/2017-SD.IV dated 11.05.2018 and communicated to the Government of Karnataka.

### **Implementation of recommendations of Swaminathan Commission**

†1317. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) the steps taken in the direction of reducing the agriculture cost value and the details of the initiative taken to implement the recommendations of MS Swaminathan Commission;

(b) the suggestions of the said Commission on which action has been taken, so far;

(c) the details of the demands being raised by the farmers' associations from time-to-time for the redressal of the problems related to agriculture and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the different problems of the farmers submitted before the Government which are causing them loss along with the action being taken for their redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. The Government is realigning its interventions to move from production-centric to farmers' income-centric platform. In order to realise net positive returns for the farmer, schemes as follows, are *inter alia* being promoted and implemented to lower the cost of agricultural production:—

(i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of fertilizer application and thus save money of farmers bringing down the cost of Agri-production.

- (ii) Neem Coated Urea (NCU) is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. NCU slows down the release of fertilizer and makes it available to the crop in an effective manner making Agri-production cheaper.
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, comprising water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.
- (iv) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. The scheme is implemented by the State Government on per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contiguous patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 hectare and the limit of assistance is ₹ 50,000 per hectare.
- (v) A Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented from 2014-15 to provide a suitable platform for converging all activities for inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization by providing a 'single window' approach for implementation with a special focus on Small and Marginal farmers with the following objectives:—
  - (a) Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;
  - (b) Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership;
  - (c) Creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments;
  - (d) Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities;
  - (e) Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing centres located all over the country.

The Swaminathan Commission submitted five reports to the Government. The

major recommendations of the Commission contained in the five reports were included in the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers' submitted by the Commission itself in 2006. Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', submitted by the Swaminathan Commission, which contained major recommendations of the Commission, the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers. The Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter alia*, (i) asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; (ii) supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, (iii) issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; (iv) region and crop specific implements and machinery; (v) support services for women; (vi) timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; (vii) support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; (viii) agricultural bio-security system; (ix) use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; (x) coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme; (xi) effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community foodgrain banks; (xii) development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture; (xiii) curriculum reforms in agricultural universities; (xiv) special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming; (xv) rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households; and (xvi) integrated approach for rural energy, etc.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), which was constituted for preparation of Plan of Action, identified 201 Action Points from NPF, 2007, where necessary action had to be taken. Of the 201 number of action points identified, 192 numbers have already been implemented as of date.

(c) and (d) From time-to-time, farmers' associations have been giving representations raising demands including those related to remunerative prices to farmers, improving credit environment, suggestions related to improvement in crop insurance; etc.

The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. However, this recommendation was not included by the Government then in the National Policy for Farmers finalized in 2007. The Government now, based on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all notified Kharif and Rabi

crops and other commercial crops for 2018-19 Season with a return of at least 50% over cost of production. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it redeemed the promise of fixing the MSPs at a level of at least 50 per cent return over the cost of production as announced in the Union Budget 2018-19.

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 and oilseeds, Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds to ensure MSP to the farmers.

The Government provides total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Thus, loan is available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment. This reduced rate helps in keeping Agri-production costs in check.

Further, Government has launched a new crop insurance scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)' from Kharif 2016 season to provide better insurance coverage to crops. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances. With a view to ensure better transparency, accountability and timely payment of claims to the farmers, the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY have recently been comprehensively revised which, *inter alia*, include the following:-

- o 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.
- o 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.

### **Protest by farmers**

1318. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

- (a) whether more than one lakh farmers have demonstrated in Delhi on 29th



and 30th November, 2018 against the agricultural policies of Union Government demanding MSP 1.5 times the cost of production and waiver of farm loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of response of Government thereto along with the measures Government would take to fulfill their specific demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Farmers and representatives of All India Kisan Sangharsh Coordination Committee (AIKSCC) reportedly demonstrated in Delhi on 29th and 30th November, 2018 raising various issues including increasing Minimum Support Prices (MSP) to 1.5 times the cost of production and waiver of farm loans.

(c) 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 MSPs for all notified Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of cost of production 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.

Post Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 no other debt waiver scheme is under consideration of Union Government. However, State Governments have been announcing debt waiver scheme, considering the condition of farmers in their respective States.

On its part, 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) under which reduced interest rate at the rate of 4% per annum are offered to farmers for prompt repayment of their short term crop loan.
- Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The current year's agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 11 lakh crore.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL) under which loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional

lenders are eligible under priority sector. Besides loans to stressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding ₹ 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.

- Government is implementing the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme for farmers to draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides as well as to meet other agricultural and consumption needs.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- 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 announced in 2018-19 season 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. In addition to that the Government has been implementing/reorienting various schemes for betterment of agriculture sector with four key elements: reducing input costs; ensuring fair price for the produce; reducing wastage; and creating alternate sources of income.

### **Establishment of Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund**

1319. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a ₹ 7,552 crore fund for establishing Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the move would help to boost annual fish production up to 20 million tonnes by 2022-23 and generate over 9.40 lakh employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has recently approved a proposal for creation of Fisheries and Aquaculture

Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total fund size of ₹ 7522.48 crore. The FIDF provides concessional finance to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/UTs and State entities for development of identified fisheries infrastructure facilities. The 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.

FIDF aims to achieve a sustainable growth of 8-9 per cent, in a move to augment the country's fish production to the level of about 20 million tonne by 2022-23 and generate both direct and indirect employment opportunities to around 9.40 lakh persons in fishing and allied activities.

### **Procurement of agricultural produces below the MSP**

1320. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 60 per cent of markets in the county are still procuring agricultural produces below the Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to improve the situation at the ground level in providing, at least, the MSP to the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Procurement of agricultural produce is done by the designated procuring agencies, at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). Procurement under MSP is subject to certain quality parameters.

The Government is also implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of horticultural and agricultural commodities which are generally perishable in nature and not covered under PSS to provide remunerative prices to the growers

and protect their interest. The MIS is implemented when the prices tend to fall below the economic levels/cost of production to avoid distress sale during the peak arrival period of the produce.

In addition, buying and selling of agricultural produce takes place in the markets. The price of agricultural produce in the markets is dependent on variety of factors at any given point of time like demand and supply of the produce, climatic conditions, perishable nature of produce and availability of transport. The quality parameters also play an important role on the price of a commodity. The price of agricultural produce is usually low immediately after its harvest due to increased supply in the market and it gradually picks up thereafter.

(c) to (e) Under the present procurement mechanism, Government agencies procure the notified agricultural produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from farmers in consultation with the concerned State Government, as per prescribed guidelines. However, if farmers get better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all notified Kharif and Rabi Crops and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of at least 50 per cent over cost of production.

To ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce, the Government of India has launched an umbrella scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. Under PM-AASHA, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra. For oilseeds, DAC&FW also implements the Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS). However, States/UTs have options to choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to a particular oilseed crop for the entire State. Besides, DAC&FW also implements Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds pilot basis and States have the option for implementation of PPSS in district/selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockist.

Further, under PM-AASHA, procurement for paddy, wheat and coarse grains are done by Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) through Food Corporation of India (FCI). Further, Cotton and Jute are procured by the Ministry of Textiles through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI) respectively as per extant guidelines.

Procurement under Central Pool for Wheat has increased from 229.62 lakh Metric

Ton (LMT) in 2016-17 to 308.24 LMT in 2017-18 and further increased to 357.95 LMT during 2018-19. Similarly, the procurement under Central Pool for Paddy in terms of Rice has been 357.95 lakh Metric Ton (LMT) in 2016-17, 381.85 LMT in 2017-18 and has been 211.03 LMT so far, during the ongoing procurement for 2018-19.

Under Price Support Scheme (PSS), during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2017-18, sanctions were accorded for procurement of 33,94,290 MT of pulses and oilseeds in 9 States through 866 centres and for KMS 2018-19, sanctions were accorded so far for pulses and oilseeds for 50,20,499 MT (including PDPS) in 11 States through 2066 centres.

### **Prevention of farmers suicides**

1321. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that number of suicides by farmers has increased during last three years;

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

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent suicide by farmers and also to help the families of farmers who committed suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (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. As per the ADSI Reports which were published for the years 2013 to 2015, details of the total number of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers in the country State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake 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 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 and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for enhancing production and productivity and development of the sector as a whole.

Further, 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, State Governments provide relief to families of farmers who commit suicide which may include:-

- (i) *Ex-gratia* relief to the heirs of the deceased farmer.
- (ii) One time settlement to wipe off loans/ liabilities towards rehabilitation of the family members.
- (iii) Relief provided to the children of the deceased get free education.

**Statement**  
*State-wise details of the total number of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers in the country*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013		2014		2015		
		Farmers	Labourers	Farmers	Labourers	Farmers	Labourers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014	160	472	632	516	400	916
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	0	3	3	7	3	10
3.	Assam	305	21	38	59	84	54	138
4.	Bihar	127	0	10	10	0	7	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	443	312	755	854	100	954
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	582	45	555	600	57	244	301
8.	Haryana	374	14	105	119	28	134	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	32	31	63	0	46	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	12	25	37	0	21	21
11.	Jharkhand	142	0	4	4	0	21	21
12.	Karnataka	1403	321	447	768	1197	372	1569
13.	Kerala	972	107	700	807	3	207	210
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1090	826	372	1198	581	709	1290

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Maharashtra			3146	2568	1436	4004	3030	1261	4291
16. Manipur			1	0	0	0	1	0	1
17. Meghalaya			5	0	2	2	2	1	3
18. Mizoram			6	0	5	5	0	1	1
19. Nagaland			2	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha			150	5	97	102	23	27	50
21. Punjab			83	24	40	64	100	24	124
22. Rajasthan			292	0	373	373	3	73	76
23. Sikkim			35	35	0	35	15	3	18
24. Tamil Nadu			105	68	827	895	2	604	606
25. Telangana			Na	898	449	1347	1358	42	1400
26. Tripura			56	0	32	32	1	48	49
27. Uttar Pradesh			750	63	129	192	145	179	324
28. Uttarakhand			15	0	0	0	0	2	2
29. West Bengal			0	0	230	230	0	0	0
30. Andman and Nicobar Islands			5	8	0	8	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0



32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	16	16	16	16	0	12	12
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		11772	5650	6710	12360	8007	4595	12602		

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau.

**Inadequate investment in agriculture sector**

1322. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inadequate investment by the previous Governments is the key reason for agrarian distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present Government has pumped in more resources into rural areas to improve agricultural productivity and the quality of lives of the people in villages;

(d) if so, the details of investment pumped in the last four years in the agriculture sector; and

(e) the reasons that despite big investment, farmers' suicide have not abated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Agriculture is a State subject and State Governments are primarily responsible for development of the agriculture sector. However, Government of India, supplements the efforts of the States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support Further, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare releases funds to the State Governments on the basis of Annual Action Plans, inter-state allocation, availability of funds, submission of utilization certificate of previous years, progress reports of schemes etc. Beside this, Non-budgetary resources have also been mobilized to supplement budgetary resources. Following are the corpus fund created during 2014-19:-

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

The Department is 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 and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for enhancing production and productivity and development of the sector as a whole.

Further, 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.

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 ₹ 10,482.86 crore during Kharif 2016, 36,52,284 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims ₹ 5,796.39 crore during Rabi 2016-17 and 1,39,83,661 farmers benefited by way of payment of claims ₹ 16,967.92 crore during Kharif 2017 under PMFBY.

All these steps are implemented to increase the farmers income and thereby bringing rural prosperity.

#### **Coverage under PMFBY**

1323. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of premium collected by insurance companies and the total amount of compensation paid under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), since its inception in 2016 till date, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that over 84 lakh farmers exited the scheme after just a year since its inception;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of total number of persons covered under the PMFBY, year-wise; and

(e) whether Government is undertaking any measures to ensure optimal coverage of the PMFBY scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Year-wise details of enrolments, total premium collected by insurance companies and total claims paid since inception in Kharif 2016 to Kharif 2017 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given below:—

Year/Season	Enrolments (in lakh)	Total Premium (₹ crore)	Farmers Share in Total premium (₹ crore)	Claims Paid (₹ crore)
Kharif 2016	402.59	16318	2919	10483
Rabi 2016	170.57	6028	1297	5657
2016-17	573.16	22346	4216	16140
Kharif 2017	347.76	19767	3039	16772

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.

However, enrolment of loanee farmers which is mandatory under the scheme, 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.

With a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from 01.10.2018. To ensure optimal coverage under the scheme, the following provisions, which will facilitate higher enrolment and early settlement of claims, making the scheme even more farmer friendly, have, *inter alia*, been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines:-

- (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.

**Setting up of agricultural universities**

1324. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to introduce agricultural universities in the country especially in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Non intimation of General Meeting of Kendriya Bhandar**

1325. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister and Central Registrar have received information from MPs and members of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited (Kendriya Bhandar) that Returning Officer has not sent intimation about the date, time and place of the general meeting to each of the members of Kendriya Bhandar residing in the State of UP, Gwalior, Chandigarh etc. by (i) local delivery; or (ii) under postal certificate; or (iii) by publication in the newspaper having wide circulation concerning election of delegates held on 6 September, 2017; and

(b) the reasons for not declaring the said illegal election as null and void?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. If any election is conducted to the delegates/Board of Directors of multi-state cooperative societies, including Kendriya Bhandar in contravention to the provision of the MSCS Act, 2002 and Rules made thereunder, the aggrieved person, *i.e.* member of the multi-state cooperative society, if interested, may file a dispute petition as per section 84 of the said Act, subject to the limitation as mentioned u/s 85 of the said Act, which shall be referred to arbitration for settlement.

**Monitoring activities of Indian Pharmaceutical Association**

1326. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to take adequate steps to check and control the prices of important and life saving drugs and make them affordable and available for the common poor people;

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

(c) the effective steps taken by Government to check and monitor the activities of Indian Pharmaceutical Association and its 13,000 pharmacies across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes price cap for medicines and medical devices which are included under Schedule-I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). At present, prices have been fixed for 856 formulations including 4 medical devices which are covered under revised Schedule-I of the DPCO, 2013 (*i.e.* National List of Essential Medicines, 2015). As per Paragraph 20 of the DPCO, 2013, NPPA monitors the Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) of all drugs, including the non-scheduled formulations and ensures that no manufacturer increases the maximum retail price of a drug more than ten per cent of maximum retail price in preceding twelve months. It takes action against companies found overcharging the consumers based on the references received from the State Drugs Controllers/individuals, samples purchased from the open market, reports from market based data and complaints reported through the grievance redressal websites; 'Pharma Jan Samadhan' and 'Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)'. The monitoring of increase in the price of formulations beyond the permissible limit is also done on the basis of market data submitted by All Indian Origin Chemists and Distributors and Advanced Working, Action and Correction System (AIOCD AWACS) (Pharma Trac Data) and individual complaints received.

(c) Government monitors the prices of medicines in the market and does not monitor the activities of any particular association of pharmacies or its members. Wherever the violation is noticed, appropriate action is taken irrespective of whether such entities belong to Indian Pharmaceuticals Association or not. The details of the overcharging as on 30.11.2018 are available at NPPA's website *i.e.* [www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in).

**Differential pricing of pharmaceutical products**

†1327. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Indian pharmaceutical products are much cheaper in foreign market than those prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of important medicines exported in huge quantities and the comparative prices of those medicines in foreign market *vis-a-vis* the domestic market;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Government from the export of these pharmaceutical products in the last two years; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure better indigenous market for Indian medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of reply at (a) above, the occasion does not arise.

(d) The Government is committed to make India sufficiently self-reliant in end to end indigenous drug manufacturing by reducing the import dependence on drugs and to make Indian Pharma Industry globally competitive. The policies formulated by Government from time to time are made so that the country's dependence on imports are minimized and to give fillip to indigenous manufacturing. In this direction, the Government *vide* its notification dated 28th January, 2016 has withdrawn exemption of customs duty of certain categories of Bulk Drugs/APIs. Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared an umbrella scheme namely 'Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry' with the objective to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic pharmaceutical industry so as to enable them to play a lead role in the global market and to ensure accessibility, availability and affordability of quality pharmaceuticals of mass consumption. The umbrella scheme has the following sub-schemes:—

- (i) Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre;
- (ii) Assistance to Medical Device Industry for Common Facility Centre;
- (iii) Pharmaceutical Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme (PTUAS);
- (iv) Assistance to Pharmaceutical Industry for Common Facilities; and
- (v) Pharmaceutical Promotion and Development Scheme (PPDS)

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Differential pricing of life saving medicines**

1328. Shri Amar Singh: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of pharmaceutical companies have been selling life saving medicines to hospitals and stockists way below Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) while patients have to pay nine-times of the prices; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and action taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on complaints and media reports on overpricing and inflated bills to the patients by four hospitals, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had asked for details of billing from these hospitals under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Based on the data submitted by the hospitals, NPPA has observed that there is a wide gap between the procurement prices of drugs and amounts at which the drugs are billed to the patients. Study reports prepared on the basis of information submitted by these hospitals is available at the website of NPPA. ([www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in)).

Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of management of hospitals lies with the State/Union Territory Governments. However, the National Council for Clinical Establishments, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same have been shared with the States for appropriate action.

**Impact of fertilizer policy on survival of fertilizer industries**

1329. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian fertilizer industry is currently struggling for its survival;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fertilizer policy has adversely impacted the viability of the industry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that fixed cost of urea units have not been updated for the last fifteen years or so;

(d) the steps being taken to make a vibrant fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) With the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), this Department has notified the policies in respect of Urea and P&K fertilizers *vide* which subsidies to urea manufactures/importers and P&K fertilizer manufacturers/importers are paid.

The MRP of urea is statutorily fixed by the Government of India and at present it is sold at an MRP of ₹ 268 for a 50 Kg bag of urea/₹ 242 for a 45 kg bag of urea. This is exclusive of taxes and other charges towards neem coating. As per the prevailing urea policies, the difference between the delivered cost of urea at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

P&K fertilizers have been decontrolled and Government only provides a fixed amount of subsidy on P&K fertilizers based on their nutrient content. Companies are free to fix the MRP on these fertilizers at a reasonable level as per market dynamics.

(c) and (d) With the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs(CCEA), Department of Fertilizers had notified the Modified NPS-III for existing urea units on 2nd April, 2014. However, there have been implementation issues and ambiguities. Department of Fertilizers is in process of addressing the ambiguities.

#### **Absence of Janaushadhi Kendras in rural areas**

†1330. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that generic medicine stores, Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras, have not been opened in much needed rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No Sir.

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

(c) As on 14.12.2018, out of 4584 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' functional across the country, more than 3400 PMBJP Kendras are functional in rural blocks of the country.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Self sufficiency in raw chemicals and APIs**

1331. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is preparing to achieve self-sufficiency in raw chemicals and active pharmaceutical ingredients and to increase the exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan made in this regard and whether any task force has been commissioned for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the task force and the steps being taken by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in raw medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government is committed to make India sufficiently self-reliant in end to end indigenous drug manufacturing by reducing the import dependence on drugs and to make Indian Pharma Industry globally competitive. The policies formulated by Government from time to time are made so that the country's dependence on imports are minimized and to give fillip to indigenous manufacturing. In this direction, the Government *vide* its notification dated 28th January, 2016 has withdrawn exemption of customs duty of certain categories of Bulk Drugs/APIs. Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared an umbrella scheme namely 'Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry' with the objective to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic pharmaceutical industry so as to enable them to play a lead role in the global market and to ensure accessibility, availability and affordability of quality pharmaceuticals of mass consumption. The umbrella scheme includes a sub-scheme for providing assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre.

Further, an Inter-Ministerial Task Force under the Chairmanship of Minister of State (Chemicals and Fertilizers) has been constituted on 18.04.2018 to formulate a roadmap for the enhanced production of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in the country. Task Force has not submitted any recommendations yet.

**Closure of fertilizer production units**

1332. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the decrease in production and non-availability of fertilizers due to closure of fertilizer production units in the country;

(b) the reason for the sickness and closure of fertilizer units under the Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers; and

(c) the measures initiated by Government to revive the ailing fertilizer units in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The production capacity and availability of urea decreased by 22.80 Lakhs Metric Tonne Per Annum (LMTPA) due to decision of the Government to close Gorakhpur, Sindri, Ramagundam, Korba and Talcher Unit of The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) and Durgapur, Haldia and Barauni Units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) in 2002.

(b) The reasons for the sickness and closure of fertilizer Units of FCIL was due to obsolescence of technology, design mis-match of various sections of the plants, low quality and quantity of power from State Grid and consequent frequent power dips and trips, low quality of coal, being feedstock to Talcher and Ramagundam Units and non-availability of funds for R&R activity of the plant. Due to these reasons, net worth of the FCIL/HFCL turned negative and both the companies were referred to BIFR and declared as sick.

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

#### **Increase in Price of fertilizers**

1333. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the continuous increase in the price of fertilizers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to tackle rising prices of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers and measures to check its balanced utilisation by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Urea Fertilizer is under statutory price control and Government of India has fixed ₹ 242 per 45 Kg Bag. Earlier the price of Urea was ₹ 5360 per Tonne, as such there is no substantial increase in the price of Urea.

P&K Fertilizers have been decontrolled under the NBS Scheme. The price of P&K Fertilizers is fixed by the Fertilizers Companies as per the market dynamics at reasonable level. The prices of P&K Fertilizers have been increased by the Fertilizer Companies during last one year. The MRP of DAP has been increased from ₹ 20884.97 per MT (without tax) in December 2017 to ₹ 26160.20 per MT (without tax) in October, 2018 and MRP of MOP has been increased from ₹ 11443.58 per MT (without tax) in December, 2017 to ₹ 17240.88 per MT (without tax) in October, 2018.

(b) Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), constituted under the Nutrient Based Subsidy scheme for recommendations of NBS rates for P&K fertilizers for decision of the Government has examined the data of international prices of these commodities, exchange rate variation, MRP of these fertilizers and inventory level in December, 2018 and recommended for keeping the NBS rates at its present level.

Government of India is promoting the balance and judicious use of fertilizers. Government of India is implementing a scheme on Soil Health Card. The Soil Health Card besides providing the soil fertility status, also recommends the appropriate dose of fertilizer required to be applied in particular soil for particular crop.

#### **Demand of fertilizers**

1334. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total annual demand of different fertilizers in the country;
- (b) whether this demand has been fulfilled by indigenous production;
- (c) if not, the manner in which this gap would be bridged; and

(d) whether Government has any specific plan for starting new urea and other fertilizer plants in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a): Sir, the total annual demand of different fertilizers in the country is indicated in the table below:-

(figures in LMT)

Demand of fertilizers in the Country for the financial year 2018-19

Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
293.00	99.64	37.54	101.93

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) Under the provision of New Investment Policy (NIP) – 2012 dated 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment dated 7th October, 2014, Matix Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia-Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal.

Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has also set up a brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan.

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

In addition to above, Government has also decided to install a new Urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) per annum in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plant.

### **Increase in production of fertilizers**

1335. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in the production of fertilizers till date and if so, the extent of increase thereof;

(b) whether new fertilizer plants are being set up as per the growing needs of the future and if so, the number of plants that would be set up; and

(c) whether there is any shortage of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The production of all major fertilizers (includes Urea, DAP, Complex, A/S and SSP) during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (up to November, 2018) are given below:—

(Figure in 'LMT')

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Nov., 18)
Fertilizer Production	385.39	413.14	414.41	413.61	271.90

Source: *mfms.nic.in*.

The above data shows marginal decrease in production of all fertilizers during 2017-18, which is insignificant. Otherwise the production has been increasing consistently.

(b) Government of India has, at present, decided to revive 5 closed units namely Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), Sindri (Jharkhand), Talcher (Odisha) and Ramagundam (Telengana) units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni (Bihar) unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) through 'Nomination Route' of Joint Ventures of nominated Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Each of these units are being revived by installing new urea plant having production capacity of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne urea per annum.

Under the provision of New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 dated 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment dated 7th October, 2014, Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia-Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal.

Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has also set up a brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan. Trial run production of CFCL- Gadepan-III has started.

In addition to above, Government has also decided to install a new Urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Tonne (LMT) per annum in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plant.

(c) No, Sir, there is no report of shortage of fertilizers in the country from any State Government.

### Setting up of fertilizer rake points in Madhya Pradesh

†1336. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for opening of fertilizer rake points at Shujalpur, Garoth, Shahdol, Dalauda, Salamatpur and Obedullaganj in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when such rake points would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Shujalpur, Garoth, Shahdol, Dalauda and Salamatpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh are existing rake points. Obedullaganj is included in the ongoing sanctioned work of third line between Itarsi – Habibganj section of Bhopal division on West Central Railway. Existing facilities are enough to handle the fertilizer consignments at these rake points.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

### **Sulphur in imported coal**

1337. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported coal produces four times more sulphur than the Indian coal during burning and causes more pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the real-time demand of coal in the country and the quantity being mined from Indian mines and imported during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) Demand of coal in the country as estimated by NITI Aayog, the quantity of coal being mined from Indian mines and coal imported during last 5 years are as follows:—

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total Coal demand (Million Tonne)	729.53	787.03	822.36	884.87	908.40	991.35
Total domestic Coal Production (Million Tonne)	565.77	609.18	639.23	657.87	676.48	433.90 Upto Nov. 2018
Total Coal Import (Million Tonne)	166.86	217.78	203.95	190.95	208.27	111.60 Upto Sep. 2018

The growing demand of coal has primarily been met with the increased domestic coal production which has grown from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 676.48 MT in



2017-18 (4 years), an absolute increase of 110.71 MT as compared to increase of 33.73 MT between 2009-10 and 2013-14 (4 years).

The imported quantity of coal in 2017-18 at 208.27 MT is less than the imported quantity of coal in 2014-15 which stood at 217.79 MT even as power generation and industrial activity grew substantially after 2014-15.

The entire demand of coking coal is not met from domestic production as the supply of high quality coal/coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal. The increase in import is largely due to growth of coking coal imports in which India is deficient as well as imports by certain thermal power plants which were designed to run on imported coal.

### **Release of claims**

1338. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangement has been made for transfer of ₹ 560 crore payable by M/S HINDALCO on account of TALABIRA-1 to the State of Odisha; and

(b) if not, whether a suitable advisory would be issued for release of the claims of the State Government at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The amount of ₹ 566 crores payable by M/s Hindalco Industries Limited on account of coal block Talabira-I is the additional levy amount @ ₹ 295 per tonne for coal produced from Talabira-I coal block, as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. The issue as to whether this additional levy would accrue to the Central Government or to the State Government concerned is under examination in consultation with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Law and Justice.

### **Setting up of medical and engineering colleges in mining areas**

1339. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited has proposed to set up medical as well as engineering colleges in mining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of hospitals in many mining areas, the employees working in those areas are deprived of medical benefits; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Some of the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) have either proposed or are setting up medical colleges in mining areas.

(b) The details of such colleges are as follows:—

- (i) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) is setting up from its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds a Medical college-cum-500 bedded hospital at Talcher in Angul district of Odisha at a cost of ₹ 492.62 crores;
- (ii) South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) has decided to construct a 500- bedded hospital and medical college at Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh at a cost of ₹ 327.40 crore on the land to be provided by Government of Chhattisgarh free of cost;
- (iii) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has proposed to establish a medical college near Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry and Allied Sciences (RINPAS) for which the Government of Jharkhand has assured to provide 20 acres of land.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The employees are provided with medical benefits through dispensaries at unit level and at regional and central hospitals of subsidiary companies of CIL. The patients are also referred to the CIL empaneled super-speciality hospitals whenever required for free treatment.

### **Technology upgradation and expansion**

1340. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecom companies, including those owned by Government, are still far behind in technology upgradation and expansion for efficient mobile and internet network, at par with international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategy Government has formulated to improve the efficiency of mobile and internet network in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Technology upgradation and expansion is a continuous process for telecom infrastructure. Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) progressively deploy new technologies at par with international standards. In order to

improve the mobile and internet services, TSPs make continuous efforts by increasing the number of mobile towers, Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) and rolling out 4G networks in urban as well as rural areas. TSPs also deploy next generation technical solutions for better network experience to the customers.

(c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has taken several policy initiatives to facilitate infrastructure growth for delivery of quality services. These include permitting trading/sharing/liberalization of spectrum already granted, permitting passive and active infrastructure sharing, notification of Right of Way Rules-2016, making available Government land/buildings for installation of towers etc.

Additionally, TRAI has laid down the Quality of Service (QoS) standards through regulations to monitor the performance of Service Providers against the set benchmarks for improving the mobile and internet services.

#### **Targets set and achieved under BharatNet**

1341. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money disbursed under BharatNet, State-wise and year-wise, since 2014;

(b) the targets set and achieved, for providing internet-connection to Gram Panchayats, State-wise and year-wise, since 2014;

(c) the reasons for cases where envisaged target could not be achieved;

(d) the number of village panchayats, State-wise, where physical infrastructure for commercial broadband connection has been laid and those which have a running and functional commercial broadband connection;

(e) the details of speed of internet connection in each such village panchayat; and

(f) the details of average rate of data being used per connection in a day, in each such village panchayat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) ₹ 42068 crore has been approved by cabinet on 19.07.2017 for BharatNet Project. The funds are allocated/dispensed by USOF for the project as a whole and not State/UT-wise. Year-wise disbursement of funds under BharatNet project w.e.f. 2013-14 to 2017-18 and current financial year is as under:—

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 upto date
₹ in crore	514	1351.86	2415.10	5600	6000	1500

(b) and (c) Phase-I of the BharatNet project was completed in December 2017, and over 1 lakh GPs were made Service Ready. As per the modified strategy approved by cabinet on 19.07.2017, BharatNet project, to provide broadband connectivity to all the 2.5 lakh (approx.) Gram Panchayats, is targeted to be completed by March, 2019. The details of Service Ready GPs are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) BharatNet project is being implemented to create broadband infrastructure for provision of connectivity to all 2.5 lakh (approx.) GPs in the country. The service provisioning is being done through the Service Providers and States. The State-wise details of the GPs where physical infrastructure for commercial broadband connection is available, and the GPs where commercial broadband connections have been provided are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) In Phase-I of the project, 1,00,000 GPs have been provided broadband connectivity on OFC at 100 Mbps bandwidth. In Phase-II, the remaining (approx. 1.5 lakh) GPs are being provided 1Gbps bandwidth in case of wired media (OFC) and minimum 100 Mbps bandwidth scalable up to 1Gbps in case of wireless media (Radio).

(f) The average rate of data being used per connection in a day in each Gram Panchayat is 22 MB/subscriber/day, as per the information received from BSNL.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *State-wise details of Service Ready GPs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on 31.03.2015*	As on 31.03.2016*	As on 31.03.2017*	As on 31.03.2018*	As on 16.12.2018*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1215
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	14	43
3.	Assam	0	93	354	1450	1652
4.	Bihar	0	215	443	5010	5865
5.	Chandigarh	0	12	12	13	13
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	500	1264	3559	4052

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	14	21
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	17
9.	Gujarat	0	116	494	4816	5119
10.	Haryana	0	150	650	5856	6123
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	165	226
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	171	263
13.	Jharkhand	0	135	372	1536	2312
14.	Karnataka	32	2865	4826	6071	6110
15.	Kerala	350	1129	1129	1129	1129
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0	150	2588	11690	12689
17.	Maharashtra	0	127	1618	13666	15126
18.	Manipur	0	0	26	123	255
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	122	122
20.	Mizoram	0	0	0	18	23
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	61	86
22.	Odisha	0	104	462	2510	3501
23.	Puducherry	0	101	101	101	101
24.	Punjab	0	0	237	6761	7911
25.	Rajasthan	30	283	1213	8154	8452
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	4	14
27.	Telangana	14	106	130	2042	2047
28.	Tripura	15	75	79	489	527
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0	189	1413	27319	27940
30.	Uttarakhand	0	183	288	1387	1508
31.	West Bengal	0	0	219	2020	2081
TOTAL		441	6533	17918	106271	116543

\* cumulative.

**Statement-II***State-wise details of Broadband Connectivity*

Sl. No.	State/UT	GPs with physical infrastructure for commercial broadband connectivity (Inc. BHQs)	Commercial broadband connections (FTTH) provided in GPs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1148	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	0
4.	Assam	1576	616
5.	Bihar	5547	03
6.	Chandigarh	13	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4021	268
8.	Daman and Diu	16	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	0
10.	Gujarat	3614	646
11.	Haryana	6186	18
12.	Himachal Pradesh	201	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	263	01
14.	Jharkhand	2093	530
15.	Karnataka	6068	2821
16.	Kerala	1129	1387
17.	Madhya Pradesh	12689	1060
18.	Maharashtra	13814	2890
19.	Manipur	250	0
20.	Meghalaya	75	0
21.	Mizoram	23	0
22.	Nagaland	51	0
23.	Odisha	3286	3508
24.	Puducherry	101	16
25.	Punjab	7397	33

1	2	3	4
26.	Rajasthan	8231	818
27.	Sikkim	14	0
28.	Telangana	2047	25
29.	Tripura	460	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	26901	203
31.	Uttarakhand	1375	21
32.	West Bengal	1742	79
TOTAL		110394	14955

### Implementation of BharatNet project in Odisha

1342. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would expedite the implementation of BharatNet project in all Gram Panchayats of Odisha for effective rollout of various initiatives under the Digital India programme; and

(b) whether Government would constitute a National Task Force to ensure mobile and broadband connectivity to deficit areas in Odisha and similarly placed States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) For expediting the implementation of BharatNet project in the country, including Odisha, a modified strategy to implement BharatNet has been approved by Cabinet on 19.07.2017. The approved strategy provides optimal mix of media to connect Gram Panchayats (GPs); implementation by State-led Model, Private Sector, CPSU Model; laying of fresh fibre from Block to GPs; and setting up of last mile architecture at all GPs. To expedite implementation of BharatNet in Odisha, Phase-II is being implemented under State-led model by the State, with funding from Government of India. To provide mobile connectivity in uncovered Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of Odisha, connectivity has been provided by setting up 256 towers, and in phase-II of the LWE project, 483 towers are proposed.

Towards implementation of these projects, State-level committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State.

For constituting a National Task Force to ensure mobile and broadband connectivity to deficit areas in Odisha and similarly placed States, no proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

**Regulation of communication service providers by TRAI**

1343. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is considering that communication service providers such as WhatsApp, Google Duo and Skype be subjected to regulatory and licensing norms similar to the ones applicable on telecom operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether TRAI has invited comments on recalling so-called Over-the-Top service providers, which have so far been unregulated;

(d) if so, the details of the comments received in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (e) TRAI has issued a Consultation Paper on “Regulatory Framework for Over-The-Top (OTT) Communication Service” on 12th November, 2018 seeking comments of stakeholders on various Regulatory issues. The last date for submitting the comments and counter comments is 7th January, 2019 and 21st January, 2019 respectively. Details of the consultation paper are available on the TRAI website [www.trai.gov.in](http://www.trai.gov.in).

**Vacancies in Post Offices**

1344. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Post Offices in the country are understaffed adversely, impacting its services to customers;

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

(c) whether Government is considering any action plan to fill up the existing vacancies, and

(d) if so, by when the existing vacancies would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Postal Circle-wise and post-wise sanctioned strength and vacancies are as under:—



Circle	Multi Tasking Staff		Postman/Mail Guard		Postal Assistant		*LSG/**HSG I and II/ Postmaster Grade I, II and III	
	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1075	234	2337	274	3157	180	1964	983
Assam	924	295	1030	321	1822	240	227	154
Bihar	1958	618	2155	695	2561	504	1543	379
Chhattisgarh	378	105	608	238	829	107	512	150
Delhi	2742	681	2996	643	3568	362	628	280
Gujarat	2473	575	4567	1256	4325	526	2345	1211
Haryana	788	204	947	275	1628	191	836	555
Himachal Pradesh	397	30	420	50	1456	334	132	73
Jammu and Kashmir	417	219	350	215	851	218	83	61
Jharkhand	574	133	974	388	1242	153	731	421
Karnataka	1758	463	4006	1046	4751	64	2917	1534
Kerala	1472	364	2692	703	5468	722	654	404
Madhya Pradesh	1200	347	2071	936	2522	-189	1632	928

Maharashtra	5842	2670	9924	4785	11615	2214	1783	1164
North East	416	100	624	238	655	-47	400	123
Odisha	1076	191	1445	178	2398	263	1472	391
Punjab	1272	322	1811	670	3436	780	420	264
Rajasthan	1334	274	2164	392	2837	687	1680	644
Tamil Nadu	3139	947	6253	1831	8259	1163	3947	2235
Telangana	861	181	1539	254	2154	331	797	442
Uttar Pradesh	3965	1582	5042	2461	6923	1144	3967	1656
Uttarakhand	486	215	737	421	1511	289	168	110
West Bengal	4105	949	5519	1140	8338	1380	1137	687
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38652</b>	<b>11699</b>	<b>60211</b>	<b>19410</b>	<b>82306</b>	<b>11616</b>	<b>29975</b>	<b>14849</b>

\*LSG: Lower Selection Grade.

\*\* HSG: Higher Selection Grade.

Shortage of staff is due to vacancies arising on account of retirement, promotion, death and deputation. Vacant posts are being manned by appropriately redeploying the available staff to ensure that postal services are not affected.

(c) and (d) Recruitment to fill up vacant posts is done periodically by holding departmental examination, direct recruitment through Staff Selection Commission and also by individual Circle as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. Further, Departmental Promotion Committee is convened regularly for filling up vacancies on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. Recruitment to fill up vacant posts is a continuous process.

### **Connectivity under BharatNet**

1345. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats connected by optical fibre under the BharatNet programme; and

(b) the number of Common Service Centres to provide for Government banking and transaction services under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As on 16.12.2018, a total of 3,03,560 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid, connecting 1,22,274 Gram Panchayats (GPs) by OFC, of which 1,16,543 GPs are service ready.

(b) As part of the BharatNet project, the last mile connectivity through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology for accessing broadband services, is being provided at all the GPs (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country. Every GP is to be provided with, on an average, 5 Access Points (APs), *i.e.* 3 APs in Government Institutions, such as school, police station, health institution, etc. and 2 APs at public places. Common Service Centre (CSC)-SPV has been assigned the setting up of Wi-Fi network in 32,828 GPs under the BharatNet project.

### **4G services by MTNL and BSNL**

1346. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for MTNL and BSNL not offering 4G services to keep up with market competition, when the private companies are offering 4G services at a very cheaper rate;

(b) whether there is any effort by private operators to scuttle the performance of MTNL and BSNL; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Proposals for allotment of spectrum, with Government support, for providing 4G services by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have been received in Department of Telecommunications (DoT). BSNL has already started 4G services in a few Licensed Service Areas (LSAs).

(b) and (c) MTNL and BSNL have not reported any involvement of private operators trying to scuttle their performance.

#### **Ground Based Towers in rural areas of Nellore**

1347. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that in the absence of Ground Based Towers (GBTs) in rural areas of Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh, BSNL is finding it difficult to provide smooth and fast transmission of mobile coverage;

(b) whether it is a fact that Nellore SSA identified some places for GBTs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made in construction of GBTs in the identified areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) For smooth and fast transmission of mobile coverage in rural areas of Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has identified places for setting up Ground Based Towers (GBTs) as detailed below:—

Sl.No.	Name of Place	Status
1.	Koturupalli	Tower erected and mobile services already commissioned.
2.	Sihar	Tower construction completed.
3.	Annekepalli	Tower construction completed.
4.	Annamedu	Foundation work completed and tower to be erected.

**Recommendations of Inter-ministerial Group on Telecom Sector**

1348. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on Telecom Sector has made any recommendations for a relief package for the financially-struggling telecom operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the IMG's recommendations;

(c) whether Government has received any formal representation from the telecom operators for implementation of IMG's recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted on 16.05.2017 with following terms of reference:-

- To examine systemic issues affecting viability and repayment capacity in telecom sector and furnish recommendations for resolution of stressed assets.
- Policy reforms and strategic interventions for Telecom sector.

The IMG held eight meetings and also held consultations with all the major TSPs and the Banks. Based on presentations by TSPs, lenders etc and other sectoral data IMG analysed the nature and extent of financial stress in the telecom sector. The IMG submitted its report on 31.08.2017. The IMG noted that the financial stress for some has been caused because of

- Low operating cash flows over a number of years
- Inadequate equity infusion and
- Debt which does not appear sustainable.

IMG also observed that the increased competition in the sector and the entry of a new operator led to free promotional offers leading to a downward trend of tariffs. The sector is in the midst of consolidation. The competitive context of the industry has led to

- Accumulation of debt
- Decline in EBIDTA
- Requirement of periodic infusion of additional equity.

In view of this, the IMG concluded that primary solutions to the current problems in the sector will come internally from the TSPs and they remain liable to service the debt taken by them. Any proposed Government intervention needs to be carefully calibrated to ensure that the short term pain points are somewhat eased giving the sector time to rework its investment and business strategy.

The major recommendations of IMG along with action taken are as follows:—

- Deferred Payment Liability of TSPs on Spectrum – TSPs may be given a one- time opportunity to opt for higher number of instalments (16) instead of the currently permitted 10 instalments.

The proposal has been approved by the Cabinet and the necessary amendments to the License Agreement have been issued by the AS Branch. WPF Branch has communicated to the concerned TSPs about the option available for restructuring deferred payment instalments. Airtel, Telenor, Idea, RCoM, RJio, Vodafone have exercised the option for 16 instalments

- Spectrum Auction and Reserve Price of Spectrum – (a) The approach to fixing the reserve price for spectrum may be reviewed for optimization in line with international best practices (b) The next Spectrum auction may be conducted at a time as considered appropriate by the Government. (c)The exercise of Harmonization of spectrum in 2300 MHz and other bands may be taken up on priority.

TRAI has released their recommendations on spectrum auction on 01/08/2018, which are under examination by the Department.

- Replacing PLR with MCLR for calculation of interest on delayed payment of LF and SUC – One year MCLR of SBI may be adopted with effect from the date of its introduction by RBI *i.e.* April 01, 2016 in place of PLR.

Post the approval of the Telecom Commission, opinion of Department of Financial Services was sought for replacing the benchmark rate of PLR by MCLR. DFS conveyed its approval (and that of RBI) for the replacement. Necessary amendments have been issued.

- AGR case to be expedited - Appropriate steps may be taken by the Government to settle these cases expeditiously.

The matter is presently being heard by the Supreme Court.

- Spectrum Cap Holding – DoT may consider the issue in consultation with TRAI.

DoT Committee examined and endorsed TRAI recommendations. Cabinet approval was received for relaxation of the Spectrum Caps and necessary amendments in the License Agreement have been executed.

- Amendments to Spectrum Trading Guidelines – DoT may issue appropriate clarification that only the gain or profit arising from trade of spectrum shall constitute as part of revenue for the purpose of calculation of AGR.

The Telecom Commission directed that the Department may obtain legal opinion whether such an amendment can be made to the guidelines. Legal opinion was sought and as per legal advice TRAI recommendations were obtained. The matter was then referred to the Ministry of Finance and comments were obtained. The case is presently under examination in the Department.

- Import Licenses – The requirement of obtaining a separate import license from Ministry of Communications may be done away with after consultation with WPC and appropriate amendments may be issued by Ministry of Finance.

The case is under process.

- Transfer of Wireless Equipment – Permit TSPs to transfer wireless equipment between licensees and service areas on the basis of intimation only.

The case is under process

(c) and (d) No formal representation for implementation of IMG Recommendations has been received by DoT.

#### **Under/non-utilisation of BharatNet infrastructure**

1349. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as of October, 2018, 1.15 lakh Gram Panchayats were service ready under BharatNet;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to many reports received, there is lack of connectivity in 80-90 per cent of the Gram Panchayats as well as massive under-utilisation/non-utilisation of BharatNet infrastructure;

(c) whether it is also a fact that though clear utilisation targets have already been set, the actual utilisation on ground is understood to be less than 10 per cent of the target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As of October, 2018, a total of 1,15,958 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made Service Ready under the BharatNet project.

(b) BharatNet is being implemented to connect all the GPs by broadband. Out of a total of around 2.5 lakh GPs, around 1.21 lakh GPs are connected with OFC. BharatNet is the middle layer of communication network, with last mile connectivity to be provided by Service Providers and States.

(c) and (d)

(i) Utilisation of the network is being done by setting up Fibre to the Home (FTTH). Free FTTH has been provided to all the GPs, in addition around 15,000 FTTH connections have been taken by the States. TSPs/ISPs have also taken bandwidth for around 4,500 GPs. States are connecting State Wide Area Network (SWAN) with BharatNet. In addition Wi-Fi network is being set up in each GP.

(ii) To ensure better utilization of BharatNet, a Wi-Fi network is being set up under the project. On an average, 5 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) are being provided at each GP, of these, 3 APs will be connected to Government Institutions such as Police Stations, Schools, Hospitals, and Post Offices, while 2 APs will be available for public use. So far Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed at 39,370 GPs and out of them, services are being provided in 10,866 GPs, catering to more than 11 lakh subscribers with a data usage of over 50 TB per month.

### **Progress of BharatNet project**

1350. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BharatNet project seeks to connect 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats in the country through high-speed broadband by March, 2019;

(b) whether Government has instructed both Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) to submit reports every day on the progress made in the BharatNet project;

(c) whether there is an unprofessional shirking of responsibility, along with inability to resolve on-field problems and inter-organisational issues between BBNL and BSNL; and



(d) whether this is not only hampering progress of this vital project but is now threatening to derail even earlier achievements of the past four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) (i) BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner to provide high speed broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country. BharatNet Phase I to connect 1,00,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) has been completed in December, 2017. The project is a national asset and middle layer of the communications network. Service Providers and the States are to utilize the network to provide services. All Service Providers are to be provided non-discriminatory access to the network.

(ii) On 19.07.2017, a modified strategy for implementing BharatNet has been approved by the Union Cabinet. Under this strategy, the remaining 1,50,000 (approx.) Gram Panchayats (GPs) are to be provided with broadband connectivity in Phase-II of the project. The total cost of BharatNet approved by the Cabinet is ₹ 42,068 crore. The Phase II implementation is by connecting GPs through an optimal mix of media (*i.e.* OFC, radio and satellite) and by the three models of implementation; *i.e.* State-led model, Private Sector, CPSU model. New OFC is to be laid from Block to GPs.

(iii) The Phase-II of the project is under implementation, mainly through Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode of implementation, where life-time maintenance of the BharatNet infrastructure is to be done by the Implementing Agencies. The project is being implemented by three models of implementation; 8 States covering 61,492 GPs are implementing the project under State-led model; about 6500 GPs in NER, J&K etc. are being connected by Satellite; and 7494 GPs in two States are being implemented by BBNL through EPC contractors. For the remaining GPs, CPSUs BSNL and PGCIL have been assigned the work of implementation of the project.

(iv) As on 16.12.2018, by laying 3,03,560 km Optical Fibre Cable; a total of 1,22,274 GPs have been connected by Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and in 1,16,543 GPs; OFC laying, along with installation of all the equipment, has been completed.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications is taking necessary steps, along with BBNL and BSNL, to ensure effective maintenance and utilization of the BharatNet infrastructure.

- (i) Network Operating Centre (NOC) is set up to monitor the operation of the network and the project is presently in implementation phase. To monitor connectivity daily, NOC reports are being sought from BSNL and BBNL. The progress is being monitored on a regular basis.
- (ii) To ensure better utilization of BharatNet, a Wi-Fi network is being set up under the project. On an average, 3 Government Institutions at GP level such as Police Station, Post Office, School, Hospital and citizens at GP are being connected and average 5 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) are being set up at each GP.

### **Action against telecom companies for call drops**

†1351. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of increasing complaints of call drops by consumers, Government is not taking any action against telecom companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the directions of Government to telecom companies regarding providing services and the names of the companies against whom action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has been interacting with Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and reviewing the progress of their action-plans for addressing call drops in their mobile networks on a continuous basis.

In order to address call drops, the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) DoT has taken several policy initiatives to facilitate infrastructure growth for delivery of quality services. These include permitting trading/sharing/liberalisation of spectrum already granted, permitting passive and active infrastructure sharing, notification of Right of Way Rules 2016, making available Government land/buildings for installation of towers etc.
- (ii) About 9.74 lakh additional BTS for 2G/3G/4G-LTE services have been added by TSPs since July, 2015, taking the total BTS count in the country to about 20.07 lakh in November, 2018.
- (iii) In order to obtain direct feedback from subscribers, DoT has launched an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) wherein, around 2.15 crore

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

subscribers have been individually contacted since December, 2016, out of which 30.1 lakh subscribers have participated in the survey. The feedback is shared with the TSPs every week for taking corrective actions in a time bound manner. As a result, about 85,000 individual cases of call drops have been resolved so far.

As a result of continuous efforts, significant improvement has been observed in terms of TSPs' compliance to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Quality of Services benchmarks on call-drop rate in spite of rapid-increase in traffic volume and more stringent TRAI benchmarks effective from 1st October, 2017. TSPs are mostly complying to these benchmarks.

Since 1st October, 2017, TRAI has also introduced a revised graded Financial Disincentives (FD) structure based on the extent to which a TSP's performance deviates from the specified call-drop benchmark(s). Accordingly, details of the financial disincentives imposed on non-compliant TSPs are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of financial disincentives imposed by TRAI on non-compliant TSPs against Benchmarks for Drop Call Rate*

Quarter ending	Name of TSP	Financial disincentive imposed as per notified Benchmarks (in ₹)	
		Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution	Network QoS DCR Temporal Distribution
June, 2018	M/s BSNL	Two lakh for One License Service Area (LSA)	Two lakh for One LSA
	M/s Idea	Eight lakh for Four LSAs	Four lakh for Two LSAs
March, 2018	M/s BSNL	One lakh fifty thousand for One LSA	One lakh fifty thousand for One LSA
	M/s Idea	Seven lakh fifty thousand for Five LSAs	Three lakh for Two LSAs
	M/s Tata	Seven lakh fifty thousand for Five LSAs	Fifteen lakh for Seven LSAs
	M/s Telenor	Three lakh for Two LSAs	Three lakh for Two LSAs

**Internet shutdowns**

1352. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry maintains data on internet shutdown ordered under the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services Rules, 2017;

(b) if so, the State-wise data on internet shutdown issued since the rules came into effect, along with the date, time, duration, areas affected and corresponding reasons for the imposition of internet shutdowns;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) number of cases where internet shutdowns were ordered to prevent cheating in exams;

(e) number of cases, State-wise, wherein internet shutdowns exceeded 24 hours; and

(f) steps taken by States to publicise the order of internet shutdowns in advance and inform general public of their imposition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (f) In order to streamline the process of internet shutdowns in the Country, the Department of Telecommunications notified “Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017” on 07.08.2017. As per these rules, the directions for temporary suspension of telecom services, including internet services in an area, can either be issued by the Union Home Secretary in case of Central Government or the State Home Secretary in case of State Government, due to public emergency or in the interest of public safety.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has informed that it has not issued any order for temporary suspension of internet services under the provisions of Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.

Police and public order are State subjects as per the Constitution and States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crimes through their law enforcement machinery. Concerned State Governments are empowered to issue orders for temporary suspension of internet services to maintain law and order in the State or part thereof under the provisions contained in the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017. Records related to internet shutdowns ordered by State Governments are not maintained by Department of Telecommunications.

**Promoting traditional method of storage of foodgrains**

1353. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to prevent loss of foodgrains in the country during storage and transit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also taking steps to promote the traditional method of storage of foodgrains within the vicinity of farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has taken various steps to prevent loss of foodgrains during storage and transit. The details on the steps adopted to prevent loss of foodgrains during storage and transit are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare through Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) promotes creation of scientific storage capacity in rural areas for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs etc. to reduce post harvest and handling losses.

(e) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Steps Taken by the Government to Prevent Loss of Foodgrains  
During Storage and Transit*

**I. During Storage:**

The following steps were taken by the Government to prevent the loss of foodgrains during storage:—

(i) All godowns are constructed on scientific lines to make them rodent proof by having proper height and damp proof by providing pucca floor plinth.

(ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.

- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels. Following Checks and Super checks are conducted in the godowns by FCI to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in the storage.
  - (a) Fortnightly inspection of stocks on 100% basis by Technical Assistant
  - (b) Monthly inspection by Manager (QC)
  - (c) Quarterly inspection by AGM (QC)
  - (d) Super Checks by Regional, Zonal and FCI Hqrs Squads.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.

## **II. During Transit:**

- (i) After the placement of rake each wagon is inspected for fitness on certain parameters *i.e.* no damage in wagon floor, roof and walls, no dust is accumulated on floor of wagon and wagon doors are properly closing. In case, if any wagon is found unfit on above said parameters then it is declared unfit for loading and rejected.

- (ii) Each wagon is properly cleaned for removal of any accumulated dust like cement, fertilizer or coal which may damage foodgrains.
- (iii) LDPE sheets are laid on wagon floor before loading of foodgrain bags.
- (iv) Wagons doors are double sealed by Railway and FCI to avoid any outside impact on the foodgrain bags.
- (v) Tarpaulins sheet spread on platform at the time of loading/unloading of stocks from the wagons to avoid contamination of spillages. Efforts are being continuously made to reduce the transit damage.
- (vi) Only covered rail wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.
- (vii) The dispatching Regions have been instructed to use polythene sheet in the spoiled railway wagons to retrieve the spilled-over grains.
- (viii) Identification of vulnerable points both at dispatching and recipient centers for intensive checking is being done on continuous basis by the GM Regions and ED Zones. Special squad checking at selected rail heads and destination/dispatch centers is undertaken periodically at the identified centers.

#### **Establishing working standard laboratories in Kerala**

1354. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Decentralized Paddy Procurement Scheme is withdrawn by Central Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any request has been received from Kerala Government to re-fix the out-turn ratio from 68 per cent to 64 per cent, if so, details and action taken thereon;

(c) whether any proposal from Government of Kerala has been received to establish working standard laboratories in Kollam and Kottayam; and

(d) if so, the details of fund allocated for the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir.

(b) A request has been received from Kerala Government to re-fix the out-turn

ratio from 68 per cent to 64 per cent by citing Technical Committee report of Kerala Government.

A study on trial milling of paddy for fixation of Out-turn Ratio (OTR) has been entrusted to Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Thanjavur by Food Corporation of India (FCI). It has carried out the study in 11 States including Kerala. The final report of the study is awaited.

(c) No proposal has been received from Government of Kerala to establish working standard laboratories in Kollam and Kottayam in the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Allocation of rice and wheat to Kerala**

1355. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rice and wheat released and distributed to the State of Kerala through Public Distribution System under BPL/APL/AAY categories during each of the last three years;

(b) whether in view of recent floods in Kerala, extra quantity of rice has been released; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government of Kerala implemented National Food Security Act, 2013 with effect from 1-Nov. 2016. Consequent upon implementation of NFSA, an annual allocation of 14,25,048 MT of foodgrain which comprises of 265059 MT of wheat and 1159989 MT of rice is made to the State Government. Prior to the implementation of NFSA, allocation of foodgrain to Kerala was made in terms of the provisions of Targeted Public Distribution System. The details of allocation and offtake of foodgrain in respect of Kerala during last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In pursuance of a proposal received from the State Government of Kerala, due to floods in August, 2018, the Government of India made an additional allocation of 89540 MT of rice to Kerala at MSP derived rates.



**Statement***Details of Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat to Kerala  
from 2015-16 to 2017-18*

(In thousand tons)

Year	Foodgrain	BPL	AAY	APL*	NFSA	Tideover	Total
<b>Allocation</b>							
2015-16#	Rice	318.792	250.260	618.168	0.000	0.000	1187.220
	Wheat	83.556	0.000	201.912	0.000	0.000	285.468
2016-17#	Rice	185.962	145.985	298.766	344.405	160.011	1135.129
	Wheat	48.741	0.000	97.586	82.895	6.459	235.681
2017-18	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	827.518	322.021	1149.539
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	198.001	77.509	275.510
<b>Offtake</b>							
2015-16#	Rice	317.509	247.394	617.397	0.000	0.000	1182.300
	Wheat	82.805	0.000	199.933	0.000	0.000	282.738
2016-17#	Rice	215.013	173.241	314.687	285.290	144.790	1133.021
	Wheat	57.331	0.000	100.512	72.158	5.096	235.097
2017-18	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	832.980	326.581	1159.561
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	199.985	77.508	277.493

\* APL allocation include Additional APL also.

# Includes Addl. BPL allocation which is not taken into consideration while working out the entitlement for NFSA

**Gap between wholesale and retail prices of vegetables**

1356. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a huge gap between the wholesale and retail prices of vegetables in various parts of the country, which not only hurt the farmers but also consumers; and

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any plan to resolve this problem, if so, the details thereof and by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The difference between the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities, including vegetables, may be attributed to various factors such as demand-supply

mismatch, perishability and storability of the produce, transportation cost, loading/unloading expenses, grading/sorting, wholesaler's margin, wastages during movement/weighing, location of retail shops, fixed overhead expenses of retailers, margin of retailers, supply chain constraints like lack of storage and cold chain facilities, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing etc.

Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which provides support for production of planting material, vegetable seed production, vegetable cultivation, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, creation of infrastructure to prevent post-harvest losses of horticultural crops and adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM). In addition, Government is also implementing Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) scheme to help moderate the volatility in prices of select agri-horticultural commodities *viz.* onions, potatoes and pulses. Also, Ministry of Food Processing and Industries (MoFPI) has formulated a new scheme "Operation Greens" for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain which, *inter alia*, has the objective of price stabilisation for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties. To regulate domestic availability and moderate prices, Government has made enabling provisions allowing States to impose stock limits on essential commodities, including onions. States are requested to take necessary and corrective measures by way of licensing, imposition of stock limits and movement restrictions, action against unscrupulous traders and hoarders under Essential Commodities Act, as and when required.

#### **Selection of non official Members of FCI**

1357. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and criteria for selection of non-official Members of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and their tenure;

(b) whether all the individuals, who apply to be considered for selection as non-official Members of the FCI, are given a fair opportunity to prove their worth for the post or otherwise; and

(c) the level and basis on which decision for such appointment is taken along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The non-official members include *inter alia*, representatives from farmers' associations,

consumer bodies, social organizations and NGOs, beside public figures from within the State/UT concerned to be nominated by the Central Government. The tenure of non-official member is two years. An individual can be appointed in the Consultative Committee for maximum two tenures.

Appointment to the post of non-official Members of the Consultative Committee of FCI is made with the approval of Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on the recommendations received in the Department. After approval, the State Government is requested for verification of antecedents of the candidate. Only on the receipt of satisfactory report of verification of antecedents, order for appointment of the candidate for the concerned State Consultative Committee of FCI is issued.

(b) This is discretionary power of the Hon'ble Minister to nominate the non-official member considering the request of nomination as per available vacancies.

(c) As per above

#### **Storage capacity of foodgrains**

1358. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the prediction for foodgrains production in 2019;

(b) whether it is a fact that since last so many years a major portion of wheat, pulses and other agricultural produces is destroyed due to improper and insufficient storage facilities;

(c) if so, the foodgrain storage capacity of FCI and other godowns in the country; and

(d) the precautionary measures Government is taking to ensure the safe storage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, informs that the target for production of foodgrains in the country (as on 02.11.2018) is 290.25 Million Tonnes for the year 2018-19.

(b) and (c) On the basis of peak stock requirement during normal procurement season, the overall storage capacity required for central pool foodgrains in the country is about 650 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT). Against this, the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), is 877.37 LMT (as

on 31.10.2018) comprising 749.90 LMT in covered godowns and 127.47 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. Thus, on the overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of foodgrains in the country.

No damage of foodgrains can be directly attributed due to lack of proper storage facilities. The foodgrains are stored scientifically with various preservation measures like fumigation and treatment with pesticides. In spite of taking necessary care and precautions, small quantities of foodgrains may become non-issuable due to various reasons like:

- (i) Natural calamities *viz.* cyclone/flood/heavy rains etc.
- (ii) Transit damages *viz.* en-route damage in wagon/truck due to contamination, wagon roof leakage etc.
- (iii) In some cases due to negligence of officials, for which suitable disciplinary action against defaulters, where ever found guilty, are invariably taken.

Accrual of damaged foodgrains in FCI during the last 3 years is given below:—

Year	Offtake quantity/Quantity handled (excluding De-Centralized Procuring States) (LMT)	Quantity of Damage Accrued (LMT)	% Damaged Food grain against Offtake Quantity
2015-16	490.15	0.03	0.01%
2016-17	473.31	0.09	0.02%
2017-18	452.16	0.027	0.01%

(d) The central agencies namely, FCI and CWC follow their own prescribed construction design for godowns in order to ensure that foodgrains are protected from natural calamities like rains and floods. Further, only scientifically constructed godowns are hired from private parties. In addition, FCI takes the following steps to avoid damage to foodgrains:

- (i) Foodgrains are stored in scientifically constructed godowns. Some foodgrains are stored for short periods in CAP storage in peak procurement season.
- (ii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to foodgrains.
- (iii) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets etc. are provided for control of insects and pests in all godowns.

- (iv) Regular periodic inspections of stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff.
- (v) The principle of “First in First Out” (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid storage of foodgrains of older vintage in godowns.
- (vi) Only covered rail wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.
- (vii) Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages.

### **Procurement of all crops of farmers in Bihar**

†1359. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no crop was procured by Government in Bihar last year due to which farmers were not able to get any benefit from their sale;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would ensure the proper arrangement for cent per cent procurement of farmers' crops under the MSP, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As reported by Government of Bihar, during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2017-18, 7.93 LMT paddy in terms of rice was procured and 6688 purchase centres were operated. 1,63,425 farmers of State were benefitted from Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations. During the ongoing KMS 2018-19, 0.02 LMT paddy in terms of rice has already been procured till 13.12.2018.

In Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2018-19, 0.18 LMT of wheat was procured by State Government and its Agencies. A total of 7000 purchase centres were operated by Government of Bihar and 4311 farmers benefitted from Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations.

(c) Bihar is a Decentralized Procurement (DCP) State with effect from KMS 2013-14 and the procurement operations in respect of paddy and wheat are being carried by the State Government and its Agencies *viz.* BSFC (Bihar State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation) and PACS, (Primary Agriculture Co-operative Credit societies) etc. directly from the farmers under MSP operation for Central Pool Stock.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce, the Government of India has launched an umbrella scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA). Under PM-AASHA, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra. For oilseeds, DAC&FW also implements the Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS). However, States/UTs have the option to choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to a particular oilseed crop for the entire State. Besides, DAC&FW also implements Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds on pilot basis and States have the option for implementation of PPSS in district/selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockist.

### **Procurement of all crops of farmers**

†1360. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any arrangement for 100 per cent procurement of all the crops of the farmers under Minimum Support Price (MSP) as declared by the Prime Minister;

(b) if not, the effective steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, by when it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (GOI) has declared Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 24 crops. Following steps are taken for procurement of crops under MSP:—

(i) The Department of Food and Public Distribution, GOI procures wheat and paddy/rice under Decentralized/Centralized Procurement mode, in coordination with State Government Agencies and Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. Under the existing policy, wheat and paddy offered by farmers within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed in advance by Government of India (GOI), are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Central Pool.

(ii) Coarse grains are procured by State Governments as per the procurement plan

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

prepared in consultation with FCI and approved by the Central Government, subject to its distribution by the State Government under NFSA/OWS as per the extant policy.

- (iii) The Government of India has launched an umbrella scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA). Under PM-AASHA, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra. For oilseeds, DAC&FW also implements the Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS). However, States/UTs have the option to choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to a particular oilseed crop for the entire State. Besides, DAC&FW also implements Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds on pilot basis and States have the option for implementation of PPSS in district/selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockists.

As per PSS guidelines, the overall quantity of procurement by Central Government will be restricted to 25% of the actual production of the commodity for that particular season. In case State/UT Government intends to procure over 25% of production, the State Government may do so at their own cost and through its own agencies. If the State Government intends to procure quantities beyond 25% and upto 40% of production through Central Nodal Agencies, then the State Government will use the same for their PDS and other welfare schemes, at their own cost.

Under PDPS, full compensation of difference between MSP and Sale/Modal price *i.e.* Price Deficiency, received by farmers upto 25% of MSP value (including 2% administrative cost) will be borne by Central Government. The support of the Central Government will be given for quantity upto 25% of production. If any State is willing to cover quantities beyond 25%, the same needs to be funded from the resources of State Governments.

Under PPSS, private stockist shall procure the selected oilseeds maximum of 25% of production in the District/Agriculture Produce Management Committees (APMCs) at MSP conforming to the prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms.

### **Implementation of PEG Scheme**

1361. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme implemented by Government;

(b) whether Government has allocated adequate funds for creating modern storage capacity under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof during last three years and the current year, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to cover every State under the said scheme so as to increase the modern storage capacity of foodgrains, if so, the details thereof along with the present status of such proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme was formulated in 2008. Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by Food Corporation of India (FCI). Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies. After a godown is constructed and taken over by FCI, storage charges are paid to the investor for the guaranteed period of 9/10 years irrespective of the quantum of foodgrains stored.

(d) The PEG scheme has already been implemented in all the States of the country as per assessment of requirement, except in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim. The details of capacities created in various States as on 30.11.2018 are given in the Statement (*See below*). In the North Eastern States mentioned above, godowns are constructed by using Government funds under Central Sector Scheme.

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

- (i) Central Sector Scheme: This scheme is implemented in the North Eastern States along with Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Kerala. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A total capacity of 1,97,860 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments during last 5 years from 01.04.2013 up to 30.11.2018.



- (ii) Construction of Steel Silos: In addition to conventional godowns, construction of steel silos has been undertaken in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. As on 30.11.2018, a capacity of 11.75 LMT silos has been created.

**Statement**

*Details of State-wise capacities created under  
PEG Scheme (as on 30.11.2018)*

(Figures in MT)

Sl.No.	State	Capacity Created
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87,800
2.	Bihar	3,29,787
3.	Chhattisgarh	5,37,230
4.	Gujarat	49,800
5.	Haryana	34,37,059
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24,170
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,62,190
8.	Jharkhand	2,33,000
9.	Karnataka	2,41,440
10.	Kerala	5,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13,03,160
12.	Maharashtra	5,62,811
13.	Goa*	0
14.	Odisha	3,52,500
15.	Punjab	44,68,836
16.	Rajasthan	2,35,000
17.	Tamilnadu	2,55,000
18.	Telengana	2,69,000
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14,64,467
20.	Uttarakhand	10,000

Sl.No.	State	Capacity Created
21.	West Bengal	1,49,090
22.	Assam	25,000
23.	Meghalaya	0
TOTAL		142,02,340

\* Goa is catered by FCI Maharashtra Region and 25,000 MT capacity has been approved under PEG Scheme in Goa.

Union territories are catered by following regions of FCI:—

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Catered by
1.	Daman and Diu	Gujarat
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gujarat
3.	Puducherry	Tamil Nadu
4.	Lakshadweep	Karnataka
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Chandigarh	Punjab
7.	Delhi	Delhi

### **Dues of sugarcane-growing farmers of Uttar Pradesh**

†1362. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy for procurement of sugarcane and its payment to sugarcane-growing farmers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Government schemes in different States regarding payment for sugarcane and the steps being taken by Government to curb the arbitrariness of sugar mills;

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

(e) by when the outstanding dues of the sugarcane-growing farmers of Uttar Pradesh would be paid and the steps being taken by Government in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the sugar mills are required to purchase sugarcane from cane farmers at a Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) fixed by the Central Government, which is the minimum bench mark price below which sugar mills cannot purchase cane from the cane growers. However, some States also fix State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane which is generally higher than FRP. Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 mandates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply of sugarcane, failing which, interest @15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable.

(c) to (e) 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 ₹ 29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar.
- (ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @ ₹ 5.50/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about ₹ 1540 crore;
- (iii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT in sugar season 2017-18 for which Government will reimburse carrying cost of ₹ 1175 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock;
- (iv) Extending soft loans of ₹ 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 ₹ 1332 crore;
- (v) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @ ₹ 13.88/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2018-19 to offset the cost of cane amounting to about ₹ 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 ₹ 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.

Besides, Government of Uttar Pradesh is also extending soft loan of ₹ 4000 crore and financial assistance @ ₹ 4.5 per quintal to the sugar mills for facilitating them to clear cane price dues of farmers.

As a result of these measures, the cane price arrears on SAP basis for the country, which were peaked at ₹ 23,232 cr in the last week of May, 2018, have come down to ₹ 3981 crore. In respect of Uttar Pradesh, the cane price arrears on SAP basis have come down to ₹ 2446 cr from peak value of ₹ 13,486 crore and on FRP basis it has come down to ₹ 747 crore from peak value of ₹ 7112 crore.

#### **Settlement of MSP claims of States**

1363. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has settled the pending MSP claims of various States including Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons for keeping these claims pending;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps for releasing the funds in this regard to the States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) States are allocated food grains at subsidized rates under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes. Difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP) at which foodgrains are issued to States are reimbursed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) as subsidy. In case of States which have adopted Decentralised Procurement Scheme (DCP), food subsidy is released to States by Government of India for quantity of food grains procured and distributed under NFSA and Other Welfare Schemes. In case of DCP States, States are paid provisional as well as advance subsidy on quarterly basis depending upon the States' claims.

Release of food subsidy is a continuous process and is released as per the extant principles and availability of fund after due examination of the claims.

Details of food subsidy released to the DCP States in 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise breakup of Food Subsidy released to DCP States  
and UTs under DBT scheme*

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2017-18	2018-19 (till 14.12.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6060.17	4343.57
2.	Bihar	4535.11	2136.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	4272.36	3303.19
4.	Gujarat	0.00	9.31
5.	Karnataka	166.95	85.41
6.	Kerala	782.06	449.70
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8113.23	5626.97
8.	Maharashtra	583.66	0.00
9.	Odisha	5133.57	4169.53
10.	Punjab	796.33	1712.13
11.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	651.70	405.61
13.	Telangana	3853.71	2307.09
14.	Uttarakhand	860.11	184.18
15.	West Bengal	2042.30	3279.69
16.	DBT*	148.74	94.35
TOTAL		38000.00	28107.02

\* Under DBT scheme, w.e.f. 2015-16 subsidy is released to UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and 1 District of Jharkhand.

**Development of godowns and cold storages in Tamil Nadu**

1364. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any efforts to expedite the allocation of adequate foodgrains, pulses, sugar and edible oil to Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total quantity supplied to Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has provided adequate funds for the development of godowns and cold storages in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of funds disbursed by the Central Government for the purpose during last four years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is made on the basis of identification of beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs within the State/UT-wise coverage of population determined by the then Planning Commission, and foodgrains entitlement prescribed under the Act *i.e.* 35 kg per household per month for households covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and 5 kg per person per month for Priority households. The Act further provides that if on the above basis, annual foodgrains allocation to any State/UT is lower than the average annual offtake during 2010-11 to 2012-13 under erstwhile normal Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the same shall be protected.

**Foodgrains:** The Act is being implemented in Tamil Nadu w.e.f. November, 2016 covering 3.57 crore beneficiaries for which 202114.125 tons of foodgrains per month are being allocated to the State Government. In addition to this 104365.208 tons of foodgrains per month are being allocated as “tide over” allocation to protect the average annual offtake of the State during 2010-11 to 2012-13.

**Sugar:** The sugar subsidy is currently applicable only for AAY families. The Central Government reimburses a fixed subsidy of ₹ 18.50 per kg @ 1 kg per month per AAY family to participating States/UTs. The State Government/UTs are required to procure sugar from the open market through a transparent system for distribution under PDS. The annual quota of sugar of Tamil Nadu for distribution in PDS for AAY families is 22375 MT.

**Edible Oils:** The scheme for distribution of imported edible oils through the Public Distribution System by the State Governments/UT Administrations with a central subsidy of ₹ 15/kg per card holder was in place from 2008-2013. The scheme came to an end on 30.09.2013 due to poor response from the State/UTs.

**Pulses:** Supply of pulses to States/UTs from the Central Buffer is made on their request.

(c) and (d) No funds have been released to State Government for Tamil Nadu for development of godowns and cold storages during the last four year till date. The total storage capacity available in Tamil Nadu with Food Corporation of India and State Agencies for the storage of Central Pool Stock of foodgrains (As on 31.10.2018) is 38.32 LMT.

### **Sugar production in the country**

1365. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has a huge surplus stock of sugar at present, if so, the net production of sugar in 2018;

(b) the data on consumption and export of sugar as of 2018;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sugar prices have fallen due to surplus production of sugar; and

(d) whether it would affect the sugarcane-growing farmers and producers of sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The sugar production in the previous sugar season 2017-18 (October-September) was about 322 LMT which was much higher than the consumption of 255 LMT. The sugar production in the country during current sugar season 2018-19 is estimated to be about 315 Lakh MT and consumption is estimated to be 260 LMT. Against Minimum Indicative Export Quotas (MIEQ) of 20 LMT allocated to sugar mills for 2017-18 sugar season, about 6.20 LMT of sugar was exported till 30th September, 2018. Similarly, against MIEQ of 50 LMT allocated for sugar season 2018-19, about 2.54 LMT have been exported so far.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Excess sugar production in the previous sugar season 2017-18 had adversely affected market sentiments and depressed domestic sugar price leading to accumulation of cane price arrears of farmers. In order to improve the liquidity of the sugar mills to facilitate them for clearance of cane price arrears of farmers, the Central Government in past ten months has taken various measures including allocation of export targets for all the sugar mills, extending assistance to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane for sugar season 2017-18 and 2018-19, created buffer stock of 30 LMT, fixed Minimum Selling Price of sugar, etc. This has helped improving the liquidity position of sugar mills thereby reducing cane price arrears of farmers

on State Advised Price (SAP) basis from the peaked level of ₹ 23232 crore to about ₹ 3981 crore. On the basis of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP), the arrears have come down to ₹ 1401 from peaked level of ₹ 14538 crore.

### **Packaging policy of consumer goods**

1366. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that consumer goods are packed in oversized packet by the companies to lure consumers;

(b) if so, whether any proposal is under consideration to bring packaging policy of consumer goods;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) No specific complaint has been received in respect of consumer goods being packed in oversized packet by the companies to lure consumers. Further, under sub-rule (1) (c) of rule 6 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 provision is there for declaration of net quantity, in terms of the standard unit of weight or measure, of the commodity contained in the package or where the commodity is packed or sold by number, the number of the commodity contained in the package shall be mentioned. Also under sub-rule (6) of rule 12 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 provision is there that the declaration of the quantity shall not contain any word or expression, of any sort whatsoever, which tends to create or is likely to create an exaggerated, misleading or inadequate expression as to the quantity of the commodity contained in the package.

### **Starvation deaths due to denial of ration**

1367. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries, under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and priority households identified under the NFSA, as of June, 2018 State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of starvation deaths occurred in the past five years, where the victim have ration cards and Aadhaar number;



(c) the number of suspected starvation deaths where post-mortem was not conducted;

(d) the number of such cases where the victim or his family were denied ration from the ration shops and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of such deaths which were in districts that had a full time DSO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Details of the State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and priority households identified by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) No State Government/ Union Territory Administration has reported any incident of death due to starvation in the country. There have been media reports of starvation deaths in some States/UTs, but these have not been substantiated by the State Governments.

### **Statement**

*Details of Statement indicating State/UT-Wise number of beneficiaries identified under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), as of June, 2018*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries (In lakh)		
		AAY	Priority	Total (In lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.52	244.71	268.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.47	6.74	8.21
3.	Assam	29.69	221.94	251.63
4.	Bihar	116.55	740.57	857.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.42	180.35	200.77
6.	Delhi	2.90	69.83	72.73
7.	Goa	0.46	4.86	5.32
8.	Gujarat	42.77	339.77	382.54
9.	Haryana	11.35	115.14	126.49
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.67	20.98	28.64
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.04	63.09	74.13

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	37.98	225.72	263.70
13.	Karnataka	43.91	358.02	401.93
14.	Kerala	25.59	129.21	154.80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50.20	496.22	546.42
16.	Maharashtra	108.01	592.16	700.17
17.	Manipur	1.97	20.47	22.44
18.	Meghalaya	0.85	20.62	21.47
19.	Mizoram	0.82	5.86	6.68
20.	Nagaland	2.11	11.94	14.05
21.	Odisha	41.78	281.82	323.60
22.	Punjab	7.71	133.74	141.45
23.	Rajasthan	37.00	409.62	446.62
24.	Sikkim	0.55	3.24	3.79
25.	Tamil Nadu	73.27	284.07	357.34
26.	Telangana	15.29	176.33	191.62
27.	Tripura	4.98	19.85	24.83
28.	Uttar Pradesh	162.85	1336.98	1499.83
29.	Uttarakhand	7.92	54.04	61.96
30.	West Bengal	51.82	550.02	601.84
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.16	0.43	0.58
32.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.83	0.88
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.23	1.89	2.12
34.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.18	0.22
35.	Chandigarh	0.01	2.83	2.83
36.	Puducherry	0.84	5.30	6.14
TOTAL		943.75	7129.36	8073.11

### Shortfall in allocation of rice to Odisha

1368. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware about shortfall in allocation of

99,960 MT rice to the State of Odisha from November, 2015 to February, 2017; and

(b) whether the Central Government is taking necessary steps to recoup the shortfall in allocation of rice to the State of Odisha under National Food Security Act during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government of Odisha had requested for release of shortfall allocation of 99,960 MT of rice from November, 2015 to February, 2017. In order to recoup this shortfall, a revision in the allocation of rice, with an equivalent reduction in the allocation of wheat, within the total foodgrains allocated to State was done for the said period, in June, 2018. The State Government was informed that this was a one time measure and in future distribution of foodgrains should be strictly as per the stipulated allocation.

#### **Supply of defective items by online retailers**

1369. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding supply of defective and damaged goods by online retail companies are increasing; and

(b) if so, the details about supply of defective and damaged goods by online retail companies in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir, there is a rise in number of complaints against the online retail companies regarding supply of defective and damaged goods.

(b) The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of complaints, received in the National Consumer Helpline, regarding supply of defective and damaged goods by online retail companies in the last three years are as under:-

State	April 2015- March 2016	April 2016- March 2017	April 2017- March 2018
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	2
Andhra Pradesh	109	151	125
Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	4

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1	2	3	4
Assam	17	49	94
Bihar	29	187	382
Chandigarh	6	28	45
Chhattisgarh	21	68	100
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	7
Daman and Diu	0	1	5
Delhi	328	929	1355
Goa	5	11	39
Gujarat	119	394	642
Haryana	134	384	599
Himachal Pradesh	8	32	64
Jammu and Kashmir	3	45	82
Jharkhand	27	82	154
Karnataka	189	399	772
Kerala	18	56	119
Madhya Pradesh	53	268	528
Maharashtra	258	826	1426
Manipur	1	1	4
Meghalaya	1	1	7
Mizoram	0	0	1
Nagaland	0	3	5
Odisha	23	94	142
Puducherry	2	1	6
Punjab	36	125	274
Rajasthan	69	323	570
Sikkim	2	3	5
Tamil Nadu	58	127	235
Telangana	27	140	299
Tripura	4	7	18

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1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	172	715	1369
Uttarakhand	20	68	129
West Bengal	125	542	899
GRAND TOTAL	1866	6066	10507

### Spoilage of foodgrains

†1370. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) the quantum of foodgrains of the foodgrain storage agencies, including the Food Corporation of India, that got spoiled or their quality degraded in the last five years;

(b) the quantum of foodgrains spoiled due to soaking in rain and the extent to which their prices were brought down in the last five years; and

(c) the number of the people who are forced to stay hungry for one time or are forced to remain half-stomached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The quantum of foodgrains which got damaged in godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in last five years is as under:—

Year	Quantity of damaged foodgrains (in lakh tonnes)
2013-14	0.25
2014-15	0.19
2015-16	0.03
2016-17	0.09
2017-18	0.027

(b) The quantum of foodgrains which got damaged in godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) due to natural calamities during last five years is as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Quantity in MTs)

Year	Natural Calamities			
	Flood	Cyclone	Rain	Total
2013-14	679	1247	209	2135
2014-15	6144	9251	130	15525
2015-16	0	2039	119	2158
2016-17	204	4	138	346
2017-18	1527	5	22	1554

Damaged foodgrains is further categorised as below and auctioned or disposed through tender process. The reserve price for various categories for the disposal are as under:—

Category	Reserve Price
Feed –I	60% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) of the Crop Year for Wheat.
	60% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice.
Feed-II	50% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
	50% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice
Feed-III	40% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
	40% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice.
Industrial Use	30% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
	30% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice.
Manure	10% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
	10% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice.

(c) To provide food security to the people, the Government of India is implementing the National Food Security Act., 2013 which entitles 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population to receive foodgrains at highly subsidized prices of ₹ 1/2/3 per kg for nutri-cereals/wheat/rice respectively, thus covering about 67% of the total population of the country. Allocations of foodgrains are also made by the GOI for Welfare Schemes like Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls etc, which also contributes to the food security of the country.

**Hub for data analysis**

1371. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is keen to promote India as a big hub for data Analysis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has made it clear to all that India would not tolerate data misuse;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is already in the process of tightening data safety rules;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government has already received a draft personal data protection Bill; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government constituted a committee of experts on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd) B.N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection and come out with Data Protection Bill. The said committee has published a draft Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB-2018) on which opinions have been sought from the public, which are currently being processed after which it is intended to be placed in Parliament.

**Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)**

1372. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural villages which have registered under the "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan" (PMGDISHA) to usher in digital literacy in rural areas, along with the details thereof;

(b) the basic definition of "Digital Literacy" in this programme;

(c) the target population of this Abhiyan;

(d) whether this Abhiyan has any fund allocated to improve the basic computer infrastructure in villages, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which Government plans to accomplish the digital literacy

mission through PMGDISHA when a significant number of people in the country are illiterate, as per the last Census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) So far, total number of 2,03,476 rural villages are covered under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) Scheme. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Under PMGDISHA Scheme, Digital Literacy has been defined as the ability of individuals and communities to understand and use digital technologies for meaningful actions within life situations. Any individual who can operate computer/laptop/tablet/smart phone and use other IT related tools is being considered as digitally literate.

(c) to (e) The PMGDISHA Scheme is targeted to make six crore persons digitally literate in rural areas, covering around 40% of the rural population (one person per household) across States/UTs. No separate fund is allocated for setting up of basic computer infrastructure in the villages under the Scheme. The training under the Scheme is provided through Training Partners/Centres (including Common Service Centres) duly affiliated to CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, the implementing agency of the scheme. These Training Partners/Centres are mandated to have requisite infrastructure for imparting training under PMGDISHA.

To ensure equitable geographical coverage across the country, a Gram Panchayat centric approach is adopted with targets being assigned for each of the 2.50 lakh Gram Panchayats. On an average a target of 200-300 beneficiaries per Gram Panchayat is envisaged. The content developed for digital literacy training is made available in multimedia format (including audio/video) in 22 scheduled languages of India apart from English. This facilitates the target population to grasp the content in their choice of language.

Under the scheme, a total of more than 1.65 crore candidates have been trained so far, out of which more than 88.41 lakh candidates have been duly certified.

### *Statement*

#### *State-wise details of number of villages covered under PMGDISHA*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Covered Villages
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,345



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Sl.No.	State	No. of Covered Villages
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66
4.	Assam	10,849
5.	Bihar	20,762
6.	Chhattisgarh	7,712
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Daman and Diu	5
9.	Goa	4
10.	Gujarat	6,108
11.	Haryana	5,990
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3,691
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,002
14.	Jharkhand	18,435
15.	Karnataka	5,343
16.	Kerala	428
17.	Lakshadweep	2
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10,982
19.	Maharashtra	7,660
20.	Manipur	195
21.	Meghalaya	194
22.	Mizoram	40
23.	Nagaland	43
24.	Odisha	23,745
25.	Puducherry	105
26.	Punjab	3,553
27.	Rajasthan	18,788
28.	Sikkim	9
29.	Tamil Nadu	3,485
30.	Telangana	2,160

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Sl.No.	State	No. of Covered Villages
31.	Tripura	424
32.	Uttar Pradesh	30,188
33.	Uttarakhand	2,111
34.	West Bengal	15,035
GRAND TOTAL		2,03,476

### **Use of BHIM UPI for all digital payment platforms**

1373. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) the steps being taken for enhancement of the use of State-run BHIM application for digital payment system;

(b) whether Government is planning to make mandatory the use of BHIM-UPI for all digital payment platforms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) In order to promote the use of BHIM application, the following steps are being taken by Government:-

- Government is having incentive scheme 'BHIM cashback scheme for individuals' wherein New BHIM app user on downloading, installing and successfully completing ten unique financial transactions during the scheme duration *i.e.* till 31st March 2019 will get incentive of ₹ 150/-.
- For promotion and Awareness of Digital payments including BHIM app, Government has chosen the following mediums for the publicity campaign:
  1. Radio
  2. Outdoor Hoardings
  3. Newspaper
  4. Website
  5. Theatres

- Government has already advised the ministries/departments and attached organizations for enabling online payment systems/options having BHIM/UPI as preferred option for accepting payments.
- Government has also advised the payment gateway aggregators to use the BHIM/UPI as one of the modes of payment in addition to other modes like Netbanking, Debit/Credit cards etc.
- To further leverage the BHIM app, facility of utility bills payments through Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) on BHIM app has been added.
- Multi-agent facility has been added in BHIM app wherein Merchants having BHIM app may configure several numbers with BHIM app so that notification of successful transaction may be passed to various stakeholders.

(b) and (c) Government has already advised the ministries/departments and attached organizations for enabling online payment systems/options and having BHIM/UPI as preferred option for accepting payments.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Hiring of consultants by UIDAI**

1374. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether UIDAI hires non-Government consultants for performing some of their functions and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the list of consultants hired since 2014, the corresponding projects and the fees paid to them by UIDAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The list of consultants directly hired by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) since 2014 is as below:—

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining	Remuneration (Monthly) (in ₹)	Project
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shri Parmanand Sharma	24.05.16	37,500/-	Consultant (Official Language)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Shri Jitender Singh Bhatia	10.03.17	65,000/-	Consultant (Finance)
3.	Shri Man Singh Yadav	20.07.17	39320/- + (DA-DR)	Consultant (Enforcement)
4.	Shri Jeet Singh	02.06.16 (Relieved on 31.05.17)	29,000/-	Consultant (Hindi Translator)
5.	Shri Vijay Kumar Sharma	24.09.15 (relieved on 23.05.16)	20,000/-	Jr. Hindi Translator

#### **Incidents of breach of Aadhaar data**

1375. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of incidents/cases where Aadhaar data was leaked/ breached;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted against agencies which were responsible for the breach/leakage of Aadhaar data;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against them;

(d) the extent to which the database of Aadhaar is secured along with the steps taken by Government to ensure the privacy/security of Aadhaar data; and

(e) the mechanism put in place for usage of Aadhaar data by Government agencies and the accountability of officials in case of negligence on their part in handling of such data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) There have been no incidents/cases where Aadhaar data was leaked/ breached from Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)'s Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR).

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

(d) UIDAI data is fully secured/encrypted at all the times *i.e.* at rest, in transit and in storage. For, further strengthening of security and privacy of data, security

audits are conducted on regular basis and all possible steps are taken to make the data safe and protected. Strengthening of security of data is an ongoing process.

UIDAI's existing security controls and protocols are robust and capable of countering any attempts or malicious designs of data breach or hacking. Security of Aadhaar is of critical importance to the Government and has given it paramount significance. UIDAI constantly strengthens and reviews its infrastructure and ecosystems in line with the best International security practices and technological standards. UIDAI has multi-layered security and privacy considerations built into the core strategy of Aadhaar with three basic doctrines of minimal data, optimal ignorance and federated database which give higher level of security.

Various policies and procedures have been defined, which are regularly reviewed and updated thereby appropriately controlling and monitoring any movement of people, material and data in and out of secured and well-guarded UIDAI premises, particularly the data centers.

Legal status of UIDAI has further strengthened the security assurance of Aadhaar ecosystem manifold with enactment of The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 which has stringent penalties/punishments for offenders. In the *ibid* Act, Chapter VI is on Protection of Information.

UIDAI is ISO 27001:2013 certified by STQC with respect to Information Security which has added another layer of information security assurance. Further in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the IT Act 2000, UIDAI data has also been declared as Protected System by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre.

(e) The usage of Aadhaar data by any agency is governed by The Aadhaar Act, 2016 and subsequent regulations framed thereunder which have adequate safeguards. Sharing of information with the authorised agencies is governed as per the provisions of the Aadhaar Act, 2016.

- (i) Section 29 (1) of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 read together with Regulation 3(1) of the Aadhaar (Sharing of information) Regulations, 2016 categorically states that no core biometric information, collected or created under the Aadhaar Act, shall be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever; or used for any purpose other than generation of Aadhaar numbers and authentication under the Act.
- (ii) Regulation 4(1) of the Aadhaar (Sharing of information) Regulations,

2016 provides that core biometric information collected or captured by a requesting entity from Aadhaar number holder at the time of authentication shall not be shared for any reason whatsoever.

- (iii) Regulation 4(2) of the Aadhaar (Sharing of information) Regulations, 2016 provides that identity information available with a requesting entity shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified to the Aadhaar number holder at the time of submitting identity information for authentication and shall not be disclosed further without the prior consent of the Aadhaar number holder.
- (iv) Regulation (5) of the Aadhaar (Sharing of information) Regulations, 2016 ensures the responsibility of any agency or entity other than requesting entity with respect to Aadhaar number and subsequent Regulation (7) states that any contravention of the above-mentioned regulations shall constitute a violation of sub-section (2) of Section 29 of the Act.
- (v) Section 30 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 applies the rigours of the IT Act, 2000 and the rules thereunder whereby Biometric Information is deemed to be Sensitive personal information.
- (vi) Additionally, Chapter VII of the Act lays down monetary penalties and imprisonment for unauthorized sharing of residents' identity information. Any violation to the provisions of The Aadhaar Act is a criminal offence.

#### **Life-threatening online challenges on social media**

1376. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of dangerous, life-threatening online challenges spread through social media, *e.g.*, the Momo challenge, etc.;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Ministry to lessen their harm; and

(c) the preventive measures undertaken by the Ministry to curb these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) There had been media reports about alleged suicides/attempted suicides due to dangerous, life-threatening online challenges like Blue Whale Challenge game, Momo Challenge Game etc. Government has taken several steps and preventive measures to curb these challenges. These, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Government issued Guidelines for Safe and Effective Use of Internet and Digital Technologies to all CBSE schools *vide* circular dated 18.08.2017.
- (ii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) issued advisories on “Blue Whale Challenge Game” as well as “Momo Challenge Game”. Minister of Women and Child Development, wrote to all the schools in India warning them about such games and to take immediate steps within the schools to prevent students from falling prey to these. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) also wrote to all the institutions affiliated to CBSE detailing the precautions to be taken on an online game.
- (iii) MeitY and Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) interacted with service providers of social media regarding the steps to be taken to prevent users from falling prey to harmful online games. Government has asked popular social media sites not to host any such dangerous online games and immediately remove the same as and when detected.
- (iv) Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for certain due diligence to be followed by Intermediaries failing which they would be liable. The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Act, *inter alia*, specifies that the intermediaries shall inform the users of computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, harms minor in any way; violates any law for the time being in force; etc.

### **Draft Data Protection Bill**

1377. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, responding to the draft Data Protection Bill drafted by justice Srikrishna Committee, the European Union (EU) has suggested that India should not stress on localization of data storage;

(b) whether the EU has termed the move as unnecessary and potentially harmful to the cause of data protection, apart from creating unnecessary costs, difficulties and uncertainties that would hamper business and investments; and

(c) whether presently, the EU and the US (with its US Cloud Act) have overcome the need for local storage of data and if so, whether India could also emulate their moves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) The Draft Personal Data Protection Bill-2018 was published on MeitY website on 27th July, 2018 and comments were solicited from General Public, Central Ministries, State Governments and UTs. The consultation started on 16th August, 2018 onwards and the last date of submission of comments was 10th October, 2018.

The inputs received as feedback are being analyzed and thereafter the draft bill is intended to be tabled in to Parliament.

### **ITIR in Visakhapatnam**

1378. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) when was the IT Investment Region proposed to set up in Visakhapatnam before bifurcation of the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has now decided to shelve the project; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and how far they are justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India had received a proposal for setting up of Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) at Visakhapatnam, from Government of Andhra on 26th August, 2014. During the consideration of a similar proposal for setting up of information Technology investment region at Bhubaneswar Odisha, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 10.09.2014 had directed that the ITIR Policy Resolution, 2008 be comprehensively re-examined in the light of the experience gained over time. Based on the review of the ITIR policy resolution 2008 and various other schemes introduced by the Government for creation of industrial infrastructure it was decided that the Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) Policy, 2008 be closed. Therefore, the proposal for setting up of ITIR at Visakhapatnam has not been considered for further course of action.



**Setting up of Gamma Irradiation Centers**

1379. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 92,000 crore food per annum is lost due to lack of proper food processing in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to setup Gamma Irradiation Centers to increase the shelf life of perishable produces, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the poor supply chain by roping in private players to increase production and improve storage and transportation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) As per a study, "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana, the estimated annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produces at national level was ₹ 92,651 crores. The study was based on production data of 2012-13 and wholesale prices of 2014.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not set up any food processing industries/units/projects on its own. It provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under various schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) to the individual, farmers, farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and central/State PSUs etc. to enable them to set up of food processing industries/units/projects. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interest issued by the MoFPI from time to time.

The scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana has the objective of reducing post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produces. Under the scheme, the MoFPI provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 35% for general areas and @ 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and @ 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore for setting up integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The details of the projects

having irradiation facility for which financial assistance has been provided by MoFPI are as under:—

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Project cost	Grants-in-aid released	Status of the project
1.	M/s Aligned Industries Ltd., Haryana	22.02	7.21	Completed
2.	M/s Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd., Karnataka	14.00	3.36	Completed
3.	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	17.73	7.06	Completed
4.	M/s Impartial Agrotech Pvt. Ltd., UP	14.79	6.31	Completed

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for period 2016-20 co-terminus with the 14th Finance Commission cycle for development of Food Processing Industry in the country. PMKSY has seven component schemes viz; (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions. The PMKSY is designed to create robust modern infrastructure along the entire value chain in food processing with a view to, *inter alia*, reduce wastage and improve the supply position of quality food products to various locations.

The schemes of Mega Food Parks and Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters under the PMKSY create infrastructure for storage including cold storage while the schemes of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure and Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages facilitates transport including refrigerated transport of agricultural produces linking thus farmers with the industry and consumers seamlessly.

The farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations, entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, Self Help Groups, Private Companies and State PSUs etc. are eligible to avail financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under these schemes for setting up food processing projects in the country.

The MoFPI is implementing a new Central Sector Scheme “Operation Greens” exclusively for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops value chain, with an outlay of ₹ 500 crore to promote Farmers Producers Organizations,

agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management in addition to short term price stabilisation component to prevent crashing of prices of the TOP crops during the time of glut.

### **Processing of traditional food products**

1380. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for processing of traditional food products through local co-operative of farmers is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government is considering to launch such schemes;

(c) whether the Government is providing subsidy to Food Processing Industries set up by rural co-operatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a scheme 'Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC)' under its central sector scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY)' for financial assistance for setting up or expanding the food processing units including processing of traditional food products.

The MoFPI is providing capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid under various component schemes of PMKSY for setting up of Food Processing Industries by the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and central/State PSUs etc. under its central sector scheme PMKSY. The rate of subsidy ranges from 35% to 75% depending on the type and location of the projects.

### **FDIs for development of FPIs**

1381. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for development of Food Processing Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which Government was able to attract FDI in this sector; and

(d) whether Government would ensure that a regional balance is maintained while developing the industry, all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the food processing sector through automatic route subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions. Also, 100% FDI with Government approval for retail trading, including through e-commerce, is allowed for food products manufactured and/or produced in India.

(c) The food processing industries sector in the country has received US\$ 2.65 billion worth of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not set up any food processing industries/units/projects on its own. It provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) to the individual, farmers, farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects. The schemes are not any region specific or state specific, but are demand driven. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interest issued by the MoFPI from time to time.

#### **FDI in food processing sector**

1382. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government is planning to set up an institution to fund food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the food processing sector is attracting more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), if so, the details thereof along with the details of FDI received in this sector during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) In pursuance to the Budget announcement for financial year 2018-19, this Ministry has drafted a new Central

Sector Scheme to promote establishment of “Specialized Agro Processing Financial Institutions” as a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) with 20% equity of Government of India subject to a maximum of ₹ 400 crore. The approval process for the same is under way.

(c) The food processing industries sector in the country has received US\$ 6.64 billion worth of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18. The year-wise details of FDI equity inflow into the food processing sector since 2013-14 are given in the following table:—

Financial Year (April-March)	FDI Equity inflows (US \$ Million)
2013-14	3982.89
2014-15	515.86
2015-16	505.88
2016-17	727.22
2017-18	904.90

#### **Assistance under Operation Greens**

1383. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient aims and objectives of Operation Greens;

(b) the details of various strategies to be used for the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) the pattern of assistance provided by Government for the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) In pursuance to budget announcement for the year 2018-2019, MoFPI has launched a new central sector scheme “Operation Greens - A scheme for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain “with a budgetary allocation of ₹ 500 crore spread over 2018-19 and 2019-20 with allocation of ₹ 200 crore and ₹ 300 crore respectively. As per the scheme guidelines, major objectives of “Operation Greens” are as under:—

(i) Enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen TOP production clusters and their FPOs, and linking/connecting them with the market.

- (ii) Price stabilisation for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties through convergence with the scheme implemented by Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and State Governments.
  - (iii) Reduction in post-harvest losses by creation of farm gate infrastructure, development of suitable agri-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres.
  - (iv) Increase in food processing capacities and value addition in TOP value chain with firm linkages with production clusters.
  - (v) Setting up of a market intelligence network to collect and collate real time data on demand and supply and price on regional and seasonal basis to moderate and check localized gluts of TOP crops.
- (b) As per scheme guidelines, the scheme has two-pronged strategy as under:–

**(I) Short term: price stabilisation measures**

During the glut situation, when the prices fall below preceding 3-years average market price at the time of harvest, evacuation of surplus production from the producing area to the consumption centres will be undertaken.

An electronic platform will be developed as a comprehensive marketing system for the TOP crops to collect and collate marketing intelligence on real time basis.

**II. Long term: integrated value chain development projects.**

- (i) Pilot projects will be implemented in selected 3 to 4 clusters for each TOP crops in major producing States for development of integrated value chain.
- (ii) The production clusters will be mapped in terms of their productivity, varieties, existing infrastructure, linkages with market and existing value chain and their potential for future development.
- (iii) Farmers in the production clusters will be organized into FPOs to manage production, post-harvest activities, value addition and marketing of the TOP produce. The capacity of the existing FPOs will also be enhanced through appropriate training and professional management support.
- (iv) 'Contract' and contract farming by food processors, supply chain operators, retail chain etc. will be encouraged by supporting farm-gate infrastructure.

- (v) Market for TOP crops will be developed by brand building, setting up retail outlets and distribution channel.
- (vi) The food processing and value addition industry will be involved in integrating their activity with production through input supplies, mechanization, introducing new technologies of production and setting up of processing facilities at primary, secondary, tertiary level and linking supply of these commodities to the consumption areas by creating infrastructure and storage facilities.
- (vii) Creation of large infrastructure will be encouraged for seasonal storage near major cities to check sudden spike in the prices.

(c) As per scheme guidelines, the Pattern of Assistance provided by Government for the implementation of this scheme is as under:-

- (i) For Price Stabilisation Measures, 50% of cost of transportation and 50% of cost of hiring appropriate storage facilities will be provided as subsidy at the time of harvest. NAFED will be nodal agency for disbursement of subsidy under this component to the eligible organisation.
- (ii) For Integrated value chain development projects, the grant-in-aid will be at the rate of 50% of the eligible project cost in all areas, subject to maximum Rs. 50 crore per project. However, in case where PIA is/ are FPO(s), the grant-in-aid will be at the rate of 70% of the eligible project cost in all areas, subject to maximum Rs. 50 crore per project.

### **Setting up of FPIs in States**

1384. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Food Processing Industries (FDIs) functioning in the country, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that proposals from various States for setting up of FPIs are under consideration of Central Government with a view to create jobs in these industries;

(c) if so, the details of these proposals, State-wise; and

(d) the details of proposals approved by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING

INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2015-16, conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the total number of factories/units in the registered food processing sector in the country, including Uttar Pradesh, is estimated at 39,320. The State-wise details of the number of registered food processing factories/units for ASI 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under various component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects. Individuals, farmers, entrepreneurs, organizations such as Central and State PSUs/Joint Ventures/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/NGOs/Cooperatives/SHGs/ Public and Private Companies etc. are eligible for financial assistance. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interests (EoI) invited by the MoFPI from time to time. The details of the operational guidelines for different schemes are available on the website of the Ministry at [www.mofpi.nic.in](http://www.mofpi.nic.in).

(d) A total of 224 projects under various schemes of PMKSY have been approved during the last three years, the details of which are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Mega Food Parks	12	-	4
2.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	23	3	91
3.	Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	-	-	50
4.	Infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster	-	-	4
5.	Food Testing Laboratory*	9	18	10

\* Date of release of 1st installment is considered as year of approval.

### ***Statement***

#### *State/UT-wise details of the No. of Registered Food Processing Units in India*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of registered units
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,913
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30



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Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of registered units
4.	Assam	1,354
5.	Bihar	894
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,274
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
9.	Daman and Diu	33
10.	Delhi	166
11.	Goa	97
12.	Gujarat	2,068
13.	Haryana	857
14.	Himachal Pradesh	171
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	152
16.	Jharkhand	233
17.	Karnataka	2,159
18.	Kerala	1,579
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	846
21.	Maharashtra	3,031
22.	Manipur	25
23.	Meghalaya	19
24.	Mizoram	-
25.	Nagaland	20
26.	Odisha	1,064
27.	Pudducherry	59
28.	Punjab	2,895
29.	Rajasthan	880
30.	Sikkim	21
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,082
32.	Telangana	3,961
33.	Tripura	79

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Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of registered units
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,086
35.	Uttarakhand	364
36.	West Bengal	1,879
TOTAL		39,320

*Source:* Annual Survey of Industries, 2015-16.

### **Employment opportunity under small and medium FPIs**

†1385. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the new small and medium Food Processing Industries established in the country in the last four years; and

(b) the number of people getting employment directly or indirectly through these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered for manufacturing of food and beverages on Udyog Aadhaar portal since October, 2015 till 17.12.2018 are given below:—

NIC Code	2 Digit NIC Code Description	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
10 and 11	Manufacture of food products and Manufacture of beverages	4,52,793	59,425	3,215	5,15,433

*Source:* Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(b) The number of persons getting employment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) units manufacturing of food and beverages since October, 2015 till 17.12.2018 are as follows:—

NIC Code	2 Digit NIC Code Description	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
10 and 11	Manufacture of food products and Manufacture of beverages	15,77,177	8,26,702	1,73,086	25,76,965

*Source:* Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Implementation of TOP Scheme**

1386. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) Scheme has been finalised by the Central Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated to companies operating in the Food Processing Industry, State/UT/Company-wise;

(c) whether Government has maintained the data regarding post harvest sale of TOP crops, the details thereof, if so, State/UT/date-wise for current season along with the volume of business on per day basis; and

(d) the details of MSP for TOP crops for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) In pursuance to budget announcement for the year 2018-19, MoFPI has launched a new central sector scheme "Operation Greens—A scheme for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain" with a budgetary allocation of ₹ 500 crore spread over 2018-19 and 2019-20 with allocation of ₹ 200 crore and ₹ 300 crore respectively. The scheme guidelines was uploaded on the ministry's website on 05.11.2018. Proposals under the scheme have been invited *vide* EOI dated 10.11.2018.

(c) Agriculture including Agricultural Marketing is a State subject and wholesale trade of agricultural produce is carried out through a network of Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC)s functioning under the ambit of State APMC Acts. 15 States and Union Territories (UTs) have made such provisions in their State APMCs that farmers can sale their TOP commodities outside the APMCs without paying market fee. Therefore, the data on the post-harvest sale in the country as requested in the question is not captured. However, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Market Research and Information Network (MRIN) through which 3355 mandies across the country are linked to Agmarknet portal wherein APMC markets are reporting arrival and price information. Under the scheme, around 400 APMC Markets only are reporting mandi arrivals and prices data on TOP crops on daily basis on Agmarknet portal which is available on public domain.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not fixed any minimum support price (MSP) for TOP crops.

**Promotion of Food Processing Industries**

1387. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government in various States for promotion and growth of Food Processing Industries during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, especially in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised by the States during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing schemes *i.e.* Mega Food Park, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and Human Resources and Institutions throughout the country including in the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 2015-16 to 2018-19 (till date). After restructuring of the schemes under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), MoFPI is implementing three more schemes *viz.*; Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, Creation of Forward and Backward Linkages and Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities since May, 2017 all over India including in the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Funds are not allocated to the States. MoFPI provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under its scheme to the individual, farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. to enable them to set up of food processing industries/units/projects. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interest issued by the MoFPI from time to time.

**Implementation of 25th Law Commission Report**

1388. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission of India in its 25th Report had recommended that the Representation of the People Act, 1951 be amended to provide for punishment for publishing and abetting the publishing of paid news; and

(b) if so, when does Government propose to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to incorporate these changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety, was examined by the Law Commission in the recent past. After consulting various stake-holders, the Law Commission has submitted its 255th report containing various recommendations on electoral reforms which, *inter alia*, include ban on paid news with penal provisions for violation thereof. Since the issue needs careful consideration by the Government before implementing the recommendations, no time frame can be indicated for the same.

### **Reservation in Judicial Service**

1389. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received requests/suggestions in favour of reservation for OBCs/SCs/STs/Muslims/Women in Judicial Service;

(b) if so, whether the demand would be considered favourably; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Article 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government has, however been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending their recommendations for appointment of Judges in respective High Courts, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women.

So far as the subordinate judiciary is concerned, under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vest with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the Rules and Regulations regarding the issues of appointment, promotion, reservations etc. of Judicial Officers in the State Judicial Service. Therefore, Central Government has no role in this regard.

**e-Courts Mission Mode project**

1390. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds sanctioned and utilised under the second phase of the e-Courts Mission Mode project till date;

(b) the current status of the e-Courts Mission Mode project and the allocated deadline for the project;

(c) the total number of Judicial Officers trained under the project so far, and the targets set out under the project; and

(d) the total number of courts computerised in the country so far and the targets set out under the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project for Communication and Information Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts, across the country in association with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The steps being taken by the Government to promote the use of technology in the working of the courts are as under:—

- (i) The e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase-I was implemented during 2011-2015. At the end of Phase-I, out of the total target of computerisation of 14,249 district and subordinate courts, sites for all 14,249 courts (100%) were made ready for computerisation, out of which LAN was installed at 13,643 courts, hardware was provided in 13,436 courts and software was installed in 13,672 courts. Laptops were provided to 14,309 judicial officers and change management exercise was completed in all the High Courts. Over 14,000 Judicial Officers were trained in the use of UBUNTU-Linux Operating System and more than 4,000 court staff have been trained as System Administrators in Case Information System (CIS). Video Conferencing facility was operationalised between 488 court complexes and 342 corresponding jails.
- (ii) The e-Courts Mission Mode Project Phase-II is being implemented for a period of four years (2015-19) or until the project is completed, whichever is later. Against the financial outlay of ₹ 1670 crores in the second phase, ₹ 931.31 crores have been released to High Courts and ₹ 616.45 crore have been utilised by the High Courts.

- (iii) The target set out under the project is 20,000 courts. Out of that 14,249 courts have been covered under the first phase.
- (iv) Computerisation of 16,845 district and subordinate courts has been completed, through provisioning of computer hardware, Local Area Network (LAN), and installation of standard application software in district and subordinate courts. The details of computerised district and subordinate courts under various High Courts are given in the Statement (*See below*).
- (v) During the Phase II, till date, 164.11 crore electronic transactions have been recorded for eCourts through eTaal portal. The eCourts transactions have thus emerged as one of the topmost accessed services of the Government of India.

**Statement**

*Details of computerised district and subordinate courts  
under various High Courts*

Sl.No.	Name of the High Court	No. of computerised subordinate courts
1.	Allahabad	2072
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1078
3.	Bombay	2079
4.	Calcutta	811
5.	Chhattisgarh	357
6.	Delhi	427
7.	Guahati	496
8.	Gujarat	1108
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119
10.	Jammu And Kashmir	218
11.	Jharkhand	351
12.	Karnataka	897
13.	Kerala	486
14.	Madras	1032
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1293
16.	Manipur	37

Sl.No.	Name of the High Court	No. of computerised subordinate courts
17.	Meghalaya	39
18.	Odisha	534
19.	Patna	1025
20.	Punjab and Haryana	1018
21.	Rajasthan	1094
22.	Sikkim	19
23.	Uttarakhand	186
24.	Tripura	69
TOTAL		16845

### **Pendency in High Courts**

1391. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge vacancies are a cause of concern for Government as well as the higher judiciary with 40 lakh cases pending in various High Courts; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that 22 per cent of them are more than ten years old?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information available, 384 posts of Judges were vacant in various High Courts as on 1st December, 2018. As per the data available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 49.74 lakh cases are pending in High Courts as on 17th December, 2018 out of which 11.05 lakh cases (22.23%) are pending for more than ten years.

Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process, between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges (to the Supreme Court) and also due to increase in the strength of Judges.



### Hiring of consultants by Law Commission

1392. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission hires non-Government consultants for performing some of its functions and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the list of consultants hired since 2014, the corresponding projects and the fees paid to them by the Law Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir, the Law Commission of India hires Consultants for performing research and other related work.

(b) The details of consultants hired by Law Commission of India since 01.02.2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Commission had not hired any consultant in the year 2014.

#### Statement

##### *Details of consultants hired by Law Commission of India since 01.02.2015*

Sl. No.	Name of Consultant	Period	Fee Paid (in ₹)	Project Assigned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ms. Varinda Bhandari	01.02.2015 to 31.03.2015	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, Electoral Reforms, Criminal Justice Review, Law for Leprosy Affected People
2.	Mr. Sidhartha Advocate	01.02.2015 to 31.03.2015	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Capital Punishment, Criminal Justice Review
3.	Ms. Srijoni Sen	01.02.2015 to 31.03.2015	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Electoral Reforms
4.	Ms. Ritwika Sharma	01.02.2015 to 31.03.2015	40000 (@20,000 per month)	
5.	Ms. Sumathi Chandrashekar	01.04.2015 to 30.06.2015	60,000 (@20,000 per month)	Shared Parentage, Bilateral Investment Treaty, Capital Punishment

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Mr. Vyom D. Shah	01.05.2015 to 30.06.2015	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Bilateral Investment Treaty (any other project to be decided by the Hon'ble Chairman)
7.	Ms. Smriti Sharma	01.05.2015 to 30.06.2015	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Shared Parentage, Bilateral Investment Treaty (any other project to be decided by the Hon'ble Chairman)
8.	Ms. Sumathi Chandrashekar	01.07.2015 to 31.08.2015	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	India's Bilateral Investment Treaty and Capital Punish- ment and work relating to publishing a book on evo- lution of first Law Com- mission
9.	Ms. Mehak Nakra	02.05.2016 to 01.06.2016	20,000 (@20,000 per month)	Comprehensive Review of Criminal Justice System
10.	Ms. Diksha Jhingan	02.05.2016 to 01.07.2016	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Comprehensive Review of Criminal Justice System
11.	Ms. Shikha Dhandharia	01.06.2016 to 05.10.2016	83,226 (@20,000 per month)	Comprehensive Review of Criminal Justice System
12.	Ms. Aditi Sawant	01.09.2016 to 31.10.2016	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Criminal Justice Review and Uniform Civil Code
13.	Ms. Saumya Saxena	09.09.2016 to 08.11.2016	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Criminal Justice Review and Uniform Civil Code
14.	Shri Lalit Panda	01.10.2016 to 31.03.2017	1,20,000 (@20,000 per month)	Regulation of legal profession
15.	Shri Arijeet Ghosh	01.10.2016 to 31.03.2017	1,20,000 (@20,000 per month)	Regulation of legal profession

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Ms. Sakshi Vijay	09.11.2016 to 08.01.2017	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
17.	Ms. Shikha Dhandharia	01.11.2016 to 31.12.2016	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Comprehensive Review of Criminal Justice System and Advocates Act
18.	Ms. Aditi Sawant	01.11.2016 to 31.12.2016	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Comprehensive Review of Criminal Justice System and Advocates Act
19.	Ms. Saumya Saxena	09.11.2016 to 08.01.2017	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Comprehensive Review of Criminal Justice System and Advocates Act
20.	Ms. Shikha Dhandharia	01.01.2017 to 28.02.2017	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
21.	Ms. Aditi Sawant	01.01.2017 to 28.02.2017	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
22.	Ms. Saumya Saxena	09.01.2017 to 13.02.2017	29,286	Study of various projects of the Commission
23.	Ms. Sakshi Vijay	01.02.2017 to 31.03.2017	40,000 (@20,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
24.	Ms. Saumya Saxena	07.03.2017 to 06.06.2017	73,667 (@20,000 and 30,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
25.	Ms. Anumeha Mishra	07.03.2017 to 06.06.2017	73,667 (@20,000 and 30,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
26.	Ms. Aditi Sawant	01.04.2017 to 31.05.2017	53,667 (@20,000 and 30,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Ms. Sakshi Vijay	01.04.2017 to 31.05.2017	53,667 (@20,000 and 30,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
28.	Ms. Sakshi Vijay	01.06.2017 to 31.07.2017	60,000 (@30000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
29.	Dr. Saumya Saxena	07.06.2017 to 31.07.2017	54,000 (@30000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
30.	Ms. Prabhadeep Kaur Malhotra	03.08.2017 to 02.11.2017	90,065 (@30000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
31.	Mr. Sadish Ujwal Beck	03.08.2017 to 02.11.2017	90,065 (@30000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
32.	Mr. Bhartendu Agarwal	03.08.2017 to 02.11.2017	90,065 (@30000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
33.	Ms. Aditi Sawant	16.08.2017 to 15.11.2017	75,484 (@30000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
34.	Mr. Setu Gupta	13.11.2017 to 06.04.2018	1,44,000 (@30,000 and 50,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
35.	Ms. Preeti Badola	19.01.2018 to 2.08.2018	2,71,935 (@30,000 and 50,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
36.	Ms. Oshin Belove	19.01.2018 to 20.08.2018	2,71,935 (@30,000 and 50,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Ms. Astha Sharma	16.04.2018 to 15.08.2018	to 1,79,516 (@30,000 and 50,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
38.	Ms. Nidhi Arora	26.03.2018 to 31.8.2018	to 1,76,322 (@30,000 and 50,000 per month)	Study of various projects of the Commission
39.	Shri Sampat Singh	01.01.2018 to 31.08.2018	to 2,80,000 (@35,000 per month)	Providing office support
40.	Shri B. P. Dabas	03.04.2017 to 30.06.2017	to 1,40,800 (@48,000 per month)	Providing office support
41.	Shri Rajinder Pershad	03.04.2017 to 02.10.2017	to 2,49,200 (@42,000 per month)	Providing office support

### **Recommendations of collegium for appointment of Judges**

1393. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations of collegium which are pending with the Central Government, as on date, and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of recommendations of collegium which have not been approved by the Central Government in the last three years, along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of all such persons recommended by the collegium in the last three years for elevation as Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges and Chief Justice (s) which were not approved by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The recommendations received from the Supreme Court Collegium (SCC) for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and Chief Justices of High Courts and recommendation received from the High Court Collegium (HCC) for appointment of Judges in the High Courts are processed in accordance with the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP). The filling up of vacancies

in the Supreme Court and High Courts in a continuous, integrated and collaborative process, between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities.

As on date, there is no recommendation pending for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and Chief Justices of High Courts. As regards appointment of Judges of High Courts, 92 names recommended by HCC including names reiterated and recommended by SCC, are under various stages of processing with the Government as per the procedure prescribed in MoP. In addition to these names, 5 names recommended by SCC have been submitted to SCC for reconsideration.

### **Integrated Legal Cell**

1394. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to create an Integrated Legal Cell (ILC);

(b) if so, the number of cases where State is the litigant in various courts of the country; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the draft proposes to appoint legally trained negotiators/advisors for various Ministries in an effort to reduce the cost of litigation on public exchequer, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (c) A proposal has been prepared to set up Integrated Legal Divisions (ILD). As part of the proposed ILD Scheme, appropriate Officers will work in Ministries/Departments and clusters thereof, to facilitate the Ministries/Departments on the issues which are generally referred by them to the Ministry of Law and Justice for legal opinion, vetting etc.

(b) As per information received from Hon'ble Supreme Court and 17 High Courts, State (Government of India) is the litigant in 59657 cases.

### **Uniform Civil Code**

†1395. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission is examining the matters pertaining to Uniform Civil Code under which suggestions/views were invited by the Commission from

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

individuals/organisations (Governmental and non-Governmental) through a public appeal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the process with regard to verification of matters on Uniform Civil Code has been completed by the Law Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) On the basis of a reference made by the Government, the 21st Law Commission had initiated the examination of uniform civil code and accordingly, the Commission had invited suggestions/views from individuals/organisations through a public appeal. As per the information received from the Commission, they had received about 73,000 responses to the questionnaire and the same were examined by the Commission.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The process has not been completed by Law Commission. The Commission has put up a consultation paper titled 'Reform of Family Law' in public domain on 31st August, 2018 for wider discussions. The consultation paper can be accessed from the website of the Commission viz <https://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in>.

### **Simultaneous Lok Sabha and Assembly elections**

†1396. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion/proposal has been received by Government from the Election Commission of India for conducting Lok Sabha and Assembly elections simultaneously;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any initiative has been taken by Government in view of the above suggestion/proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice had examined the issue of simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in consultation with various stake-holders including Election Commission of India. The Committee has given certain recommendations in this regard in its 79th Report. The matter now stands referred to the Law Commission for further examination to work out practicable road map and framework for simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

### **Filling up vacancies of Judges of High Courts**

1397. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength of High Court Judges, High Court-wise;

(b) the number of vacancies of High Court Judges which are yet to be filled-in, High Court-wise;

(c) The reasons for inordinate delay in filling up the vacancies of High Court Judges when it is known well in advance to concerned authorities as to when retirement of Judges would take place and vacancy arises;

(d) whether Government has initiated any step for filling up the vacancies of High Court Judges within reasonable time;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Details showing the High Court-wise Sanctioned Strength and Vacancies of Judges as on 17.12.2018 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (f): The proposals received from the various High Courts for appointment as Judges of the High Courts are processed in accordance with the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP). Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous, integrated and collaborative process, between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal of appointment of Judges in High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. As per the existing MoP, the Chief Justice of the High Court is required to initiate the proposal for filling up of vacancies of a Judge in a High Court six months prior to the occurrence of vacancies but hardly any proposal is received within this timeline.

While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies



of Judges in High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also due to increase in the strength of Judges.

Due to combined effort of the Executive and Judiciary, the details of appointments made in the High Courts during last 3 years are given below:—

Position on Appointments in High Courts

(As on 17.12.2018)

Parameter	2016	2017	2018
Appointment of Chief Justices	14	08	25
Judges appointed in the High Courts	*126	115	108
Additional Judges made Permanent in High Courts	*131	31	115
Additional Judges given fresh term	22	05	02

\* Highest ever in a given year.

**Statement**

*Details showing the High Court-wise sanctioned strength and vacancies of Judges as on 17.12.2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Approved Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	160	109	51
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	61	27	34
3.	Bombay	94	71	23
4.	Calcutta	72	37	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	15	07
6.	Delhi	60	39	21
7.	Gauhati	24	19	05
8.	Gujarat	52	29	23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	08	05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	09	08
11.	Jharkhand	25	19	06
12.	Karnataka	62	33	29
13.	Kerala	47	38	09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	35	18

1	2	3	4	5
15. Madras		75	61	14
16. Manipur		05	03	02
17. Meghalaya		04	03	01
18. Odisha		27	14	13
19. Patna		53	28	25
20. Punjab and Haryana		85	55	30
21. Rajasthan		50	25	25
22. Sikkim		03	03	0
23. Tripura		04	03	01
24. Uttarakhand		11	09	02
TOTAL		1079	692	387

### **Electoral reforms**

†1398. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to bring in electoral reforms;

(b) whether Government proposes to regulate financial management of political parties; and

(c) whether the Law Commission has given its views in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Law Commission of India in its 255th report has made several recommendations on “Electoral Reforms” which, *inter alia*, include regulation of finances of political parties. The recommendations of the Law Commission are under consideration of the Government.

### **Vacancies in lower judiciary**

1399. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has recently expressed concern over the large number of vacancies in the lower judiciary; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details regarding the vacancies and the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 22nd October, 2018 has, *inter alia*, mentioned that the existence of vacancies of Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Judiciary in the country, is not acceptable. The Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Registry of the Supreme Court to register a *suo moto* writ petition with regard to filling of these vacancies. The Court also directed all the High Courts and the State Governments to convey information with regard to filling up of vacancies of Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts and availability of judicial infrastructure.

(b) As per information made available by the State Governments/High Courts, State/UT-wise details of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on 31st September, 2018 are given in a Statement (*See* below). As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in District and Subordinate Courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, in certain States recruitment is done by the High Courts, whereas in other States, the recruitment is done by High Courts in consultation with State Public Service Commissions.

During the Chief Justice's Conference held in 2016 it was, *inter alia*, resolved that the Chief Justices shall take effective steps in coordination with the State Governments to ensure an increase in the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts commensurate with the needs of their states in compliance with the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal *versus* Union of India, and to ensure compliance with the time schedule and directions laid down in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Malik Mazhar Sultan case (2006). It was also resolved that the Chief Justices shall, in particular, ensure that the Selection and Appointment Committees in the High Courts periodically monitor the process of filling up of vacancies in the District and Subordinate Courts.

In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the status of the vacancies regularly

and to ensure proper coordination with the State Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case.

A series of meetings were held with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in the month of January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts.

The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.

***Statement***

*Details of sanction/working strength and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Sanctioned Strength as on 30.09.2018	Total Working Strength as on 30.09.2018	Total Vacancy as on 30.09.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	11	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	987	890	97
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	25	5
4.	Assam	430	383	47
5.	Bihar	1845	1223	622
6.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	452	397	55
8.	Daman and Diu	4	4	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	0
10.	Delhi	799	541	258
11.	Goa	50	42	8
12.	Gujarat	1506	1150	356
13.	Haryana	651	489	162
14.	Himachal Pradesh	159	149	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	310	224	86

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	676	460	216
17.	Karnataka	1307	1076	231
18.	Kerala*	496	433	63
19.	Lakshadweep*	3	3	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1872	1361	511
21.	Maharashtra	2011	1844	167
22.	Manipur	55	40	15
23.	Meghalaya	97	39	58
24.	Mizoram	67	46	21
25.	Nagaland	33	26	7
26.	Odisha	911	755	156
27.	Puducherry	26	19	7
28.	Punjab	674	530	144
29.	Rajasthan	1337	1108	229
30.	Sikkim	23	19	4
31.	Tamil Nadu*	1143	905	238
32.	Tripura	115	75	40
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3225	2037	1188
34.	Uttarakhand	293	234	59
35.	West Bengal	1013	938	75
TOTAL		22644	17509	5135

\* As on 30.06.2018.

### **Augmentation of infrastructure of district courts of Andhra Pradesh**

1400. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to augment the infrastructure, strength of Judges and manpower in all the district courts in the State of Andhra Pradesh through any of its Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c): It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide Judicial Infrastructure/Court Rooms for High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts. The Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in order to augment the resources of State Governments in this regard in association with the States/UT Governments. The scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential accommodations of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary.

As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, in certain States recruitment is done by the High Courts, whereas in other States, the recruitment is done by High Courts in consultation with State Public Service Commission.

As per the information made available by the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad 1045 Court Halls are available against the combined working strength of 890 Judicial Officers in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. In addition, 79 court halls are under construction.

#### **Allowing PIOs and NRIs to vote**

1401. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by Government to allow PIOs along with NRIs to vote in the elections;

(b) if so, the criteria to be allowed for doing so; and

(c) by when this scheme would become effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Provisions already exist under section 20A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, which enable overseas electors to cast their vote in person in the constituency where their names are registered. However, a Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 enabling the overseas electors to cast their votes either in person or by proxy has been passed by the Lok Sabha and is pending consideration by Rajya Sabha at present.

**Relocation of Nyayalaya Bhawan to Rewa**

†1402. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nyayalaya Bhawan is being relocated to district headquarters at Rewa in Madhya Pradesh and the authorities concerned to issue such an order, and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that relocation of Nyayalaya Bhawan is being consistently opposed by advocates and common people, keeping in view public convenience and delivery of justice to public; and

(c) if so, whether any action would be taken to retain the Nyayalaya Bhawan at the same place in view of public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the information made available by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, the Nyayalaya Bhawan, Rewa is being proposed to be shifted to under construction New District Court Building, Village Barra (Near Engineering College), Rewa after the completion of the new building. The existing Court Premises, Rewa is having only 20 Court Rooms against a sanctioned strength of 36 Judicial Officers/Judges. There is a paucity of Court Rooms to accommodate the sanctioned strength of Judges at the existing building. Additional land for construction of required court rooms as per the sanctioned strength was not available adjacent to existing court building.

The relocation of Nyayalaya Bhawan is being opposed by only a few advocates, but not by the general public. The New District Court Building, Rewa is being constructed on a land situated near the Government Engineering College, Rewa and the said project is also situated on a National Highway which would have sufficient means of public transportation for all the stake holders. Having 56 number of Court Rooms would facilitate posting of sufficient numbers of Judges in Rewa and would accelerate the disposal of cases.

**Seizure of cash during Assembly elections**

1403. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether former Chief Election Commissioner has said that the demonetisation of notes has not helped in controlling black money in the backdrop of recent seizure of humongous cash in the States that are going in for Assembly elections;

(b) if so, the details of seizures made in these states; and

(c) the type of action that has been taken against those who are involved in the transport of black money in the States which are going in for elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Election Commission of India (ECI) has informed that no such information is available in this regard.

(b) As informed by the ECI, the following are the details of the cash seized in the General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Telangana, 2018:—

State	Amount in ₹ crore
Chhattisgarh	4.48
Madhya Pradesh	13.24
Mizoram	0.65
Rajasthan	12.85
Telangana	115.19

(c) The Commission has informed that as per the Standard Operating Procedure being followed, Flying Squads and Static Surveillance Teams deployed in such elections are authorized to seize cash exceeding Rs 50,000, including other inducements like drugs, liquor, arms and other illicit articles or gift items valued at more than Rs. 10,000, if found in vehicles carrying candidate, his agent, party worker, posters and election materials. The Commission has also informed that the action under relevant provisions of Representation of the People Act, 1951, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Income Tax Act, 1961 has been initiated against all those who were involved in the transportation of unaccounted money during elections.

#### **Flaw in flexi fare scheme**

1404. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while flexi-fare helped Railways to generate more income, it also led to reduction in number of passengers because of higher fare;

(b) whether the scheme has a major flaw in that as the flexi-fare cannot be reduced even when demand is poor resulting in loss of passengers;



(c) whether it is a fact that Railways lost 7,00,000 passengers due to the flaw in the scheme and could only earn ₹ 552 crore additionally in one year; and

(d) whether there is any plan to review the scheme of flexi-fare and if so, how far the passengers shall get benefited by the initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Number of passengers booked in the trains having flexi fare has registered an increase of 1.37% for the period September, 2016 to June, 2018 (Flexi Fare period) as compared to corresponding period of previous years (Non Flexi Fare period). Additional earnings due to flexi fare from September, 2016 to June, 2018 in comparison to corresponding previous years was ₹ 1500 Crore.

(c) Comparative number of passengers and earnings in Flexi fare trains for the period September, 2016 to August, 2017 *vis a vis* September, 2015 to August, 2016 are as under:—

Period	Actual passengers (In million)	Actual Earnings (in ₹ crore) (approximately)
September, 2016 to August, 2017	28.56	4658.38
September, 2015 to August, 2016	29.33	4076.57

(d) Flexi fare scheme in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto Trains has been rationalized as under:—

- (i) Flexi fare scheme has been discontinued from 15 trains, with average monthly occupancy less than 50%, for full year and from 32 trains, with average monthly occupancy between 50 to 75%, during pre-defined lean period of 3 months (February, March and August) based on their occupancies.
- (ii) Maximum cap of flexi fare scheme has been reduced to 1.4 times in all flexi fare applicable classes.
- (iii) Graded discount has been introduced in flexi fare trains and Humsafar trains, where class-wise occupancy is less than 60%, 4 days prior to scheduled departure of the train as under:—

Occupancy	Discount
Up to 70%	20% on last fare
70 to 80%	10% on last fare
Above 80%	Nil

The above changes have been implemented with effect from 15-03-2019.

In view of above rationalisation in certain trains fare shall be lower and in addition, the graded discount shall also benefit the passengers.

### **Antyodaya Express on Chennai Egmore Kanyakumari route**

1405. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any survey regarding the operation of 'Antyodaya Express' across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to introduce more Antyodaya Express trains on Chennai-Egmore-Kanyakumari route which is one of the busiest/heavy traffic routes in the country;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) At present, there are 10 pairs of Antyodaya Express trains which are being operated in different zones. The total number of passengers travelled on Antyodaya Express trains in the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) was approximately 0.56 million and 1.57 million respectively.

(c) to (e) Chennai-Kanniyakumari sector is presently being served by 3 pairs of train services. Besides, major portion of the Chennai-Kanniyakumari sector is being served by 16191/16192 Tambaram-Tirunelveli Antyodaya Express. At present, there is no proposal for introduction of Antyodaya Express train between Chennai Egmore and Kanniyakumari owing to operational/resource constraints.

### **Doubling of railway lines in Jharkhand**

1406. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the current status of the works relating to the doubling of railway lines of 1241 kilometres in Jharkhand which are likely to be completed in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): At present Railways have taken up 18 doubling projects falling fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand aggregating 1241 kilometres and costing ₹ 15236 crore. Details of these projects alongwith status thereof are as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Project	Latest anticipated cost	Exp. Upto March, 2018	Outlay 18-19	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bondamunda-Ranchi Doubling	1724	266	200	Works have been taken up.
2.	Chakradharpur-Goilkera 3rd line	355	92	72	Sonua-Goilkera section has been commissioned. Works has been taken up in remaining section.
3.	Danea-Ranchi Road Doubling	324	98.76	50	Works have been taken up.
4.	Patratu-Sonngar 3rd line	3406	60	250	Work has been taken up.
5.	Dongaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd line	500	431.67	13	Rajkharswan-Pandrasali-Jhinkpani Dongaposi-Maluka and Jhinkpani-Kendposi sections have been commissioned. Further, works have been taken up.
6.	Garhwa Road-Ramna Doubling	348	119.39	30	Works have been taken up.
7.	Jarangdih-Danea Patch doubling	332	97	50	Works have been taken up.
8.	Kharagpur-Adityapur 3rd line	1312	48.2	115	Works have been taken up.
9.	Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd line	365	148.9	100	Manoharpur-Jaraikelela section has been commissioned. Jaraikelela-Bondamunda section: Works have been taken up

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur 3rd line	181	137.43	35	Works have been taken up.
11.	Ramna-Singrauli Doubling	2436	82.62	150	Agency has been finalized. Works have been taken up.
12.	Ranchi Road-Patratu section patch doubling	348	25.82	100	Works have been taken up.
13.	Goilkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur-Bondamunda section)	388	290.84	5	Entire project has been commissioned.
14.	Garwa Road-Rail over Rail	263	01	01	The project has been sanctioned on 23.03.2017. Land acquisition has been taken up.
15.	Gomoh-Flyover for down trains	488	5	50	The project has been sanctioned on 29.01.2018. Work has been taken up.
16.	Provision of 3rd line between Chandil-Anara-Burnpur section along with additional loop line at Nimdih, Urma, Tamna, Charra and Bagalia stations	1647	-	0.1	Included in Railway Budget 2018-19 subject to approval of Government.
17.	Talgaria station to Bokaro N/Cabin section in Adra Division	390	-	0.1	New work sanctioned in 2018-19
18.	Link line between Lodhma and Piska bypassing Hatia/Ranchi with Y connection	429	-	0.1	New work sanctioned in 2018-19.

Completion of project depends upon several factors including availability of funds, land acquisition, statutory clearances, shifting of utilities, canal and electrical crossings, etc. Since most of these factors are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, no time-frame has been fixed for completion of these projects.

### **Overcharging for food by private vendors**

1407. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) is providing meals in the running trains across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with menu list catered in the trains;

(c) whether it is also a fact that IRCTC provides food through private vendors in many trains and never monitors price charged by vendors;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government; and

(e) whether IRCTC constituted a Committee to identify private vendors who are overcharging more than the detailed menu issued by the IRCTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has issued a new Catering Policy 2017 on 27.02.2017. Under this policy, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC) has been mandated to provide catering services on trains. Presently, IRCTC is providing catering services on 393 trains with Pantry Cars *i.e.* 68 Premium Trains (Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto, Tejas and Gatiman Express) and 325 Mail /Express Trains and also through Train Side Vending module on 1038 trains running without pantry cars. Passengers have options for ordering meal through e-Catering also.

The details of Menu/tariff of catering services on pre paid (i) Premium Trains (Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto trains where catering charges are included in the ticket fare), notified by Ministry of Railways are given in Statement-I (*See* below) However, the existing menu of Premium Trains is being rationalized progressively by IRCTC. (ii) The Details Menu/tariff of standard items/meals in regard to other Mail/Express trains (where catering services are provided on payment basis) notified by Ministry of Railways are given in Statement-II (*See* below), in addition to which A La Carte items has been permitted on Mail/Express trains.

(c) and (d) Catering services on trains are provided through private licensee as

well as Departmental operations. Continuous supervision and monitoring of catering services is done by Railways. Indian Railways provide catering services in trains as per the prescribed standard and tariff. Regular and surprise inspections are conducted to check quality, quantity and overcharging of food on Indian Railways. All complaints including those pertaining to overcharging are dealt strictly. Stringent punitive actions including monetary penalty, debarring and termination of contract are taken as per the gravity of the complaint. In addition, to curb overcharging, Indian Railways have taken following measures:—

- Prominent display of Menu/Tariff through various means *viz.* websites, social media, newspaper, trains at a glance etc. mandatory with waiters.
- Deployment of onboard IRCTC supervisors for continuous monitoring.
- Introduction of hand held PoS machine along with QR code for generation of bills.
- MRP on food boxes - "No MRP, the license get cancelled"
- Awareness Campaign "No Bill- The food is for FREE".
- Monitoring and supervision of catering service through Operation of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) toll free number 1800-111-321, Operation of All India Helpline No. 138, Twitter handle, CPGRAMS, E-Mail and SMS based complaints redressal.

The details of complaints for overcharging of food items in trains received and the action taken in this regard by IRCTC during the period 2018-19 (up to 31.10.2018) is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) No, Sir. However, it is continuous endeavour of Indian Railways to monitor catering services and take stringent punitive action for deficiency in services including overcharging.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Menu/tariff of catering services on pre paid basis notified by Ministry of Railways*

Item	Nos.	Weight (gms)	Items to be served			
			Northern	Eastern	Western	Southern
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Menu Welcome Drink (1A/EC)</b>						
100% Fruit Juice/Coconut Water/Lassi/Chhach in tetrapack/Aerated cold Drinks in tin/Bottle (Branded)	1	200ml.	100% Fruit Juice/Coconut Water/Lassi/Chhach in tetrapack/Aerated cold Drinks in tin/Bottle (Branded)	100% Fruit Juice/Coconut Water/Lassi/Chhach in tetrapack/Aerated cold Drinks in tin/Bottle (Branded)	100% Fruit Juice/Coconut Water/Lassi/Chhach in tetrapack/Aerated cold Drinks in tin/Bottle (Branded)	100% Fruit Juice/Coconut Water/Lassi/Chhach in tetrapack/Aerated cold Drinks in tin/Bottle (Branded)
<b>Menu Morning Tea (1A/EC)</b>						
Biscuit	2		Digestive Biscuit branded (Nutri choice)	Digestive Biscuit branded (Nutri choice)	Digestive Biscuit branded (Nutri choice)	Digestive Biscuit branded (Nutri choice)
Tea Coffee Kit	1		Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit
Sugar/sugar free Sachets	1	7				
Coffee or Tea bag	1	1.5-2				
Milk creamer Sachets	1	2				
Milk creamer Sachets	1	5				
Refreshing Tissue	1		Refreshing Tissue	Refreshing Tissue	Refreshing Tissue	Refreshing Tissue

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Menu for Breakfast (1A/EC)</b>							
Cornflakes (25 gms) with milk and sugar	1	25		Cornflakes/Oats with milk and sugar	Cornflakes/Oats with milk and sugar	Cornflakes/Oats with milk & sugar	Cornflakes/Oats with milk & sugar
Bread	2	50		Slices white/Brown bread	Slices white/Brown bread	Slices white/Brown bread	Slices white/Brown bread
Jam	1	15		Marmalade/Jam Sachets	Marmalade/Jam Sachets	Marmalade/Jam Sachets	Marmalade/Jam Sachets
Butter	1	8-10		Butter chiptlet	Butter chiptlet	Butter chiptlet	Butter chiptlet
Veg. Dish							
OR	1			(2) Stuffed Paratha and Branded curd (100g each) and Pickle (15g/each)	(2) Stuffed Paratha and Branded curd (100g each) and Pickle (15g/each)	(2) Idly/Rice Pongal/ Rava Upma (100g) and Onion Uthapam (100g) and Medu Vada (30g) with Sambhar (100g) and coconut chutney (40 g)/ (2) Veg. cutlet (50g each) with finger chips and boiled veg. (25g)	(2) Idly/Rice Pongal/ Rava Upma (100g) and Onion Uthapam (100g) and Medu Vada (30g) with Sambhar (100g) and coconut chutney (40 g)/ (2) Veg. cutlet (50g each) with finger chips and boiled veg. (25g)
				(2) Kulcha Chana and Branded curd (100g each) and Pickle (15g/each)	(2) Besan Chila with chutney and Branded curd (100g each) and pickle (15g)/ (2) Veg. cutlet (50g each)/ Paneer-a-la-kieve (30g) with finger chips and boiled veg. (25g)		
				(2) Besan Chila with chutney and Branded curd (100g each) and Pickle (15g/each)	(2) Besan Chila with chutney and Branded curd (100g each) and pickle (15g)/ (2) Veg. cutlet (50g each) with finger chips and boiled veg. (25g), etc.		



Non-Veg. dish		Capsicum/Onion/Plain/ Tomato Omelette of 2 eggs with finger chips and boiled veg. (25gms).	Capsicum/Onion/Plain/ Tomato Omelette of 2 eggs with finger chips and boiled veg. (25gms).	Capsicum/Onion/Plain/ Tomato Omelette of 2 eggs with finger chips and boiled veg. (25gms).
Assorted Fruits	1	100-150	Assorted fruit (Banana/ apple/orange)	Assorted fruit (Banana/ apple/orange)
Tomato Ketchup	1	15	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets
Salt and pepper	1		Salt and pepper Sachets each	Salt and pepper Sachets each
Tea/Coffee Kit*	1		Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit
<b>Menu for Lunch/Dinner (1A/EC)</b>				
Soup			Soup (150ml) with soup sticks-2 (20g packed) branded with veg. Butter chiptlet (8-10g)	kabab/Mini Idli/Vada (50g) and Mushroom soup/etc .
	1		Crème of Tomato/Veg. soup/Mushroom soup/ Sweet corn soup	Crème of Tomato/Veg. soup/Mushroom soup/ Sweet corn soup
Basmati Rice	1	100g.	Plain rice/Jeera rice/ Matar Pulao/Fried rice, etc.	Plain rice/Jeera rice/ Matar Pulao/Fried rice, etc.
Paratha/Roti	1	100g	4 Plain Roti/2 Paratha/ 4 Rumali Roti	4 Plain Roti/2 Paratha/ 4 Rumali Roti
			rice in place of Roti	rice in place of Roti

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dal		150g		Dal Tadka/Kabuli Chana/ Rajma/Dal Makhani/ Chana Dal/Chholey/ Ghia-Chana Dal.	Dal Arhar/Dal Makhani/ Moong Dal/ Rajma.	Dal Arhar/Dal Makhani/ Moong Dal/ Rajma.	Sambhar/Dal Arhar/Dal Tadka/Chana Dal.
Veg. Dish				Kadhai paneer/Paneer	Kadhai paneer/Shahi	Kadhai paneer/ Shahi	Vegetable poriyal/
OR				Do Pyaza paneer/ Shahi paneer/Palak Paneer/ Matar paneer (150g)- (Paneer-70g)/ Dum	Paneer/Matar paneer -150g (Paneer-70g)/ Navratan Korma/Aloo Posto/Veg. Jalfarezi	paneer/Matar paneer -150g (Paneer-70g)/ Navratan Korma/ Veg. Jalfarezi-150g/Veg.	Navratan Korma/ Veg. Jalfarezi/Veg. Kootu -150g)/Matar paneer/Shahi Paneer- 150g (Paneer (70g)/ Aloo Kashmere-150g/ Veg. Kofta/Malai Kofta/ Aloo Gobhi+matar/Mix veg./Bharwa Bhindi/ Capsicum (150g).
Non-Veg. Dish				Chicken butter masala/ Chicken Manchurian/ Murg Jalfarezi-150g (Chicken 100g)**	Fish moily/Dahi Mach/ Fish Curry-150g/ Chicken Butter Masala- 150g (Chicken/fish 100g)	Chicken butter masala/ Chicken Manchurian/ Murg Jalfarezi-150g (Chicken 100g)	Chettinadu Chicken/ Chicken Dish-150g Chicken (100g)/Murg Jalfarezi-150g (Chicken- 100g)
Branded curd	1	100g		Branded Curd	Misti Doi	Branded Curd	Branded Curd
Pickle Sachets	1	15g		Pickle Sachets	Pickle Sachets	Pickle Sachets	Pickle Sachets
Salt and pepper	1			Salt and pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and pepper Sachets (each)

Desert Course Branded	1	Branded Ice cream (90ml)/Kulfi (60ml)/Payasam/Kala Jamun/ (2) Rasgulla/Sri Khand (100g)	Branded Ice cream (90ml)/Kulfi (60ml)/Payasam/Kala Jamun/ (2) Rasgulla/(2) Sandesh (100g)	Branded Ice cream (90ml)/Kulfi (60ml)/Payasam/Kala Jamun/ Rasgulla/SriKhand (100g)	Branded Ice cream (90ml)/Kulfi (60ml)/Payasam/Kala Jamun/ Rasgulla/SriKhand (100g)
<b>Menu for Evening Tea Where Dinner is Served (1A/EC)</b>					
Eclairs	2	Eclairs	Eclairs	Eclairs	Eclairs
Roasted nuts (Branded)	1	20	Cashew nut/Almonds Roasted	Cashew nut/Almonds Roasted	Cashew nut/Almonds Roasted
Veg. Sandwich	1	60	Veg. Sandwich triangle	Veg. Sandwich triangle	Veg. Sandwich triangle
Snacks (branded)	1	60	Samosa/Paneer Pakora/ Dal samosa/Matar samosa/Kachori/Cheese patties (HOT SNACKS)	Samosa/Khastia Kachori/ Paneer Pakora/Kachori (HOT SNACKS)	Samosa/Masala Vada/ Kachori/Medu Pakkoda (HOT SNACKS)
Branded Sweets	1	30	India Mithai/Motichoor Laddoo/Dhoda/ Balushahi	India Mithai/ Motichoor Laddoo/ Dhoda/Gulabjamun	India Mithai/Motichoor Laddoo/Mysore Paak/ Dhoda
Tomato Ketchup	1	15	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets
Tea/Coffee Kit*	1		Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit
<b>Menu for Evening Tea Where Dinner is Not Served (1A/EC)</b>					
Eclairs	2		Eclairs	Eclairs	Eclairs
Roasted nuts (Branded)	1	20	Cashew nut/Almonds Roasted	Cashew nut/Almonds Roasted	Cashew nut/Almonds Roasted

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Veg. Sandwich	1	1	60	Veg. Sandwich triangle	Veg. Sandwich triangle	Veg. Sandwich triangle	Veg. Sandwich triangle
Snacks (branded)	1	1	60	Samosa/Paneer Pakora/ Dal samosa/Matar samosa/Kachori/ Cheese patties (HOT SNACKS)	Samosa/Khasta Kachori/ Paneer Pakora/Kachori (HOT SNACKS)	Cheese patties/Vada Pav/Aloo Bonda/ Paneer Pakora/Samosa (HOT SNACKS)	Samosa/Masala Vada/ Kachori/Medu Pakkoda (HOT SNACKS)
Branded Sweets	1	1	30	India Mithai/ Motichoor Laddoo/ Dhoda/ Balushahi	India Mithai/Motichoor Laddoo/Balushahi/ Sandesh/Gulabjamun	India Mithai/ Motichoor Laddoo/ Dhoda/ Gulabjamun	India Mithai/Motichoor Laddoo/Mysore Paak/ Dhoda
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	15	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets
Tea/Coffee Kit*	1	1		Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit
<b>Menu Welcome Drink (2A/3A/CC)</b>							
Nimbu Paani Branded	1	1	200ml.	Branded Nimbu Paani in Tetra pack	Branded Nimbu Paani in Tetra pack	Branded Nimbu Paani in Tetra pack	Branded Nimbu Paani in Tetra pack
Refreshing Tissue	1	1		Refreshing Tissue	Refreshing Tissue	Refreshing Tissue	Refreshing Tissue
<b>Menu Morning Tea (2A/3A/CC)</b>							
Biscuit	2	2		Biscuit (Marie)	Biscuit (Marie)	Biscuit (Marie)	Biscuit (Marie)
Tea Coffee Kit*	1	1		Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit
Sugar/sugar free Sachets	1	1	7				



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Drink (Branded)	1	200ml	Branded Chhach/Lassi/ Fruit drink/Aerated drink in tetrapack	Branded Chhach/Lassi/ Fruit drink/Aerated drink in tetrapack	Branded Chhach/Lassi/ Fruit drink/Aerated drink in tetrapack	Branded Chhach/Lassi/ Fruit drink/Aerated drink in tetrapack	Branded Chhach/Lassi/ Fruit drink/Aerated drink in tetrapack
Salt and pepper	1		Salt and pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and pepper Sachets (each)
Tea/Coffee Kit*	1		Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit
<b>Menu for Lunch/Dinner (2A/3A/CC)</b>							
Soup			Soup (150ml) with soup stick-2 (20g-packed) branded and butter chiplet (8-10g).				
	1	150ml	Crème of Tomato/Veg./ Mushroom/Sweet corn soup	Crème of Tomato/ Veg./ Mushroom/Sweet corn soup	Crème of Tomato/ Veg./ Mushroom/ Sweet corn soup	Crème of Tomato/ Veg./ Mushroom/ Sweet corn soup	Crème of Tomato/ Rasam, etc
Basmati Rice	1	100g	Plain rice/jeera rice/ Matar Pulao/ Fried rice	Plain rice/jeera rice/ Matar Pulao/ Fried rice	Plain rice/jeera rice/ Matar Pulao/ Fried rice	Plain rice/jeera rice/ Matar Pulao/ Fried rice	Lemon rice/Coconut rice/Tamarind rice etc.
Paratha/Roti	1	100g	4 Plain Roti/2 Paratha/ 4 Rumali Roti	4 Roti/2 Paratha/Extra rice in place of Roti	4 Plain Roti/2 Paratha/ 4 Rumali Roti	4 Plain Roti/2 Paratha/ 4 Rumali Roti	4 Roti/4 Poori/Extra rice in place of Roti
Dal	1	150g	Dal Tadka/Kabuli Chana/Rajma/Dal Makhani/Chana Dal/ Chholey/Ghia-Chana	Dal Arhar/Dal Makhani/ Moong Dal/Rajma	Dal Arhar/Dal Makhani/ Moong Dal/Rajma	Dal Arhar/Dal Makhani/ Moong Dal/Rajma	Sambhar/Dal Arhar/Dal Tadka/Chana Dal
Veg. Dish	1		Kadhai Paneer/ Paneer Do Pyaza/ Shahi Paneer/Palak paneer/	Kadhai Paneer/Shahi Paneer/Matar Paneer- 150g (Paneer-70g)/	Kadhai Paneer/Shahi Paneer/Matar Paneer- 150g (Paneer-70g)/	Kadhai Paneer/Shahi Paneer/Matar Paneer- 150g (Paneer-70g)/	Vegetable poriyal (150g)/Navratan Korma (150g)/Veg. Jalfarezi

	Matar Paneer-150g (Paneer 70g)/ Dum Aloo Kashmere (150g)/ Veg. Kofta/Malai Kofta Aloo Gobhi+matar/Mix Veg/Bharwan Capsicum/ Bhindi (150g)	Navratan Korma/ Veg. Jalfarezi/Aloo posto-150g/Veg. Kofta/ Malai Kofta/Aloo Gobhi+matar/Mix Veg/ Bharwan Capsicum/ Bhindi (150g)	Navratan Korma/Veg. Jalfarezi-150g/Veg. Kofta/Malai Kofta/Aloo Gobhi+matar/Mix Veg/ Bharwan Capsicum/ Bhindi (150g)	(150g)/Veg. Kootu (150g)/Matar Paneer-150g (Paneer 70g)/Aloo Gobhi+matar/Mix Veg/ Bharwan Capsicum/ Bhindi (150g)
Non-Veg. Dish	Chicken butter masala/ Chicken Manchurian/ Murg Jalfarezi-150g (Chicken 80g)**	Fish moiily/Dahi Mach/ Fish Curry-100g/ Chicken Butter Masala-150g (Chicken/fish 80g)	Chicken butter masala/ Chicken Manchurian/ Murg Jalfarezi-150g (Chicken 80g)	Chettinadu Chicken/ Chicken Dish-150g Chicken (80g)/Murg Jalfarezi-150g (Chicken-80g)
Branded curd	1 100g	Misti Doi	Branded Curd	Branded Curd
Pickle Sachets	1 15g	Pickle Sachets	Pickle Sachets	Pickle Sachets
Salt and Pepper	1	Salt and Pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and Pepper Sachets (each)	Salt and Pepper Sachets (each)
Desert Course	1	Branded Ice cream (90ml)/Kulfi (60ml)/ Payasam/Kala Jamun/ 2- Rasgulla/Sri Khand (100g)	Branded Ice cream (90ml)/Kulfi (60ml)/ Payasam/Kala Jamun/ Rasgulla/(2) Sandesh (100g)	Branded Ice cream (90ml)/Kulfi (60ml)/ Payasam/Kala Jamun/ Rasgulla/SriKhand (100g)
<b>Menu for Evening Tea (2A/3A/CC)</b>				
Salted/Masala Peanuts/ Roasted Gram/Chana (Branded)	1	25-30g	Salted/Masala Peanut/ Roasted Gram chana	Salted/Masala Peanut/ Roasted Gram chana

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Veg. Sandwich	1	1	60g	Veg. Sandwich triangle	Veg. Sandwich triangle	Veg. Sandwich triangle	Veg. Sandwich triangle
Snacks (branded)	1	1	50g	Samosa/Kachori/Bread Pakora/Patties (HOT SNACKS)	Samosa/Khasa Kachori/ Paneer Pakora/Kachori (HOT SNACKS)	Cheese patties/Vada Pav/Aloo Bonda/ Paneer Pakora/Samosa (HOT SNACKS)	Samosa/Masala Vada/ Kachori/Medu Pakkoda (HOT SNACKS)
Branded Sweets	1	1	30g	Indian Mithai/ Motichoor Laddoo/ Dhoda/Balushahi	Indian Mithai/ Motichoor Laddoo/ Balushahi/Sandesh/ Gulabjamun	Indian Mithai/ Motichoor Laddoo/ Dhoda/ Gulabjamun	Indian Mithai/ Motichoor Laddoo/ Mysore Paak/Dhoda
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	15g	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets	Tomato Ketchup Sachets
Tea/Coffee Kit*	1	1		Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit	Tea/Coffee Kit

\* Tea/Coffee kit as in Morning Tea.

\*\* Neck and wing portion of chicken should not be served.

**Statement-II***Details of Tariff and Menu for Tea/Coffee, Breakfast and standard meals*

Sl.No.	Item	Static	Mobile	Tariff (existing) (in ₹)
1.	Standard tea (150 ml) in disposable cups of 170 ml capacity	5.00	5.00	5.00
2.	Tea (with tea bag) (150 ml) in disposable cups of 170 ml capacity	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.	Coffee using instant coffee powder (150 ml) in disposable cups of 170 ml capacity.	10.00	10.00	10.00



4.	Tea in pots (285 ml) + 2 tea bags + 2 sugar pouches	10.00	10.00
5.	Coffee in pots (285 ml) + 2 instant Coffee sachets + 2 sugar pouches	15.00	15.00
6.	Rail Neer/Packaged drinking water (chilled)		
	1 litre bottle/1000 ml		15.00
	500 ml. Bottle		10.00
7.	Janta Meal or Economy meal or Janata Khana	15.00	20.00
8.	Standard Breakfast		
	(i) Vegetarian Breakfast	25.00	30.00
	(a) Bread Butter and cutlet, (b) Idli and Vada, (c) Upma and Vada, (d) Pongal and Vada		
	(ii) Non-Vegetarian Breakfast	30.00	35.00
	Bread, Butter and omelette		
9.	Standard Casserole meals		
	(i) Vegetarian	45.00	50.00
	(ii) Non-Vegetarian	50.00	55.00
10.	Standard Thali Meals (only in Ref. Rooms)		
	(i) Meals in Thalīs (veg.)	35.00	
	(ii) Meals in Thalīs (Non-veg.)	40.00	

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Note: Service tax @ 8.66 will be levied extra for items other than tea, coffee sold in cups and packaged drinking water and items sold in Static units.

Sl.No.	Item	Details of Menu/specification	
1.	Standard tea (150 ml)	Cups used should be of 170 ml capacity	
2.	Tea(with tea bag)(150ml)	Cups used should be of 170 ml capacity	
3.	Coffee with instant coffee powder 150(ml)	Cups used should be of 170 ml capacity	
4.	Tea in pots (285 ml)	(285 ml)+2 tea bags+2 sugar pouch +two disposable paper cups of 170 ml capacity	
5.	Coffee in pots (285 ml)	(285 ml) +2 coffee sachet + 2 sugar pouch + two disposable paper cups of 170 ml capacity	
6.	Packaged drinking water	1 litre bottle (chilled)	
7.	Janta meal (in quality disposable card board boxex)	Poories 7 Nos. Alu Dry curry Pickles	- 175 gms. - 150 gms - 15 gms
8	Standard Breakfast		
	(i) Vegetarian	Veg. cutlets 2 nos.	- 100 gms
	Bread Butter and cutlet	Two bread slice with 10 gm butter in chiplet of total weight	- 70 gms
		Tomato ketchup in sachet Salt and pepper	- 15 gms
	Idli Vada	Idli (4 nos.)	- 200 gms
		Urad Vada (4 nos)	- 120 gms
		Chutney (packaged separately)	- 50 gms
	Upma and Vada	Upma	- 100 gms
		urad Vada (4 nos)	- 120 gms
		Chutney (packaged separately)	- 50 gms

- Pongal and Vada
- Urad Vada (4 nos) - 120 gms
  - Pongal - 200 gms
  - Chutney (packaged separately) - 50 gms
- 8(ii) (ii) Non-vegetarian
- Omelet of two Eggs - 90 gms
  - Bread, butter and omelet - 70 gms
  - Two bread slice with 10 gm butter in chaplet of total weight - 15 gms
  - Tomato ketchup in sachet Salt and pepper

9. Standard Casserole meals

- (i) Vegetarian
- Rice Pulao or Jeera rice or Plain rice of fine quality - 150 gms
  - Parathan (2 nos) or Chapati (4 nos.) or Puris (5 nos.) - 100 gms
  - Dar or Sambhar (Thick consistency) - 150 gms
  - Mix. Vegetable (seasonal) - 100 gms
  - Curd or - 100 gms
  - Sweet - 40 gms
  - Pickle in sachet - 15 gms
  - Packaged drinking water in sealed glasses - 300 ml

- (ii) Non Vegetarian
- Rice Pulao or Jeera rice or Plain rice of fine quality - 150 gms
  - Parathan (2 nos) or Chapati (4 nos.) or Puris (5 nos.) - 100 gms
  - Dar or Sambhar (Thick consistency) - 150 gms
  - Two Egg Curry - 200 gms
  - Curd or - 100 gms
  - Sweet - 40 gms
  - Pickle in sachet - 15 gms
  - Packaged drinking water in sealed glasses - 300 ml
-

Sl.No.	Item	Details of Menu/specification	
10.	Standard Thali meals (only in Ref. Rooms)		
	(i) Meals in Thalīs (Veg.)	Plain rice of fine quality	- 150 gms
		Parathan (2 nos.) or Chapati (4 nos.) or Puris (5 nos. )	- 100 gms
		Dal or Sambhar (Thick Consistency)	- 150 gms
		Mix Vegetable (seasonal)	- 100 gms
		Vegetable curry (seasonal)	- 100 gms
		Curd or	- 100 gms
		Sweet	- 40 gms
		Pickle in Sachet	- 15 gms
	(ii) Meals in Thalīs (Non-Veg.)	Plain rice of fine quality	- 150 gms
		Parathan (2 nos.) or Chapati (4 nos.) or Puris (5 nos.)	- 100 gms
		Dal or Sambhar (Thick Consistency)	- 150 gms
		Two egg curry	- 200 gms
		Curd or	- 100 gms
		Sweet	- 40 gms
		Pickle in sachet	- 15 gms

**Statement-III**

*Details of complaints for overcharging of food items in trains and action taken by IRCTC in this regard during the period 2018-19 (up to 31.10.2018)*

Type of Unit	Total No. of Complaints	Fined		Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated	D&AR Action	Any Other	Total
		No. of cases	Amount of fine Imposed							
Rajdhani	7	1	₹ 10,000	2	0	0	4	0	0	7
Shatabdi	2	0	₹ 0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Duronto	0	0	₹ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trains	1440	1012	₹ 66,01,420	258	0	39	37	0	94	1440
TOTAL	1449	1013	₹ 66,11,420	260	0	40	42	0	94	1449

**Bogibeel rail-cum-road bridge**

1408. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bogibeel rail-cum-road bridge is a project under the railways;

(b) when was the first survey conducted for the Bogibeel bridge, the details thereof;

(c) when was the fund sanctioned and released for conducting the first survey of the Bogibeel bridge;

(d) when was the project inaugurated; and

(e) by when the project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Techno-economic feasibility study was conducted during 1982-84 and report received in Railway Board in 1984. Thereafter detailed investigation was carried out and report prepared in January, 1988. Final Location Survey (FLS) and detailed investigation for the Bogibeel Rail-cum-Road Bridge over river Brahmaputra along with link lines on north and south banks near Dibrugarh (73 km) was sanctioned in Railway Budget 1996-97 at a cost of ₹ 2 crore. FLS was started after its sanction and completed during year 2000.

(d) and (e) Foundation stone was laid in January, 1998. Work commenced in April, 2002 after completion of land acquisition. All works of this project have been completed in December, 2018 and will be commissioned shortly.

**Allocation of (Second Seating General Coaches) to  
Mail Express and Super fast trains**

1409. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of 'Second Seating General Coaches' to Mail/Express and Super-fast trains;

(b) whether any passenger load factor survey/analysis has ever been done regarding 'Second Seating General Coaches' allocation to Mail/Express and Super-fast trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken for enhancement of 'Second Seating General Coaches' in Mail/Express and Super-fast trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) In terms of announcements made in Railway Budget 2007-08, Indian Railways endeavors to provide 06 General Class coaches in all Mail/Express trains introduced from 2007-08 onwards.

(b) to (e) Indian Railways does not undertake load factor survey/analysis. However, periodical census of passengers, including those of the unreserved class, is undertaken and subject to operational feasibility and commercial justification, the load of trains is augmented. Indian Railways constantly endeavors to cater to the needs of unreserved segment of passengers. To this end, augmentation by General Class coaches constitute around 33% of the total number coaches utilized for augmentation; during the last two years *i.e.* 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto October, 2018) of the total number of 524 and 275 coaches utilized for augmentation of various trains, 171 and 90 coaches respectively are General Class coaches. In addition, to cater needs of the unreserved class of passengers special train services like Jansadharan, Janseva, Antyodaya, etc. are also operated. During the last two years 10 pairs of Antyodaya services have been introduced.

#### **Trains stoppage at Lakhminia station of Bihar**

†1410. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains that stop at Lakhminia station of Bihar;

(b) the average number of passengers who take tickets from this station and keeping that in view, the reasons for Delhi and Patna bound trains not halting at this station; and

(c) whether the Government will consider to provide 12-hour reservation facility per day at Lakhminia station for convenience of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At present, 07 pairs of Mail/Express trains and 06 pairs of Passenger trains have scheduled stoppage at Lakhminia station.

(b) The average number of passengers and earnings per day per train at Lakhminia station is 63 and ₹ 3425/- respectively which does not justify stoppage of additional Delhi and Patna bound trains at this station. However, Lakhminia is connected to Delhi and Patna by 1 and 5 pairs of train services respectively.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Presently, UTS (Unreserved Ticketing System) cum PRS (Passenger Reservation System) counter is available at Lakhminia Railway station. Since transactions at the said station are much lower than 180 transactions per shift per counter, the prescribed norm for opening a separate additional reservation counter, the existing arrangements are considered adequate.

### **Inadequate compensation for Mumbai Ahmedabad**

#### **Bullet train**

1411. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as of October, 2018 out of the 1,400 hectares needed for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet train project, only 0.9 hectares of land have been acquired on account of widespread farmer agitation against inadequate compensation;

(b) if so, whether the project would still be able to meet its completion deadline of 2023; and

(c) the reasons for such widespread agitation and whether Government plans to enhance the compensation being offered and to what extent enhanced compensation would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Total land requirement for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is 1434.4 Hectares. As on 18.12.2018, 21.02 Hectare of land has been acquired. Application/requisition for acquisition of the entire requirement has been given to respective State/Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli (DNH). Relevant notifications under Section-11 (in the State of Gujarat and DNH) and Namuna-1 (in the State of Maharashtra) for acquisition of land have been published for approximately 1370 Hectares. Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) has been completed for 1028 Hectare. The land acquisition process is largely as per schedule in line with the targetted completion of project in 2022/23.

(c) There have been a few agitations limited to some localized areas. Land acquisition has been taken up on a consent-based approach by offering additional monetary benefit over and above the land compensation prescribed as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR).



### Beginning and expansion of passenger rail services

†1412. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of beginning and expansion of passenger rail services with respect to the declaration made therefor from 2014 to 2018, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): The year-wise details of new trains introduced and extended from 2014-15 to 2018-19 are as under:—

Year	New trains introduced (in single)	Trains extended (in single)
2014-15	232	59
2015-16	133	109
2016-17	227	134
2017-18	159	109
2018-19	116	86

(Upto November, 2018)

### Unmanned level crossings and enhancing safety measures

1413. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is an urgent need for taking effective measure to enhance safety across its railway network and prevent untoward incidents;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the railway infrastructure for providing safe and secure experience to passengers;

(c) the steps taken to eliminate unmanned level crossings across the country; and

(d) the total number of unmanned level crossings at present as compared to those in 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Safety and security is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance Safety and Security.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To improve the railway infrastructure for providing safe and secure experience to passengers, the following measures have been taken:—

1. Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) - As announced by Hon'ble Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech for 2017-18, a fund namely 'Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK)' had been introduced with a corpus of ₹ 1 lakh crore over a period of five years from 2017-18 onwards for critical safety related works. A provision of ₹ 20,000 crore has been made in Budget Estimate 2018-19 out of 'RRSK', as was done in 2017-18. The Funds under RRSK are being utilized to finance works under Plan heads Traffic Facilities, Rolling Stock, Level Crossing, ROB/RUB, Track Renewal, Bridge Works, Signal and Telecommunication Works, other Electrical Works, TRD Works, Machinery and Plant, Workshop and Training/HRD.
2. Expenditure on safety has increased consistently from ₹ 45516 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 53457 crore in 2016-17, ₹ 60885 crore in 2017-18 and further ₹ 73065 crore (Budget Estimate) in 2018-19.
3. Topmost priority is given to Rail/Track renewal by making available funds and material for rail renewal. Further adequate traffic blocks for carrying out work are also being provided.
4. Switch over to the manufacture of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches from 2018-19 onwards and stopping the manufacture of ICF coaches. The LHB coaches having superior design and better safety features like anti-climbing features etc.
5. Elimination of unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge through closure, merger, provision of subways and manning, etc. Upto November, 2018 all the unmanned level crossings (UMLC) have been eliminated on Broad Gauge except a very small number *i.e.* 28 UMLCs.
6. New works have been included in the category of Safety works like Platform extension and raising, foot overbridge, pathways and boundary walls etc. to improve passenger safety.
7. Delegation of powers and easing of procedures, improving safety awareness amongst railway employees, and better training facilities like imparting simulator based training for improving the driving skills and the reaction time of Loco Pilots.

8. Security has been identified as one of the priority areas by the Railways for strengthening and up-gradation. Measures initiated for security of passengers include escorting of 2500 trains (on an average daily), in addition to escorting of 2200 trains by GRP, operationalisation and up-gradation of Security Help Line number 182, access control at important railway stations, scanning of baggage through baggage scanners, erection of morchas, guarding of platforms, yards and circulating areas, surveillance through Close Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras at important railway stations etc.
9. Special measures have also been taken for women's security which include, formation of Special Lay Squads like "Bhairavi", "Virangana", "Shakti", escorting of all ladies special trains running in metropolitan cities by lay RPF personnel, escorting of ladies compartments in local trains by RPF and GRP during peak/non peak hours and during late night and early morning local trains.
10. It is pertinent to mention that prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in railway station premises as well as in running trains are the statutory responsibility of State Governments, which they discharge through the Government Railway Police (GRP). Railways, through the Railway Protection Force (RPF), are supplementing efforts of respective States to strengthen security across Indian Railways.
11. For regular monitoring and review of security arrangements for the Railways, State Level Security Committee for Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted for all State/Union Territories (UTs) under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/Commissioner of States/Union Territories.

(c) It is the endeavor of Railways to eliminate all unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) in a phased manner by either of the following:—

- Closure – Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).
- Merger – Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned/unmanned level crossing or subway/Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- Provision of Subways/RUBs.
- Manning – Manning of unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means.

(d) As on 01.04.2014, there were 8948 UMLCs on Broad Gauge (BG). It is submitted that as on 30.11.2018 all UMLCs on BG have now been eliminated barring 28 UMLCs.

### **Acquiring additional electric locomotives**

1414. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to switch to a '100 per cent electrification policy' for the Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the Government's plans to do away with the existing diesel locomotives; and

(c) the details of the funds required to acquire up to 5000 additional electric locomotives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has planned for 100% electrification of Broad Gauge (BG) Routes of Indian Railways.

(b) Consequent upon rapid pace of electrification, Indian Railways have taken up the task of converting some of its existing Diesel Locomotives into Electric Locomotives in a phased manner. Work related to conversion of 100 HHP Diesel Locomotives and 100 ALCO Diesel locomotives has been sanctioned under Pink Book 2018-19.

(c) Production/acquisition of 2778 number of electric locomotives to cater to increased demand due to electrification have been planned during 2018-19 to 2021-22.

Acquisition of locos is continuous process and production programme are issued according to the requirement arising out of increased electrification, condemnation of old locos etc.

Funds for acquisition of these locos are allocated on yearly basis in Annual Budget Estimates for material planning and future acquisitions. ₹ 5918.57 crores have been allocated in Budget 2018-19.

### **Running of high speed trains in the country**

1415. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of rail tracks in the country, as on date;

- (b) whether Railways is planning to run high speed trains in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the routes selected for the purpose, particularly in the eastern part of the country;
- (d) whether it is a fact that only 0.3 per cent of tracks are fit to handle trains running at the speed of 160 km per hour;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the measures taken to repair the tracks first for use of high speed trains like Train-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The total length of rail tracks in the country, as on 31.03.2017, is 1,21,407 track kilometer.

(b) and (c) Government of India has sanctioned Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project with the estimated cost of ₹ 1,08,000 crore with technical and financial assistance of Government of Japan.

In addition, Government has identified the following routes connecting four major metros and growth centers of the country for feasibility studies for high-speed rail:—

(i) Delhi-Mumbai; (ii) Delhi-Kolkata; (iii) Mumbai-Chennai; (iv) Delhi-Nagpur segment of Delhi-Chennai; (v) Mumbai-Nagpur segment of Mumbai-Kolkata; and (vi) Chennai-Bengaluru-Mysuru.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Running of high speed trains is decided on specific routes of Indian Railways, only after conducting necessary trials. Required improvements in the field of track, signal and traction are carried out as per trial reports.

(f) Rajdhani and other important trains are already running on same route. Routine maintenance of track is done, alongwith requisite speed restriction wherever required for conducting trial of Train-18.

### **Revamping vendorship licensing process**

1416. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to revamp the vendorship licensing process at railway platforms;
- (b) if so, the detailed State-wise list of nodal agencies and officers appointed in this regard;

- (c) the details about the progress made so far; and
- (d) the details about the time-frame for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, instructions have been issued empowering Zonal Railways to grant platform vending permission to Food Plazas, Refreshment Rooms and other Static Catering Stalls at stations depending upon the local requirements of catering services of passengers.

**Action against corrupt railway employees/officers**

1417. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details about the railway employees/officers being charged for corruption in last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the complete details about the action taken against these employees/officers so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) As a result of preventive checks, decoy checks and investigations of complaints referred to Vigilance Directorate by CBI and other such agencies involving cases of irregularities including suspected corruption, infringement of rules, violation of laid down procedure and non-adherence to guidelines, the following officials were taken up under D&AR action during the last 3 years:—

Years	No. of officials charged
2015	6716
2016	6070
2017	5858

- (c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of action taken against officials (including cases brought forward from previous year) under the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 1968, is as under:—

Years	No. of officials against whom penalty imposed		
	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Total
2015	1036	5363	6399
2016	1107	5962	7069
2017	1039	4760	5799

### **Introduction of Railbus in Nilgiri Mountain Railway**

1418. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have planned to introduce Rail bus in Nilgiri Mountain Railway under Southern Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether trial run of Railbus is completed;

(d) if so, by when it would be operationalised for tourists/passengers and from which place to which place; and

(e) the total capacity of a Railbus and the number of Railbuses likely to be deployed, along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For this, a proposal for manufacture of Meter Gauge Rail Buses has been sanctioned this year.

(c) The process for manufacturing these rail buses has commenced. Field trial will be undertaken after the first prototype is ready. Meanwhile, design and operational parameters are being tested.

(d) and (e) Five Rail Buses will be deployed after these are manufactured. Schedule for commercial operation, section for operation and passenger capacity will be decided after successful field trials.

### **Revamping of railway stations**

1419. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken up the development of railway stations in the country to make them world class;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the quantum of funds earmarked for this purpose, particularly for the State of Telangana; and

(c) the number of railway stations in the State of Telangana that have been identified to be included in this category along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Union Cabinet has recently approved Railways' proposal for redevelopment of Railway stations by Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) as Nodal Agency, through simplified procedures and for longer lease tenure. Accordingly, necessary action has been initiated for redevelopment of major railway stations all over the country in a phased manner. IRSDC shall be the main Project Development Agency (PDA) for redevelopment of stations. However, Ministry of Railways may also designate Zonal Railways, Rail Land Development Authority or any other Central Government agency as PDA. The PDAs shall undertake redevelopment of stations on any of the various business models such as various mode of PPP, Modified Bid Challenge method, Joint Venture (JV) with State Government entities, and JV with other Public Sector Undertakings etc.

The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations. Therefore, no funds are earmarked for this purpose.

(c) All major stations on Indian Railways, including those stations located in the State of Telangana, have been entrusted to IRSDC for undertaking the techno-economic feasibility studies.

#### **Withdrawing flexi-fare system on experimental basis**

1420. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways is planning to withdraw flexi-fare system on experimental basis in some trains, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any complaints of the flexi-fare system introduced in Railways; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to rationalise the flexi-fare system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Flexi-fare scheme in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Durgam Chattrani Trains



has been rationalized as under:—

- (i) Flexi-fare scheme has been discontinued from 15 trains, with average monthly occupancy less than 50%, for full year and from 32 trains, with average monthly occupancy between 50 to 75%, during pre-defined lean period of 3 months (February, March and August) based on their occupancies.
- (ii) Maximum cap of flexi-fare scheme has been reduced to 1.4 times in all flexi fare applicable classes.
- (iii) Graded discount has been introduced in flexi-fare trains and Humsafar trains, where class-wise occupancy is less than 60%, 4 days prior to scheduled departure of the train as under:—

Occupancy	Discount
Up to 70%	20% on last fare
70 to 80%	10% on last fare
Above 80%	Nil

The above changes have been implemented with effect from 15-03-2019.

Representations/complaints are received at various administrative levels like station, divisions, Zonal Railways and Railway Board and based on the feedback from different quarters a committee was constituted to review flexi fare. Based on the recommendations of the committee, the above rationalisation has been made in the flexi fare scheme.

### **Prevention of accidents at unmanned railway crossings**

†1421 SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accidents at unmanned railway crossings have increased during the last four years;

(b) whether Government proposes to launch a special drive to prevent such accidents at unmanned railway crossings;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been no decline in number of such accidents despite the guidelines issued by Government from time to time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. During the last four years *i.e.* from 2014-15 to 2017-18 and in the current year 2018-19 upto November, 2018, the number of consequential train accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings (UMLCs) have decreased significantly. Details of number of consequential train accidents at UMLCs during the last four years *i.e.* from 2014-15 to 2017-18 and in the current year 2018-19 upto November, 2018 are as under:—

Years	Number of consequential train accidents at UMLCs
2014-15	50
2015-16	29
2016-17	20
2017-18	10
2018-19	03

(upto November, 2018)

(b) Ministry of Railways had launched a 30 days safety drive from 15.05.2018 targeting safety at Manned/Unmanned level crossings. To ensure the safety of road users at Unmanned Level Crossings, Indian Railways have also taken other proactive measures like (1) Social Awareness Campaigns to educate road users with the use of various print and electronic media for observance of safe practices prescribed in Motor Vehicle Act and Indian Railways Act. (2) Public Awareness Campaigns at different places like villages, gram panchayat, weekly markets, bus stands, schools and other public places. (3) Nukkad Nataks organized at public places with theme “Safety at Level Crossings” and (4) Drives to ensure availability of basic infrastructure at UMLCs including whistle boards, road warning boards, speed breakers, visibility etc. as per the laid down norms. Further, as on 30.11.2018 all UMLCs on Broad Gauge (BG) have been eliminated barring 28 UMLCs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

#### **Steps to prevent spread of American pest**

1422. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a brand new American pest is affecting maize, sugarcane and other crops in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent the spread of the American pest in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, during Kharif 2018, the maize crop was affected by a pest called Fall Armyworm (FAW) (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). As per the available reports, an area (approx.) of 81000 ha. in Karnataka, 1740 ha. in Telangana, 1431 ha. in Andhra Pradesh and 315 ha. in Tamil Nadu was affected by this pest. During rabi 2018, the pest has also been noticed on Sorghum and Sugarcane crop. Taking cognizance of the situation, the Department of Agriculture, cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has assisted the State Agriculture Department, *inter alia*, by undertaking exhaustive surveys, disseminating timely advisories, organizing review meetings, distributing bio-control agents, extending label claims of pesticides against FAW and promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) package of practices for Maize.

#### **Rising number of train accidents in the country**

1423. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of train derailments and accidents occurred in various parts of country during last three years and if so, the number of persons killed and injured in these accidents and the total amount of compensation paid to the victims;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into these accidents and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check frequent rail accidents in future and to ensure the safety and security of the rail passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a): Details of type-wise number of consequential train accidents that took place during the last three years and number of persons killed/injured therein are as under:—

Type of Accidents	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18				
	Number of accidents	Killed	Injured	Number of accidents	Killed	Injured	Number of accidents	Killed	Injured
Collision	3	1	12	5	5	28	3	0	0
Derailments	65	36	99	78	193	322	54	28	174
Manned Level Crossings	6	12	10	0	0	0	3	3	9
Unmanned Level crossings	29	58	41	20	40	19	10	26	12
Fire	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2
Misc.	4	15	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>197</b>

The amount of compensation paid during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Compensation paid (₹ in lakhs)
2015-2016	262.96
2016-2017	303.17
2017-2018	188.51

*Note:* The compensation paid in a year need not necessarily relate to the accidents/casualties in that year alone. The amount paid in a year depends upon the number of cases finalized by the Railway Claims Tribunals (RCTs) or other Courts of Law in a particular year irrespective of the year(s) in which the accident they pertain to, have occurred.

(b) All consequential train accidents on Indian Railways are inquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety (CRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or by the Departmental Inquiry Committees of Railways. During the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, altogether 284 consequential train accidents (including incidents at unmanned level crossings due to negligence of road vehicle users) occurred on Indian Railways. Based on the findings as contained in accident inquiry reports (including *prima-facie* causes), 161 accidents were caused due to Failure of Railway Staff, 79 due to Failure of persons other than Railway Staff, 09 due to failure of equipments, 05 due to Sabotage, 21 due to Incidental factors and 06 due to combination of factors. Cause in respect of 3 consequential train accidents is under investigation.

(c) Safety and Security is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance Safety and Security.

To ensure safety of rail passengers, the following measures have been taken:—

1. Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) - As announced by Hon'ble Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech for 2017-18, a fund namely 'Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK)' had been introduced with a corpus of ₹ 1 lakh crore over a period of five years from 2017-18 onwards for critical safety related works. A provision of ₹ 20,000 crore has been made in Budget Estimate 2018-19 out of 'RRSK', as was done in 2017-18. The Funds under RRSK are being utilized to finance works under Plan heads Traffic Facilities, Rolling Stock, Level Crossing, ROB/RUB, Track Renewal, Bridge Works, Signal and Telecommunication Works, other Electrical Works, TRD Works, Machinery and Plant, Workshop and Training/HRD.

2. Expenditure on safety has increased consistently from ₹ 45516 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 53457 crore in 2016-17, ₹ 60885 crore in 2017-18 and further ₹ 73065 crore (Budget Estimate) in 2018-19.
3. Topmost priority is given to Rail/Track renewal by making available funds and material for rail renewal. Further adequate traffic blocks for carrying out work are also being provided.
4. Switch over to the manufacture of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches from 2018-19 onwards and stopping the manufacture of ICF coaches. The LHB coaches having superior design and better safety features like anti-climbing features etc.
5. Elimination of unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge through closure, merger, provision of subways and manning, etc. Upto November, 2018 all the unmanned level crossings (UMLC) have been eliminated on Broad Gauge except a very small number *i.e.* 28 UMLCs.
6. New works have been included in the category of Safety works like Platform extension and raising, foot overbridge, pathways and boundary walls etc. to improve passenger safety.
7. Delegation of powers and easing of procedures, improving safety awareness amongst railway employees, and better training facilities like imparting simulator based training for improving the driving skills and the reaction time of Loco Pilots.
8. Security has been identified as one of the priority areas by the Railways for strengthening and upgradation. Measures initiated for security of passengers include escorting of 2500 trains (on an average daily), in addition to escorting of 2200 trains by GRP, operationalisation and upgradation of Security Help Line number 182, access control at important stations, erection of morchas, guarding of platforms, yards and circulating areas, surveillance through Close Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras at important railway stations etc.
9. Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in railway station premises as well as in running trains are the statutory responsibility of State Governments, which they discharge through the Government Railway Police (GRP). Railway Protection Force (RPF) is supplementing efforts of respective States to strengthen security across Indian Railways.
10. For regular monitoring and review of security arrangements for the Railways, State Level Security Committee for Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted

for all State/Union Territories (UTs) under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/Commissioner of States/Union Territories.

**Electrification of railway tracks**

1424. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the proposal for electrification of the remaining 13,675 kilometres of railway tracks at an estimated cost of over ₹ 12,134 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the electrification is likely to be completed by 2021-22; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has planned for 100% electrification of Broad Gauge (BG) routes and accordingly work for electrification of balance BG routes of 13,675 Route Kilometer (RKM) has been approved at a cost of ₹ 12,134 crore.

With above, Indian Railways will be the first major railway in the world to have 100% electrified BG railway network of such size, confirming its commitments towards green and clean environment.

100% electrification will entail following advantages:-

- (i) Reduced energy bill of Railways by about ` 13,000 crore per annum.
- (ii) Reduction in diesel oil consumption by about 2.8 billion liters, thereby reducing dependence on imported diesel oil and saving foreign exchange.
- (iii) Amenable to adoption of renewable sources of energy like solar, wind power.
- (iv) Haulage of heavier freight and longer passenger trains at higher speed due to higher haulage capacity of electric loco.
- (v) Increased capacity of railway network due to reduced detention and seamless transport on electric traction.
- (vi) Reduce carbon emission and improve environment particularly in cities like New Delhi.

(b) Details of section with kilometers and cost are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Zonal Railway (s)	RKM	Cost ₹ in crore (Estimate)
1.	Lonand-Phaltan	Central	26	19.96
2.	Dauram Madhepura-Purnia	East Central	77.30	81.06
3.	Muzaffarpur - Sitamarhi	East Central	64.52	70.99
4.	Dildarnagar-Tarighat	East Central	18.67	15.63
5.	Khurda Road - Balangir	East Coast	301	269.09
6.	Lanjigarh Road- Junagarh Road	East Coast	56	56.51
7.	Naupada-Gunupur	East Coast	90	89.82
8.	Katwa-Ahmadpur	Eastern	52	53.66
9.	Rampurhat (excl.)-Dumka-Bhagalpur (excl.) and Jasidih-Deoghar- Dumka (excl.) incl. Barahat-Banka (excl.)-Chandan-Deoghar and Madhupur-Giridih	Eastern	361	304.52
10.	Shahjahanpur-Pilibhit, Pilibhit-Tanakpur	North Eastern	145.46	143.15
11.	Hathua-Bathua Bazar- Bhatni New line	North Eastern	79.6	70.35
12.	Salempur-Barhaj Bazar existing BG line	North Eastern	20.25	13.11
13.	Duraundha-Maharajganj-Masrakh	North Eastern	41.53	38.19
14.	Mandhana Jn-Brahmavard	North Eastern	8	6.98
15.	Gorakhpur-Anand Nagar-Gonda and Anand Nagar-Nautanwa	North Eastern	261.61	202.94
16.	Gonda-Bahraich	North Eastern	59.84	62.19



17.	Moradabad-Kashipur-Ramnagar, Rampur-Lalkua-Kathgodam incl. Lalkua-Kashipur and Bareilly-Lalkua	North Eastern	309	236.73
18.	Paniahwa-Chhitauni-Tamkuhi Road	North Eastern	67.69	61.11
19.	Barhan-Etah	North Central	59	52.13
20.	Mahoba-Udaipura	North Central	196	168.2
21.	Luni-Marwar	North Western	71.71	56.58
22.	Bikaner-Merta-Jodhpur and Merta-Phulera	North Western	424	374.63
23.	Degana-Ratangarh	North Western	142.89	111.55
24.	Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar-Sarupsar-Suratgarh incl Sarupsar-Anupgarh	North Western	281	228.87
25.	Hisar-Suratpura	North Western	64.6	49.96
26.	Samdari-Barmer-Munabao	North Western	250.29	173.75
27.	Udaipur City-Himmatnagar	North Western	209.66	194.29
28.	Sikar-Loharu	North Western	122	102.51
29.	Mavli-Bari Sadri	North Western	82	55.24
30.	Dausa-Gangapur city	North Western	93	77.46
31.	Madar-Pushkar	North Western	25.7	22.95
32.	Ringas-Sikar-Churu	North Western	140	96.31
33.	Thiyat Hamira-Sanu incl. Pipar Road-Bilara, Makrana-Parbatsar and Merta Rd-Merta city	North Western	135.72	90.09

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Zonal Railway (s)	RKM	Cost ₹ in crore (Estimate)
34.	Chaparmukh-Silghat Town incl. Senchoa Jn-Mairabari single line	Northeast Frontier	130	109.35
35.	Lumding-Badarpur single line	Northeast Frontier	172	189.04
36.	Badarpur-Jiribam, Katakhal-Bhairabi and Badarpur-Karimganj-Sabroom incl. Karimganj-Maishasan, Agartala-Akhaura and Baraigram-Dullabachera	Northeast Frontier	590	494.24
37.	Rangiya Jn.-Rangapara-Harmuty-Naharlagun including branch lines	Northeast Frontier	339	311.09
38.	Mariani-Jorhat town-Furkating and Tinsukia Jn-Makum-Tirap and Makum-Dangri single line	Northeast Frontier	174	183.99
39.	Harmuty-Murkongselek including branch line	Northeast Frontier	230	237.52
40.	Katihar-Jogbani single line	Northeast Frontier	109	109.91
41.	Raninagar-Haldibari single line	Northeast Frontier	34	27.71
42.	New Jalpaigudi-New Mal Jn-Alipurduar-Samuktala and Alipurduar-New Coochbehar incl. New Mal Jn-Changrabandha-Coochbehar-New Coochbehar-Bamanhat, New Coochbehar-Fakirgram-Dhubri	Northeast Frontier	506	475.31
43.	Katihar-Tezrayanpur, Barsoi-Radhikapur and Eklakhi-Balughat single line	Northeast Frontier	176	154.87
44.	Aluabari-Siliguri <i>Via</i> Bagdogra	Northeast Frontier	76.23	59.6
45.	Prayag-Prayag ghat	Northern	2.46	0.68

46.	Raebareli-Unchahar incl. Dalmau-Daryapur	Northern	63	44.92
47.	Phaphamau-Pratapgarh	Northern	46	36.9
48.	Akbarpur-Faizabad-Barabanki	Northern	161	211.7
49.	2nd Line Utratia-Raebareli-Amethi	Northern	126	63.32
50.	Amb Andaura-Talwara	Northern	40	34.21
51.	Bhatinda-Ferozpur-Jalandhar City Incl. Lohian Khas-Nakodar-Phillaur and Nakodar-Jalandhar	Northern	301	223.93
52.	Ludhiana-Ferozpur City-Hussainiwala including Ferozpur City-Fazilka-Abohar and Kotkapura-Fazilka	Northern	339	235.08
53.	Phagwara Jn.-Nawanshahar Doaba-Jajjon Doaba incl. Nawanshahar-Rahon	Northern	74	56.89
54.	Jalandhar City-Hoshiarpur	Northern	38.4	31.81
55.	Verka Jn.-Dera Baba Nanak	Northern	45	33.38
56.	Taran Taran-Patti-Khemkaran	Northern	54.4	41.79
57.	Batala Jn.-Qadian	Northern	19	11.35
58.	Bathinda Jn.-Abohar-Sri Ganganagar	Northern	125	116.75
59.	Sonapat-Gohana-Jind	Northern	86	80.55
60.	Raja Ka Sahaspur-Sambhal Hatim Sarai	Northern	23	15.84
61.	Faizabad-Sultanpur-Chilbila	Northern	94.4	60.14
62	Janghai-Zafrabad	Northern	47	49.19

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Zonal Railway (s)	RKM	Cost ₹ in crore (Estimate)
63.	Parli Vajjnath-Vikarabad	South Central	269	262.12
64.	Pimpalkutti-Mudkhed and Parbhani-Parli Vajjnath	South Central	246	224.17
65.	Tenali-Repalle	South Central	34	25.98
66.	Nandyal-Yerraguntla	South Central	123	111.48
67.	Purna-Akola	South Central	209	211.58
68.	Lingempet Jagtiyal-Nizamabad	South Central	95	80.29
69.	Dharamavaram-Pakala	South Central	228	210.47
70.	Gadwal-Raichur	South Central	57	46.1
71.	Tirodi-Katangi	South East Central	15	6.53
72.	Wadsa-Gadchiroli	South East Central	49.2	37.87
73.	Tumsar Road-Tirodi	South East Central	46.8	53.51
74.	Balaghat-Katangi	South East Central	46.8	43.36
75.	Marauda-Dallirajhara	South East Central	76	75.96
76.	Rupsa-Bangriposi	South Eastern	89	68.66
77.	Bankura-Mashagram	South Eastern	118	92.8
78.	Tata-Badampahar	South Eastern	89	70.08
79.	Loops and Yard Lines	South Eastern	0	116.85
80.	Hospet-Swamihalli	South Western	59	61.81

81.	Birur-Talguppa	South Western	161	151.99
82.	Mysuru-Hassan-Mangalore incl. Arsikere-Hassan	South Western	347	315.81
83.	Mysuru-Chamarajanagar	South Western	61	56.71
84.	Kadur-Chikmagalur	South Western	46	39.74
85.	Chikbanavar-Hassan	South Western	166	155.17
86.	Bangarpet-Yelehanka	South Western	149	138.21
87.	Dindigul-Palghat	Southern	179	159.08
88.	Tiruchirappalli-Manamadurai-Virudunagar	Southern	217	193.44
89.	Salem-Vridachalam-Cuddalore Port	Southern	196	179.27
90.	Shoranur-Nilambur	Southern	66	53.68
91.	Kollam-Punalur	Southern	44	43.44
92.	Virudunagar-Tenkasi Jn	Southern	122	94.45
93.	Sengottai-Tenkasi Jn.-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur	Southern	141	121.14
94.	Madurai-Manamadurai Jn.-Rameswaram	Southern	161	158.28
95.	Pollachi-Podanur	Southern	40	37.36
96.	Kanalus-Wansjalia-Porbandar	Western	103.33	96.82
97.	Rajkot-Jetalsar-Verval-Somnath with Jetalsar-Wansjalia	Western	277.54	223.73
98.	Mhow-Khandwa	Western	138	127.82
99.	Vasad-Kathana	Western	43	40.1

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Zonal Railway (s)	RKM	Cost ₹ in crore (Estimate)
100.	Anand-Khambhat	Western	51.79	48.12
101.	Vishvamitri-Pratap Nagar-Chhota udepur	Western	102	95.71
102.	Kanjari Boriyavi-Vadtal	Western	6.4	5.71
103.	Nadiad-Modasa	Western	104.79	99.33
104.	Ankleshwar-Rajpipla	Western	62.84	58.82
105.	Jhund-Kharagoda	Western	23.3	23.27
106.	Adipur-New Bhuj	Western	48.94	48.36
107.	Mahesana-Patan-Bhildi	Western	90.61	96.24
108.	Dhola-Bhavnagar with Sihor Jn.-Palitana and Rajula Road Jn-Mahuva	Western	119.21	121.51
	TOTAL		13675.48	12134.50

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action Plan to electrify balance Broad Gauge (BG) Routes is as under:—

Year	Route Kilometers planned for electrification
2018-19	6000
2019-20	7000
2020-21	10500
2021-22	10500

### **Survey of Baramulla Kupwara rail line**

1425. SHRI MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a survey of “Baramulla-Kupwara” railway line in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the main reasons for not starting the work with regard to this and whether Government will start work by doing survey at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Survey of a new BG Railway line between Baramulla and Kupwara (39 km) was completed in 2010-11. The estimated cost of the project at price level of 2010-11 was 628 crore with Rate of Return (ROR) of (-) 7.48%. The project could not be taken forward in the year 2010-11 due to its un-remunerative nature and huge throw forward liability.

Now, updating survey of the projected line has been sanctioned on 05.11.2018 to assess the cost at the current level. Survey has been taken up.

### **Repair and improvement of old coaches**

1426. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether old railway coaches need repairs and improvement;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Railways in this regard; and

(c) whether there is need of pest controlling in coaches and cushioning of all old coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Improvement in coaches is a continuous process on Indian Railways (IR). Several steps have been taken by IR in this regard:—

- (i) The coaches running on IR are given periodic maintenance as per norms wherein all the safety and amenity fittings are examined for good working condition and defective components are repaired or replaced. Proper cleaning and full watering of all coaches is also ensured during maintenance.
- (ii) Systems are in place in order to ensure that passenger coaches that have completed their prescribed service life, are not allowed in train service in IR.
- (iii) IR has planned to improve the interior of the Integral Coach Factory (ICF) design coaches. New interiors with more pleasing colours, aesthetically designed fittings, panelling, improved toilets, etc. are being provided in select existing coaches by refurbishing them during Mid-Life Rehabilitation (MLR).
- (iv) Various premium services like Humsafar, Tejas, Antyodaya, UDAY, Mahamana, Gatimaan and coaches like Deen Dayalu and Anubhuti, which have improved coach interiors/exterior, have been introduced in service.
- (v) Under Project Swarn, 14 Rajdhani and 15 Shatabdi train services have been upgraded across 9 dimensions, which include coach interiors, toilets, onboard cleanliness, staff behaviour, catering, linen, punctuality, security and on-board entertainment.
- (vi) Upgradation of 640 rakes of Mail/Express trains in divisions has also been taken up from 2018-19 onwards under Project Utkrisht.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is a need for pest controlling in coaches. Following steps have been taken to eliminate the problem:—

Pests control treatment in coaches is being done through authorized professional agencies. This includes:

- All AC, Non AC reserved and un-reserved coaches including pantry cars.
- AC and Pantry Cars are having more frequency of attention.
- Rat pads are being provided in coaches to control the rodents.



- Bedbugs treatment for all the coaches is included in the Pest and Rodent Control Contracts.

During Periodic Overhaul (POH) of coaches, repair of seats and berths is undertaken by POH workshops. Apart from this, in case of requirement, seats are also changed during depot maintenance.

### **Increased brokers activities in sale of railway tickets**

†1427. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in activity of brokers in sale of Railway tickets;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps to stop this; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Some instances of misuse of reservation system do come to notice during the checks conducted by Indian Railways, particularly during peak rush period/festival seasons. Indian Railways has taken a large number of measures to keep a check on the activities of unscrupulous elements involved in malpractices in reservation, some of which are as under:-

- (i) Joint as well as independent checks are conducted by Commercial, Vigilance and Security Departments (Railway Protection Force) to curb the activities of unscrupulous elements.
- (ii) Checks conducted at Reservation Offices are supplemented by checks on the train to detect the cases of transferred reserved tickets *i.e.* persons found travelling fraudulently against accommodation actually reserved in the name of another passenger.
- (iii) To curb malpractices by Railway staff in connivance with unscrupulous elements, checks are conducted in booking offices, reservation offices, trains etc. Stringent action is taken against the railway staff under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules, if found involved in malpractices.
- (iv) Additional computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters are opened during peak rush period/festival seasons at various locations.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Misuse of reservation system occurs due to gap between demand and supply of reserved accommodations. To meet the additional demand of passengers, especially during festivals and peak rush periods, including summer vacations, Durga Puja, Deepawali, Chhat Pooja, Eid, winter vacations, Holi etc., special trains are run, carrying capacity of existing trains is augmented, keeping in view the pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources.
- (vi) Surveillance at reservation offices has also been stepped up by installing Close Circuit Television at important PRS locations to keep watch on any possible misuse of reservation system. Booking pattern at reservation offices is also monitored for detecting unusual pattern and fraudulent working of unscrupulous elements.
- (vii) Carrying of prescribed original identity proof has been made compulsory for one of the passengers while undertaking journey in reserved class.
- (viii) Computerised reservation system has also been streamlined by making a provision for automatic preparation of reservation charts at least four hours before the scheduled departure of train and to allow booking of vacant accommodation thereafter till preparation of second reservation charts through internet as well as any computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counter.
- (ix) General public are also educated through Public Address System and media, not to buy tickets from unscrupulous elements and consequences of buying tickets from these sources.

#### **Modernization of railway tracks with latest technology**

1428. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to modernise railway tracks in the country to avoid railway accidents, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number and details of sections of the railway tracks that have been modernised with latest technology in the last five years;
- (c) whether Government proposes to constitute a team of experts to study and examine railway tracks in the country specially in the vulnerable areas and also to undertake study of railway tracks, latest technology and safety norms of some of the leading countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOGAIN): (a) and (b) Modernisation/improvements of railway track on the Railways is a continuous process. The various steps taken by Railways in this regard are as under:—

Laying of track structure consisting of 60 kg/90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails on Pre-stressed Reinforced concrete (PSC) sleepers with 1660 sleepers per km at the time of renewals, laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails *i.e.* Flash Butt Welding, use of thick web switches and weldable Cast Manganese Steel (CMS) crossings, using improved fittings, maintenance of track with the help of track machines, Ultrasonic testing of rails to detect flaws, etc.

In last five years, about 14613 track km Railway track have been renewed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Track maintenance practices/latest technology as well as safety norms of advanced foreign Railways are shared/adopted on Indian Railways as per requirement by attending various international conferences, seminars by Indian Railway delegates and visits abroad.

#### **Introduction of AYUSH system in Railway hospitals**

†1429. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to introduce AYUSH system of medicine in all Railway hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States in which Railway hospitals have been selected during the first phase of the scheme and by when patients would start getting benefit from this scheme; and

(d) the time-frame for providing the said facility in all the Railway hospitals across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. It is introduced in selected hospitals of Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Railways is already providing AYUSH treatment in the following

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

hospitals: (i) B.R.Singh Hospital, Eastern Railway, Kolkata (West Bengal) (ii) Central Hospital, Northern Railway (Delhi) (iii) Central Hospital, Maligaon, Guwahati, Northeast Frontier Railway (Assam) (iv) Central Hospital, Perambur, Southern Railway (Tamil Nadu) and (v) Jagjivan Ram Hospital, Western Railway, Mumbai (Maharashtra).

(d) No such time frame has been decided.

**POH electric works and engine repairing workshop at Dabhoi, Gujarat**

†1430. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of establishing POH electric works and electronic engine repairing workshop factory in Dabhoi region of Vadodara in Gujarat had been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent so far out of ₹ 300 crore allocated in this regard; and

(d) the works executed so far in this regard and the per centage of works completed along with the details of the works accomplished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A work for setting up of new Periodical Overhauling Shop for electric locos at Dabhoi has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 117.88 crores. Land for this project has already been acquired.

(c) So far, ₹ 35.76 crore has been spent.

(d) Land for the project has already been acquired. For execution on fast track, this work has been allotted to Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

**Fog safety devices**

1431. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway passengers face great difficulty, especially during winter

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

season, as most of the time trains get delayed and cancelled due to fog which creates confusion, and carries risk of accidents due to impaired visibility;

(b) whether the Railways have installed fog safety devices and detonators to solve the problem; and

(c) if so, the details of trains equipped with these devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) In the interest of safety of passengers, Indian Railways have to resort to the rescheduling/cancellation of trains due to foggy weather conditions in Northern Parts of the country.

(b) Fog PASS Device is not installed on any train. Fog PASS Device is a Global Positioning System (GPS) based hand held portable device which serves as an aid for the crew during foggy weather through audio visual alarm, whenever any landmark comes within the Geo-fence range. Location of stations, warning boards, signals, level crossing gates and Whistle for Level crossing (W/L) boards in the section is fed in the equipment. It displays speed of the locomotive, distance and time to reach landmarks and is carried by the Loco Pilots. These are being used only in those zones of Indian Railways where the trains pass through fog affected region.

(c) Details of Fog PASS Devices procured and provided to Zonal Railways, which are affected by foggy weather conditions, are as under:—

Zonal Railway	Number of Devices Provided
East Central	877
Northern	2648
North Central	537
North Eastern	975
Northeast Frontier	1101
North Western	802
TOTAL	6940

6000 nos. more Fog PASS Devices have been sanctioned and included in Pink Book 2018-19. Purchase order for 6000 units has already been issued in August, 2018.

**Train 18, the NextGen Shatabdi**

1432. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Train-18s, the NextGen Shatabdi, proposed to be manufactured in Integral Coach Factory (ICF), and the number of trains on trial;

(b) the salient features and facilities fitted with this train;

(c) whether trains have undergone mandatory safety checks;

(d) the routes on which these trains would be deployed; and

(e) whether the passenger fares proposed would be comparable with those of Shatabdi trains, and the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 36 train set coaches has been planned to be manufactured during 2018-19 at Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai. ICF has turned out one such rake of 16 train set coaches in October, 2018 which was put on trials.

(b) The Train 18 is a Semi High Speed Electric Multiple Unit Train sets with quicker acceleration and contemporary passenger amenities like on-board infotainment and GPS based passenger information system, CCTV, automatic sliding doors with retractable coach footsteps and zero discharge vacuum based bio-toilets etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Research Designs and Standards Organization (RDSO)/Lucknow has carried out and completed the necessary performance tests on Train-18 which also includes mandatory safety checks.

(d) The first Train-18 train is proposed to be introduced on Delhi-Varanasi sector.

(e) The fares for this train have not yet been finalized.

**Framing Goods Shed Policy**

1433. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has constituted a committee to frame Goods Shed Policy as per Public-Private Partnership mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have also decided to outsource a number of goods sheds to private parties to manage them;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether these would be developed to have new infrastructure and to provide modern facilities; and

(f) if so, whether it would be on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) model or on long-term lease to the private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (f) A Committee has been constituted by Ministry of Railways on 24.07.2018 to deliberate on the issue of upgradation and modernization of Goods Sheds on Indian Railways. Committee has to submit its report within six months from the date of its constitution. The Committee is working on the modalities and is yet to submit its report.

**Establishment of medical colleges offering postgraduate courses**

1434. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are planning to establish medical colleges offering postgraduate courses, at its existing hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the places selected for the purpose along with the details thereof;

(c) whether Medical Council of India has granted permission for the same;

(d) the subjects that would be offered;

(e) whether MoUs will be signed with local medical colleges and universities for studies and faculty requirements; and

(f) the number of students who could be accommodated in the proposed medical colleges, and the investments that would be required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Railway intends to start Post Graduate Medical courses at Railway hospitals having 300 or more beds. The identified hospitals are (1) B.A.M Central Hospital, Byculla, Central Railway (2) B.R. Singh Central

Hospital, Sealdah, Eastern Railway (3) Central Hospital, New Delhi, Northern Railway (4) L.N.M.R. Central Hospital, North Eastern Railway (5) Central Hospital, Maligaon, Northeastern Frontier Railway (6) Central Hospital, Perambur, Southern Railway (7) Central Hospital, Lallaguda, South Central Railway (8) Central Hospital, Garden Reach, Kolkata, South Eastern Railway (9) Divisional Railway, Kharagpur, South Eastern Railway and (10) J.R. Hospital, Central Hospital, Mumbai, Western Railway.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The subjects are decided as per Medical Council of India's guidelines and approvals.

(e) Yes, Sir. Railway intends to enter into Memorandum of Understandings with local Medical Colleges for starting Post Graduate Medical courses.

(f) Number of students are decided as per Medical Council of India's norms.

### **Repairing railway tracks**

†1435. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on several railway routes, trains are running more than the capacity of railway tracks due to which adequate time is not given for repairing railway tracks, resulting in accidents;

(b) the names of the railway routes on which trains are being operated more than the capacity of railway tracks;

(c) the number of railway routes on which due to operation of more train traffic, congestion takes place resulting in increased probability of accidents; and

(d) the length of tracks which was expected to be renewed during last five years and the details of the length of railway tracks actually renewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (c) Out of 265 sections on High Density Network routes, 185 sections are saturated. Though the over utilization is impacting the availability of time for maintenance, it does not affect inspections of tracks. If due to any reasons, the condition of tracks does not permit safe train operation at maximum permissible

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



speed, speed restrictions are imposed as safety of the passengers is utmost important. The non-availability of blocks have not been found to be primary cause of train derailment/accidents.

(b) There are 7 identified trunk routes across the country, which are also termed as High Density Network routes *viz.*,

(1) Delhi-Howrah, (2) Howrah-Mumbai, (3) Mumbai-Delhi, (4) Delhi-Guwahati, (5) Delhi-Chennai, (6) Chennai-Howrah, (7) Chennai-Mumbai.

(d) Total length of tracks renewed during 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 was 13,901 Km. and the length of tracks renewed during 2013-2014 to 2017-2018 is 17,243 Km. in Complete Track Renewal Units (CTRU). For the year 2018-2019, out of a target of 4400 Km. (CTRU), 2630 Km. of track renewal has been carried out up to November, 2018.

### **Flexi fare in Rajdhani trains**

†1436. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air conditioned first class and second class fares of Rajdhani trains being charged by the Railways are more than the air fares;

(b) the railway routes on which flexi-fare is more than the air fare;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to the excess fare, most of the seats in Rajdhani trains remain vacant;

(d) the loss per year to Railways due to the vacant seats in Rajdhani trains; and

(e) the vacancy position of seats both in Rajdhani and Superfast trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Railways and Airlines are different modes of transport, which are not comparable in the terms of volume, connectivity as well as convenience. There is no fixed maximum limit of fare in Airlines whereas Railways have fixed maximum fare throughout the year. Airline fare varies excessively depending on time of operation, stoppages, travel duration, Origin – Destination pair, carrier etc.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railways' fare may or may not be higher than the air fare depending upon the class of travel as well as the peak or lean periods. It is the choice of the passengers to opt either Railway or Airlines for travelling as per their convenience.

Further, alternative train services on normal fare structure are available over Indian Railways on the routes of Rajdhani trains. Railway also serves a large number of passengers boarding/de-boarding at intermediate stations.

Moreover, over long distance sectors like Mumbai-Kolkata and Chennai-New Delhi, trains take around 26 to 28 hours for travel on these sectors while the same journey is done in 1.5 to 3 hours by air.

(c) to (e) Passenger traffic over Indian Railways varies during peak, non-peak, festival seasons, special occasions and weekends etc. Therefore, sometimes the trains run with higher occupancy (more than the berth potential) and sometimes during non-peak periods, some berths remain vacant. The per centage actual earnings during September, 2016 to August, 2018 (flexi period) in comparison to corresponding years (non flexi period) has increased by 17.32%. Further, the average occupancy of all reserved accommodation including Rajdhani trains has increased from 101.15% (2015-2016: Non-flexi period) to 105.80% (2017-18: Flexi period).

#### **Cost overrun due to delayed railway projects**

1437. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several railway projects are facing cost overrun due to delay in execution, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the major projects which are in execution by Railways and their estimated cost overrun; and

(c) the reasons for the cost overrun and in what manner the Ministry is planning to reduce these cost overruns in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) At present, 503 Railway projects including 183 New Lines, 57 Gauge Conversion and 263 Doubling Projects are in different stages of execution/planning/sanction. The completion of Railway projects requires acquisition of land, shifting of utilities, various statutory clearances etc. leading to time and cost overrun. However, Railway is holding regular meetings with State Government and concerned Central Government officials on various issues for timely completion of the projects.

For important projects, capacity enhancement projects, last mile connectivity etc., institutional financing has been done by arranging loan from M/s Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited for ₹ 1.5 lakh crore, which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

### **Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh**

1438. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh was created in 2017-18 for safety works;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the amount spent so far and safety measures undertaken especially in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. 'Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh' has been introduced in 2017-18 for safety works relating renewal, replacement, upgradation of critical safety assets under Capital segment of Budget.

(b) The fund has a corpus of ₹ 1 lakh crore over a period of five years, with an annual outlay of ₹ 20,000 crore.

(c) In 2017-18, expenditure of ₹ 16091 crore has been incurred from 'Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh. The Fund under 'Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh' is utilized to finance works under plan heads Traffic Facilities, Rolling Stock, Level Crossings, Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges, Track Renewal, Bridge Works, Signal and Telecommunication Works, other Electrical Works, Traction Distribution Works, Machinery and Plant, Workshop, Passenger Amenities and Training/Human Resource Development. Safety measures undertaken by Indian Railways are not maintained State-wise.

### **MPLADS funds for Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

†1439. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide additional funds in MPLADS for Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The MPLAD Scheme provides for convergence with individual/stand-alone projects of other Central and State Government schemes in accordance with the Scheme guidelines, if such works of Central/State Government Schemes are eligible under MPLADS. There is no separate provision for allocation of funds for Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana under MPLADS, however, projects under the MPLAD Scheme can be implemented in the adopted villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, if they are recommended by the concerned Hon'ble Member of Parliament.

### **Revision of GDP data**

1440. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Statistics Office (CSO) has recently revised the GDP growth rate during previous Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of times the GDP growth rate of previous years has been revised by CSO, so far; and

(d) the rationale for the revision of GDP data by CSO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The Government has released the Back-Series estimates of GDP for the years 2004-05 to 2010-11 as per the new series methodology (Base Year 2011-12) through its press release dated 28.11.2018. The following table provides GDP and GDP growth rates at 2011-12 Base and 2004-05 Base at constant prices.

Years	Estimates at Constant Prices			
	2011-12 Base		2004-05 Base (as released earlier)	
	GDP (in ₹ lakh crore)	GDP Growth Rate (in %)	GDP (in ₹ lakh crore)	GDP Growth Rate (in %)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	54.80		32.42	
2005-06	59.15	7.9	35.43	9.3

1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	63.91	8.1	38.71	9.3
2007-08	68.81	7.7	42.51	9.8
2008-09	70.93	3.1	44.16	3.9
2009-10	76.51	7.9	47.91	8.5
2010-11	83.01	8.5	52.82	10.3
2011-12	87.36	5.2	56.33	6.6

(c) and (d) The Base Year is revised periodically to incorporate the improvements in methodology as per international guidelines so as to capture structural changes in economy during the intervening period and using latest available data bases. With revision of base year's estimates the earlier series is then revised, as per current base, for comparability. The National Account Statistics (NAS) 2011-12 series is more closely aligned with the SNA (System of National Account)-2008 which has led to a different approach and methodology in treatment of institutional sectors. The new series also uses latest available data sources like MCA 21 (Ministry of Corporate Affairs database) and updated indices (Wholesale Price Index (WPI), Index of Industrial Production (IIP) etc.). The Base Year of GDP has been revised 8 times, the details of which are as under:—

Base year	Year introduced
1948-49	1956
1960-61	1967
1970-71	1978
1980-81	1988
1993-94	1999
1999-2000	2006
2004-2005	2010
2011-12	2015

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS  
SET FOR THE 20TH DECEMBER, 2018\***

**Proposals under old age homes and de-addiction schemes**

†\*106. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals under old age homes and de-addiction schemes received during the year 2017-18 from Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of proposals which have been sanctioned; and

(c) if no proposals have been sanctioned, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) During 2017-18, under the Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) 13 proposals from 11 organisations for ongoing Senior Citizens' Homes (Old Age Homes) were received from Madhya Pradesh out of which in 12 cases grant in aid was released. Grant was not sanctioned in one case due to deficiency of documents. Out of the 21 new project proposals of 19 organisations received from Madhya Pradesh under IPSrC, 3 have been approved for sanction of grant.

Similarly, under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse 20 proposals from 15 organisations for ongoing projects were received from Madhya Pradesh out of which in 15 cases grant in aid was released. Grant was not sanctioned in 05 cases due to deficiency of documents/clarification.

Fourteen new project proposals from 12 organisations under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse had also been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, out of which 05 have been approved for sanction of grant.

**Keeping India out of low risk student visa list of U.K.**

\*107. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of United Kingdom has kept India out of the low risk student visa list;

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\* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Thursday, the 20th December, 2018 was adjourned on account of disruptions. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Friday, the 21st December, 2018.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether this would deprive the Indian students the privilege of reduced checks on educational, financial and English language skill requirements to study in British Universities; and

(c) whether Government would take up the matter with the U.K. Government at the appropriate level to ease out the situation as India is one of the top three nations sending students to United Kingdom?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) Yes. On 15 June, 2018, the UK Government announced the “Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules” affecting a number of visa categories, including Student Visas. As per the new rules, the UK side has expanded the list of countries (called Appendix H) whose citizens qualify for a streamlined visa application process for Tier-4 Visa. A total of 26 countries (16 old, and 10 new) will now benefit from the change. India is not part of this list. The complete list of these countries is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The announcement will not have any impact on the existing visa application process for Indian students, nor will it impact on Indian students already studying in the UK. The UK High Commission in New Delhi in its Note Verbale dated 9th July, 2018 to the MEA stated that Indian students will face no difference in procedures compared to the previous years as a result of the announcement.

(c) Issues relating to Indian students have been consistently raised by the Government of India in all bilateral discussions with the UK at various levels. Currently, all consular related issues are discussed regularly by the two sides at the working level both in New Delhi and London. There are also two institutional mechanisms at the level of Minister of State for Home Affairs and Secretary (Home Affairs) wherein all Consular and visa matters are discussed once every six months.

### ***Statement***

*List of 26 countries that have qualified for reduced level  
of documentation for Tier 4 Visa*

Under the “Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules” dated 15 June, 2018, nationals of the following 26 countries will be subject to reduced documentary requirements under UK’s Tier 4 Student Visa.

- 
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Argentina | 3. Bahrain  |
| 2. Australia | 4. Barbados |
-

- 
- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. Botswana                | 16. The Maldives             |
| 6. Brunei                  | 17. Mexico                   |
| 7. Cambodia                | 18. New Zealand              |
| 8. Canada                  | 19. Qatar                    |
| 9. Chile                   | 20. Serbia                   |
| 10. China                  | 21. Singapore                |
| 11. The Dominican Republic | 22. South Korea              |
| 12. Indonesia              | 23. Thailand                 |
| 13. Japan                  | 24. Trinidad and Tobago      |
| 14. Kuwait                 | 25. United Arab Emirates     |
| 15. Malaysia               | 26. United States of America |
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#### **Supplementary nutrition under ICDS**

108. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States/UTs are implementing the Programme of providing supplementary nutrition under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme by providing special breakfast and hot cooked meals to children aged between three to six years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of additional financial assistance provided to those States/UTs for this purpose; and

(c) whether there has been any improvement in health and nutritional condition of children due to implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is one of the six services provided through Anganwadis under Anganwadi Services of Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme children in the age group of 3-6 years are provided morning snacks in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/micro nutrient fortified food etc. followed by a hot cooked meal at noon in the Anganwadi Centers. Besides, for severely malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, additional food items in the form of Take Home Ration have been prescribed. The feeding and



nutritional norms are uniform but the type of food provided varies according to local food habits. The prescribed nutritional norms as per Schedule II of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 for different categories of child beneficiaries is as under:-

Sl. Category No.	Nutritional norms (per beneficiary per day for 25 days a month)	
	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
1. Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15
2. Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25

(b) The cost norms for supplementary nutrition given below are uniform for all States/UTs:-

Sl.No.	Categories	Rates (In ₹ per day per beneficiary)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	8.00
2.	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	9.50
3.	Severely Malnourished Children (6-72 months)	12.00

There is no provision of additional assistance to any State.

(c) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) – 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.8% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS – 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted. However the said achievement cannot be solely attributed to the breakfast being provided under ICDS.

### **Dispensing with home work to children**

\*109. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to dispense with giving home work to primary school children and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has limited the number of books to be carried by such children for reducing the weight of school bags?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides the right to free and compulsory education in a

neighbourhood school to the children of the age of 6 to 14 years till the completion of elementary education (upto 8th class). Section 29 (1) of the RTE Act, 2009 states that the curriculum and the evaluation procedure for elementary education shall be laid down by an academic authority to be specified by the appropriate Government, by notification. The Central Government is the appropriate Government only in relation to a school established, owned and controlled by the Central Government, or the administrator of the Union Territory, having no legislature. In other cases, State Governments and UT Governments are the appropriate Governments, in relation to a school established within the territory of a State or a UT having legislature, respectively.

As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 brought out by NCERT, the concept of time on task is essential reckoner for taking stock of the total time that the children spent actively on learning. This would include time spent on listening, reading, writing, doing activities and discussing etc. Particularly in multi grade classes, planning and designing of learning activities for children need to ensure that children's time on task is maximized. Total study time that is expected from students in both face to face and self study or homework needs to be accounted for while planning the syllabus for course of study for students, especially as they are going to higher grade.

The NCF, 2005 further recommends all schools not to have any homework in Classes I and II. It further recommends two hours homework per week from Class-III. For middle schools, the homework prescribed is one hour a day (about five to six hours a week). For secondary and higher secondary classes, two hours of homework a day (about ten to twelve hours a week) is prescribed.

The (NCF)-2005 also addresses the issue related to curriculum load keeping in view the Yash Pal Committee Report (1993) titled 'Learning Without Burden'. NCF states that 'Heavy School Bags' is the common source of physical discomfort due to heavy encyclopedic types of information loaded textbooks. To overcome this problem, NCF emphasizes upon shifting learning away from rote methods, connecting knowledge to life outside school, enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain textbook centric and making examination more flexible and integrated to classroom life.

The NCERT has taken following initiatives in this context:-

- (i) New syllabi and textbooks reflect the NCF 2005 perspective on curriculum load and are interactive and based on child centered pedagogy. The NCERT

textbooks and other teaching learning materials are available online on its website [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in).

- (ii) NCERT has not developed any textbook for early childhood education (LKG, UKG).
- (iii) NCERT recommends only two books (language and mathematics) for Classes I and II and three books (language, EVS and mathematics) for Classes III to V.
- (iv) NCF 2005 suggests that autonomy should be given to the schools to develop their own flexible time tables so that school can teach two or three subject each day giving students more time to do activities and develop deeper understanding of the concept. The NCERT addresses this issue incapacity building programme for teacher and school heads.
- (v) e-Pathshala platform which contains e-resource for students from Classes I to XII.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has advised schools to ensure that no homework is given to students till class II *vide* their circular dated 13th August, 2018. Circulars have been issued by the CBSE specifying the number of textbooks to be prescribed in Classes I-VIII as per NCERT curriculum to reduce the weight of school bag.

However, it has come to notice that many schools, especially private schools are not following the above prescriptions and recommend extra books and homework for children. In view of this, the Central Government has issued a communication dated 05.10.2018 to all States and UTs, in compliance to the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras dated 29.05.2018 in W.P. 25680 of 2017-M. Purushothaman *Vs* Union of India and Others, in this matter. Further an expert group has been constituted to formulate a policy on 'children's school bags' at the National level.

### **Implementation of STEP scheme in Tamil Nadu**

\*110. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action to ensure implementation of the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilised in that State; and

(c) whether Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the utilization of these funds by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) was being implemented all over the country including Tamil Nadu since 1986-87. The scheme has been discontinued since 2017 to avoid overlapping and duplication of costs as the objective of the STEP scheme were similar to skilling and training programmes imparted under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Projects under the scheme were last sanctioned in the year 2015-16.

Three projects under STEP Scheme were sanctioned to Project Implementing Agencies during the year 2015-16 for projects in Tamil Nadu. The total amount allocated for the projects was ₹ 69.84 lacs and funds released was ₹ 47.57 Lacs.

Under the STEP Scheme, funds were released directly to the Project Implementing Agencies. The inspection of the STEP projects was carried out by the respective State Government to assess their current status and progress in terms of physical and financial parameters. The subsequent instalment were released after receiving the recommendation from the concerned State Government

#### **Shortage of teachers in colleges of rural areas**

†\*111. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of education is falling in colleges located in the rural areas of the country due to shortage of teachers:

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of teachers in such colleges and by when these vacant posts would be filled up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SH. PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Improvement of standards of higher education is an on-going endeavour and Central Government has been making constant efforts in this direction. The Government has implemented a number of schemes aimed at improvement of quality of higher education in Indian Universities and Colleges both in rural and urban areas.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per AISHE 2016-17 report, there are 19732 Colleges in rural areas. There are 680924 sanctioned posts in rural colleges, out of which 543626 posts are filled up. The vacancy position is to the extent of 20.1% of the sanctioned strength. Filling up of vacancies in rural colleges falls within the ambit of State Government/Universities.

The Central Government has taken the following steps to improve quality of higher education in the country including universities/colleges located in rural areas too:-

- (i) Universities are permitted to recruit Ad-hoc/Guest Faculty/Reemployed/Contract Faculty against vacant positions, from time to time, depending upon their operational requirements to the extent of 10% of total faculty positions in Universities. UGC has also issued guidelines for Empanelment of Adjunct Faculty in Universities and Colleges to overcome the shortage of teachers in educational institutions. The institutions may appoint Adjunct Faculty not exceeding 25% of the total strength of faculty at any time.
- (ii) In order to recruit and retain talented and well qualified faculty and to provide them an environment and working conditions that encourages them to enhance their working capabilities, Central Government has revised pay scales of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges which will help in attracting and retaining the best quality teachers. This upward revision of pay scales has benefitted academic staff in universities and colleges in rural areas too.
- (iii) In order to enhance quality of higher education, Government has initiated a project Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) to promote access, equity and quality with a view to provide massive open online courses (MOOCs) to the students across the country, including from rural areas using the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools.
- (iv) Further, to make higher education accessible and affordable, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken measures to bring regulations for Open and Distance Learning (ODL). This will bring quality education of relevance to learners located at unserved, underserved and educationally disadvantaged locations.
- (v) Moreover, the Government has supported setting up of 130 new Model Degree Colleges in educationally backward districts and aspirational districts under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). The Government has also supported upgradation of 106 existing Degree College to Model Degree Colleges.

(vi) The allocation of Central funds under RUSA from 2013-14 to 2014-15 was 723.47 crores. The same has now been increased to ₹ 9489.03 crores from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Thus, there has been manifold increase in the allocation under RUSA.

(vii) 1700 Ph.D. graduates from Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and National Institute of Technology (NITs) are deployed to work in rural areas in technical and engineering higher education institutions under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (TEQIP).

### **Atrocities against scheduled castes in Gujarat**

\*112. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat saw 50 per cent increase in cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes during the last eight years as per the data of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in preventing the atrocities in that State?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir. As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, there was a marginal increase of 7.6% in such cases in the year 2016 as compared to cases in the year 2008.

The following table indicates the number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, in conjunction with the IPC in respect of State of Gujarat, for the calendar years 2008 to 2016.

Year	Number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes registered under the PoA Act, 1989, in conjunction with the IPC, in Gujarat
1	2
2008	1228
2009	1180
2010	1008
2011	1061

1	2
2012	1026
2013	1190
2014	1075
2015	1009
2016	1321

Data for the calendar years 2017 and 2018 has not been received from the NCRB.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Mechanism to accommodate graduate/undergraduate candidates**

\*113. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is absolute communication gap with regard to placement of graduate candidates for employment among this Ministry and other Ministries;

(b) if not, the reasons due to which Government is not able to provide employment to graduates/undergraduate candidates from different streams; and

(c) the reasons for absence of mechanism to accommodate the jobseekers from various colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. Ministry of Human Resource Development is working systematically with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Department of Science and Technology and Ministry of Labour and Employment in order to improve the employment potential and for placement of graduate candidates. For this purpose, a scheme is proposed to be launched by providing apprenticeship opportunities to the degree students. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued a quality mandate in which all the Universities have been asked to coordinate with the industry and service sectors so as to improve the employability of the students by 2022. It has been the aim of the UGC to improve the employment potential of the students in Higher Education by 2022.

As regards employment to students pursuing courses in different streams at graduate and undergraduate programmes in other colleges, Ministry has taken steps

to improve the quality of education in such colleges, such as Technical Quality Improvement Programme, Faculty Development Programme, ranking of institutions through National Institutional Ranking Framework etc. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the University Grants Commission (UGC) have also brought out quality benchmarks to improve the employability of graduate students.

There are various reasons for variation in the campus placements across institutions. These include prevailing market condition, preference for higher studies, renewed interest of students towards start-ups and entrepreneurship, and fluctuating demands from the private sector, which is the major employer in the country. The Institutes continuously help students with better placement opportunities through their placement cell, which establishes strong liaison with potential employers both from private and public sector. The Career Development Centres provide support to students in choosing career opportunities. Workshops and seminars are also organised to develop soft-skills in students.

Ministry of Labour has launched the National Career Service (NCS) as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships etc. The services under NCS are available online and can be accessed directly, through Career Centres, Common Service Centres, post offices, mobile devices, cyber cafes etc. The various stakeholders on the NCS platform include job-seekers, industries, employers, employment exchanges (career centres), training providers, educational institutions and placement organizations.

The NCS Portal (NCSP) has been made functional ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) and was dedicated to the Nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 20.07.2015. The NCSP is supported by a dedicated helpline (multi-lingual) available from Tuesday to Sunday (8.00 AM to 8.00 PM) on 1800-425-1514 for assisting users. These services are available free of cost. The portal is accessible by all users including jobseekers, employers, skill providers, career counsellors etc. The portal also facilitates organization of job fairs where both employers and job seekers can interact.

As on December 3, 2018, 97.29 lakh jobseekers and 8988 employers have been registered and 36.90 lakh vacancies have been mobilized through the NCS Portal. In addition, 3548 career counsellors from various States and UTs have got registered at Portal.



### **Guidelines for safety of students**

\*114. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has laid down any guidelines for safety of students in those schools the managements of which are not following, child safety norms, as of now;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to punish the management of such schools for not following such guidelines; and

(d) if so, whether Government has framed any rules and regulations for such punishment?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued detailed guidelines on safety and security of children *vide* letter dated 9th October, 2014 to all State and UT Governments suggesting preventive institutional mechanisms and procedures that should be put in place in the schooling system along with the relief and redressal strategies in case of such incidents. The guidelines cover various aspects related to the safety and security of school children including infrastructure which includes physical structures of school building, play ground, water bodies, electrical and fire safety mechanism, school transport etc.; health and hygiene which includes drinking water hygiene, toilets hygiene, food safety and hygiene in mid-day meal; psychosocial aspect which includes elimination of corporal punishment, eve-teasing/sexual abuse, school environment; role and responsibility of teachers in monitoring. Monitoring and implementation mechanism of the guidelines is also provided.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has again advised all States and UTs on 11th September, 2017 to sensitize the entire administrative and monitoring machinery towards effective implementation of the guidelines on safety and security of school children; and institutionalizing and ensuring a safe, secure and vibrant environment in schools for children.

The Department has also written to all the States and UTs *vide* letter dated 1st September, 2017 regarding the National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety Policy. It was emphasized that the Guidelines on School Safety Policy 2016 prepared by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) are statutory in nature and are required to be complied without any deviation. The NDMA guidelines

provide for conducting quarterly safety audits by the School Management Committee (SMC) in schools including fire safety and food safety. The guidelines are in public domain and hosted on [www.mhrd.gov.in](http://www.mhrd.gov.in).

The Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools developed by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also identified authorities at different levels such as School Management Committee, Parent Teacher Association, School Management, authorities at Block, District, State and National levels to monitor the implementation of the manual. The details are in public domain and hosted on [www.ncpcr.gov.in](http://www.ncpcr.gov.in)

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education – Samagra Shiksha in 2018-19 which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha supports States and UTs for strengthening of existing Government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities in Government schools. The scheme provides an annual recurring school composite grant to all Government Schools for incurring recurring costs, *inter alia*, for annual maintenance and repair of existing school building, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition. The amount of grant varies from ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 1,00,000 per annum depending upon the number of students in the school.

(c) and (d) This Department has prepared draft guidelines for fixing the accountability of the School management in the matter of safety of children studying in schools, which will be finalized after incorporation of the views/comments of the different stakeholders.

### **Chinese support to Pakistani terrorist**

\*115. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has diplomatically protested Chinese support to Pak terrorists and Jamaat-Ud-Dawa Chief Hafiz Sayeed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the Chinese reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government has reached the international community against Chinese move to support and protect a terrorist; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Chinese reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

On several occasions, India has sought action in the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee set up pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1267 (in short '1267 Sanctions Committee') on known terrorists, including Jamaat-ud-Dawa Chief Hafiz Saeed, Lashkar-e-Taiba leader Zakiur Rehman Lakhavi, Hizbul Mujahiddin leader Syed Salahuddin and Jaish-e-Mohammed Chief Masood Azhar, and has requested China to support India's request, in accordance with China's professed position of 'zero tolerance' for terrorism and its desire for strengthening counter-terrorism cooperation with India. However, China has not supported India's request and placed technical hold and blocked action by the 1267 Sanctions Committee.

Government has raised this issue with China, including at the highest level, and has pointed out that China's position on listing of such known terrorists under the 1267 sanctions regime should be in consonance with its stated position on terrorism.

China justifies its position in the 1267 Sanctions Committee citing lack of consensus among its members on the basis of evidence. Government has refuted this and believes that such blocking of international consensus, when a large amount of evidence is available before the Committee, undermines the international community's resolve to combat terrorism.

Government consistently raises the issue of cross-border terrorism and places high emphasis on international cooperation in combating the menace of terrorism, including in bilateral, regional and international fora. Government also remains engaged with China on this issue, consistently highlighting the threat of cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan and affecting the region, including India.

Government continues to push forward with resolute determination through the use of all available options to bring perpetrators of terrorist violence to justice.

### **RTI ranking**

\*116. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the recent Global RTI ranking, India has slipped to 6th position in RTI ranking of 123 countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India ranked 2nd in Global RTI ranking during 2011, 2012 and 2013;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reasons for fall of India's ranking during the last four years; and
- (f) the corrective steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Central Government is neither aware nor involved with any Global RTI Ranking. Also, such ranking, if any, was not conducted at the behest of the Central Government.

(f) Nonetheless Government has been taking steps to improve implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005, *inter alia*, as follows:—

- (i) RTI Online portal (<https://rtionline.gov.in>) has been launched in August, 2013 by Department of Personnel and Training.
  - Number of Public Authorities increased from 96 to approx. 2199 from 2013-14 to 2018-19 (till 15 December, 2018).
  - Average Monthly Online RTI Request filed increased from 7319 to 43633 since 2013 to 2018.
  - RTI Online Portal made bilingual (English and Hindi) in nature by including Hindi as well.
  - Disposal of Online Request is at staggering 85% (*i.e.* CPIOs replying to RTI Request in online medium).
  - Disposal of Online Appeals is also at 72% (*i.e.* FAAs replying to RTI appeal in online medium).
  - Inclusion of RuPAY Credit/Debit Card for RTI Online Fees apart from Visa and Master Cards.
  - More than 12000-13000 Officials, staffs and end user at various Central Government offices were trained in RTI Online Portal by conducting trainings sessions across the country.
- (ii) There are 2199 Central Public Authorities aligned to RTI Online Portal as on date, making it convenient for citizens to file RTI requests and First Appeals online.
- (iii) DoPT provides funds to various State Governments for establishing helpline in order to facilitate obtaining of the information by the RTI applicants.

- (iv) Funds are provided each year to various State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) by the Government to help generate awareness about RTI among the citizens of the country through measures like Distance learning programmes and Online certificate course in regional languages, publishing of handbooks on RTI and distribution of the same among the public. State Information Commissions (SICs) are also provided funds for celebration of RTI week.

### **Restriction on H-1B visas granted to Indians**

\*117. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high level of rejection of H-1B visa applications affecting Indian IT and outsourcing companies in the recent years by USA Administration;

(b) whether there has been a sharp increase in the Issuance of Notices of Intent to Deny (NOIDs) and Notices of Intent to Revoke (NOIRs);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether USA Administration proposes to make further changes in the existing provisions which would restrict number of H-1B visas granted to Indian citizens detrimental to the interest of Indian IT companies and small IT contractual companies owned by Indian Americans?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (d) U.S. official statistics on the rejection of H-1B visa applications of Indian nationals are not available in the public domain. The U.S. Government has adopted certain administrative measures with respect to the H-1B visa programme that have introduced greater scrutiny of H-1B applications and increased documentation requirements.

There is no authoritative data on the number of Notices of Intent to Deny (NOIDs) and Notices of Intent to Revoke (NOIRs) issued by the U.S. Government in relation to the H-1B visa programme. On 13 July, 2018, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) issued a policy memorandum which grants full discretion to USCIS adjudicators to deny an H-1B application or petition without prior filing of a Request for Evidence (RFE) or a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID) in cases where the initial information provided in the application or petition does not demonstrate eligibility. This new policy directive came into effect on 11 September, 2018.

Currently, there are eight bills in the U.S. Congress at various stages of the legislative process that propose changes in the H-1B visa programme. In April 2017, President Trump had issued an Executive Order (EO) titled "Buy American and Hire American", which requires different arms of the U.S. Administration to suggest reforms to the work visa programme including the H-1B visa. This process is underway and no comprehensive changes have been made.

### **Construction of houses under PMAY**

\*118. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to meet the target of construction of houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the main bottleneck in completing the target has been the financial crunch;

(c) whether several States are lagging behind in constructing the houses under PMAY; and

(d) the number of houses constructed and allocations made to each State during the last four years under PMAY, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. Against the validated demand of around 100 lakh houses reported by States/Union Territories (UTs) under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)}, construction of 65,48,824 houses have been sanctioned across the country; out of which 35,92,656 houses have been grounded. A total of 12,57,706 houses have been completed; out of which 12,51,881 houses have been occupied.

(b) No, Sir. So far the Central assistance amounting to ₹ 33,556.51 crore has been released in the projects approved under the Mission. A National Urban Housing Fund has been set up with an amount of ₹ 60,000 crores to be raised through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) in phases for the timely implementation of PMAY (U). Funds amounting to ₹ 13,050.00 crore has been raised till date through EBR and disbursed against the approved projects.

(c) and (d) Progress of the scheme is varied in different States/UTs. State-wise details of number of houses constructed and allocation made during the last four years under PMAY(U) is given in the Statement.

**Statement***Physical and Financial Progress of Housing Construction during last four years under PMAY(U)*

[as on 17th Dec, 2018]

Sl. No.	State/UT	Assessment for Validated Demand of Beneficiaries eligible under Mission (Nos)	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	Houses grounded for construction* (Nos)	Houses Completed* (Nos)	Houses Occupied* (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island (UT)	600	611	9.18	0.27	35	8	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10,00,000	9,65,219	14,529.51	3,741.79	6,19,408	1,27,297	1,09,706
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,500	6,284	148.63	87.41	6,323	601	525
4.	Assam	1,30,000	57,530	864.72	346.50	30,680	1,472	2,935
5.	Bihar	5,00,000	2,31,777	3,611.31	963.30	1,02,957	26,917	35,770
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	12,900	128	2.77	2.77	5,088	5,088	2,817
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,53,500	2,10,503	3,136.38	841.32	89,710	26,286	28,135
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3,000	3,956	65.80	34.71	2,343	925	925
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	800	797	13.11	6.24	576	236	236
10.	Delhi (UT)	79,000	6,315	141.13	141.13	46,895	30,295	7,931

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Goa	400	298	6.17	5.63	238	238	238
12.	Gujarat	5,00,000	3,88,536	6,341.87	3,499.69	3,13,303	1,65,530	1,74,076
13.	Haryana	1,80,000	2,50,205	3,946.41	497.39	25,653	8,647	8,888
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,800	8,403	149.87	59.85	4,452	1,115	1,009
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	65,800	34,444	527.23	87.68	12,093	1,797	2,964
16.	Jharkhand	1,75,000	1,63,246	2,412.72	988.57	1,06,635	46,456	46,501
17.	Karnataka	10,00,000	4,10,727	6,529.70	2,559.23	2,01,118	79,344	81,973
18.	Kerala	65,600	89,307	1,390.65	930.83	66,472	20,613	20,290
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8,00,000	6,06,811	9,301.65	4,467.32	4,02,170	1,55,774	1,59,215
21.	Maharashtra	15,00,000	7,64,238	11,065.68	2,767.09	2,06,291	1,38,655	1,55,391
22.	Manipur	28,200	29,081	436.41	160.46	11,946	1,260	1,969
23.	Meghalaya	2,900	799	12.09	5.48	1,360	738	344
24.	Mizoram	25,000	29,863	455.90	83.42	2,407	1,183	1,551
25.	Nagaland	10,000	25,764	412.37	148.18	9,705	2,460	4,053
26.	Orissa	3,50,000	1,04,410	1,653.85	641.76	66,559	24,553	22,104
27.	Puducherry (UT)	14,500	9,539	144.20	59.51	4,449	1,100	953



28. Punjab	30,000	51,430	758.97	260.39	28,202	8,071	7,686
29. Rajasthan	5,00,000	1,62,740	2,608.23	679.26	88,981	48,892	48,770
30. Sikkim	1,500	518	7.79	2.93	493	188	129
31. Tamil Nadu	8,28,000	5,35,527	8,169.24	2,790.51	4,15,152	1,24,380	1,14,547
32. Telangana	4,84,000	1,98,475	3,046.08	1,391.28	1,58,022	23,574	27,194
33. Tripura	73,000	80,002	1,233.44	617.27	63,918	17,013	17,013
34. Uttar Pradesh	9,25,000	7,60,568	11,679.65	2,715.49	3,04,714	68,656	67,625
35. Uttrakhand	75,000	22,604	435.31	264.20	13,352	6,063	6,305
36. West Bengal	3,75,000	3,38,169	5,127.85	1,707.65	1,80,956	92,281	92,105
GRAND TOTAL	100,05,000	65,48,824	1,00,375.85	33,556.51	35,92,656	12,57,706	12,51,881

\* Also Includes houses of old scheme grounded/ completed/occupied after 2014.

**Rescue of girls from shelter homes in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar**

\*119. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that many girls have been rescued from shelter homes after allegation of their sexual exploitation in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard during the said period; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Recently some disturbing incidents of abuse of children in the shelter homes for children have come into notice of Ministry. Incidence of violence and abuse against children in "Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti" shelter home in Muzaffarpur, Bihar and "Ma Vindhyawasini Mahila Prashikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan" shelter home in Deoria, East Uttar Pradesh have been reported. The Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were separately asked to submit the report on the incident and the steps taken by them in these matters. Respective State Governments and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights have taken action to rescue the inmates and rehabilitated them in other CCIs.

The Juvenile Justice (Child and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 mandates regular monitoring by Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and State Governments. The Ministry stressed upon the need for mandatory monitoring as prescribed under the Act. In the wake of the disturbing reports of sexual abuses in shelter homes, the Ministry asked the Chief Secretaries to immediately inspect all the facilities claiming to be the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and submit a Report to the Ministry. The States/UTs were asked to undertake inspections under the supervision of District Magistrate/District Collector. As per the report submitted by the States/UTs, out of 8244 registered CCIs (as on 18.09.2018), 4849 Institutions were inspected and 539 Institutions were closed on account of various reasons. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI.

**Development work on connectivity to North-Eastern States**

\*120. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many North-Eastern States are not connected with the main land;

(b) if so, the development work relating to road, railways and airways carried out during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any special scheme for attracting tourists to visit North Eastern States has been introduced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The road and rail connectivity to the States in the North Eastern Region is through the Siliguri Corridor.

In the last three years, 2273 km of National Highways have been sanctioned for the North East Region. Under the SARDP-NE including Arunachal Package of Roads and Highways, 6418 km of road stretches and state roads have been taken up to improve the connectivity in the North East Region (NER). In order to expedite road construction, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has set up a company named 'National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.' (NHIDCL) for construction/upgradation/widening of National Highways in the Region. Under Bharatmala Pariyojana (BMP) roads stretches aggregation about 5301 km in NER have been approved for improvement. Out of this, 3246 km road length has been approved for development of Economic Corridors in the North East. Length of roads constructed during the last three years, state-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The 'North East Road Sector Development Scheme' (NERSDS) was launched by this Ministry during 2015-16 for upgrading critical interstate roads. Under the scheme so far Tura- Mankachar Road (Meghalaya-Assam) has been completed and Harmoti-Doimukh Road (Assam- Arunachal Pradesh) as well as Wokha-Merapani Road (Assam-Nagaland) is under implementation.

In respect of Rail Connectivity, during the last three years the entire North East Region has been converted to the Broad Gauge (BG) network. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Further, new lines have been sanctioned

for Salona-Khumtai, Sibsagar-Jorhat, Tezpur-Silghat sections; Bongaigaon-Goalpara-Guwahati, Digaru-Hojai, Saraighat Bridge sections have been taken up for doubling and Kamakhya-New Guwahati section has been taken up for quadrupling in the last three years.

In respect of Air Connectivity, modernization and development of Airports have been taken up. This includes construction of a new integrated terminal building at Guwahati, Imphal and Agartala Airports; Extension of Runway at Dibrugarh Airport; Strengthening of Runway, Taxiway at Dimapur Airport; and upgradation works at Tezu Airport. The Greenfield Airport at Pakyong has been completed and is now operational. Moreover, Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS-UDAN) has been launched to provide connectivity to unserved and underserved Airports within the country and to promote regional connectivity by making the airfare affordable through Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The North East has been kept as a priority area under RCS-UDAN.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has identified several segments like Eco-Tourism, Rural Tourism, Medical Tourism, Wellness Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Agri-Tourism, Promotion of Cuisines as having huge potential for the North East Region. The Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism is aimed at developing theme based tourist circuits in the Country, including the North East Region. Under this scheme, projects worth ₹ 1265.29 crore have been sanctioned for the North East Region in the last three years and ₹ 743.59 crore has been released for the same. The Ministry of Tourism also organizes the 'International Tourism Mart' in the North East States for promotion of the North East Region. A new scheme namely "North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme" (NESIDS) has been approved, under which projects of physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity in areas that have a potential to enhance tourism have been taken up by this Ministry.

***Statement-I***

*Length of roads constructed during last three years*

Name of State	Total (Kms)
Arunachal Pradesh	341.86
Assam	409.00
Manipur	116.00
Meghalaya	69.00

Name of State	Total (Kms)
Mizoram	159.00
Nagaland	59.00
Sikkim	40.00
Tripura	45.00
TOTAL	1238.86

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of conversion from MG to BG in the last three years*

Name of State	Rail Link
Arunachal Pradesh	Balipara–Bhalukpong
Assam	Rangiya-Murkongselek
Assam	Lumding-Silchar
Tripura	Kumaraghat-Agartala
Manipur	Arunachal-Jiribam
Mizoram	Kathakal-Bhairabi

**Construction of unit-III and IV of Kudankulam**

1121. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constructor is constructing Unit-III and IV at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) with the cooperation of Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to construct more such units in future with the cooperation of that country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Units 3&4 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 3&4–2X1000 MW) being set up in technical cooperation with the Russian Federation are presently under construction at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu adjacent to the Units 1&2 (KKNPP-1&2 - 2X1000 MW) in operation at the site. The units are expected to start generation by the year 2023.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for setting Units 5 & 6 (2X1000 MW) at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu. The Government has also accorded 'in principle' approval of the site at Haripur in West Bengal for setting up 6X1000 MW nuclear power reactors in cooperation with Russian Federation.

### **Measures for public acceptance of nuclear energy**

1122. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has declared that nuclear energy is vital for meeting the challenge of climate change and suggested efforts to promote its public acceptance amid growing opposition to nuclear power and plans by some countries to phase out their atomic power plants in United Nations;

(b) the quantum of electric energy India harness from nuclear reactors;

(c) whether Government has signed any memorandum of understanding with Holtec International for nuclear equipment facility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In the 73rd United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) meeting held on 9th November, 2018, on report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), India stated that nuclear power remains an important option to meet the challenges of increased energy demand, address concerns about climate change, redress volatile fossil fuel prices and ensure security of the energy supply. It was also mentioned that IAEA needs to continue its programmes of support to Member States embarking on or expanding their nuclear energy programmes and most importantly, support Member States in enhancing their capacity to build public acceptance for nuclear energy.

(b) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country is 6780 MW.

(c) The Central Government has not signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Holtec for nuclear equipment facility.

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

### **Increase in share of Central funds for NER**

1123. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether North Eastern Region (NER) has demanded for increase in share of central funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether extra assistance has been given for development of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Non-exempt Central Ministries mandatorily earmark 10% of the annual total outlay for North Eastern Region. Central funds to NER States are given in the form of Central share in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and tax devolution as recommended by the Finance Commission. Following the implementation of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the devolution to States has been increased from 32% to 42%, thereby increasing resource availability with the States *vis-à-vis* the Centre. In addition to this, Central Government implements Central Sector Schemes in all the States including NER through the Administrative Ministries. Under the restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 90% of expenditure is borne by Centre, and remaining 10% by States. The level of flexi fund available in each CSS has been raised from 10% to 20% for states after revising the funding pattern of CSS. This was done to enable the States to satisfy the local specific needs and undertake innovations.

(c) The trend of budgetary allocation to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) in the last few years reflects an increase of 51% allocation in BE 2018-19 compared against actual of 2015-16. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region allocated ₹ 1986.80 crore (Actual), ₹ 2495.84 crore (Actual), ₹ 2682.45 crore (RE) and ₹ 3000.00 crore (BE) for the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. The trend of allocation to North Eastern Region amongst the various Ministries and Departments (including both Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) in the last few years has shown an increase of 65% in allocation of BE 2018-19 as compared against BE 2015-16. Non-Exempt Union Ministries made budgetary allocation of ₹ 29669.22 crore (RE), ₹ 32180.08 crore (RE), ₹ 40971.69 crore (RE) and ₹ 47994.88 crore (BE) for 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

#### **Business units in North-Eastern States**

1124. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of business units set up in the North-Eastern States, since 2014 to 2018; sector-wise, employment-wise, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) the manner in which the local expertise and activities were considered and integrated while establishing such units; and

(c) the local activities which have been promoted by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Information of business units sector-wise, employment-wise, State-wise and district-wise in North Eastern Region is not maintained centrally. However, as reported by State Governments, the state-wise details of number of industrial units set up and employment generated in the North Eastern Region since 2014-2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Various Ministries including Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, administer schemes that provide financial assistance to promote business units. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion provides financial assistance to industrial units under the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2007. The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and North Eastern Council also promote local activities that include handloom and handicrafts, agro-horticulture products, bamboo and tourism through North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Livelihoods initiatives under North East Rural Livelihood Project and North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project.



**Statement***State-wise details of industrial units set up and employment generated in NER***(A) Number of Industrial units set up in NER States**

States	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
2014-15	2629	23	201	2	136	52	23	172	3238
2015-16	1898	7	100	28	45	55	0	92	2225
2016-17	2317	12	0	12	125	7	43	1311	3827
TOTAL	6844	42	301	42	306	114	66	1575	9290

**(B) Employment Generated (in number)**

States	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
2014-15	20496	250	2314	137	1280	439	1921	2243	29080
2015-16	13848	136	929	107	972	470	0	865	17327
2016-17	39535	495	0	77	1380	54	3196	8680	53417
TOTAL	73879	881	3243	321	3632	963	5117	11788	99824

**PSUs in NER**

†1125. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has made any plan to establish Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the North-Eastern Region (NER) to provide employment to local people;

(b) if so, the number of such undertakings Government proposes to establish; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The plan for establishment of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in different locations including North-Eastern Region (NER) are decided by concerned administrative Ministries/Departments on case to case basis on socio-techno-economic considerations including employment generation. There are two CPSEs under the administrative control of this Ministry viz. (i) North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd. (NEHHDC); (ii) North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. (NERAMAC). Other CPSEs established in NER include Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd; Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.; Oil India Ltd.; and North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.

**Achievement of India-Japan Act East Forum**

1126. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made so far under the Indo-Japan Act East Forum;

(b) the status of Japanese investment and engagement in Arunachal Pradesh, so far; and

(c) the details of net Japanese investment in the development of North East Region so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The India-Japan Act-East Forum was constituted in 2017 to enhance connectivity and promote developmental

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

projects in the North Eastern Region of India by taking advantage of India-Japan economic and developmental partnership. The Forum has met twice and considered a number of projects as per the requirements of State Governments of the North East Region in areas of connectivity; skill development; sustainable forest management; disaster risk reduction; and promotion of bamboo use.

(b) and (c) As per information available, the following five projects are under implementation with JICA ODA loan assistance:—

Sl. No.	Project Name	Loan Amount (in billion JPY)	Date of LA Signing/ Closing	Disbursement Status as on 30.11.2018 (in billion JPY)
1.	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	5.384	31.03.2010/ 15.06.2022	2.204
2.	Guwahati Water Supply Project	29.453	31.03.2009/ 28.07.2019	9.083
3.	Guwahati Sewerage Project	15.620	27.02.2015/ 14.07.2025	0.00
4.	Nagaland Forest Management Project	6.224	31.03.2017/ 01.07.2030	0.039
5.	North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project Phase-1	67.170	31.03.2017/ 26.07.2027	0.00

During the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Government of Japan has committed for JICA ODA loan for the following projects and the loan agreement for these projects have also been concluded:—

Sl. No.	Project Name	Loan Amount (JPY)	Loan Agreement signed on
1	2	3	4
1.	North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project Phase-2	JPY 38.666 billion	29.03.2018
2.	North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project Phase-2	JPY 25.483 billion	29.10.2018
3.	Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura	JPY 12.287 billion	29.10.2018

1	2	3	4
4.	Renovation and Modernisation of Umium Umtru Stage-III Hydroelectric Power Station	JPY 5.497 billion	29.10.2018

### Status of trilateral highway project

1127. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the roadmap with targets to complete the work on India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway, area-wise and year-wise;

(b) the challenges being faced in completing the Highway;

(c) the steps the Ministry would take to address those challenges, complete the work on the Highway in time and the details of estimated cost of the project;

(d) what are the concerns of Myanmar and Thailand in signing the Motor Vehicle Agreement; and

(e) the manner in which the Ministry plans to address those concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The 1360 kms long India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway is an initiative pertaining to India, Myanmar and Thailand. It traverses from Moreh in Manipur to Mae Sot in Thailand through Myanmar. India is undertaking two sections of the Trilateral Highway namely, (i) construction of Kalewa-Yagyi road section in Myanmar, and (ii) construction of 69 bridges on the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa (TKK) road section in Myanmar. The work on both these sections has been awarded on Engineering, Procurement and Construction mode and is underway since May, 2018 for Kalewa-Yagyi section and November, 2017 for the TKK section. The contractors are mobilised on project site. The scheduled time for completion of both the projects is three years from the date of commencement at the project site by the executing agency.

(b) and (c) Both the projects are under implementation by the respective executing agencies. The construction of 69 bridges on TKK section is behind schedule. Both the projects are directly supervised and monitored by the appointed Project Management Consultant/Technical Executing Agency who have their own personnel on project sites. Further, progress of the projects are under close and periodic monitoring of

the Government, including through our Mission in Myanmar. The estimated cost of the projects are ₹ 1459.29 crore for Kalewa-Yagyi road project and ₹ 371.58 crore for the 69 bridges on the TKK road project.

(d) and (e) A Motor Vehicles Agreement along with protocols for regulating and facilitating movement of cargo and passenger vehicular traffic is under inter-Governmental negotiations between India, Myanmar and Thailand. The Myanmar Government has conveyed that it would proceed further once it has comprehensively reviewed the implementation of similar arrangement with other countries.

### **Corridor to Sharda Peeth in PoK**

1128. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation-stone for building corridor for Sikh pilgrims to visit Gurudwara Darbar Sahib in Kartarpur in Pakistan was laid recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by what time, it would be ready on the Indian side and on the Pakistan side;

(d) whether efforts would be made for such a corridor to Sharda Peeth in PoK; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Union Cabinet, on 22 November, 2018, passed a Resolution to celebrate the 550th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in 2019 and *inter alia* approved building and development of Kartarpur Corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District to the International Border on the Indian side to facilitate visit of pilgrims from India to Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan. On the same day, the Government of India informed the Government of Pakistan of its decision to build Kartarpur Corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District of India to the International Border and urged Pakistan to recognise the sentiments of the Sikh community and to develop a corridor with suitable facilities in their territory from the International Border to Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib.

Hon'ble Vice-President of India laid the foundation stone for the construction of the corridor on the Indian side on 26 November, 2018. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is the nodal Ministry to build and develop the facilities on the Indian side.

Union Minister of Food Processing Industries and Minister of State (IC) for Housing and Urban Affairs attended the ground breaking ceremony for development of Kartarpur Corridor on the Pakistan side on 28 November, 2018 as representatives of the Government of India.

Pakistan has been urged to expedite the construction of the corridor in order to ensure that Indian citizens can pay their respects at the Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib using the corridor as soon as possible.

(d) and (e) The issue of religious tourism to Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK) has been raised from time to time. The Joint Statement issued following the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27 July, 2011, *inter alia* stated that travel across the Line of Control would be expanded to include visits for tourism and religious pilgrimage. India has proposed pilgrim's visit to shrines in PoJK, including Sharda Peeth. Pakistan has not concurred with the proposal so far.

#### **Extradition of people involved in financial irregularities**

1129. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons involved in financial irregularities and facing criminal investigation who fled the country or are living abroad; and

(b) what efforts are being made to bring them back and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Ministry of External Affairs, not being the original repository of information requested in (a) and (b), and the same has been obtained from the primary investigating agencies namely the CBI, the Directorate of Enforcement (ED) and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI).

According to the information provided by the CBI, the list of people involved in financial irregularities and facing criminal investigation and who fled the country or are living abroad for the years 2015-2018 (up to 30.11.2018) are as follows:

(i) Shri Pushpesh Baid (ii) Shri Vijay Mallya (iii) Shri Sunny Kalra (iv) Smt. Aarti Kalra (v) Shri Sanjay Kalra (vi) Smt. Varsha Kalra (vii) Shri Sudhir Kaura (viii) Shri Umesh Parekh (ix) Shri Kamlesh Parekh (x) Shri Vinay Mittal (xi) Shri Eklavya Garg (xii) Shri Chetan Jayantilal Sandesara (xiii) Shri Nitin Jayantilal Sandesara (xiv) Shrimati Dipti Chetan Sandesara (xv) Shri Nirav Modi (xvi) Shri Neeshal Modi (xvii) Shri Sabya Seth (xviii) Shri Rajiv Goyal (xix) Shrimati Alka Goyal (xx) Shri Bhadrash Kumar (xxi) Shri Arvind Bhai Bhuva (xxii) Shri Ashish Jobanputra (xxiii) Shri Jatin Mehta (xxiv) Smt. Sonia Jatin Mehta (xxv) Shri Suraj Mehta

(xxvi) Shri Ranjan Kashyap (xxvii) Shri Ankush Sood (xxviii) Shrimati Saloni Sood (xxix) Shri Mehul Choksi.

According to the information provided by the ED, the list of people involved in financial irregularities and facing criminal investigation and who fled the country or are living abroad are as follows: (i) Shri Vijay Mallya (ii) Shri Christian Michel James (iii) Shri Nirav Modi (iv) Shri Mehul Choksi (v) Shri Ashish Sureshbhai Jobanputra (vi) Mrs. Priti Ashish Jobanputra (vii) Shri Ramachandran Viswanathan (viii) Shri M.G. Chandrasekhar (ix) Shri Sanjay Bhandari (x) Shri Nitin Jayantilal Sandesara (xi) Shri Chetan Jayantilal Sandesara (xii) Shrimati Dipti Chetan Sandesara (xiii) Shri Hiteshkumar Narendrabhai Patel (xiv) Shri Deepak Talwar (xv) Shrimati Deepa Talwar (xvi) Shri Sunny Kalra (vii) Smt Aarti Kalra (viii) Shri Sanjay Kalra (xix) Shrimati Varsha Kalra (xx) Shri Jatin Mehta (xxi) Shri Lalit Modi (xxii) Shri S. Harpal Singh Dutta (xxiii) Shri Ritesh Jain (xxiv) Shri Mugundhan Ganyam (xxv) Shri Pushpesh Kumar Baid (xxvi) Shri Nitish J. Thakur (xxvii) Shrimati Purvi Modi (xxviii) Shri Mihir Rashmi Bhansali (xxix) Shri Aditya Nanawati (xxx) Shri Sunil Verma (xxxi) Shri Neeshal Deepak Modi (xxxii) Shri Nehal Modi (xxxiii) Shri Maiank Mehta (xxxiv) Shri Jayesh Indervadan Shah (xxxv) Shri Deepak Krishnrao Kulkarni (xxxvi) Shri Deepak Modi (xxxvii) Shri Subhash Shankar Parab (xxxviii) Shri Rajiv Saxena (xxxix) Shri Rajesh Gajera (xl) Shri Carlo Valentino Fernando Gerosa (xli) Shri Guido Ralph Haschke.

According to information provided by the DRI five persons namely (i) Shri Hamel Mahendrabhai Langalia (ii) Shri Rajeev Verma (iii) Shri Syed Zainul Hasan (iv) Shri Nirav Modi (v) Shri Mehul Choksi were found involved in various violations of Customs Act, 1962, and have fled the country or are living abroad.

(b) Efforts are being made for securing presence of these accused in the country by way of issuance of LOC, RCN and Extradition requests. Action under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has also been initiated in suitable cases. The details of the efforts made and result thereof is given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of the efforts made and result thereof*

Sl. No.	Name	Efforts made to bring back economic offender and the result thereof
1	2	3
1.	Shri Pushpesh Baid	RCN issued. Two separate extradition requests sent to USA in 2015 and 2017, pending with US authorities. Multiple cases under trial and one case under investigation. Open dated warrant has been issued.

1	2	3
2.	Shri Vijay Mallya	<p>Shri Mallya was declared as Proclaimed Offender and properties worth ₹ 1694.52 crore have been attached. Application under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 filed for confiscation of properties worth ₹ 12500 crore. <i>vide</i> Order dated 10.12.2018, the Westminster Magistrates' Court, London, recommended Extradition of Shri Mallya. Mr. Mallya has two weeks to file an appeal. Matter pending with Government of UK.</p> <p>Final report and a supplementary charge-sheet have been filed. Further investigation is in progress.</p>
3.	Shri Sunny Kalra	<p>RCN issued. Shri Sunny Kalra was arrested on 05.02.2017 in UAE based on RCN. Formal request for extradition under process. Extradition request in respect of Shrimati Aarti Kalra sent to UAE in November, 2016. Matter pending with UAE authorities.</p> <p>Case is under trial.</p>
4.	Smt. Aarti Kalra	
5.	Shri Sanjay Kalra	<p>RCN issued. Shri Sanjay Kalra and Shrimati Varsh Kalra were arrested in UAE on the basis of RCN. Extradition request sent to UAE in 2016 was returned in 2017.</p> <p>The case is under trial.</p>
6.	Smt. Varsha Kalra	
7.	Shri Sudhir Kaura	<p>Declaration of PO is under progress. The case is under trial.</p>
8.	Shri Umesh Parekh	<p>LOC issued against both accused. The main accused Nillesh Parekh was arrested on 08.05.2017 on the basis of LOC.</p> <p>The case is under investigation. LRs under preparation.</p>
9.	Shri Kamlesh Parekh	
10.	Shri Vinay Mittal	<p>Extradition request sent to Indonesia in March, 2017. Extradition was approved and the fugitive was successfully brought back to India on 20.9.2018.</p> <p>The case is under trial.</p>
11.	Shri Eklavya Garg	<p>Shri Eklavya Garg has joined investigation in two cases. Case under investigation</p>
12.	Shri Chetan Jayantilal Sandesara	<p>Diffusion Dispatch forms in respect of the three accused persons have been uploaded.</p>



1	2	3
13.	Shri Nitin Jayantilal Sandesara	LOCs and NBWs issued. RCN under process. Application under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 filed.
14.	Shrimati Dipti Chetan Sandesara	Case under investigation
15.	Shri Hiteshkumar Narendrabhai Patel	
16.	Shri Nirav Modi	RCN has been opened against Shri Nirav Modi and
17.	Shri Neeshal Modi	Shri Neeshal Modi. Shri Nirav Modi has been declared
18.	Shri Subhash Shankar Parab	a proclaimed offender; LOC was issued against Shri Nirav Modi, action for attachment of properties is also being taken against Shri Nirav Modi. Application under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 filed for declaring him a Fugitive Offender and for confiscation of his properties worth ₹ 1404.7 crore. Eighteen Letters of Request (LRs) have been sent to different countries. Two separate extradition requests in respect of Shri Nirav Modi forwarded to UK in August, 2018, pending with UK authorities. Separately, Extradition request in respect of Shri Nirav Modi, Shri Neeshal Modi and Shri Subhash Shankar Parab forwarded to UAE in August 2018. Extradition request in respect of Shri Neeshal Modi sent to Belgium in October, 2018. Extradition request in respect of Shri Subhash Shankar Parab forwarded to Egypt in October, 2018.
		Charge sheet filed. Case is under further investigation.
19.	Shri Sabhya Seth	Diffusion Dispatch forms in respect of the accused person has been uploaded. LOC issued. The case is under investigation.
20.	Shri Rajiv Goyal	RCN and LOCs opened against both accused.
21.	Shrimati Alka Goyal	The case is under investigation.
22.	Shri Bhadresh Kumar	LOC has been issued. The accused has been proclaimed
23.	Shri Arvind Bhai Bhuva	as offender.
		The case is under investigation.
24.	Shri Ashish	LOC and RCN active. Documents being scrutinised for
25.	Jobanputra	initiating overseas enquiries regarding funds diverted
	Shrimati Priti	abroad. Matter being examined in light of Fugitive
	Ashish Jobanputra	Economic Offenders Act, 2018. Extradition request sent
		to USA in 2017.
		Cases under trial.

1	2	3
26.	Shri Jatin Mehta	RCN requests against all three accused already sent to
27.	Shrimati Sonia Jatin Mehta	Interpol. In respect of Shri Jatin Mehta, Letter Rogatory (LR) sent to UAE and Application under Fugitive
28.	Shri Suraj Mehta	Economic Offenders Act, 2018 is underway. Charge-sheet filed in one case. Multiple cases under investigation.
29.	Shri Ranjan Kashyap	LOC issued. RCN is being issued. Was convicted and awarded punishment of 3 years imprisonment. He was granted bail by Hon'ble Delhi HC but it was found that he has fled the country.
30.	Shri Ankush Sood	LOC issued against both accused. Matter taken up with
31.	Smt. Saloni Sood	Interpol for issue of RCN. Case under investigation.
32.	Shri Mehul Choksi	RCN has been opened. LRs sent to Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and USA. Prosecution compliant filed. Application requesting to declare Mr. Choksi a Fugitive Offender and for confiscation of his properties worth ₹ 2345 crore approx. filed. Two separate extradition requests forwarded to Antigua and Barbuda in August, 2018. Case under investigation.
33.	Shri Hamel Mahendrabhai Langalia	Extradition request forwarded to UAE authorities in August, 2018.
34.	Shri Rajeev Verma	Extradition request forwarded to USA in 2013, pending with US authorities.
35.	Shri Syed Zainul Hasan	Proceedings to declare as absconder still going on in the Subordinate Court.
36.	Shri Christian Michel James	Fugitive was successfully extradited back to India from UAE in December, 2018.
37.	Shri Ramachandran Viswanathan	Prosecution complaint filed under provisions of PMLA. Investigation is in progress.
38.	Shri M.G. Chandrasekhar	
39.	Shri Sanjay Bhandari	LOC and NBW issued.

1	2	3
40.	Shri Deepak Talwar	LOC issued. Seeking cooperation from Government of
41.	Smt. Deepa Talwar	UAE under MLAT provisions is pursued upon.
42.	Shri Lalit Modi	NBW issued. Investigation of money trail through LRs is under progress. LRs sent to Singapore, Hong Kong, UAE and Mauritius.
43.	Shri S. Harpal Singh Dutta	LOC issued.
44.	Shri Ritesh Jain	NBW issued. Prosecution complaint filed. Hon'ble Delhi High Court ordered interim stay on proceedings of the Provisional Attachment/Original Complaint. Writ petition filed by Shri Jain pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court.
45.	Shri Mugundhan Ganyam	Summons issued by Ld. Special Court, PMLA Chandigarh returned by Malaysian authorities with certain queries. The queries along with fresh summon have been issued again that has been sent to MHA.
46.	Shri Nitish J. Thakur	Extradition request sent to UAE authorities in April, 2018.
47.	Shri Mihir Rashmi Bhansali	Extradition request forwarded to USA in November, 2018.
48.	Shri Carlo Valentino	Separate requests for the extradition of Mr. Gerosa and
49.	Fernando Gerosa Shri Guido Ralph Haschke	Mr. Haschke were forwarded in November, 2017 and January, 2018 respectively, to Italy. Italy returned the requests in March, 2018. Separate requests for extradition of Mr. Gerosa and Mr. Haschke again forwarded to Italy in October, 2018.

### **Passport Seva Project**

1130. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend Passport Seva Project to all the Indian missions;

(b) whether Government has directed Indian missions to issue passports in less than 48 hours to citizens abroad;

(c) whether the Indian missions have been digitally linked with the data centre back home to speed up the process of issuing passport;

(d) whether Government proposes to simplify rules and regulations for passport applicants and digital verification of their information;

(e) whether Government proposes to issue a new set of passports with all kinds of security features and better printing and paper quality; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes, the Ministry proposes to link and integrate all the Missions abroad with the Passport Seva Project. It has been extended to the Embassies and Consulates in the United Kingdom and the United States of America so far.

As per statutory provisions, on the receipt of an application, the Passport Issuing Authority (PIA), after making such inquiry as it may consider necessary, shall issue the passport or travel documents. Fresh passports on 'Tatkaal' basis and those which are to be reissued by the Passport Issuing Authorities in the Embassies and Consulates abroad are to be issued within 7 working days in all such cases where no Police Verification is required.

(d) In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs has announced a number of steps in the realm of passport policy which is expected to benefit the citizens of India applying for a passport. The details of these steps are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) and (f) Yes, the Ministry has plans to issue chip enabled e-passports to citizens with advanced security features and better printing and paper quality. The Government has given its approval for procurement of electronic contactless inlays for manufacturing of e-passports to India Security Press (ISP), Nashik. In this regard, ISP, Nashik, has been authorized to float a Global three-stage tender for procurement of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)-compliant electronic contactless inlays along with its operating system which is required for manufacture of e-passports. Manufacture of e-passport with advanced security features and better printing and paper quality will commence on the successful completion of the tendering and procurement process by ISP, Nashik.

The personal particulars of the applicants would be digitally signed and stored in the chip. In case, anyone tampers with the chip, the system shall be able to identify it resulting in the failure of the passport authentication. Access of information is protected in a way that the chip cannot be read without physical possession of the passport.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Simplification of passport rules***

In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs has taken a number of steps in the realm of passport

policy to ease the process of issue of passports. The details of these steps are given below:—

### **A. Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth**

As per the extant statutory provisions of the Passport Rules, 1980, all the applicants born on or after 26.01.1989, in order to get a passport, had to, hitherto, mandatorily submit the Birth Certificate as the proof of Date of Birth (DOB). It has now been decided that all applicants of passports can submit any one of the following documents as the proof of DOB while submitting the passport application:

- (i) Birth Certificate (BC) issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths or the Municipal Corporation or any other prescribed authority whosoever has been empowered under the Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969 to register the birth of a child born in India;
- (ii) Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate issued by the school last attended/recognized educational board containing the DOB of the applicant;
- (iii) PAN Card issued by the Income Tax Department with the DOB of applicant;
- (iv) Aadhaar Card/e-Aadhaar having the DOB of applicant;
- (v) Copy of the extract of the service record of the applicant (only in respect of Government servants) or the Pay Pension Order (in respect of retired Government Servants), duly attested/certified by the officer/in-charge of the Administration of the concerned Ministry/Department of the applicant, having his DOB;
- (vi) Driving license issued by the Transport Department of concerned State Government, having the DOB of applicant;
- (vii) Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India having the DOB of applicant;
- (viii) Policy Bond issued by the Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies having the DOB of the holder of the insurance policy.

### **B. Other Changes:**

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, *i.e.*, only one parent and not both. This would enable single parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.
- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been reduced to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.

- (iii) All the annexes that are required to be given by the applicants would be in the form of a self declaration on a plain paper. No attestation/swearing by/ before any Notary/Executive Magistrate/First Class Judicial Magistrate would be henceforth necessary.
- (iv) Married applicants would not be required to provide the erstwhile Annexure K or any marriage certificate.
- (v) The passport application form does not require the applicant to provide the name of her/his spouse in case of separated or divorced persons. Such applicants for passports would not be required to provide even the Divorce Decree.
- (vi) In case of children not born out of wedlock, the applicant for the passport of such children should submit only extant Annexure C while submitting the passport application.
- (vii) In case of issue of passport to in-country domestically adopted children, submission of the registered adoption deed would no longer be required. In the absence of any deed to this effect, the passport applicant may give a declaration on a plain paper confirming the adoption.
- (viii) Government servants, who are not able to obtain the Identity Certificate (extant Annexure-A)/No-Objection Certificate (extant Annexure-G) from their concerned employer and intend to get the passport on urgent basis can now get the passport by submitting a self-declaration in extant Annexure-'H' that he/she has given prior Intimation Letter to his/her employer informing that he/she was applying for an ordinary passport to a Passport Issuing Authority.
- (ix) Sadhus/Sanyasis can apply for a passport with the name of their spiritual Guru mentioned in the passport application in lieu of their biological parent(s) name(s) subject to their providing of at least one public document such as Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India, PAN card, Aadhaar Card, etc wherein the name of the Guru has been recorded against the column(s) for parent(s) name(s).
- (x) Orphaned children who do not have any proof of DOB such as Birth Certificate or the Matriculation Certificate or the declaratory Court order, may now submit a declaration given by the Head of the Orphanage/Child Care Home on their official letter head of the organization confirming the DOB of the applicant.
- (xi) An applicant for a passport has to submit any one of the documents as mentioned in (A) above as proof of Date of Birth (DOB) while submitting the passport application. The DOB mentioned in the document would be

recorded in the passport. In case there is a discrepancy between the DOB previously recorded in the passport and the new proof of DOB submitted by the applicant, the Passport Issuing Authorities (PIA) have been authorized to consider the explanation of each applicant seeking change in the DOB (irrespective of the period that would have lapsed after the issue of the passport) to find the genuineness of the claim and if the PIA is satisfied with the claim and with the document(s) submitted by the applicant in support of the claim, the PIA shall accept all such requests made by the applicant to issue the passport with revised DOB.

- (xii) Passports can be now obtained under the 'Tatkaal' Scheme without providing the Verification Certificate from a Gazetted Officer, which was required earlier. The documents to be submitted for getting a passport under this Scheme have been notified *vide* G.S.R. 39(E) dated 18 January, 2018 and O.M. No. VI/401/1/4/2013 dated 23 March, 2018 read with O.M. of even number dated 17 April, 2018. Applicants may submit minimum three out of the following documents for obtaining passport:—
- (a) Aadhaar Card/e-Aadhaar containing the 12 digit Aadhaar number/28-digit Aadhaar Enrolment ID printed on the Aadhaar Enrolment Slip issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI);
  - (b) Electors Photo Identify Card (EPIC);
  - (c) Service Photo Identity Card issued by State or Central Government, Public Sector Undertaking, local bodies or Public Limited Companies;
  - (d) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Class Certificate;
  - (e) Arms License;
  - (f) Pension Document such as Ex-servicemen's Pension Book or Pension Payment order, ex-servicemen's widow or dependent Certificate, Old Age pension Order;
  - (g) Self-Passport (unrevoked and undamaged);
  - (h) Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card;
  - (i) Bank/Kisan/Post Office Passbook;
  - (j) Student Photo Identity Card issued by an Educational Institution;
  - (k) Driving License (valid and within the jurisdiction of State of submission of applicant);
  - (l) Birth Certificate issued under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act; and
  - (m) Ration Card.

- (xiii) Now Passports can also be obtained under the Normal scheme on out-of-turn post-Police Verification basis without paying any additional fees on the submission of minimum three documents mentioned in para-xii above.

### **Talks with USA on changes in H-1B visa policy**

1131. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held talks with United States of America (USA) about any changes in their H-1B Visa Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Indian professionals working in USA right now who would be affected by any changes in that policy; and

(c) whether Government has planned some safeguards or measures for the Indian professionals in USA in case that Policy is changed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government of India has closely consulted all stakeholders and engaged with the U.S. Administration and Congress on all issues relating to movement of Indian professionals, including issues pertaining to the H-1B programme. Most recently, PM discussed this during his meeting with the Vice-President of the United States, Michael R. Pence, in Singapore on 14 November, 2018 underlining the contributions made by Indian nationals to the U.S., which should be looked at while considering the H-1B visa issue. Earlier, External Affairs Minister had taken this up with the visiting U.S. Secretary of State, Michael Pompeo, in New Delhi on 06 September, 2018 and conveyed our expectation for a non-discriminatory and predictable H-1B visa regime.

The U.S. Administration has adopted certain administrative measures in the H-1B application process that have introduced greater scrutiny of applications and increased documentation. No comprehensive changes have been made to the H-1B visa programme so far. Government of India is keeping a close watch on the developments that may have a bearing on the Indian nationals in the U.S. and will do everything possible to safeguard their interests and welfare.

### **Indians held hostage in Ethiopia**

1132. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Indian employees of the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services were taken hostage by local staff in Ethiopian town of Bure, 400 kms.



from Addis Ababa for non-payment of salaries by the debt-laden firm;

(b) whether the Indian Government is in touch with its counterparts in that country to diffuse the crisis and ensure early release of the hostages; and

(c) whether the Indian hostages have managed to reach the Minister of External Affairs in India by stealth e-mail/sms seeking rescue defying clampdown by the local staff by immobilizing communication channels and water supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Movement of Indian employees working in ITNL, a subsidiary of IL&FS in Ethiopia were restricted due to default of the company in paying the salaries of local staff. Company Coordinator ITNL also approached our Mission in Nov., 2018 seeking assistance for safety and security of Indian employees.

(b) and (c) Ministry has taken this matter up on priority with both the Ethiopian authorities and ILFS management with a view to resolve this expeditiously. We are doing our best to ensure a settlement of this matter. Our Embassy in Ethiopia has confirmed that the situation in terms of food and other essential requirement is under control.

#### **Offer of Saudi Arabia to mediate between India and Pakistan**

1133. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabia has offered to help resolve the contentious issues between India and Pakistan;

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

(c) whether Government has held any talks formally or informally with Pakistan after a new Government assumed office in that country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) Under the Simla Agreement (1972) and as reiterated in the Lahore Declaration (1999), both India and Pakistan are committed to address all outstanding issues bilaterally. There is no scope for any third party role or mediation.

(c) to (e) The Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister of India congratulated their Pakistani counterparts after the formation of the new Government in Pakistan in August, 2018.

Though no structured dialogue has been held with the new Government of Pakistan, both countries maintain regular channels of official communication, including through respective High Commissions and border guarding forces. It has been consistently conveyed through these channels that India desires normal neighbourly relations with Pakistan. However, any meaningful dialogue can be held only in an atmosphere free from terror, hostility and violence. The onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere.

### **Claims settled under Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojna**

1134. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of emigrants covered under Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), country-wise, since inception of this scheme;

(b) the details of claims settled till date under PBBY since then country-wise and the details and the reasons behind the pendency, if any;

(c) the details of professions under section 2(o) of Emigration Act to which claimants belong; and

(d) the total amount paid by emigrants as premium and amount of money, so far, settled as claims, country-wise, with a particular reference to Afghanistan, Syria, South Sudan and Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) The Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is a mandatory insurance scheme for all Emigration Check Required (ECR) category workers going to ECR countries. The scheme provides an insurance cover of 10 lakhs in case of accidental death or permanent disability and few other benefits at a nominal insurance premium. The Scheme, initially launched in 2003, has been amended in 2006, 2008 and 2017 with the overarching objective of expanding the benefits for emigrant workers.

The revised scheme PBBY, 2017, operational w.e.f. August, 1, 2017, has made settlement of claims simpler for the benefit of our workers and is aimed at ensuring expeditious settlement of claims. It now provides for:—

(i) Global coverage irrespective of change of employer, employee's location and

place of work,

- (ii) Acceptance by insurance companies of certification of accidental death/permanent disability by Indian missions/posts abroad, and
- (iii) Facility for online renewal and copy of insurance policy is to be made available to the nominee(s).

The Government promptly takes up the matter with the concerned insurance companies whenever any representation regarding settlement of claims is received.

The claimants under the scheme belong to various professions as defined under section 2(o) of Emigration Act, which are as follows:—

- (i) any unskilled work, including any form of industrial or agricultural labour;
- (ii) any domestic service;
- (iii) any service, not being a service in a managerial capacity, in any hotel, restaurant, tea-house or other place of public resort;
- (iv) work as a driver of a truck or other vehicle, mechanic, technician or skilled labourer or artisan;
- (v) work as an office assistant or accountant or typist or stenographer or salesman, or nurse or operator of any machine;
- (vi) work in connection with, or for the purposes of, any cinema, exhibition or entertainment.

Insurance policy under PBBY is issued to all Emigration Check Required (ECR) category workers going to ECR countries. Since the launch of e-migrate portal in 2014, the Government has been issuing online Emigration Clearance (EC). The country-wise data from 2014 to 30.11.18 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As per information received from insurance companies, premium of ₹ 7864 lakhs have been paid by the emigrants and 789 claims of ₹ 6123 lakhs have been settled from 1.4.2014 till 31.10.18. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). However, the insurance companies have informed that they only maintain consolidated figures of settlement of claims but not the country-wise details.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Country-wise and calendar year-wise details of Emigration Clearance issued*

Sl.No.	Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	UAE	224043	225718	163716	149962	103720
2.	KSA	330002	308380	165355	78611	65542

Sl.No.	Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3.	Kuwait	80420	66579	72384	56380	52245
4.	Qatar	75997	59384	30619	24759	32492
5.	Oman	51319	85054	63236	53332	32316
6.	Bahrain	14207	15623	11964	11516	8522
7.	Malaysia	22927	20908	10604	14002	15645
8.	Jordan	2133	2047	2742	2341	1681
9.	Iraq	3054	1	0	0	0
10.	Afghanistan	127	70	0	0	0
11.	Indonesia	29	6	1	10	10
12.	Thailand	53	10	1	0	6
13.	Lebanon	313	341	316	110	100
14.	Sudan	255	29	0	1	0
15.	Syria	0	1	0	0	0
16.	Yemen	4	1	0	0	0
17.	Libya	122	0	0	0	0
18.	South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0

**Statement-II**

*Financial Year-wise details of premium paid, number and amount of claims settled*

Sl. No.	Details Required	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (01.04.2018 to 31.10.2018)	Total
1.	Premium Collected for PBBY (In lakhs)	2572.11	2164.38	1400.22	1110.97	616.92	7864.6
2.	Number of claims settled	336	221	109	89	34	789
3.	Amount of claims settled (In lakhs)	2055.08	1873.64	1048.86	816	330.25	6123.8

### **Policies to regulate overseas employment**

1135. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of existing policies to regulate overseas employment;
- (b) whether Government has brought any new policies for the same during the last one year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of plans run specifically to ensure security of blue collar workers engaged in overseas employment; and
- (e) the manner in which the Ministry ensures hassle-free passport and documentation for such uneducated workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) During the last four-and-half years, the Government has put in place a robust institutional framework towards ensuring the welfare, safety and to prevent exploitation of Indian workers going abroad. Salient initiatives for ensuring welfare and safety of our workers include:

MADAD: The MADAD portal is an online platform for redressal of consular grievances and extending support to Indian nationals abroad in need of consular assistance. The MADAD portal is integrated with e-Migrate system.

e-Migrate System: e-Migrate portal is an online platform that brings together all stakeholders involved in labour recruitment to ECR countries. Since its inception, over 2 million Emigration Clearance (EC) have been issued. About 1300 Recruitment Agents and around 1,60,000 Foreign Employers are registered on eMigrate. The portal is integrated with Passport Seva Project (PSP) for validation of passport details of ECR category workers. The system is also aligned with the Bureau of Immigration.

Safeguarding interests of female workers: As per extant guidelines, the minimum age of ECR category female workers proceeding for overseas employment to ECR countries is 30 years. Their emigration for overseas employment is permitted only through the seven designated state run recruitment agencies or through the Foreign Employer registered on e-Migrate system. In case of direct recruit by Foreign Employer, attestation of work contract by the Indian Mission in the destination country and submission of a bank guarantee of US \$ 2500 is mandatory before the emigration clearance is granted by the Office of Protector of Emigrants.

Indian Community Welfare Fund: The ICWF guidelines, comprehensively revised with effect from September 1, 2017, have considerably expanded the scope of on-site welfare activities for the benefit of distressed Indian nationals that could be extended through the Fund. The guidelines cover three key areas namely Assisting Overseas Indian nationals in distress situations (Boarding and Lodging, Air passage, Legal Assistance, Emergency Medical Care, Transportation of Mortal Remains), Community Welfare activities and Improvement in Consular services. Around 90,000 Indian nationals already have been benefited under this scheme since 2014.

Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana : The Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), a mandatory insurance scheme for Emigration Check Required (ECR) category workers going to ECR countries for overseas employment, provides an insurance cover of ₹ 10 lakhs in case of accidental death or permanent disability and some other benefits at a nominal insurance premium of ₹ 275/₹ 375 for a period of two/three years. The Scheme stands comprehensively revamped *w.e.f.* August 1, 2017. The scheme now provides for global coverage irrespective of employer and location and has facility for online renewal and is aimed at ensuring an expeditious settlement of claims.

Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras (PBSKs) and other support: Migrant workers can seek assistance and also register their grievances with the Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) at New Delhi which provides assistance 24x7 in different Indian languages. In addition, there are Kshetriya Pravasi Sahayata Kendras at Kochi, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chennai and Lucknow. In abroad, PBSKs in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dubai, Sharjah and Kuala Lumpur are also functional. Toll free Help lines are also available with our Missions and Posts who also conduct Open Houses on regular basis. Shelter Homes have also been set up.

Pre-Departure Orientation: One-day Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) Programme has been rolled for the workers going to the Gulf region from the beginning of this year. More than 30,000 workers have been imparted one-day PDOT as on date. Presently, two Centres each in New Delhi and Mumbai and one Centre in Kochi is operational.

(e) There are ten Protector of Emigrants (POE) offices in different parts of the country that are aimed at providing necessary support and documentation to our migrant workers. The network of Passport Offices and Passport Seva Kendras has undergone an unprecedented expansion with over 300 Centers all over the country. Kshetriya Pravasi Sahayata Kendras (KPSK) are also functional in Kochi, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chennai and Lucknow.

**Replacement of take-home rations under ICDS**

1136. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to replace the provision of take-home rations and supplementary nutrition as part of its Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) to plug leakages with conditional cash scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a pilot project is being carried out to evolve the outcome of the project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are difference of opinions in the implementation of the above scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Does not arise.

**Withdrawal of incentives given under FAME India scheme**

1137. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

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

(a) whether Government has withdrawn the incentives given to buyers of mild hybrid vehicles under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in (FAME-INDIA) scheme;

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

(c) whether the said scheme was launched in 2015 to popularize the use of electric vehicles in the country; and

(d) if so, the total number of buyers of electric vehicles given subsidy cash and non-cash since the launch of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Benefit of incentives to buyers of mild hybrid vehicles under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in (FAME-INDIA) scheme was withdrawn with effect from 1st April, 2017. The notification of the scheme provides

for its review appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase-I of this scheme. Accordingly, based on the third party evaluation of Phase-I of the FAME-India Scheme, the benefits available to mild hybrid technology was withdrawn.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. About 2,62,073 electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs) have been supported through Demand Incentives under the scheme. In addition to above, 585 electric buses have also been sanctioned to various cities/States under this scheme.

### **Establishing Centre of Excellence**

1138. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the announcement to set up 4 new Centres of Excellence in the fields of Textile Machinery, Machine Tools, Welding Technology and Smart Pumps has been implemented on ground;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any further plans to establish more such centres in the country for technological advancements competitive to global standards; and

(d) if so, the fields identified and future plans proposed for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, under the Scheme for “Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector”, four Centres of Excellence in the fields of Textile Machinery, Machine Tools, Welding Technology and Smart Pumps are being implemented as briefly detailed below:—

- (1) at Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Bengaluru, Karnataka, a Centre of Excellence for development of high speed shuttle-less rapier looms for the Textile Machinery Sector has been implemented.
- (2) at IIT Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, a Centre of Excellence is developing advanced technologies for Machine Tools and Production Technology.
- (3) at PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, a Centre of Excellence is developing Welding Technologies.
- (4) at Si'Tarc, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, a Centre of Excellence is developing Smart Submersible Pumps.

In addition to the above, another four Centres of Excellence have been approved as under:—



- (1) at IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal for development of several Manufacturing Technologies.
- (2) at Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi, Jharkhand for the development of 5 cubic metre Hydraulic Excavators.
- (3) at IISc, Bengaluru, Karnataka for the development of Additive Manufacturing for high performance Metallic Alloys.
- (4) at IIT Delhi, Delhi for the development of Textile Machinery.

### **Strengthening PSUs for capital goods**

1139. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether Government has framed any scheme to strengthen the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and to reduce the import of capital goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set any target for technical assistance for capital goods industry and to provide modern industrial park during the current Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any feasibility study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) The Department of Public Enterprises has introduced the Maharatna and Navratna schemes in order to facilitate Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to expand their operations both in domestic and foreign markets and emerge as global giants. The Boards of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs have been delegated enhanced financial and operational powers in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries, human resources management, entering strategic alliances/technology joint ventures, raising debt and obtaining technology and know-how, etc.

Further, the Department of Heavy Industry has launched a scheme for the 'Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector' in November,

2014. The Scheme aims to increase competitiveness of the Indian Capital Goods Sector through development and acquisition of the latest technologies. The Scheme addresses the creation of technological depth in the Capital Goods Sector by setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoE) for technology development, Common Engineering Facility Centers (CEFC) and sector specific Integrated Industrial Infrastructure Facility (IIIF). The Scheme also has a financial component namely, the Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP) for acquisition/transfer of technology. It envisages Public Private Partnerships for implementation of most of its components with a budgetary support of ₹ 581.22 crore. The Scheme is encouraging the development of indigenous technology and manufacturing, cost competitiveness, reduction in imports, augmenting exports and employment generation in collaboration with the user Industry and academia.

So far eight proposals for CoE, ten proposals for CEFC, five proposals for TAFP and one proposal for IIIF Component have been approved under the scheme for 'Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector'. Under the IIIF component, an integrated Machine Tools Park called the Tumakuru Machine Tool Park is being established near Tumakuru, Karnataka in association with the Government of Karnataka.

All project proposals are examined at two levels as envisaged in the Scheme prior to being sanctioned.

#### **Establishing a solar power project in Rajasthan by BHEL**

1140. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is planning to establish a solar power project in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof along with its estimated cost;

(b) whether the solar power project would be the largest project of its kind in the country;

(c) if so, the salient features of the project and the latest progress in construction of the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not Applicable in view of (a) above

(d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is primarily an equipment supplier/EPC contractor for various projects including solar power projects which are set up by different customers/project developers.

**Operationalising of land pooling policy through single window system**

1141. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Land Pooling Policy for Delhi notified by DDA recently specifying the density, FAR on commercial and PSP permitted and calculation of 5 acres of land pooled under the policy;

(b) whether this policy is to be operationalised through a single window system and if so, whether the modalities have been finalised and appointed therefor;

(c) whether the revenue maps have been prepared for zones and sectoral planning done;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when DDA plans to open the application window for receiving applications under the Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The salient features of Land Pooling Policy notified *vide* S.O. 5220 dated 11.10.2018 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are as follows:

(i) In order to ensure unified planning, servicing and subdivision/share of land in a sector as per Land Policy and Regulations, a minimum 70% contiguous land of the developable area within the sector, free of encumbrances, is required to be pooled to make the sector eligible for development. When such minimum contiguity is achieved in a sector, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) will intimate all the constituent landowners forming part of contiguous land in the sector to form a consortium.

(ii) 60% of pooled land to be retained by the landowners for Residential, Commercial and Public and Semi Public (PSP) use.

(iii) 40% of the land to be earmarked for provision of City-level physical and social infrastructure, recreational, etc.

(iv) External Development to be carried out by various service providing agencies.

(v) FAR on Returned land: Residential (200 FAR on net residential area) + 15% additional for EWS

(vi) Density and City-level Commercial and PSP will also be as per Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021

The notified policy is available at DDA's website [www.dda.org.in](http://www.dda.org.in).

The land utilization on the 2 Hectare (5 acres approx.) of land is as follows:

- (i) Land Pooling Area – 2 Ha.
- (ii) Land retained by land owner @ 60% - 1.2 Ha.
- (iii) Land retained for facilities @ 40% - 0.8 Ha.
- (iv) 60% land comprises of – Residential – 53% (1.06 Ha.)

Commerical – 5% (0.10 Ha.)

Public/Semi Public – 2% (0.04 Ha.)

(b) to (e) The Land Policy shall be operationalized through a Single Window System which is under development in DDA. DDA has informed that the revenue data from Revenue Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has been procured and seamless revenue maps of all the 95 villages on GIS platform falling in Land Pooling areas have been prepared and are under verification process. The work related to delineation of sector boundaries is also under process in DDA. As such, no fixed time-frame can be prescribed for receiving applications under the policy.

### **Utilisation of funds under Day-NULM**

1142. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 500 crore was sanctioned as part of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to ensure and promote job creation;

(b) if so, the details of funds utilised, so far; and

(c) the details of unutilised funds and reasons for their remaining unutilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) This Ministry is implementing “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)” in the statutory towns with the aim to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable

basis. Funds amounting to ₹ 2,032.76 crore have been released to States/UTs since 2014-15 for the implementation of the Mission as a whole and *inter-se* allocation of funds under various components is made by the State Governments depending upon their requirements and capacity.

(b) and (c) States have reported an expenditure of ₹ 2,561.11 crore, including expenditure from unspent balance of erstwhile Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

### **Houses for the weaker sections**

†1143. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status with regard to construction of houses in urban areas for socially and economically weaker sections, State-wise and the amount being provided as assistance for the same; and

(b) the details of target fixed for construction of houses and the amount to be spent thereon during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas.

The PMAY (U) Guidelines provides for undertaking demand survey by States/UTs for assessing actual demand of housing under the Scheme. The demand validated and reported by States/UTs under the PMAY (U) to this Ministry so far is around 100 lakhs. As on 10.12.2018, total 65,44,086 houses including 63,10,098 houses for beneficiaries of EWS category involving Central assistance of ₹ 1,00,274.92 crore have been approved under the PMAY(U). As the Mission period is upto 31st March, 2022, the Central assistance admissible on the basis of projects approved is to be spent during the Mission period.

State-wise status of physical and financial progress of the PMAY(U) in respect of the beneficiaries belonging to EWS category, as on 10.12.2018, is given in the Statement.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Status of Physical and Financial Progress in respect of the beneficiaries belonging to EWS categories under PMAY(U)*

(As on 10th December, 2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	Houses approved for Construction (Nos.)	Houses grounded for construction under PMAY(U) and incomplete houses of NURM grounded during last four years (Nos.)	Completed houses under PMAY(U) and houses of NURM completed during last four years (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	9.14	0.23	609	33	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14,422.58	3,634.86	9,60,220	6,14,409	1,22,298
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.55	87.34	6,280	6,316	424
4.	Assam	857.95	339.73	57,189	30,339	1,131
5.	Bihar	3,588.52	940.5	2,30,630	1,01,810	25,770
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.12	0.12	6	4,966	4,966
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,086.41	791.35	2,07,804	87,011	23,587
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	55.03	23.94	3,470	1,857	439
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	11.1	4.23	703	482	142

10. Delhi (UT)	12.19	12.19	560	41,140	24,540
11. Goa	1.12	0.58	71	11	11
12. Gujarat	4,892.29	2,050.11	3,26,127	2,43,411	1,03,001
13. Haryana	3,834.33	385.31	2,44,765	20,213	3,207
14. Himachal Pradesh	146.78	56.76	8,243	4,292	955
15. Jammu and Kashmir	524.16	84.62	34,257	11,906	1,610
16. Jharkhand	2,396.91	972.76	1,62,413	1,05,802	45,613
17. Karnataka	6,292.89	2,322.42	3,99,745	1,85,461	65,233
18. Kerala	1,349.42	889.6	87,277	61,408	17,331
19. Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh	9,080.28	4,245.95	5,96,604	3,91,963	1,45,567
21. Maharashtra	9,426.55	1,127.96	6,93,646	1,35,699	68,063
22. Manipur	434.29	158.34	28,951	11,816	1,130
23. Meghalaya	11.2	4.58	746	1,307	685
24. Mizoram	451.5	79.02	29,594	2,138	914
25. Nagaland	412.19	148	25,755	9,696	2,451
26. Odisha	1,633.53	621.44	1,03,292	65,441	23,435
27. Puducherry (UT)	140.56	55.87	9,366	4,276	927
28. Punjab	678.66	180.09	47,760	24,532	4,401

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Rajasthan	2,427.11	498.14	1,53,647	79,888	39,799
30.	Sikkim	7.73	2.86	515	490	185
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,926.90	2,548.17	5,23,865	4,03,484	1,12,298
32.	Telangana	2,847.56	1,192.75	1,89,349	1,48,896	14,448
33.	Tripura	1,231.11	614.95	79,881	63,797	16,275
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11,328.10	2,363.93	7,44,101	2,82,929	49,512
35.	Uttarakhand	391.65	220.54	20,447	10,557	3,869
36.	West Bengal	4,997.78	1,577.57	3,32,210	1,74,997	86,322
	TOTAL	95,056.15	28,236.81	63,10,098	33,32,773	10,10,545

*Note:* Above details are exclusive of data for beneficiaries from LIG and MIG categories under CLSS.



### Flagship programmes in Kerala

1144. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the current status of flagship programmes and projects undertaken by the Ministry during the last three years in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs facilitates and assists States/Union Territories (UTs), including Kerala, in this endeavour through its Missions- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to improve the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Missions.

Under the Missions the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the Cities. The Status of these Missions in the State is given in the Statement.

#### Statement

##### *Wrrrent status of varivs missions in Kerala*

Sl.No	Name of Mission	Status
1.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for ₹ 2,359 crore, including Central Assistance (CA) of 1,161 crore. An amount of ₹322 crore has been released so far as CA to the State which includes ₹ 232 crore for projects under AMRUT and ₹ 26 crore for eligible projects of erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Government of Kerala has taken up 909 projects worth ₹ 2,617.3 crore in 9 AMRUT cities of Kerala against the approved SAAPs of ₹ 2,359 crore. The amount in excess of approved SAAPs shall be borne entirely by the State. So far, 44 projects worth ₹ 16 crore have been completed. Contracts have been awarded and work is in progress for 610 projects worth ₹ 1,250 crore and tenders have been issued for 210 projects worth ₹ 900 crore.

Sl.No	Name of Mission	Status																																
2.	Smart Cities Mission	Under the Mission, two cities of the State namely Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram were selected. Central Assistance amounting to ₹ 248 crore has been released to these cities. Two projects costing ₹ 26 crore have been completed. Contracts for 10 projects costing ₹ 293 crore have been awarded. Tenders for projects costing ₹ 482 crore have been invited. Projects costing ₹ 2,963 crore are at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.																																
3.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is flagship programme/scheme being run by the GoI in the country including State of Kerala. Under this scheme Grants-in-aid are being released for five components/projects under SBM (U) namely:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)</li> <li>(ii) Community/Public Toilets/ Urinals (CT/PT)</li> <li>(iii) Solid Waste Management (SWM)</li> <li>(iv) IEC and Public Awareness (IEC)</li> <li>(v) Capacity Building and Administrative and Office Expenses (CB and A&amp;OE) Details of funds released under the Mission to the State are given below:-</li> </ol> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">(₹ in crore)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>Mission Allocation</th> <th>Funds Released by Gol till date</th> <th>Funds Allocated (2018-19)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IHHL</td> <td>70.62</td> <td>31.67</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CT/PT</td> <td>1.53</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SWM</td> <td>121.35</td> <td>38.94</td> <td>38.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEC</td> <td>21.19</td> <td>11.45</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CB &amp; A&amp;OE</td> <td>5.30</td> <td>1.46</td> <td>0.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>219.99</b></td> <td><b>83.52</b></td> <td><b>39.90</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(₹ in crore)				Component	Mission Allocation	Funds Released by Gol till date	Funds Allocated (2018-19)	IHHL	70.62	31.67	0.00	CT/PT	1.53	0.00	0.00	SWM	121.35	38.94	38.94	IEC	21.19	11.45	0.00	CB & A&OE	5.30	1.46	0.96	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>219.99</b>	<b>83.52</b>	<b>39.90</b>
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4.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U)	Under the Mission 341 projects have been sanctioned in the State for construction of 84,701 houses involving Central Assistance of ₹ 1,305 crore during the last three years and current year. Of the sanctioned amount, ₹ 845																																

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		crore has been released. Besides, under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY-U, an amount of ₹ 85 crore has been disbursed as interest subsidy for acquisition/construction of 4,571 houses in the State. Till now, 63,403 houses (including the houses under CLSS) have been grounded for construction of which 19,326 houses have been completed.																																							
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**Plinth area of LIG flats of DDA**

1145. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that DDA in its Housing Scheme 2014 and 2017 allotted LIG flats as promised in the scheme brochure;

(b) if so, the details of plinth area of LIG flats specifically allotted in pocket-8, sector 23B, Dwarka;

(c) the standard size of a LIG flat, as per model Building by-laws-2016, and whether the same had been adhered to while designing these flats in terms of plinth area; and

(d) the measures for compensation if DDA has allotted EWS flats in lieu of LIG flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the flats were offered under category LIG/One bed room flats in Dwarka, Pkt.-8, Sector-23B, under Housing Scheme-2014 and 2017 with plinth area in the range of 33.20 to 33.85 sq. meter. The category of flat along with plinth area and cost has been mentioned in the brochure of the scheme. DDA has informed that Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) 2016 does not provide standard size of LIG flat as per model building bye laws-2016. EWS flats are offered to applicants fulfilling income criteria of EWS category. However, for the flats of Dwarka, Pkt.-8, Sector-23B, no such criteria of EWS was prescribed.

**Encroachment on MCD land in Delhi**

1146. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plot, lying in the centre of Chhoti Sabzi Mandi, Janak Puri, New Delhi, transferred by DDA to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, has been encroached by unauthorized elements nearby shopkeepers;

(b) if so, the steps taken to get the encroached plot vacated;

(c) in what manner Government proposes to utilize the land; and

(d) the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has intimated that the plot in question, which is meant for construction of multi-level parking, is presently lying vacant and is temporarily encroached upon by unauthorized elements. SDMC takes action to remove temporarily encroachment from time to time as and when any encroachment is noticed. In the recent past, action to remove encroachment was taken on 14.09.2018 and 15.12.2018 with the help of Police force. Further, the concerned Station House Officer (SHO) of the area was asked to keep strict vigil after removal of encroachment.

### Setting up of smart BIO-toilet by GSCL

1147. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guwahati Smart City Ltd. (GSCL) has launched a project for setting up of smart bio-toilet at major locations of the city under the Smart Cities Mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified, estimated cost of the project and whether the project has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Thirty units of smart bio-toilets have been taken up under Guwahati Smart Cities Mission. Location of these smart bio-toilets is given in the Statement (*See below*). The estimated project cost is ₹ 9.53 crores (inclusive of one year of Operation and Maintenance). The project is under implementation. Presently, 17 of 30 units have been commissioned.

### Statement

#### *Location of Smart Bio-Toilets under Guwahati Smart City Mission*

Sl.No.	Location	Sl.No.	Location
1.	Judges Field	7.	Azara Civil Hospital
2.	GMDA	8.	Gorchuk Vegetable Market
3.	GMCH	9.	State Zoo-1
4.	B Borooah Cancer Institute	10.	Dispur Circle Office
5.	Sonaram Field	11.	Assam Engineering Institute, Chandmari
6.	Mahavir Uddyan, Fancy Bazar	12.	Dharapur

Sl.No.	Location	Sl.No.	Location
13.	State Zoo-2	22.	Basistha Temple
14.	District Transport Office	23.	MMCH
15.	Nabagraha Temple	24.	APSC Road
16.	Regional Science Centre, Khanapara	25.	Sankardev Uddyan
17.	Sarusajai Stadium	26.	Nehru Park
18.	Nehru Stadium	27.	Kahikuchi Bazar
19.	Food Villa, MG Road	28.	Dispur Super Market
20.	Tarunram Phukan Park	29.	Shaddhanjali Kanan
21.	Jalukbari	30.	Bhootnath

### **Unregistered builders under RERA**

1148. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of builders who have not yet been registered under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for non-registration of builders; and

(d) the details of action initiated or taken against such builders, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of housing projects. Under the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, (RERA), the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/Union Territory is required to publish and maintain a website of records of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given for public viewing.

As per section 3 of RERA, no promoter shall advertise, market, book, sell or offer for sale, or invite persons to purchase in any manner any plot, apartment or building, in any real estate project exceeding 500 square meter area or 8 apartments, without registering the real estate project with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority established under RERA, except for the projects which have received the completion certificate.

Section 59 of RERA provides for penalty upon promoter in case of non-registration of its real estate project, which may extend up to ten per cent of the estimated cost of the real estate project as determined by the Real Estate Regulatory Authority.

**Allotment of houses to weaker sections in Kerala**

1149. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons belonging to weaker sections who have been allotted houses under various schemes in Kerala during the last three years;
- (b) the estimated number of persons in that State who are homeless; and
- (c) the outcome of the Housing for All project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) During the last three years, 87,272 persons belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in Kerala have been sanctioned houses under the various housing schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. This includes 2571 EWS beneficiaries who have availed of interest subsidy under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All {PMAY (U)-HFA} Mission.

(b) As per census 2011, estimated homeless population in Kerala was 11,853. Further, the housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group on Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage at the end of the 12th Five Year Plan in Kerala was 5.40 lakh.

(c) In the State of Kerala, 341 projects have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) for construction of 89,272 houses (including 2000 houses under Lower Income Group and Middle Income Group) involving central assistance of ₹ 1389.88 crore of which an amount of ₹ 930.06 crore has been released. Till now, 63,403 houses (including the houses under CLSS) have been grounded for construction of which 19,326 houses have been completed.

**Vijayawada metro rail project**

1150. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any action on the proposals re-submitted by State Government of Andhra Pradesh for Vijayawada Metro Rail Project;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No Sir. The State Government has not yet re-submitted the proposal for Vijayawada Metro Rail Project.

### **Urban development programmes in NER**

1151. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any urban development programme has been taken up in the capital cities of North-Eastern Region (NER) during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure incurred, so far, year-wise;
- (c) the time-limit fixed for completion of works under the programme; and
- (d) whether Government has any plans to take up similar programmes in cities other than the capitals of NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) facilitates and assists States/Union Territories (UTs), including the capital cities of North-Eastern States, in this endeavour through its Missions-Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), North-Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERDUP) and 10% Lumpsum Scheme to improve the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Missions.

Under the Missions the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the Cities. The details of the Missions, NERDUP and 10% Lumpsum Scheme are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) All the Missions and 10% Lumpsum Scheme already cover cities in addition to capital cities. North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERDUP) covers only 5 capital cities and the programme comes to an end on 22.06.2019. There is no proposal to add any more cities other than those covered by the guidelines of the Missions/Schemes.



**Statement***Details of Mission, NERDUP and 10 per cent Lumpsum Scheme***(A) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

AMRUT launched on 25 June, 2015 with focus on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport and green spaces and parks covers the capital cities of all 8 North-Eastern State-Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Assam and Tripura. Under the Mission the MoHUA approves State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) submitted by the States/UTs and releases Central Assistance to them. The Mission is to be completed by March, 2020. The details of SAAP and year-wise fund release to the North Eastern States under AMRUT is as given below:-

States	SAAP Size (₹ in crore)	Year-wise funds released so far (₹ in crore)				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	7.62	74.13	0.49	10.32	92.56
Assam	657.14	34.87	96.62	3.98	3.39	138.86
Manipur	180.31	32.57	54.68	12.58	0	99.83
Meghalaya	80.14	4.36	68.84	0.51	0.32	74.03
Mizoram	140.25	7.55	11.15	11.53	50.35	80.58
Nagaland	120.22	14.87	9.07	0.36	8.14	32.44
Sikkim	40.06	2.67	5.81	2.73	0	11.21
Tripura	148.25	16.59	10.58	12.12	0.88	40.17

**(B) Smart Cities Mission**

Under the Mission 10 cities (which include 8 Capital Cities) of North-Eastern Region of the country were selected in different Rounds to be developed as Smart Cities. City-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred by these cities are as under:-

(in ₹ crores)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Selected in Round	Total funds released	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4	52	-
2.	Assam	Guwahati	1	196	3.38
3.	Manipur	Imphal	FT	111	0.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Meghalaya	Shillong	4	2	-
5.	Mizoram	Aizawl	3	55	2.00
6.	Nagaland	Kohima	2	111	2.00
7.	Sikkim	Gangtok	3	51	16.85
8.	Tripura	Agartala	FT	196	13.49
9.	Arunachal Pradesh (Non-Capital City)	Pasighat	3	54	2.00
10.	Sikkim (Non-Capital City)	Namchi	2	196	112.01
			TOTAL	774	34.34

FT - Fast Track Round

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 necessary 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 - 2020-21
- Round 2 (including FT cities) - 2021-22
- Round 3 cities - 2021-22
- Round 4 cities - 2022-23

(C) Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban

Government has launched Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on 2 October, 2014 in all the urban areas of the country including North-Eastern States. The Mission has to achieve its objectives by 2nd October, 2019. Under this Mission Grants-in-aid are being released to States for the following five components/projects:-

- (i) Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)
- (ii) Community/Public Toilets/Urinals (CT/PT)
- (iii) Solid Waste Management (SWM)
- (iv) IEC and Public Awareness (IEC)
- (v) Capacity Building and Administrative and Office Expenses (CB and A&OE)

The allocation and release of funds to the States is given below:-

(Figures in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation	Released by GoI					Total
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.78	9.36	1.21	5.73	3.67	2.75	22.72
2.	Assam	220.80	0.23	0.00	14.43	46.55	44.15	105.35
3.	Manipur	53.10	11.21	1.65	2.47	3.03	23.24	41.60
4.	Meghalaya	22.62	4.05	0.00	0.00	3.25	0.00	7.30
5.	Mizoram	37.52	9.79	1.07	0.00	8.91	0.00	19.77
6.	Nagaland	33.31	10.52	3.20	0.99	0.00	4.79	19.50
7.	Sikkim	9.52	3.09	0.38	0.48	1.08	0.00	5.02
8.	Tripura	50.07	0.00	0.00	7.78	0.00	9.65	17.43
TOTAL		454.72	48.25	7.51	31.88	66.49	84.57	238.69

(D) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban

The Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) Mission on 25th June, 2015 to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban homeless households by 2022 through all States/Union Territories (UTs) including North Eastern States by assisting them financially and technically. The Mission is being implemented in all 4,041 statutory towns (including capital city of all States/UTs) through the following four verticals:-

- (i) "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment using land as resource (ISSR)
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC)

The details of houses sanctioned for construction, Central Assistance sanctioned and Central Assistance released (year-wise) for the last three years along with current year in capital cities and other than capital cities in the North Eastern States under PMAY(U) is given below:-

State	NER Details Capitaland other than Capital	Houses Sanctioned for construction (Nos)	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)				Total
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar (Capital) In cities other than capital city	1,419 4,861	51.37 97.18	12.91 14.86	18.07 10.83	4.64 16.14	0.24 9.65	35.86 51.47
Assam	Dishpur (Capital) In cities other than capital city	- 57,154	- 857.31	- -	- 13.65	- 321.55	- 3.89	- 339.10
Manipur	Imphal (Capital) In cities other than capital city	- 28,936	- 434.04	- -	- 23.02	- 135.07	- -	- 158.09
Meghalaya	Shillong (Capital) In cities other than capital city	32 703	0.48 10.55	- -	0.19 0.00	- 4.22	- -	0.19 4.22
Mizoram	Aizawal (Capital) In cities other than capital city	6,367 23,129	102.87 346.93	12.69 3.00	- -	- 57.48	- 4.15	12.69 64.64
Nagaland	Kohima (Capital) In cities other than capital city	4,237 21,517	63.56 348.63	- -	25.42 35.12	- 9.68	- 1.19	25.42 122.57
Sikkim	Gangtok (Capital) In cities other than capital city	236 279	3.54 4.19	- -	- -	0.10 1.15	1.19 0.42	1.29 1.57
Tripura	Agartala (Capital) In cities other than capital city	36,522 43,322	547.83 682.67	- -	104.21 183.13	37.88 120.97	101.54 36.63	243.63 370.71

## (E) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP).

North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) has been taken up by the Ministry with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) in five capital cities viz. Aizawl, Gangtok, Agartala, Shillong, and Kohima, of North Eastern Region (NER). The scheme was started on 23.06.2009 to enable the state to meet their development challenges in Urban Sector viz. water supply, sewerage and Sanitation and solid waste management. The total expenditure incurred so far is ₹ 950.44 crore. The time line fixed for completion of works under this Programme is 22.06.2019. The last 3 years expenditure is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Expenditure
2015-16	95.72
2016-17	148.31
2017-18	228.15
2018-19	119.74
TOTAL	591.92

## (F) 10% Lumpsum scheme.

The scheme was launched in the year 2001-02 to provide financial assistance to North Eastern States for development of Urban Infrastructure. The scheme covers all the 08 NE States-Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim. The time line fixed for completion of works under this Scheme is 31.03.2020. Expenditure incurred by the Ministry under the Scheme in the last three years is as given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Expenditure
2015-16	100.00
2016-17	200.00
2017-18	146.85
2018-19	107.14
TOTAL	553.99

**Metro rail projects**

1152. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the metro rail network operational in the country;
- (b) the details of the metro rail projects currently under various stages of implementation;
- (c) the criteria for selecting cities for metro rail projects;
- (d) the details of funds allocated and released by Government for these projects during the last three years; and
- (e) the details of various modes of financial assistance given by Government for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The details of operational and under implementation metro rail projects in the country, as available in the Ministry, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Respective State Governments are, therefore, responsible for initiating and developing urban transport infrastructure, including metro rail projects in cities or urban agglomerates.

(d) The details of funds released by Government of India for metro rail projects which are 50:50 joint ventures of Government of India and respective state Government during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The Central Government considers financial assistance for metro rail proposals on the basis of the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned state Governments. As per Metro Rail Policy-2017, the options for central financial assistance for metro rail projects as below:—

- (i) Projects in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are eligible for grant up to 20% under the Viability Gap Funding Scheme of Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- (ii) A grant of 10% of the total project cost is admissible for metro projects implemented by State Governments subject to the other conditions as per Metro Rail Policy-2017.

- (iii) Equal Sharing of equity between Central and State Government with a maximum contribution of 20% of the project cost by the Central Government.

**Statement-I**

*Details of metro rail projects operational and under various stages of implementation in the country*

Sl. No.	Metro Rail Project	Approx. Completion Cost (₹ in crore)	Approximate Length (in Km)		
			Total	Operational	Under implementation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi Metro Phase-I	10,891	65	65	—
2.	Delhi Metro Phase-II including additional corridors and NCR extensions	21,143	102	102	—
3.	Delhi Airport Express Line	4,477	23	23	—
4.	Delhi Metro Project-Phase III including Extensions	46,783	150	127	23
5.	Bangalore Metro Phase-I	13,845	42	42	--
6.	Bangalore Metro Phase-II	26,405	72	--	72
7.	Lucknow Metro Phase-I	6,928	23	9	14
8.	Chennai Metro Phase-I	14,600	45	34	11
9.	Extension Chennai Metro Ph-I	3,770	9	--	9
10.	Nagpur Metro	8,680	38	--	38
11.	Kochi Metro Phase-I	5,181	26	18	8
12.	Ahmedabad Metro Phase-I	10,773	36	--	36
13.	Noida-Greater Noida Metro	5,503	29	--	29
14.	Bhopal Metro	6,941	28	--	28
15.	Indore Metro	7,500	32	--	32
16.	Hyderabad Metro (Public Private Partnership Mode)	12,674	72	46	26
17.	Pune Metro	11,420	31	--	31
18.	Pune Metro Line-3 (Public Private Partnership Mode)	6,124	23	--	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Jaipur Metro (State Initiative)	3,149	12	10	2
20.	Rapid Metro Gurugram Phase-I (Private initiative)	1,239	5	5	--
21.	Rapid Metro Gurugram Phase-II (Private initiative)	2,396	6	6	--
22.	Mumbai Metro Line-3	23,136	34	--	34
23.	Mumbai Metro Line-I (Public Private Partnership Mode)	2,356	11	11	--
24.	Mumbai Mono Rail	2,460	19	9	10
25.	Navi Mumbai Metro (Executed by City and Industrial Development Corpn (CIDCO)^	3,064	11	--	11
26.	Other metro projects in Mumbai (MMRDA* initiative)	54,126	132	--	132
27.	Kolkata Metro # (M/o Railways)	21,390	135	27	108

^ As per information received from CIDCO;

\* As per information received from Mumbai Metropolitan Region Developmental Authority in Mumbai;

# As per information received from M/o of Railways. The completion cost includes cost of all under construction metro rail projects and cost of East West Corridor for about 16 km at the approved cost of ₹ 8574 cr funded by M/o Railways -76% and 24% of M/o Housing and Urban Affairs.

### **Statement-II**

*Details of funds released by Government of India for metro rail projects which are 50:50 joint ventures of Government of India and respective State Government during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Project	Funds Allocated/ Released*		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
Delhi Metro Rail Project	4,857.54	9,009.43	3,227.23
Chennai Metro Rail Project Ph-I including Extn.	1,773.59	1,585.01	1,181.06
Bangalore Metro Rail Project-Ph. 1&2	1,245.79	667.17	1,034.00
Mumbai Metro Rail Project, Line-3	173.56	1,109.00	3,079.82



1	2	3	4
Pune Metro Rail Project	0	10.00	500.00
Nagpur Metro Rail Project	84.47	603.00	1,350.00
Noida-Greater Noida Metro Rail Project	0	0	687.62
Lucknow Metro Rail Project	140.92	1,140.00	1,648.00
Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project	366.26	541.00	868.81
Kochi Metro Rail Project	643.96	634.00	303.91
TOTAL	9,286.09	15,298.61	13,880.45

\* Includes Equity, Subordinate Debt, Grant and Pass through Assistance.

### **Pucca houses to BPL under PMAY**

†1153. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to provide pucca houses to all BPL families under PMAY;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of houses built, so far, in Bihar under PMAY and the number of houses proposed to be built thereunder and by when the same would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government of India through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission on June, 25,2015 to provide all weather pucca houses to all urban homeless households belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) by 2022 by assisting States/Union Territories (UTs) financially and technically.

(c) The State Government of Bihar has reported that the total estimated housing demand in the State under PMAY(U) is about 7 lakh based on the demand survey conducted by the State. So far, 2,31,758 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY(U) in the State of Bihar, out of which 26,898 houses are completed and 1,02,938 houses are grounded for construction. All the States/UTs including the State of Bihar have been requested to saturate the demand of houses under PMAY(U) by the year 2018-19 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Implementation of NULM**

1154. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding the number of people provided employment under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the details of sectors under which such employment was provided, State-wise; and

(d) the per centage of people who are getting employment after skill development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Ministry launched the National Urban Livelihoods Mission with effect from September, 2013 in 790 towns with the aim to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improving their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission also aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities. The Mission has been extended to all statutory towns and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) since February, 2016. State-wise details of progress under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The sectors of employment include IT ITES, Apparel, Beauty and Wellness, Retail, Banking and Accounting, Medical and Nursing, Electrical and Electronics, Construction, Automobile, Tourism and Hospitality, Telecom, BFSI, Education and Skill Development and Food Processing.

(d) The overall placement, since 2014-15, with respect to certified skill trained candidates is approximately 53%, as reported by States/UTs.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of progress under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 till date (As on 05.12.2018)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Self Help Groups (SHGs)		Number of skill trained candidates placed under Employment through Skill Training and Placement	Self-Employment Programme (SEP)		Number of Operational Shelters for Urban Homeless	Number of Support for Urban Street Vendors		
		Number of SHGs Formed	Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund		Number of persons assisted with loans for individual and group micro-enterprises	Number of loans given to SHGs under the SHG-bank linkage programme		Number of Cities completed Street Vendors in surveyed cities	No. of Street Vendors Identified	No. of vendors issued Cards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21694	23275	89290	56096	223554	63	32	69980	57779
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	607	43	410	2	0	0	30	3725	3442
3.	Assam	5356	6003	1835	561	551	0	25	21876	312
4.	Bihar	15372	8286	1920	4596	524	42	142	79945	9850
5.	Chhattisgarh	24111	15035	19302	21829	4549	12	59	15032	12116
6.	Goa	194	351	1538	28	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	14257	9874	17275	6614	2304	34	145	169767	94223
8.	Haryana	2111	678	1461	1456	236	1	72	23348	1482

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1832	1427	498	859	213	3	33	1595	1808
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1661	1160	339	4523	532	0	22	5460	4623
11.	Jharkhand	8741	4582	25588	5254	432	27	28	27779	22120
12.	Karnataka	8605	6999	5062	14252	5189	27	265	80591	73183
13.	Kerala	9227	27293	4426	2254	13171	13	93	21649	8960
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22642	11713	67679	59248	6923	131	110	209165	198255
15.	Maharashtra	35235	22494	28507	22596	7186	52	24	247498	61622
16.	Manipur	2461	1210	47	22	192	0	2	818	196
17.	Meghalaya	244	57	435	66	0	0	3	1219	314
18.	Mizoram	2173	1568	922	885	241	50	8	4545	1531
19.	Nagaland	1335	286	4647	1188	42	0	3	776	0
20.	Odisha	22639	8623	3243	14729	3725	26	101	61920	884
21.	Punjab	5078	1271	2032	3307	54	18	162	65646	6509
22.	Rajasthan	14168	7417	1378	9742	689	160	190	91892	20351
23.	Sikkim	58	0	187	36	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	46881	19076	62255	70453	73124	132	664	116622	83536
25.	Telangana	15171	14801	22298	7773	101566	26	66	67683	63847
26.	Tripura	1452	709	103	366	12245	0	5	2207	0

27. Uttar Pradesh	28549	10643	72243	37822	2061	48	28	248793	86760
28. Uttarakhnad	1047	295	2394	3777	6	9	19	14411	4392
29. West Bengal	27513	27619	18847	4888	8034	9	0	0	0
30. Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	301	128	2688	150	12	0	1	21622	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	26	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	340741	232916	458849	355383	467355	1084	2332	1689564	818095

**Demolition of shelters**

1155. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shelters demolished during the last three years along with the reasons therefor and the number of people who became homeless due to this demolition;

(b) the number of people affected who have been provided alternate accommodation;

(c) whether Government has constituted committees in all States and Union Territories for supervising construction of shelter homes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to provide houses for homeless under the affordable housing scheme PMAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No report of demolition of shelters under the scheme of 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' (SUH) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (C) No. 55/2003 and WP (C) No. 572/2003, State Level Shelter Monitoring Committees (SLSMC) have been constituted in each State/UT implementing the Shelter for Urban Homeless component of DAY-NULM, to monitor the progress of shelters. These include Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to provide housing to all its citizens. Government of India, however, has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)" Mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for facilitating housing to all eligible beneficiaries including those from most vulnerable categories. The mission comprises of 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.

Under PMAY (U) Mission, States/UTs have been delegated the power to appraise and approve project proposals based on demand assessed. States have the flexibility to select the suitable options from the four verticals for meeting their housing requirements. States/UTs have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level.

### **Construction of night shelters**

1156. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of night shelters constructed during the last three years in urban areas, number of people such shelters could accommodate, amenities available and funds released by the Central Government for the same during that period, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the number of night shelters constructed specifically for women across States/UTs, during that period; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is administering a scheme of 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' (SUH) as one of the components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. It focuses on providing permanent shelters to the urban homeless. As on 06.12.2018, a total of 1776 shelters have been sanctioned by 25 states/UTs, out of which, 1076 shelters are operational. As reported by the States/UTs, during last three years, 534 shelters having the total capacity of about 25706 weremade operational. As per guidelines, shelters will be equipped with basic facilities such as well-ventilated rooms, water arrangements and sanitation, adequate bathing and toilet facilities, standard lighting, regular cleaning of blankets, mattresses and sheets, common kitchen/cooking space, necessary utensils for cooking and serving, cooking gas connections etc.

Under DAY-NULM, funds are allocated to States/UTs in a consolidated manner out of which appropriate amount is apportioned by them for the scheme of SUH, as per their requirements. During Financial Year 2015-16 to 2017-18, total central funds of ₹ 1086.16 crore have been released under DAY-NULM to States/UTs. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Under DAY-NULM, a total of 20 shelters for women have been made operational during last three years. Year-wise break up includes 7 shelters in 2015-16, 10 shelters in 2016-17 and 3 shelters in 2017-18.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise status of Central funds released during FY 2015-16 to 2017-18  
under DAY- NULM*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.12
3.	Assam	13.00
4.	Bihar	48.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	65.81
6.	Goa	2.31
7.	Gujarat	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.89
11.	Jharkhand	74.86
12.	Karnataka	32.98
13.	Kerala	25.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75.55
15.	Maharashtra	0.00
16.	Manipur	3.11
17.	Meghalaya	0.00
18.	Mizoram	43.98
19.	Nagaland	19.32
20.	Odisha	36.83
21.	Punjab	10.07
22.	Rajasthan	36.43
23.	Sikkim	4.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	195.16
25.	Telangana	77.07
26.	Tripura	8.93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	112.03



Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released
28.	Uttarakhand	18.46
29.	West Bengal	41.27
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1.06
31.	Chandigarh	1.99
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00
35.	Puducherry	5.76
Total		1086.16

### Progress of PMAY-U

1157. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the progress of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) and if so, the details thereof during 2015 to 2018, year-wise;

(b) the details of houses approved and constructed under in-situ rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation, Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme, Affordable Housing in Partnerships and Subsidy for Beneficiary-led Individual House, Construction/Enhancement, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised and unutilised under each of the four components of PMAY during that period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 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 people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas through following four verticals:

- (i) "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR);
- (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);

(iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and

(iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC)

A Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs (HUA) which meets regularly and *inter alia* reviews the progress of the Mission. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical of the PMAY (U) is monitored by a Committee comprising Secretary (HUA) and Secretary, Department of Financial Services (DFS).

Further, the Ministry regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/video-conferences with the concerned States/UTs. Hon'ble Minister (HUA) holds review meetings with Hon'ble Chief Ministers and concerned Ministers of the States. Officers of this Ministry as well as Program Management Unit (PMU) set up under the PMAY (U) Mission regularly undertake field level visits to review the progress under the Scheme.

Year-wise details of houses constructed under the PMAY(U) is as under:-

Financial Year	Total no of Houses constructed
2015-16	2,33,945
2016-17	1,31,418
2017-18	3,28,039
2018-19	5,51,131

(b) State/UT-wise details of houses approved and constructed under various verticals of the PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) State-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned and released and total fund utilised/UC received under the PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

**Statement-I**

(A) State/UT-wise details of houses approved and houses constructed in In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) under PMAY(U)

(as on 10th December, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses for Construction under various component (Nos)					Houses Completed (Nos)				
		In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)	In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	571	38	2	-	-	6	2	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,820	1,617	5,29,786	4,28,444	5,317	12,867	42,500	66,558	5,317	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,072	1,536	-	4,744	4	320	-	104	4	
4.	Assam	3,469	-	-	57,154	374	1,075	-	21	374	
5.	Bihar	20,820	11,276	-	2,19,185	1,297	18,240	-	7,361	1,297	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4,960	-	-	-	126	4,960	-	-	126
7.	Chhattisgarh	13,322	6,246	75,442	1,24,415	4,332	10,926	1,956	9,004	4,332
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	144	-	1,856	1,280	811	96	-	9	811
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	299	328	167	-	-	66	167
10.	Delhi (UT)	40,580	-	-	-	6,249	23,980	-	-	6,249
11.	Goa	-	-	-	60	235	-	-	-	235
12.	Gujarat	23,119	86,520	1,58,661	43,352	98,529	45,971	19,350	86	98,529
13.	Haryana	1,465	3,226	1,75,035	65,788	6,040	2,172	-	319	6,040
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,546	300	-	7,914	186	439	-	487	186
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,411	369	1,008	32,804	263	1,431	-	103	263
16.	Jharkhand	6,044	19,448	42,493	1,00,386	907	8,952	72	36,503	907
17.	Karnataka	5,396	23,125	2,46,331	1,29,036	11,995	22,618	2,454	38,908	11,995
18.	Kerala	7,291	2,118	-	82,583	4,571	5,648	-	9,107	4,571
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15,719	10,295	1,41,954	4,37,850	16,617	20,318	12,567	1,06,177	16,617

21. Maharashtra	72,557	2,22,303	3,70,041	84,475	86,138	51,010	216	10	86,138
22. Manipur	780	-	-	28,936	145	780	-	335	145
23. Meghalaya	1,008	-	-	735	64	648	-	26	64
24. Mizoram	548	142	-	29,354	367	613	-	203	367
25. Nagaland	3,320	1,054	-	24,700	10	2,440	-	10	10
26. Odisha	5,886	18,535	12,010	72,542	1,283	7,865	-	15,365	1,283
27. Puducherry (UT)	1,040	-	-	9,346	183	888	-	19	183
28. Punjab	3,792	1,025	570	45,429	4,333	3,003	-	662	4,333
29. Rajasthan	28,768	21,908	44,231	83,481	12,896	32,450	3,316	6	12,896
30. Sikkim	202	-	-	515	3	169	-	16	3
31. Tamil Nadu	40,696	4,880	87,543	4,29,198	13,651	42,415	7,816	59,823	13,651
32. Telangana	12,435	1,198	1,86,786	924	9,322	6,452	7,555	-	9,322
33. Tripura	178	3,005	-	76,839	158	835	-	15,403	158
34. Uttar Pradesh	31,324	8,409	1,08,180	6,25,116	18,567	29,250	-	17,866	18,567
35. Uttarakhand	2,107	3,130	3,972	12,745	2,726	2,894	224	151	2,726
36. West Bengal	36,101	472	768	3,30,013	6,835	28,173	-	57,192	6,835
GRAND TOTAL	4,04,920	4,52,137	21,87,537	35,89,709	3,14,703	3,89,898	98,026	4,41,906	3,14,703



11. Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
12. Gujarat	753.72	73.25	181.75	3	249.14	163.58	38.69	6.42	218.48			
13. Haryana	206.93	Nil	Nil	Nil	108.94	Nil	10.34	Nil	41.23			
14. Himachal Pradesh	27.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	9.21	Nil	Nil	Nil	9.21			
15. Jammu and Kashmir	15.98	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.26	Nil	5.3	Nil	6.26			
16. Jharkhand	97.15	Nil	137.89	17.28	60.25	Nil	13.15	Nil	34.76			
17. Karnataka	638.77	Nil	Nil	Nil	407.98	Nil	121.61	Nil	329.57			
18. Kerala	66.06	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.86	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.57			
19. Lakshdweep (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0			
20. Madhya Pradesh	243.21	5.76	2.4	Nil	180.59	Nil	3.33	Nil	108.52			
21. Maharashtra	Nil	23.56	Nil	2,199.47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0			
22. Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0			
23. Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0			
24. Mizoram	9.49	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.51	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.51			
25. Nagaland	41.68	Nil	Nil	Nil	16.23	Nil	8.51	Nil	16.23			
26. Odisha	350.16	Nil	13	Nil	136.26	0.49	0.85	Nil	90.36			
27. Puducherry (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0			
28. Punjab	Nil	10.25	Nil	Nil	3.78	4.1	Nil	Nil	0			
29. Rajasthan	450.07	Nil	Nil	Nil	199.8	49.24	29.13	Nil	163.55			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	135.25	Nil	Nil	Nil	84.52	28	Nil	Nil	89.51
32.	Telangana	22.25	Nil	Nil	Nil	62.38	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
33.	Tripura	77.92	Nil	Nil	Nil	29.97	29.97	Nil	Nil	57.54
34.	Uttar Pradesh	279.22	Nil	Nil	Nil	116.4	18.64	37.03	Nil	77
35.	Uttarakhand	128.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	65.35	Nil	42.13	Nil	40.15
36.	West Bengal	15.05	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.58	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.7
GRAND TOTAL		3,981.78	112.82	394.5	2,219.75	1,998.95	371.31	315.92	10.51	1445.37

(C) State UT-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised in Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) under PMAY(U)

1.	Andman and Nicobar Island (UT)	Nil	Nil	8.57	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,801.59	Nil	5,424.71	720.5	334.95	49.65	2,400.64	105.28	1976.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
4.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
5.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	77.37	201.24	261.86	591.17	76.02	48.87	136.37	76.34	39.62





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
26.	Odisha	83.22	Nil	96.93	Nil	33.29	Nil	3.69	35.08	0.00
27.	Puducherry (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
28.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	2.64	5.91	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.06	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	184.61	32.7	428.28	17.88	37.53	42.86	76.99	Nil	37.08
30.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	153.42	148.32	579.08	432.33	17.82	64.27	157.18	161.59	85.03
32.	Telangana	1,207.22	Nil	1,594.58	Nil	261.76	136.9	722.06	Nil	532.37
33.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	397.11	1,225.59	Nil	Nil	138.9	25.92	0.00
35.	Uttarakhand	6.96	Nil	36	16.62	Nil	2.78	14.4	Nil	0.00
36.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.52	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		4,812.44	3,727.83	16,250.78	8,022.02	947.37	1,370.17	5,792.82	782.09	3033.70

(D) State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised in Beneficiary Led Construction Scheme (BLCS) under PMAY(U)

1.	Andman and Nicobar Island (UT)	Nil	Nil	0.57	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.23	Nil	0
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2. Andhra Pradesh	1,095.62	Nil	1,904.09	3,426.96	Nil	181.46	235.55	286.59	534.8
3. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	1.05	67.29	2.82	Nil	0.06	20.78	5.79	0
4. Assam	Nil	167.22	667.29	22.8	Nil	13.65	321.55	3.89	0
5. Bihar	390.23	663.75	841.49	1,392.32	7.12	238.6	426.26	103.81	316.9
6. Chandigarh (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
7. Chhattisgarh	Nil	28.86	959.79	877.58	Nil	3.07	335.68	43.08	141.19
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	Nil	12.05	Nil	7.16	Nil	0.41	4.41	Nil	0
9. Daman and Diu (UT)	Nil	0.72	1.16	3.05	Nil	Nil	0.75	Nil	0
10. Delhi (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
11. Goa	Nil	Nil	0.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.36	0
12. Gujarat	Nil	47.66	284.21	318.42	Nil	5.15	86.41	73.21	26.01
13. Haryana	Nil	11.39	791.5	183.93	Nil	4.55	108.12	138.31	3.98
14. Himachal Pradesh	16.16	52.38	50.18	Nil	Nil	11.32	15.93	19.85	9.73
15. Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	87.81	122.59	281.5	Nil	2.06	55.08	15.54	0
16. Jharkhand	108.09	722.66	592.02	83.03	50	192.92	443.66	Nil	474.01
17. Karnataka	Nil	965.51	502.25	467.79	Nil	Nil	357.24	33.91	357.24
18. Kerala	Nil	375.17	863.58	Nil	Nil	52.17	236.66	530.3	17.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100.68	1,069.59	2,889.17	2,508.32	Nil	127.22	1,696.71	1,149.18	1,495.33
21.	Maharashtra	Nil	10.59	237.69	1,018.85	Nil	44.39	3.29	122.97	0
22.	Manipur	Nil	145.88	249.35	38.82	Nil	23.02	135.07	Nil	0
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	0.48	10.55	Nil	Nil	0.19	4.22	Nil	0
24.	Mizoram	154.29	Nil	286.02	Nil	8.18	Nil	57.48	4.15	0
25.	Nagaland	Nil	187.58	Nil	182.93	Nil	60.54	1.17	61.54	0
26.	Odisha	Nil	389.37	424.71	274.05	Nil	109.77	144.53	155.4	369.06
27.	Puducherry (UT)	Nil	57.72	58.77	23.7	Nil	4.32	41.7	9.48	0
28.	Punjab	Nil	586.3	Nil	58.13	Nil	59.47	63.75	32.51	0
29.	Rajasthan	Nil	2.7	570.19	679.18	Nil	1.08	Nil	Nil	0
30.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	7.73	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.25	1.62	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	356.78	2,666.87	2,468.84	945.5	22.67	525.67	947.29	498.62	385.27
32.	Telangana	Nil	13.86	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
33.	Tripura	Nil	512.78	493.14	146.67	Nil	257.38	158.85	139.36	257.38
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	153.93	4,831.68	4,391.13	Nil	45.83	1,339.40	618.76	0
35.	Uttarakhand	34.4	28.77	114.74	13.28	Nil	25.27	49.76	8.76	16.73

36. West Bengal	1,123.20	1,029.96	898.94	1,898.10	88.85	442.29	718.61	295.23	837.77
GRAND TOTAL	3,379.43	9,992.56	21,190.37	19,245.97	176.82	2,431.87	8,011.37	4,352.21	5,242.70
(E) State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised in Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) under PMAY(U)									
1. Andman and Nicobar Island (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	0.04
2. Andhra Pradesh	0.95	4.45	40.13	68.08	0.95	4.45	40.13	68.08	113.61
3. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.05	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.05	0.07
4. Assam	0.04	0.2	4.88	2.24	0.04	0.2	4.88	2.24	7.36
5. Bihar	0.19	1.53	11.09	12.6	0.19	1.53	11.09	12.6	25.41
6. Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.07	1.17	1.45	0.04	0.07	1.17	1.45	2.73
7. Chhattisgarh	1.59	7.13	26.77	36.05	1.59	7.13	26.77	36.05	71.54
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	1.16	8.34	9.05	0.02	1.16	8.34	9.05	18.57
9. Daman and Diu (UT)	Nil	0.07	1.46	2.12	Nil	0.07	1.46	2.12	3.65
10. Delhi (UT)	1.26	2.38	56.93	79.13	1.26	2.38	56.93	79.13	139.7
11. Goa	0.02	0.2	2.17	2.82	0.02	0.2	2.17	2.82	5.21
12. Gujarat	32.02	189.25	839.86	1,208.11	32.02	189.25	839.86	1,208.11	2,269.24
13. Haryana	1.86	4.05	31.9	86.84	1.86	4.05	31.9	86.84	124.65

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14. Himachal Pradesh	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.18	1.17	2.01	0.12	0.18	1.17	2.01	3.48
15. Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	0.44	Nil	0.44	1.42	2.38	Nil	0.44	1.42	2.38	4.24
16. Jharkhand	0.18	0.63	0.18	0.63	5.57	10.62	0.18	0.63	5.57	10.62	17
17. Karnataka	2.65	10.14	2.65	10.14	84.67	157.62	2.65	10.14	84.67	157.62	255.08
18. Kerala	0.78	4.37	0.78	4.37	27.22	52.71	0.78	4.37	27.22	52.71	85.08
19. Lakshadweep (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
20. Madhya Pradesh	5.81	29.17	5.81	29.17	130.75	185.49	5.81	29.17	130.75	185.49	351.22
21. Maharashtra	30.88	110.54	30.88	110.54	721.95	1,132.83	30.88	110.54	721.95	1,132.83	1,996.20
22. Manipur	Nil	0.38	Nil	0.38	1.31	0.67	Nil	0.38	1.31	0.67	2.36
23. Meghalaya	0.02	0.32	0.02	0.32	0.5	0.22	0.02	0.32	0.5	0.22	1.06
24. Mizoram	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.18	2.87	2.9	0.14	0.18	2.87	2.9	6.09
25. Nagaland	Nil	0.02	Nil	0.02	0.1	0.08	Nil	0.02	0.1	0.08	0.2
26. Odisha	0.07	0.74	0.07	0.74	8.37	12.42	0.07	0.74	8.37	12.42	21.6
27. Puducherry (UT)	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	1.03	2.5	0.13	0.14	1.03	2.5	3.8
28. Punjab	0.83	2.64	0.83	2.64	30.08	60.69	0.83	2.64	30.08	60.69	94.24
29. Rajasthan	3.34	12.2	3.34	12.2	77.13	145.33	3.34	12.2	77.13	145.33	238
30. Sikkim	Nil	0.02	Nil	0.02	0.05	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.05	Nil	0.07

31. Tamil Nadu	7.1	16.67	89.93	163.76	7.1	16.67	89.93	163.76	277.46
32. Telangana	1.85	5.8	51.54	143.76	1.85	5.8	51.54	143.76	202.95
33. Tripura	0.08	0.16	1.71	0.99	0.08	0.16	1.71	0.99	2.94
34. Uttar Pradesh	4.79	13.4	132.94	243.49	4.79	13.4	132.94	243.49	394.62
35. Uttarakhand	0.21	1.53	25.06	28.35	0.21	1.53	25.06	28.35	55.15
36. West Bengal	2.4	4.18	61.48	81.31	2.4	4.18	61.48	81.31	149.37
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>99.36</b>	<b>424.33</b>	<b>2,481.56</b>	<b>3,938.70</b>	<b>99.36</b>	<b>424.33</b>	<b>2,481.56</b>	<b>3,938.70</b>	<b>6,943.95</b>

**Implementaion of 'Mobilise your City' programme**

1158. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme Mobilise Your City is under implementation with foreign assistance in a few pilot cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the features of the programme;

(c) whether Government would consider implementing the said programme in other cities of the country including the cities in Karnataka also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Mobilise Your City (MYC) Programme is under implementation in three pilot cities of Nagpur, Kochi and Ahmedabad with the assistance of Agence Francaise Development (AFD) of France. The main features of the proposed assistance of Euro 3.5 million are:—

(i) Support both Central and State Governments in their involvement in transformational actions for a more sustainable urban mobility

(ii) Link urban transport policies to Green House Gas (GHG) emissions reduction as part of the climate change mitigation agenda

(iii) Strengthening capacity building of urban local bodies and equipping the municipalities for an effective implementation and monitoring of the plans formulated and related positive outcomes in the city.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Implementation of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana in West Bengal**

1159. SHRI SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana is being implemented in the State of West Bengal with emphasis on major cities in the State;

(b) the outcome of measures taken under the Scheme along with the benefits accrued to the urban poor due to its implementation; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the last three years, year-wise?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry launched the National Urban Livelihoods Mission with effect from September 2013 in 790 towns, including 58 towns in the State of West Bengal to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The Mission has been extended to all statutory towns and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) since February 2016. Presently, the Mission is being implemented in all the 125 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State of West Bengal.

(b) and (c) Year-wise details of beneficiaries in State of West Bengal under various components of DAY-NULM during 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of beneficiaries in State of West Bengal under various components  
of DAY-NULM during 2015-16 to 2017-18*

Sl.No.	Component Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Number of Self Help Group Formed	3999	7200	11916	23115
2.	Number of Self Help Groups given Revolving Fund	7505	7317	7857	22679
3.	Number of skill trained candidates placed	6322	2691	6919	15932
4.	Number of persons assisted with loans for individual and group micro-enterprises	143	2376	1937	4456
5.	Number or loans given to SHGs under the SHG- bank linkage programme	0	1747	3518	5265
6.	Number of functional shelters (Cumulative)			9	

**Increasing investment under Smart Cities Mission**

1160. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government would consider increasing the share of investment under the Smart Cities Mission for solid waste management and storm water drainage issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): No, Sir. There is no such proposal to increase the share of investment for solid waste management and storm water drainage issues, under Smart Cities Mission.

**Number of people waiting for flats in Delhi-NCR**

1161. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who are currently waiting for their flats in Delhi-NCR despite having paid full or substantial amount to builders;

(b) what action Government proposes to take in this regard; and

(c) whether there is a time line within which they could expect either possession or refund?

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 does not maintain data of housing projects. Under the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, (RERA), the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/Union Territory is required to publish and maintain a website of records of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given for public viewing. The time period within which promoter undertakes to complete the project is also to be declared by him at the time of registration of project.

RERA also, *inter alia*, makes the promoter liable for refund of amount, with interest and compensation, in applicable cases, in accordance with the relevant provisions, in case the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of the apartment, plot or building as per the terms of the agreement for sale.

A High Level Committee was constituted by Government of Uttar Pradesh under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to redress the issues of home-buyers and other affected parties of NOIDA, Greater NOIDA and

Yamuna Expressway. Report of the committee has been sent to Government of Uttar Pradesh and same is available on the website of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

### **Sewerage system in cities**

†1162. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is still no sewerage system in two third cities of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, so far; and

(c) 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) Public health and sanitation is a State subject. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in providing infrastructure for basic services such as water supply and sewerage system in urban areas through its various flagship Missions.

The Government has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 in 500 Mission cities. Sewerage and septage management is a major focus area under the Mission. As per the information received from the States/Union Territories, the coverage of sewerage network was 31% in 500 Mission cities at the inception of the Mission.

Under AMRUT, projects worth ₹ 32,456 crore, which is 42% of the total State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs), have been taken up in sewerage and septage management sector. Of this 42 projects worth ₹ 583.24 crore have been completed, contracts for 452 projects worth ₹ 21,010 crore have been awarded and work is in progress and 151 projects worth ₹ 5,499.71 crore are at different stages of tendering.

### **Urban poverty alleviation**

1163. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes which are being implemented for urban poverty alleviation, employment generation and professional earning during the last two years; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the achievements made, so far, project-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in the statutory towns with the aim to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. Besides, Government is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA), Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment in the country.

(b) Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), during the period 2016-17 to 2017-18, 1,81,696 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 1,46,428 SHGs have been provided Revolving Fund, 2,67,317 skill trained candidates have been placed, 2,02,919 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises and 3,06,767 SHGs brought under SHG-Bank Linkage programme, under the Mission. The details are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

*Details of no. of SHGs formed, no. of SHGs provided Revolving Fund, skill trained candidates placed under (EST&P), beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises (SEP (I&G)) and number of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage programme, year-wise, state-wise progress under DAY- NULM during 2016-17 to 2017-18*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
<b>(A) Number of SHGs formed</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4638	4544	9182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	0	54
3.	Assam	2323	1850	4173
4.	Bihar	3319	2185	5504
5.	Chhattisgarh	7187	5380	12567

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
6.	Goa	5	160	165
7.	Gujarat	5226	4124	9350
8.	Haryana	113	1000	1113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	393	478	871
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	380	456	836
11.	Jharkhand	2194	3071	5265
12.	Karnataka	557	2906	3463
13.	Kerala	2773	3227	6000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3668	8514	12182
15.	Maharashtra	6806	12156	18962
16.	Manipur	180	843	1023
17.	Meghalaya	79	141	220
18.	Mizoram	153	93	246
19.	Nagaland	250	492	742
20.	Odisha	11000	7212	18212
21.	Punjab	1972	1526	3498
22.	Rajasthan	3522	2137	5659
23.	Sikkim	13	33	46
24.	Tamil Nadu	8514	10275	18789
25.	Telangana	4384	3369	7753
26.	Tripura	470	765	1235
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6485	8101	14586
28.	Uttarakhand	370	359	729
29.	West Bengal	7200	11916	19116
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	80	75	155
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		84308	97388	181696

## (B) Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11000	4165	15165
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	11	11
3.	Assam	1668	3928	5596
4.	Bihar	2247	1260	3507
5.	Chhattisgarh	4834	4982	9816
6.	Goa	75	266	341
7.	Gujarat	3716	3257	6973
8.	Haryana	30	186	216
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	439	722
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	597	462	1059
11.	Jharkhand	681	2118	2799
12.	Karnataka	299	1198	1497
13.	Kerala	19372	4594	23966
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2721	5229	7950
15.	Maharashtra	4004	8453	12457
16.	Manipur	149	781	930
17.	Meghalaya	0	50	50
18.	Mizoram	225	152	377
19.	Nagaland	0	250	250
20.	Odisha	1659	5101	6760
21.	Punjab	335	764	1099
22.	Rajasthan	2907	909	3816
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
24.	Tamil Nadu	1214	8964	10178
25.	Telangana	2088	3697	5785
26.	Tripura	180	428	608
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3991	4954	8945
28.	Uttarakhand	176	105	281
29.	West Bengal	7317	7857	15174
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	50	50	100
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		71818	74610	146428

## (C) Number of Skill Trained Candidates Placed

1.	Andhra Pradesh	35882	12010	47892
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	113	113
3.	Assam	293	1284	1577
4.	Bihar	176	1546	1722
5.	Chhattisgarh	5858	6476	12334
6.	Goa	66	639	705
7.	Gujarat	3920	6388	10308
8.	Haryana	0	685	685
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86	100	186
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	25	25
11.	Jharkhand	2700	20795	23495
12.	Karnataka	637	898	1535
13.	Kerala	443	2413	2856

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38060	3039	41099
15.	Maharashtra	11768	6083	17851
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	317	111	428
18.	Mizoram	147	91	238
19.	Nagaland	341	1749	2090
20.	Odisha	2467	776	3243
21.	Punjab	0	1139	1139
22.	Rajasthan	0	33	33
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1156	1156
25.	Telangana	1861	10013	11874
26.	Tripura	0	2	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42174	30058	72232
28.	Uttarakhand	1731	0	1731
29.	West Bengal	2691	6919	9610
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	283	875	1158
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		151901	115416	267317

(D) Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises

1.	Andhra Pradesh	13702	21196	34898
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0



Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
3.	Assam	137	270	407
4.	Bihar	1279	1765	3044
5.	Chhattisgarh	7440	6924	14364
6.	Goa	7	21	28
7.	Gujarat	2245	2076	4321
8.	Haryana	233	503	736
9.	Himachal Pradesh	215	319	534
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	806	2886	3692
11.	Jharkhand	2053	2172	4225
12.	Karnataka	4519	1440	5959
13.	Kerala	349	1052	1401
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16014	20415	36429
15.	Maharashtra	7506	7259	14765
16.	Manipur	17	5	22
17.	Meghalaya	19	17	36
18.	Mizoram	496	298	794
19.	Nagaland	568	0	568
20.	Odisha	4381	5662	10043
21.	Punjab	1540	1050	2590
22.	Rajasthan	4072	1105	5177
23.	Sikkim	7	11	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	1899	21523	23422
25.	Telangana	2612	2338	4950
26.	Tripura	44	295	339
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10166	12937	23103
28.	Uttarakhand	1448	1197	2645
29.	West Bengal	2376	1937	4313

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	69	27	96
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		86219	116700	202919

## (E) Number of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage programme

1.	Andhra Pradesh	63538	67918	131456
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	63	366	429
4.	Bihar	238	103	341
5.	Chhattisgarh	1440	1867	3307
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	49	1071	1120
8.	Haryana	113	0	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46	104	150
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	72	22	94
11.	Jharkhand	51	271	322
12.	Karnataka	1234	2666	3900
13.	Kerala	4774	5972	10746
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1610	3315	4925
15.	Maharashtra	1195	2919	4114
16.	Manipur	70	122	192
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	21	18	39
19.	Nagaland	21	0	21

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
20.	Odisha	406	1924	2330
21.	Punjab	1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	198	64	262
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	63775	4729	68504
25.	Telangana	29836	25661	55497
26.	Tripura	0	12240	12240
27.	Uttar Pradesh	106	1273	1379
28.	Uttarakhand	2	4	6
29.	West Bengal	1747	3518	5265
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	8	12
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		170610	136157	306767

### Impact assessment of AMRUT and SCM

1164. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any impact assessment study of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission (SCM) schemes since its inception;

(b) if so, when it was undertaken and what have been the results of this exercise and whether there were any modifications in the schemes thereafter; and

(c) if not, the reasons why the assessment has not been undertaken?

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

**Houses constructed under PMAY**

1165. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA:

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

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

(a) the total number of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) since its inception, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise; and

(c) the number of houses constructed for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 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 housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas. State/UT-wise and District-wise physical progress along with year-wise details of houses constructed under the PMAY(U) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Year-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned and released to the States/UTs under the PMAY(U) are as under:—

Financial Year	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in Crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)
2015-16	12,273.00	3,222.50
2016-17	14,257.55	4,597.68
2017-18	40,317.21	16,531.64
2018-19	33,528.83	9,204.70

(c) Total 65,48,824 houses have so far been approved under the PMAY(U). States/UTs have entered so far details of 30,45,376 beneficiaries in PMAY-MIS, out of which 7,02,644 and 1,88,120 beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) categories respectively.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise and district-wise Physical Progress of construction of  
houses along with details of year-wise houses constructed  
so far under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	Dist. Name	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded (Nos)	Year-wise details of houses constructed (Nos)				
				FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>								
1.	South Andaman	609	33	–	–	–	–	6
2.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	2	2	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL		611	35	–	–	–	–	8
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
3.	Anantapuram	1,42,418	68,497	–	–	–	2,605	6,791
4.	Visakhapatnam	1,24,509	77,442	–	–	877	8,493	7,185
5.	Krishna	97,199	51,937	–	–	30	622	2,973
6.	Guntur	87,538	55,765	–	–	40	2,074	11,424
7.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	87,406	69,491	–	–	54	1,241	9,790
8.	Kurnool	84,500	56,586	–	–	1	295	12,747
9.	East Godavari	59,600	40,257	–	–	–	695	12,191
10.	West Godavari	58,032	51,530	–	–	4	854	7,219
11.	Vizianagaram	53,119	17,021	–	–	30	3,312	1,035
12.	Srikakulam	49,166	16,834	–	–	200	696	3,143
13.	Chittoor	46,375	30,793	–	–	1	1,440	3,927
14.	Prakasam	37,468	32,125	–	–	4	501	1,843
15.	Kadapa	32,517	29,938	–	–	–	1,147	3,595
16.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY (U) after 2014	–	15,820	2,876	3,707	1,826	3,936	501

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	5,372	5,372	–	51	232	1,880	3,209
TOTAL		9,65,219	6,19,408	2,876	3,758	3,299	29,791	87,573

**Arunachal Pradesh**

18.	Papum Pare	3,066	2,767	–	–	–	–	191
19.	West Kameng	774	750	–	–	–	15	4
20.	Lower Subansiri	430	386	–	–	–	–	40
21.	Kurung Kumey	395	380	–	–	–	–	6
22.	Changlang	331	171	–	–	–	–	–
23.	East Kameng	276	139	–	–	–	–	–
24.	Upper Siang	198	126	–	–	–	–	–
25.	Upper Subansiri	160	151	–	–	–	–	9
26.	East Siang	126	83	–	–	–	–	6
27.	Namsai	73	67	–	–	–	–	–
28.	Kra Daadi	71	51	–	–	–	–	3
29.	Tirap	67	64	–	–	–	–	3
30.	Upper Dibang Valley	66	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Longding	64	3	–	–	–	–	–
32.	Anjaw	58	–	–	–	–	–	–
33.	West Siang	48	45	–	–	–	–	–
34.	Lohit	45	41	–	–	–	–	–
35.	Lower Dibang Valley	25	19	–	–	–	–	–
36.	Tawang	7	4	–	–	–	–	–
37.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	1,072	176	144	–	–	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
38.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	4	4	–	–	–	1	3
TOTAL		6,284	6,323	176	144	–	16	265

**Assam**

40.	Dhubri	9,486	4,812	–	–	–	–	–
41.	Sonitpur	6,625	767	–	–	–	–	–
42.	Nagaon	4,478	1,177	–	–	–	–	–
43.	Kokrajhar	2,889	1,697	–	–	–	1	–1
44.	Tinsukia	2,735	852	–	–	–	3	8
45.	Karbi Anglong	2,400	1,146	–	–	–	–	–
46.	Golaghat	2,313	1,118	–	–	–	–	–
47.	Barpeta	2,084	1,824	–	–	–	–	–
48.	Dibrugarh	1,969	1,587	–	–	–	–	–
49.	Cachar	1,726	1,034	–	–	–	–	–
50.	Dima Hasao	1,679	939	–	–	–	–	–
51.	Dhemaji	1,601	1,105	–	–	–	–	–
52.	Jorhat	1,568	277	–	–	–	–	6
53.	Lakhimpur	1,492	913	–	–	–	–	–
54.	Hailakandi	1,491	827	–	–	–	–	–
55.	Hojai	1,448	650	–	–	–	–	–
56.	Darrang	1,267	670	–	–	–	–	–
57.	Goalpara	1,252	401	–	–	–	–	3
58.	Marigaon	1,182	603	–	–	–	–	–
59.	Bishwanath	1,048	946	–	–	–	–	–
60.	Kamrup	958	689	–	–	–	–	1
61.	Chirang	885	763	–	–	–	1	–1
62.	Bongaigaon	878	104	–	–	–	–	–
63.	Baksa	854	94	–	–	–	–	–
64.	Karimganj	814	734	–	–	–	–	–
65.	Sivasagar	773	388	–	–	–	–	–
66.	Nalbari	519	245	–	–	–	–	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
67.	Charaideo	423	324	–	–	–	–	–
68.	Udalguri	317	149	–	–	–	–	–
69.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	3,469	794	101	53	127	–
70.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	376	376	–	2	13	249	112
TOTAL		57,530	30,680	794	103	66	381	128

**Bihar**

71.	Purnia	17,065	5,416	–	83	469	102	338
72.	Patna	16,602	5,260	–	–	–	75	462
73.	Purbi Champaran	16,441	5,975	–	–	–	143	325
74.	Saran	13,844	2,375	–	–	–	–	426
75.	Darbhanga	13,776	4,438	–	10	332	132	222
76.	Kishanganj	13,726	3,915	–	–	–	50	609
77.	Muzaffarpur	10,253	2,774	–	–	2	3	78
78.	Katihar	10,099	2,151	–	52	35	137	247
79.	Begusarai	10,071	3,772	–	–	–	71	267
80.	Gaya	9,941	6,267	–	200	1,129	109	544
81.	Madhubani	9,926	3,849	–	–	1	77	290
82.	Araria	9,548	2,765	–	–	–	1	85
83.	Vaishali	8,883	2,642	–	–	–	23	121
84.	Saharsa	7,119	1,755	–	–	–	–	172
85.	Rohtas	5,373	1,717	–	–	–	–	137
86.	Madhepura	5,298	2,299	–	–	–	–	9
87.	Sitamarhi	4,700	1,677	–	–	6	97	125
88.	Nalanda	4,458	905	–	–	1	52	154
89.	Jamui	4,363	3,720	–	–	–	26	422
90.	Sheohar	3,797	2,203	–	–	–	–	178



1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
91.	Bhojpur	3,758	972	–	–	–	–	173
92.	Nawada	3,668	2,066	–	–	1	74	294
93.	Siwan	3,483	1,520	–	–	2	170	126
94.	Pashchim Champanan	3,476	502	–	–	–	2	16
95.	Gopalganj	3,296	927	–	–	–	–	25
96.	Bhagalpur	3,261	1,419	–	–	–	28	332
97.	Khagaria	3,010	1,421	–	–	–	96	51
98.	Supaul	2,418	1,394	–	–	–	–	14
99.	Buxar	1,208	656	–	–	–	1	194
100.	Aurangabad	1,198	1,062	–	–	3	27	109
101.	Lakhisarai	1,196	947	–	–	18	9	66
102.	Arwal	1,112	348	–	–	–	1	2
103.	Samastipur	918	253	–	–	–	–	14
104.	Munger	801	572	–	–	–	27	97
105.	Jehanabad	658	333	–	–	–	1	10
106.	Kaimur	653	114	–	–	–	2	8
107.	Sheikhpura	645	196	–	–	–	–	64
108.	Banka	419	244	–	–	–	–	–
109.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	20,820	4,058	768	10,089	–	–
110.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	1,316	1,316	–	10	96	564	646
TOTAL		2,31,777	1,02,957	4,058	1,123	12,184	2,100	7,452

**Chandigarh**

111.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	4,960	–	–	4,960	–	
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1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
112.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	128	128	–	2	3	57	66
TOTAL		128	5,088	–	2	4,963	57	66
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>								
113.	Raipur	40,517	12,359	–	288	–	231	2,006
114.	Durg	27,244	8,185	–	–	–	227	1,198
115.	Bilaspur	26,970	7,465	–	164	8	148	811
116.	Rajnandgaon	13,180	5,402	–	240	–	26	609
117.	Janjgir–Champa	12,083	3,992	–	–	–	–	699
118.	Raigarh	11,893	5,355	–	–	–	9	558
119.	Dhamtari	7,812	2,605	–	–	–	15	522
120.	Surguja	7,386	2,861	–	–	–	5	454
121.	Korba	6,507	1,475	–	–	–	–	82
122.	Baloda Bazar	6,022	1,507	–	–	–	–	316
123.	Kabirdham	5,271	1,967	–	–	–	7	308
124.	Gariaband	4,859	1,128	–	–	–	–	173
125.	Mahasamund	4,625	2,144	–	–	–	–	174
126.	Koriya	4,050	947	–	–	–	1	87
127.	Bastar	3,249	1,626	–	–	–	3	93
128.	Mungeli	3,188	1,327	–	–	–	–	144
129.	Bemetara	3,169	1,430	–	–	–	–	221
130.	Kanker	3,168	2,083	–	114	–	20	201
131.	Balod	2,990	1,436	–	–	–	6	348
132.	Kondagaon	2,594	840	–	–	–	–	148
133.	Jashpur	2,423	1,153	–	–	–	88	108
134.	Dantewada	1,678	1,054	–	–	20	–	58
135.	Balrampur	1,656	1,213	–	–	–	–	117
136.	Surajpur	1,229	1,091	–	–	–	–	63
137.	Sukma	1,121	570	–	–	–	–	12
138.	Bijapur	790	540	–	–	–	–	18
139.	Narayanpur	429	233	–	–	–	–	52

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
140.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	13,322	2,062	3,664	2,614	1,214	1,132
141.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	4,400	4,400	–	150	665	1,579	2,006
TOTAL		2,10,503	89,710	2,062	4,620	3,307	3,579	12,718

**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

142.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,136	1,379	–	–	–	–	9
143.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for onstruction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	144	48	–	48	–	–
144.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	820	820	–	1	55	366	398
TOTAL		3,956	2,343	48	1	103	366	407

**Daman and Diu**

145.	Daman	263	87	–	–	–	–	19
146.	Diu	364	319	–	–	–	–	47
147.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	170	170	–	–	3	65	102
TOTAL		797	576	–	–	3	65	168

**Delhi**

149.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	40,580	8,080	4,420	4,080	–	7,400
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1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
150.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	6,315	6,315	–	79	164	2,487	3,585
	TOTAL	6,315	46,895	8,080	4,499	4,244	2,487	10,985

**Goa**

151.	North Goa	41	–	–	–	–	–	–
152.	South Goa	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
154.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	238	238	–	1	10	99	128
	TOTAL	298	238	–	1	10	99	128

**Gujarat**

155.	Ahmedabad	1,17,976	80,411	–	1,750	5,918	5,445	1,699
156.	Surat	44,754	30,506	–	–	3,419	–	6,361
157.	Rajkot	28,152	20,031	–	1,052	2,501	1,134	4,009
158.	Vadodara	22,502	13,609	–	336	520	1,485	725
159.	Bhavnagar	12,493	5,723	–	–	–	1,506	–
160.	Junagadh	8,968	1,745	–	–	–	–	400
161.	Jamnagar	7,451	5,930	–	–	904	664	1,207
162.	Banas Kantha	7,263	4,570	–	–	–	240	1,847
163.	Surendranagar	4,813	3,485	–	–	–	–	416
164.	Kheda	4,537	2,593	–	–	–	256	13
165.	Gandhinagar	4,485	3,710	–	–	–	–	8
166.	Patan	3,374	2,091	–	–	–	–	2
167.	Anand	3,097	2,964	–	–	–	–	1
168.	Mehsana	3,075	2,103	–	–	–	–	30
169.	Sabarkantha	2,570	1,580	–	–	–	–	1
170.	Valsad	2,202	1,461	–	–	–	–	17
171.	Bharuch	1,864	1,597	–	–	128	–	184
172.	Morbi	1,792	1,792	–	–	–	–	490
173.	Panch Mahals	1,457	1,038	–	–	–	–	–
174.	Navsari	1,331	736	–	–	–	–	10

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
175.	Kachchh	1,318	1,027	–	–	–	–	178
176.	Dohad	1,215	656	–	–	–	–	–
177.	Amreli	1,214	282	–	–	–	–	–
178.	Tapi	296	260	–	–	–	–	–
179.	Porbandar	182	130	–	–	–	–	–
180.	Narmada	152	151	–	–	–	–	–
181.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	23,119	6,196	6,505	6,028	1,822	120
182.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	1,00,003	1,00,003	–	1,919	9,510	36,174	52,400
TOTAL		3,88,536	3,13,303	6,196	11,562	28,928	48,726	70,118

**Haryana**

183.	Gurgaon	30,556	215	–	–	–	–	2
184.	Faridabad	30,253	69	–	–	–	–	–
185.	Hisar	19,421	2,070	–	–	111	313	7
186.	Ambala	16,617	346	–	102	11	–	–
187.	Panipat	14,078	6	–	–	–	–	–
188.	Yamunanagar	13,977	1,999	–	–	–	43	244
189.	Sonipat	12,832	188	–	–	–	–	–
190.	Karnal	12,799	544	–	–	–	–	–
191.	Kaithal	10,220	3,283	–	–	–	–	1
192.	Rohtak	10,078	1,848	–	307	117	–	54
193.	Bhiwani	9,881	517	–	–	–	–	10
194.	Kurukshetra	9,750	1,502	–	–	–	–	–
195.	Jind	8,967	1,305	–	–	–	–	2
196.	Jhajjar	8,949	567	–	–	–	–	1
197.	Sirsa	8,403	219	–	–	–	–	–
198.	Fatehabad	5,896	208	–	–	–	–	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
199.	Rewari	5,535	288	–	–	–	–	1
200.	Panchkula	5,089	14	–	–	–	–	–
201.	Mahendragarh	4,181	988	–	–	–	–	4
202.	Palwal	3,821	1,241	–	–	–	–	3
203.	Mewat	2,746	615	–	–	–	–	1
204.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	1,465	706	287	90	74	–
205.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	6,156	6,156	–	94	220	1,663	4,179
TOTAL		2,50,205	25,653	706	790	549	2,093	4,509

**Himachal Pradesh**

206.	Kangra	2,201	529	–	–	–	1	39
207.	Mandi	1,454	230	–	–	–	7	12
208.	Una	1,321	554	–	–	–	30	173
209.	Chamba	665	190	–	–	–	2	26
210.	Solan	610	152	–	–	–	2	12
211.	Sirmaur	521	205	–	–	–	–	33
212.	Bilaspur	489	268	–	–	–	86	34
213.	Shimla	458	355	–	–	–	–	2
214.	Hamirpur	303	77	–	–	–	2	9
215.	Kullu	192	157	–	–	–	5	12
216.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	1,546	409	–	30	–	–
217.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	189	189	–	8	13	67	101
TOTAL		8,403	4,452	409	8	43	202	453

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>								
218.	Srinagar	6,163	1,519	–	–	–	–	12
219.	Baramula	6,141	1,694	–	–	–	4	25
220.	Anantnag	3,509	507	–	–	–	–	4
221.	Jammu	3,313	507	–	–	–	–	9
222.	Kupwara	2,468	710	–	–	–	–	–
223.	Pulwama	1,684	471	–	–	–	–	–
224.	Kathua	1,410	564	–	–	–	–	6
225.	Bandipora	1,292	–	–	–	–	–	–
226.	Rajauri	1,217	356	–	–	–	–	2
227.	Doda	1,139	689	–	–	–	–	2
228.	Budgam	1,045	–	–	–	–	–	–
229.	Udhampur	890	328	–	–	–	1	3
230.	Leh (Ladakh)	688	222	–	62	–	–	1
231.	Kargil	678	331	–	–	–	–	29
232.	Badgam	619	364	–	–	–	–	2
233.	Kulgam	599	–	–	–	–	–	–
234.	Poonch	506	157	–	–	–	–	3
235.	Samba	353	–	–	–	–	–	–
236.	Ramban	269	–	–	–	–	–	–
237.	Reasi	198	–	–	–	–	–	–
238.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	3,411	726	415	177	51	–
239.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	263	263	–	–	26	123	114
TOTAL		34,444	12,093	726	477	203	179	212
<b>Jharkhand</b>								
240.	Ranchi	40,842	16,744	–	–	416	3,927	1,848

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
241.	Purbi Singhbhum	15,608	2,894	–	–	125	916	410
242.	Dhanbad	13,497	9,338	–	309	856	1,094	826
243.	Deoghar	12,315	10,681	–	–	17	3,020	948
244.	Palamu	7,511	5,379	–	–	118	991	646
245.	Bokaro	7,297	6,309	–	–	226	2,117	482
246.	Seraikela Kharsawan	6,693	1,081	–	–	13	581	130
247.	Garhwa	6,507	5,597	–	–	122	1,042	612
248.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	5,917	3,474	–	–	126	1,184	545
249.	Giridih	5,558	5,358	–	–	–	932	477
250.	Lohardaga	4,970	3,991	–	–	–	1,224	822
251.	Gumla	4,838	4,315	–	–	150	1,032	479
252.	Koderma	3,937	3,023	–	–	10	931	306
253.	Hazaribag	3,824	3,064	–	–	8	1,038	268
254.	Jamtara	3,342	2,268	–	–	1	258	353
255.	Dumka	2,835	2,658	–	–	23	682	369
256.	Sahibganj	2,584	2,296	–	–	11	886	580
257.	Pakur	2,510	1,821	–	–	18	366	87
258.	Latehar	2,459	1,639	–	–	14	444	294
259.	Khunti	2,330	1,700	–	–	1	446	186
260.	Simdega	2,113	1,460	–	–	50	790	286
261.	Godda	2,047	2,047	–	–	–	742	208
262.	Ramgarh	1,756	1,524	–	–	7	482	311
263.	Chatra	1,037	1,011	–	–	–	172	102
264.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	6,044	1,539	2,153	1,534	818	–



1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
265.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	919	919	–	11	40	306	562
TOTAL		1,63,246	1,06,635	1,539	2,473	3,886	26,421	12,137

**Karnataka**

266.	Bengaluru Urban	1,31,217	24,271	–	2,584	1,829	1,414	1,828
267.	Ballari	24,107	12,007	–	–	179	2,256	1,973
268.	Mysuru	18,219	9,824	–	–	177	575	1,979
269.	Gadag	17,968	10,880	–	–	303	1,660	438
270.	Belgaum	17,857	13,168	–	–	493	2,887	2,595
271.	Bidar	16,682	3,115	–	–	217	390	201
272.	Kalaburagi	13,935	9,854	–	514	1,117	2,057	1,215
273.	Chitradurga	13,724	5,923	–	387	679	1,349	417
274.	Shivamogga	12,121	5,921	–	–	170	552	261
275.	Bagalkot	11,275	7,682	–	–	308	1,727	943
276.	Vijayapura (Bijapur)	11,129	5,399	–	–	150	845	1,228
277.	Ramanagara	9,987	7,802	–	–	10	435	565
278.	Dharwad	9,809	7,541	–	–	432	1,520	499
279.	Haveri	8,773	3,990	–	–	224	709	529
280.	Raichur	8,506	6,162	–	–	514	1,426	541
281.	Davanagere	8,489	7,280	–	–	424	938	708
282.	Hassan	6,081	4,904	–	–	18	711	367
283.	Koppal	5,733	2,861	–	–	36	646	567
284.	Bengaluru Rural	5,569	2,352	–	–	99	445	188
285.	Kolar	5,178	4,974	–	–	280	780	275
286.	Yadgir	4,974	2,927	–	–	27	404	482
287.	Uttara Kannada	4,768	3,786	–	–	70	202	285
288.	Chamarajnagar	4,432	2,374	–	–	144	307	546
289.	Dakshina Kannada	4,225	2,322	–	–	43	221	366
290.	Mandya	4,225	2,519	–	–	135	311	429

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
291.	Bijapur	4,164	2,505	–	–	148	327	437
292.	Tumakuru	4,098	3,153	–	–	–	452	265
293.	Chikkamagaluru	3,561	1,214	–	–	–	87	89
294.	Tumkur	2,766	2,766	–	143	1,723	490	310
295.	Chikkaballapur	2,688	2,351	–	–	83	568	253
296.	Udupi	1,540	1,200	–	–	4	237	173
297.	Kodagu	692	460	–	–	24	124	44
298.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for onstruction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	5,396	2,702	1,343	1,282	–	46
299.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	12,235	12,235	–	140	578	4,035	7,482
TOTAL		4,10,727	2,01,118	2,702	5,111	11,920	31,087	28,524

**Kerala**

300.	Thiruvanantha- puram	14,016	9,327	–	83	–	361	1,781
301.	Malappuram	11,284	7,619	–	–	–	47	915
302.	Ernakulam	10,330	5,792	–	7	8	406	1,111
303.	Thrissur	7,134	4,729	–	–	–	233	776
304.	Kozhikode	7,130	4,145	–	–	–	52	492
305.	Kollam	6,499	3,862	–	–	–	284	798
306.	Alappuzha	5,740	3,620	–	–	–	128	435
307.	Palakkad	5,716	4,340	–	–	–	66	591
308.	Kannur	4,715	3,444	–	–	–	59	655
309.	Wayanad	3,403	2,257	–	–	–	54	177
310.	Idukki	2,310	1,450	–	–	–	156	258
311.	Kottayam	2,294	1,581	–	–	–	13	356
312.	Kasaragod	2,206	1,358	–	–	–	1	159
313.	Pathanamthitta	1,924	1,051	–	–	–	44	196

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
314.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	7,291	2,107	1,672	34	468	1,024
315.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	4,606	4,606	–	42	259	1,429	2,876
TOTAL		89,307	66,472	2,107	1,804	301	3,801	12,600

**Madhya Pradesh**

316.	Indore	43,698	22,122	–	–	–	350	1,569
317.	Bhopal	36,295	22,810	–	–	250	764	489
318.	Jabalpur	35,945	19,416	–	–	98	1,764	2,720
319.	Sagar	33,126	22,311	–	–	348	2,690	6,443
320.	Chhatarpur	23,819	12,306	–	–	–	547	1,863
321.	Chhindwara	23,627	15,545	–	–	–	3,192	5,497
322.	Dhar	19,176	8,280	–	–	–	774	2,925
323.	Satna	16,885	13,109	–	–	–	523	3,843
324.	Dewas	15,649	11,647	–	–	–	901	3,053
325.	Rewa	15,214	11,566	–	–	–	179	2,606
326.	Burhanpur	14,887	7,401	–	–	–	1,686	3,557
327.	Ratlam	14,886	9,609	–	–	–	481	2,388
328.	Ujjain	14,137	10,448	–	–	–	3,449	1,860
329.	Damoh	12,654	7,066	–	–	–	1,797	1,596
330.	Raisen	12,269	8,391	–	–	–	366	3,305
331.	Balaghat	12,077	8,257	–	–	–	350	2,707
332.	Gwalior	12,028	10,248	–	–	600	89	283
333.	Narsinghpur	12,010	7,657	–	–	–	139	1,859
334.	Tikamgarh	11,906	5,875	–	–	–	265	1,018
335.	Sehore	11,188	7,492	–	–	–	899	2,463
336.	Vidisha	10,989	5,497	–	–	–	191	2,974
337.	Rajgarh	10,850	5,187	–	–	–	216	1,924

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
338.	Guna	10,498	5,882	–	–	–	291	714
339.	Hoshangabad	9,971	7,639	–	–	–	1,373	1,846
340.	Harda	8,828	5,606	–	–	–	6	392
341.	Ashok Nagar	8,567	4,511	–	–	–	245	934
342.	Shivpuri	8,242	6,486	–	–	–	767	1,874
343.	Khargone (West Nimar)	8,234	6,506	–	–	–	451	3,537
344.	Barwani	7,737	5,363	–	–	–	1,634	1,854
345.	Morena	7,628	4,756	–	–	–	451	1,660
346.	Neemuch	7,421	5,274	–	–	–	511	1,926
347.	Mandsaur	7,419	3,996	–	–	1	971	1,821
348.	Bhind	7,087	3,288	–	–	–	139	810
349.	Shahdol	6,736	4,230	–	–	–	347	583
350.	Katni	6,687	5,321	–	–	–	33	2,059
351.	Mandla	6,357	4,761	–	–	–	148	1,751
352.	Betul	6,223	5,021	–	–	–	998	1,629
353.	Singrauli	5,933	5,118	–	–	–	288	781
354.	Panna	5,681	3,379	–	–	–	105	1,053
355.	Agar	5,648	3,243	–	–	–	327	802
356.	Sidhi	5,462	4,699	–	–	–	63	730
357.	Seoni	5,356	3,503	–	–	–	85	976
358.	Datia	5,273	2,709	–	–	–	469	192
359.	Anuppur	5,244	2,430	–	–	–	258	270
360.	Umaria	4,403	3,155	–	–	–	15	248
361.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	3,610	3,271	–	–	–	239	1,273
362.	Shajapur	3,509	1,910	–	–	–	146	697
363.	Sheopur	3,319	1,096	–	–	–	38	188
364.	Jhabua	2,062	1,283	–	–	–	322	776
365.	Dindori	1,730	1,575	–	–	–	40	1,313
366.	Niwari	1,135	706	–	–	–	15	71
367.	Alirajpur	784	782	–	–	–	316	414

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
368.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	—	15,719	7,104	5,112	2,280	194	256
369.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	16,712	16,712	—	348	1,739	6,222	8,403
TOTAL		6,06,811	4,02,170	7,104	5,460	5,316	39,119	98,775

**Maharashtra**

370.	Mumbai (Suburban)	2,00,814	—	—	—	—	—	—
371.	Thane	1,93,199	30,079	—	—	—	—	—
372.	Pune	53,826	1,408	—	—	—	—	—
373.	Solapur	43,424	670	—	—	—	—	—
374.	Raigad	36,186	—	—	—	—	—	—
375.	Nagpur	24,691	7,248	—	—	—	—	10
376.	Nashik	19,089	448	—	—	—	—	—
377.	Nanded	11,080	96	—	—	—	—	—
378.	Amravati	10,653	1,474	—	—	—	—	—
379.	Palghar	8,611	—	—	—	—	—	—
380.	Yavatmal	7,672	91	—	—	—	—	—
381.	Ahmednagar	7,370	216	—	—	—	—	216
382.	Parbhani	6,996	—	—	—	—	—	—
383.	Aurangabad	6,348	240	—	—	—	—	—
384.	Wardha	5,623	538	—	—	—	—	—
385.	Osmanabad	4,927	—	—	—	—	—	—
386.	Akola	4,818	855	—	—	—	—	—
387.	Satara	3,711	—	—	—	—	—	—
388.	Latur	2,797	736	—	—	—	—	—
389.	Jalgaon	2,772	—	—	—	—	—	—
390.	Chandrapur	2,651	264	—	—	—	—	—

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
391.	Kolhapur	2,577	624	—	—	—	—	—
392.	Buldana	2,524	268	—	—	—	—	—
393.	Sangli	2,289	88	—	—	—	—	—
394.	Dhule	1,918	608	—	—	—	—	—
395.	Bid	1,841	—	—	—	—	—	—
396.	Hingoli	1,830	—	—	—	—	—	—
397.	Bhandara	1,436	—	—	—	—	—	—
398.	Gadchiroli	1,264	—	—	—	—	—	—
399.	Nandurbar	1,086	—	—	—	—	—	—
400.	Washim	1,037	—	—	—	—	—	—
401.	Gondiya	991	—	—	—	—	—	—
402.	Jalna	727	364	—	—	—	—	—
403.	Sindhudurg	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
404.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	—	72,557	15,755	21,159	10,279	3,817	—
405.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	87,419	87,419	—	1,534	5,453	31,314	49,118
TOTAL		7,64,238	2,06,291	15,755	22,693	15,732	35,131	49,344

**Manipur**

406.	Thoubal	10,170	4,263	—	—	—	47	121
407.	Bishnupur	8,889	3,096	—	—	—	3	43
408.	Imphal West	8,439	2,941	—	—	—	27	69
409.	Imphal East	1,438	721	—	—	—	1	24
410.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	—	780	730	42	1	7	—

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
411.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	145	145	–	–	23	92	30
TOTAL		29,081	11,946	730	42	24	177	287

**Meghalaya**

412.	Ri Bhoi	434	126	–	–	–	–	5
413.	South West Khasi Hills	240	103	–	–	–	–	12
414.	East Khasi Hills	32	32	–	–	–	1	4
415.	East Garo Hills	18	16	–	–	–	–	3
416.	East Jaintia Hills	8	8	–	–	–	–	1
417.	South West Garo Hills	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
418.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	1,008	180	240	228	–	–
419.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	64	64	–	2	20	26	16
TOTAL		799	1,360	180	242	248	27	41

**Mizoram**

420.	Aizawl	7,989	992	–	38	–	2	158
421.	Lunglei	4,438	–	–	–	–	–	–
422.	Champhai	4,373	–	–	–	–	–	–
423.	Kolasib	3,547	–	–	–	–	–	–
424.	Serchhip	2,987	–	–	–	–	–	–
425.	Saiha	2,545	–	–	–	–	–	–
426.	Lawngtlai	2,121	500	–	–	–	–	70
427.	Mamit	1,496	–	–	–	–	–	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
428.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	548	338	89	103	–	18
429.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	367	367	–	16	15	186	150
TOTAL		29,863	2,407	338	143	118	188	396

**Nagaland**

430.	Dimapur	7,424	1,965	–	–	263	1	–
431.	Kohima	4,557	2,501	–	–	192	2	5
432.	Wokha	2,937	–	–	–	–	–	–
433.	Tuensang	2,623	378	–	–	–	–	–
434.	Mokokchung	1,778	994	–	–	–	–	2
435.	Mon	1,562	–	–	–	–	–	–
436.	Zunheboto	1,247	–	–	–	–	–	–
437.	Kiphire	1,173	–	–	–	–	–	–
438.	Peren	1,004	537	–	–	–	–	–
439.	Phek	970	–	–	–	–	–	–
440.	Longleng	479	–	–	–	–	–	–
441.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	3,320	1,799	67	38	81	–
442.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	10	10	–	–	1	5	4
TOTAL		25,764	9,705	1,799	67	494	89	11

**Odisha**

443.	Khordha	23,278	12,797	–	20	500	25	1,518
444.	Ganjam	13,230	6,995	–	–	5	340	2,309



1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
445.	Sundargarh	8,258	2,440	–	–	1	91	482
446.	Cuttack	6,140	3,430	–	–	273	129	804
447.	Bhadrak	4,933	2,508	–	–	–	144	699
448.	Jajapur	4,236	3,147	–	137	421	9	391
449.	Dhenkanal	4,049	1,956	–	–	–	31	627
450.	Mayurbhanj	3,942	2,586	–	–	1	75	1,017
451.	Angul	3,094	1,755	–	–	–	101	1,085
452.	Koraput	3,081	2,074	–	–	–	31	709
453.	Baleshwar	2,917	2,052	–	–	–	55	948
454.	Sambalpur	2,800	1,157	–	–	–	15	457
455.	Kandhamal	2,540	1,546	–	–	–	22	659
456.	Kendujhar	2,167	1,359	–	–	–	12	391
457.	Puri	1,860	1,297	–	–	–	96	255
458.	Jagatsinghapur	1,750	1,175	–	–	–	33	239
459.	Nayagarh	1,664	833	–	–	–	3	306
460.	Jharsuguda	1,662	910	–	–	–	25	241
461.	Kalahandi	1,572	1,217	–	–	–	21	325
462.	Bargarh	1,513	946	–	–	–	6	364
463.	Kendrapara	1,453	1,022	–	–	–	6	241
464.	Nabarangapur	1,294	992	–	–	–	4	329
465.	Subarnapur	935	894	–	–	–	4	370
466.	Rayagada	922	868	–	–	–	75	235
467.	Balangir	877	729	–	–	–	3	209
468.	Nuapada	856	840	–	–	–	–	449
469.	Gajapati	737	693	–	–	–	51	250
470.	Debagarh	552	403	–	–	–	22	160
471.	Baudh	463	430	–	–	–	2	236
472.	Malkangiri	312	299	–	–	–	1	82
473.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	5,886	1,118	999	1,487	449	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
474.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	1,323	1,323	–	27	87	511	698
TOTAL		1,04,410	66,559	1,118	1,183	2,775	2,392	17,085
<b>Puducherry</b>								
475.	Pondicherry	6,559	2,657	–	–	–	–	19
476.	Karaikal	2,143	445	–	–	–	–	–
477.	Yanam	469	114	–	–	–	–	–
478.	Mahe	175	–	–	–	–	–	–
479.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	1,040	288	528	72	–	–
480.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	193	193	–	7	7	51	128
TOTAL		9,539	4,449	288	535	79	51	147
<b>Punjab</b>								
481.	Amritsar	5,809	5,136	–	–	–	14	–
482.	Bathinda	4,670	753	–	–	–	28	19
483.	Ludhiana	4,133	745	–	–	–	5	31
484.	Tarn Taran	3,318	1,398	–	–	–	8	18
485.	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	3,314	2,063	–	–	2	84	24
486.	Mansa	3,283	1,234	–	–	–	19	–
487.	Patiala	2,979	411	–	–	–	72	6
488.	Jalandhar	2,921	709	–	–	–	17	6
489.	Sangrur	2,327	1,232	–	–	–	137	18
490.	Firozpur	2,306	1,766	–	–	–	7	3
491.	Gurdaspur	2,136	1,231	–	–	–	28	36
492.	Moga	1,473	527	–	–	–	2	–
493.	Sri Muktsar Sahib	1,280	4	–	–	–	–	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
494.	Kapurthala	1,158	251	–	–	–	4	4
495.	Hoshiarpur	995	403	–	–	–	7	9
496.	Fazilka	945	223	–	–	–	1	–
497.	Fatehgarh Sahib	922	455	–	–	–	–	34
498.	Barnala	738	351	–	–	–	–	2
499.	Rupnagar	701	394	–	–	–	12	–
500.	Pathankot	615	360	–	–	–	2	–
501.	Faridkot	517	162	–	–	–	–	–
502.	Nawanshahr	484	196	–	–	–	3	–
503.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	3,792	905	1,904	192	2	–
504.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	4,406	4,406	–	43	144	1,410	2,809
TOTAL		51,430	28,202	905	1,947	338	1,862	3,019
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
505.	Jaipur	23,433	11,644	–	6,764	504	1,824	–
506.	Jodhpur	13,359	8,080	–	–	–	–	320
507.	Churu	12,582	–	–	–	–	–	–
508.	Ajmer	9,964	3,306	–	–	–	–	–
509.	Alwar	7,816	2,000	–	–	845	144	–
510.	Bikaner	7,588	456	–	–	–	–	–
511.	Tonk	6,710	–	–	–	–	–	–
512.	Kota	6,634	5,208	–	500	300	1,144	1,220
513.	Ganganagar	6,474	–	–	–	–	–	–
514.	Chittorgarh	5,916	3,073	–	–	480	156	304
515.	Pali	5,462	1,168	–	–	–	–	–
516.	Nagaur	5,436	–	–	–	–	–	–
517.	Baran	5,352	–	–	–	–	–	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
518.	Udaipur	4,390	2,736	–	–	84	748	240
519.	Bundi	4,134	2,414	–	–	–	–	–
520.	Sikar	3,950	–	–	–	–	–	–
521.	Bharatpur	3,693	540	–	–	12	–	–
522.	Jhunjhunun	3,582	416	–	–	–	–	–
523.	Bhilwara	2,359	659	–	–	–	–	6
524.	Barmer	2,292	1,200	–	–	–	48	160
525.	Jalor	1,305	–	–	–	–	–	–
526.	Sirohi	1,245	656	–	–	–	–	–
527.	Pratapgarh	1,207	1,080	–	–	290	70	–
528.	Rajsamand	1,081	897	–	–	–	–	–
529.	Jhalawar	1,060	744	–	–	–	–	–
530.	Karauli	577	544	–	–	–	–	–
531.	Sawai Madhopur	417	–	–	–	–	–	–
532.	Jaisalmer	392	–	–	–	–	–	–
533.	Dausa	368	–	–	–	–	–	–
534.	Dungarpur	334	272	–	–	–	–	–
535.	Banswara	292	–	–	–	–	–	–
536.	Hanumangarh	216	–	–	–	–	–	–
537.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	28,768	10,834	7,523	995	39	218
538.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	13,120	13,120	–	350	943	4,036	7,791
TOTAL		1,62,740	88,981	10,834	15,137	4,453	8,209	10,259
<b>Sikkim</b>								
539.	East Sikkim	252	44	–	–	–	–	8
540.	South Sikkim	183	164	–	–	–	–	–
541.	West Sikkim	68	68	–	–	–	–	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
542.	North Sikkim	12	12	–	–	–	–	8
543.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	202	169	–	–	–	–
544.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	3	3	–	–	1	2	–
TOTAL		518	493	169	–	1	2	16

**Tamil Nadu**

545.	Chennai	67,985	30,516	–	512	640	3,508	1,957
546.	Salem	33,741	26,182	–	150	401	2,442	2,765
547.	Tirunelveli	30,649	25,935	–	80	567	2,184	2,477
548.	Coimbatore	30,592	21,254	–	120	295	2,513	4,193
549.	Erode	29,983	19,926	–	–	21	931	2,355
550.	Madurai	29,155	15,325	–	64	457	1,600	2,591
551.	Kanyakumari	25,347	24,462	–	–	45	1,981	3,022
552.	Cuddalore	23,802	14,723	–	–	10	904	660
553.	Vellore	22,988	13,055	–	80	110	737	595
554.	Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)	19,572	16,655	–	–	105	1,054	1,688
555.	Tiruchirappalli	19,326	14,901	–	394	530	1,644	1,614
556.	Tiruppur	19,248	14,779	–	–	32	1,154	3,351
557.	Thanjavur	17,130	10,217	–	–	1	903	577
558.	Kanchipuram	15,716	12,620	–	–	36	234	561
559.	Theni	14,504	8,620	–	–	453	925	1,232
560.	Dindigul	13,108	9,680	–	–	210	690	943
561.	Villupuram	12,851	8,346	–	–	–	347	223
562.	Namakkal	10,968	10,090	–	–	154	1,384	476
563.	Thiruvallur	9,164	5,763	–	–	2	309	396
564.	Pudukkottai	7,800	6,304	–	–	–	389	2,340

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
565.	Nagapattinam	7,530	5,877	–	–	–	317	7
566.	Nilgiris	7,186	6,063	–	–	5	295	834
567.	Virudhunagar	6,789	5,977	–	–	28	445	488
568.	Ramanathapuram	6,647	5,325	–	–	56	562	478
569.	Tiruvannamalai	6,583	4,342	–	–	–	140	251
570.	Krishnagiri	5,848	3,071	–	–	22	137	187
571.	Perambalur	4,961	4,183	–	–	–	99	245
572.	Dharmapuri	4,829	3,759	–	–	52	293	324
573.	Thiruvarur	4,642	3,718	–	–	–	173	56
574.	Ariyalur	4,434	2,002	–	–	–	55	244
575.	Sivagangai	4,089	2,477	–	–	48	237	250
576.	Karur	3,861	3,810	–	–	76	241	323
577.	Thoothukudi	593	593	–	16	131	444	–
578.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	40,696	18,248	17,691	1,240	418	–
579.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	13,906	13,906	–	477	909	4,570	7,950
TOTAL		5,35,527	4,15,152	18,248	19,584	6,636	34,259	45,653

**Telangana**

580.	Hyderabad	1,27,397	1,00,722	–	–	–	–	176
581.	Siddipet	7,239	4,370	–	–	–	180	2,824
582.	Jagtial	5,890	4,720	–	–	–	–	4
583.	Khammam	3,636	2,692	–	–	–	–	672
584.	Nizamabad	3,600	1,960	–	–	–	–	12
585.	Ranga Reddy	3,460	368	–	–	–	–	–
586.	Bhadradri Kothagudem	3,383	1,304	–	–	–	2	78
587.	Mahabubnagar	3,175	3,175	–	–	158	152	1,147

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
588.	Karimnagar	3,000	1,660	-	-	-	-	30
589.	Medak	2,380	1,215	-	-	-	-	-
590.	Suryapet	2,282	1,707	-	-	-	192	-
591.	Rajanna Sircilla	2,160	1,680	-	-	-	-	840
592.	Nagarkurnool	2,100	442	-	-	-	-	-
593.	Nirmal	1,822	160	-	-	-	-	-
594.	Mancherial	1,712	440	-	-	-	-	-
595.	Nalgonda	1,680	1,625	-	-	-	-	128
596.	Sangareddy	1,680	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
597.	Peddapalli	1,174	640	-	-	-	-	-
598.	Vikarabad	1,051	580	-	-	-	-	-
599.	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	960	544	-	-	-	-	416
600.	Jogulamba Gadwal	960	-	-	-	-	-	-
601.	Jangaon	800	186	-	-	-	-	-
602.	Mahabubabad	800	200	-	-	-	-	-
603.	Adilabad	660	582	-	-	-	-	72
604.	Wanaparthy	592	560	-	-	-	-	-
605.	Kamareddy	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
606.	Kumaram Bheem Asifabad	480	150	-	-	-	-	-
607.	Medchal	480	80	-	-	-	-	-
608.	Warangal (Rural)	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-
609.	Warangal (Urban)	2,184	2,184	-	-	-	-	312
610.	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	324	324	-	-	-	-	160
611.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	-	12,435	2,552	-	2,340	256	1,304

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
612.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	9,567	9,567	–	95	294	2,358	6,820
TOTAL		1,98,475	1,58,022	2,552	95	2,792	3,140	14,995

**Tripura**

613.	West Tripura	42,005	33,989	–	–	–	2,761	4,054
614.	Sepahijala	7,652	4,974	–	–	–	821	1,197
615.	Unakoti	6,415	5,054	–	–	–	517	998
616.	South Tripura	5,598	4,247	–	–	–	825	717
617.	Khowai	5,011	4,568	–	–	–	851	768
618.	Dhalai	4,804	3,960	–	–	1	244	885
619.	North Tripura	4,283	3,165	–	–	–	393	184
620.	Gomati	4,076	3,625	–	–	150	797	514
621.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	178	178	–	–	–	–
622.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	158	158	–	4	10	94	50
TOTAL		80,002	63,918	178	4	161	7,303	9,367

**Uttar Pradesh**

623.	Lucknow	34,952	11,913	–	47	23	116	1,107
624.	Ghaziabad	34,565	7,627	–	–	130	60	284
625.	Kanpur Nagar	27,985	11,927	–	–	16	16	96
626.	Gorakhpur	27,307	9,979	–	–	142	122	807
627.	Firozabad	23,344	8,224	–	25	135	31	240
628.	Aligarh	22,812	5,711	–	100	160	10	206
629.	Agra	22,055	8,307	–	131	19	80	683
630.	Bijnor	20,939	7,084	–	–	–	–	117
631.	Moradabad	18,669	5,644	–	140	60	200	147
632.	Meerut	17,455	6,070	–	375	25	–	330



1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
633.	Bulandshahr	17,127	4,424	–	–	–	–	1,067
634.	Mirzapur	16,673	6,951	–	–	–	–	456
635.	Jhansi	16,351	5,282	–	85	126	–	100
636.	Unnao	15,962	4,887	–	–	–	–	953
637.	Ghazipur	13,286	2,870	–	–	–	–	80
638.	Kushinagar	13,205	5,028	–	–	–	–	184
639.	Saharanpur	12,926	3,342	–	–	–	–	410
640.	Lakhimpur Kheri	12,065	6,932	–	–	–	–	1,192
641.	Bareilly	11,869	4,762	–	–	–	–	14
642.	Muzaffarnagar	11,752	4,698	–	40	25	60	683
643.	Sitapur	11,279	5,367	–	–	–	–	993
644.	Budaun	11,243	6,091	–	–	–	1	–1
645.	Varanasi	10,971	5,488	–	125	125	30	524
646.	Mathura	10,333	1,635	–	23	72	29	145
647.	Allahabad	10,189	3,314	–	–	–	–	144
648.	Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar)	10,113	2,135	–	–	–	–	34
649.	Ballia	9,624	3,951	–	–	–	–	42
650.	Shamli	9,463	5,221	–	–	–	–	331
651.	Bhadohi	9,348	3,121	–	–	–	–	260
652.	Amroha (Jyotiba Phule Nagar)	9,129	2,286	–	–	–	–	441
653.	Deoria	9,066	1,169	–	–	–	–	117
654.	Azamgarh	8,935	2,745	–	–	–	–	47
655.	Jalaun	8,826	3,769	–	–	–	–	116
656.	Mau	8,809	4,148	–	–	–	–	271
657.	Jaunpur	8,746	1,196	–	–	–	–	323
658.	Lalitpur	8,727	3,250	–	–	–	–	218
659.	Chandauli	8,381	1,518	–	–	–	–	78
660.	Ambedkar Nagar	8,328	2,987	–	–	–	–	58
661.	Fatehpur	8,115	2,899	–	–	–	–	23
662.	Rae Bareli	8,004	2,989	–	594	207	117	904

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
663.	Rampur	7,818	2,176	—	64	—	7	40
664.	Faizabad	7,548	3,049	—	—	—	—	588
665.	Basti	7,354	424	—	—	—	—	289
666.	Mainpuri	7,293	1,932	—	—	—	—	145
667.	Maharajganj	7,081	3,057	—	—	—	—	64
668.	Pilibhit	6,474	3,956	—	—	—	—	837
669.	Sant Kabir Nagar	6,210	950	—	—	—	—	283
670.	Kasganj (Kanshi Ram Nagar)	5,895	2,177	—	—	—	—	17
671.	Barabanki	5,835	1,844	—	—	—	—	384
672.	Sonbhadra	5,808	2,393	—	—	—	—	102
673.	Hardoi	5,723	2,410	—	—	—	—	337
674.	Kannauj	5,649	2,349	—	50	12	2	74
675.	Mahoba	5,573	1,346	—	—	—	—	127
676.	Pratapgarh	5,540	1,880	—	—	—	—	141
677.	Shahjahanpur	5,225	2,992	—	—	—	—	166
678.	Kanpur Dehat (Ramabai Nagar)	5,107	1,338	—	—	—	—	148
679.	Kaushambi	5,095	3,086	—	—	—	—	201
680.	Etawah	5,055	1,069	—	—	—	—	251
681.	Etah	4,655	2,807	—	—	—	—	46
682.	Siddharthnagar	4,477	677	—	—	—	—	40
683.	Gonda	4,435	929	—	—	—	1	242
684.	Bagpat	4,067	1,171	—	—	—	—	2
685.	Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	3,756	1,271	—	—	—	—	291
686.	Amethi (Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar)	3,539	1,321	—	—	—	—	217
687.	Banda	3,521	1,933	—	—	—	—	1
688.	Bahraich	3,510	1,325	—	—	—	—	399

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
689.	Hamirpur	3,500	1,148	–	–	–	29	74
690.	Sambhal (Bheem Nagar)	3,430	2,245	–	–	–	–	528
691.	Auraiya	3,410	982	–	–	–	–	25
692.	Farrukhabad	2,106	777	–	–	–	–	61
693.	Sultanpur	2,023	400	–	–	–	–	26
694.	Chitrakoot	1,743	918	–	–	–	1	98
695.	Balarampur	1,607	508	–	–	–	–	9
696.	Shravasti	1,575	124	–	–	–	–	75
697.	Gautam Buddh Nagar	1,140	622	–	–	–	–	6
698.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	31,324	5,654	6,383	7,604	4,652	954
699.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	18,863	18,863	–	280	758	6,302	11,523
TOTAL		7,60,568	3,04,714	5,654	8,462	9,639	11,866	33,035
<b>Uttarakhand</b>								
700.	Udham Singh Nagar	9,047	3,966	–	54	339	409	107
701.	Haridwar	2,927	1,064	–	–	–	28	–12
702.	Dehradun	2,173	700	–	–	10	214	8
703.	Chamoli	1,995	1,038	–	50	1	20	144
704.	Uttarkashi	1,148	513	–	–	45	11	28
705.	Rudraprayag	983	610	–	147	10	25	133
706.	Nainital	442	136	–	–	7	–	10
707.	Pauri Garhwal	278	119	–	–	–	–	–
708.	Champawat	253	74	–	–	–	–	–
709.	Bageshwar	242	158	–	–	–	3	7
710.	Almora	186	26	–	–	–	–	–

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
711.	Pithoragarh	118	41	–	–	–	–	–
712.	Tehri Garhwal	55	43	–	–	–	19	1
713.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	–	2,107	483	48	908	23	26
714.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	2,757	2,757	–	13	92	1,257	1,395
TOTAL		22,604	13,352	483	312	1,412	2,009	1,847

**West Bengal**

715.	North 24 Paraganas	77,060	32,605	–	64	1,040	5,262	6,862
716.	Hoogly	30,971	11,771	–	–	224	3,253	1,680
717.	Nadia	27,681	14,416	–	25	976	4,163	3,779
718.	Burdwan	24,648	5,190	–	–	–	397	765
719.	Murshidabad	24,199	11,615	–	–	5	704	1,859
720.	Paschim Medinipur	20,194	9,553	–	–	73	2,598	2,619
721.	Birbhum	15,370	7,063	–	–	173	2,114	1,080
722.	South 24 Paraganas	14,902	4,935	–	–	–	453	1,216
723.	Purba Medinipur	14,096	6,957	–	–	539	1,241	1,572
724.	Uttar Dinajpur	12,381	5,495	–	–	–	583	1,436
725.	Jalpaiguri	11,526	5,849	–	–	110	1,296	1,108
726.	Howrah	11,455	6,489	–	–	–	1,267	1,236
727.	Cooch Behar	8,825	4,117	–	–	1	970	356
728.	Darjeeling	7,365	1,785	–	–	–	4	38
729.	Puruliya	7,023	3,010	–	–	–	255	267
730.	Bankura	6,378	2,296	–	–	5	928	569
731.	Maldah	5,953	2,398	–	–	–	381	405
732.	Dakshin Dinajpur	5,530	1,882	–	–	–	316	743

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
733.	Alipurduar	3,300	436	—	—	—	82	292
734.	Haora	1,220	—	—	—	—	—	—
735.	Kolkata	1,176	77	—	—	—	—	—
736.	Incomplete houses of old scheme taken up for construction under PMAY(U) after 2014	—	36,101	15,137	7,394	3,821	1,629	—
737.	Additional houses under CLSS Scheme	6,916	6,916	—	129	224	2,869	3,694
TOTAL		3,38,169	1,80,956	15,137	7,612	7,191	30,765	31,576
GRAND TOTAL		65,48,824	35,92,656	1,13,951	1,19,994	1,31,418	3,28,039	5,64,304

### Community and public toilets

†1166. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses where toilets have been constructed during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of community and public toilets constructed during that period, State-wise; and

(c) the number of towns declared as open defecation free till now during that period, State-wise and the details of amount spent on it, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Details regarding numbers of Individual Household Toilets/Latrine, numbers of Community/Public Toilets constructed, number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared towns and detail of funds released by Central Government during last three years State-wise under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of funds released by Central Government during last three years  
State-wise under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of IHHL Constructed upto 30.11.2018	Number of Community/ Public Toilets Constructed upto 30.11.2018	Number of Towns Declared ODF upto 30.11.2018	Funds released by Central Government for Toilets upto 17.12.2018 (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,37,013	14,583	110	112.32
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	336	601	1	1.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,611	46	13	8.00
4.	Assam	17,238	1,492	66	42.11
5.	Bihar	2,64,331	7,064	135	185.24
6.	Chandigarh	6,117	2,441	1	1.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,25,050	22,437	168	179.76
8.	Daman and Diu	675	397	2	0.00
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,179	85	1	0.74
10.	NCT of Delhi	458	19,202	5	30.23
11.	Goa	1,293	216	0	2.58
12.	Gujarat	5,60,046	21,781	171	185.54
13.	Haryana	60,638	10,122	81	57.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,140	1,347	58	5.71
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	32,727	1,759	77	51.54
16.	Jharkhand	2,13,378	7,325	41	75.47
17.	Karnataka	2,85,899	27,222	280	198.83
18.	Kerala	37,207	2,546	92	31.67
19.	Madhya Pradesh	5,01,949	26,619	383	328.24
20.	Maharashtra	6,82,230	1,06,134	391	362.78
21.	Manipur	12,323	380	27	28.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Meghalaya	1,037	142	2	2.74
23.	Mizoram	2,972	160	23	1.30
24.	Nagaland	9,300	165	5	5.67
25.	Odisha	92,596	6,129	56	103.56
26.	Puducherry	3,825	280	1	5.66
27.	Punjab	97,400	10,508	170	56.95
28.	Rajasthan	3,45,889	19,997	193	207.43
29.	Sikkim	1,066	108	7	0.41
30.	Tamil Nadu	4,53,315	84,641	666	259.14
31.	Telangana	1,47,429	4,888	71	68.25
32.	Tripura	613	110	5	7.78
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6,64,836	40,029	649	450.82
34.	Uttarakhand	14,088	4,316	99	30.13
35.	West Bengal	2,82,542	299	73	175.41
TOTAL		53,64,746	4,45,571	4,123	3263.85

#### **Status of cities to be transformed under AMRUT in Chhattisgarh**

†1167. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of cities in Chhattisgarh proposed to be transformed under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT);

(b) the details of amount allocated to that State under this scheme during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to enhance water supply in that State under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Nine (9) cities in Chhattisgarh are covered under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). These are Ambikapur, Bhilai Nagar, Bilaspur, Durg, Jagdalpur, Korba, Raigarh, Raipur and Rajnandgaon.

(b) State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of ₹ 2,192.76 crore have been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the State of Chhattisgarh including Central share of ₹ 1,009.74 crore for implementation of projects under AMRUT as given below:—

(Amount in ₹ in crore)			
SAAP	Central Share	State Share	Total
SAAP I	276.47	296.93	573.4
SAAP II	308.58	431.79	740.37
SAAP III	424.69	454.3	878.99
TOTAL	1,009.74	1,183.02	2,192.76

The year-wise release of funds against approved SAAPs to the State of Chhattisgarh is as under:—

Financial Year	Fund Released against approved SAAPs (₹ in crore)
2015-16	55.29
2016-17	61.72
2017-18	84.94
2018-19	205.95

(c) As per the information provided by the States on AMRUT portal, the State has taken up projects worth ₹ 2,633.49 crore under AMRUT including projects worth ₹ 2,139.13 crore in water supply sector and these projects are at various stages of implementation. (The State has taken up projects in excess of approved SAAPs for which entire additional expenditure shall be borne by the State.)

### **Vijayawada Metro**

1168. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vijayawada Metro is proposed to be extended till the new capital Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of DPR being prepared by Systra Group of France;

(d) whether it is a fact that the metro is not on PPP mode and it would be taken up by Government itself; 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 (e) Urban Transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Therefore, the responsibility for development of urban transport infrastructure lies with the State Governments. Government of Andhra Pradesh was requested on 1.9.2017 to resubmit the proposal of Vijayawada Metro Rail Project in line with the Metro Rail Policy, 2017. No proposal has, however, yet been submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

### **Shortage of houses in Andhra Pradesh**

1169. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the shortage of houses at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh estimated by the Technical Group on Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage;

(b) the number of houses sanctioned during the Plan and the subsequent years and the number out of them grounded for construction and of those which have, so far, been completed in that State;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a vast difference between houses sanctioned and completed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how the Ministry is planning to complete them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group on Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage at the end of the 12th Five Year Plan in undivided Andhra Pradesh was 12.70 lakh.

(b) to (d) Under the housing schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 9,65,164 houses in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned of which 6,19,353 houses have been grounded so far for construction. During the 12th Five-year Plan period and the subsequent years, 1,27,242 houses have already been completed in the State.

The housing projects under PMAY (U), in general, have a gestation period ranging from one to two years. As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh the difference between houses sanctioned and completed are due to land issues,

court cases, huge cost involved, higher quality finishings in Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) houses and other local issues.

For expediting construction of the sanctioned houses under PMAY (U), the State Government is advised to adhere to the timelines mentioned in the Detailed Project Reports.

**Proposals under land for landless and home for homeless**

1170. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the States especially from Jammu and Kashmir under the scheme of 'Land for Landless and Home for Homeless'; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is administering a scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as a component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/Union Territories (UTs). It focuses on providing permanent shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless. The scheme provides flexibility to States/UTs to assess the requirement of shelters for urban homeless and the State level Project Sanctioning Committee is competent to consider and approve project proposals for new construction, refurbishment of the existing shelters and operation and management of the shelters. As on 06.12.2018, a total of 1776 shelters for urban homeless have been sanctioned by the States/UTs including 5 shelters in the state of Jammu and Kashmir under the DAY-NULM, out of which, 1076 shelters are operational and remaining are under construction/refurbishment.

The MoHUA is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for providing assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas.

Based on the project proposals received from States/UTs, as on 10.12.2018, a total 13,571 projects have been approved for construction of 65,44,086 houses under the PMAY(U) including 209 projects for construction of 34,444 houses in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Scheme for allotment of shops under physically  
handicapped quota in Delhi**

†1171. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA had launched any scheme to allot shops in Delhi under physically handicapped quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of applications received under physically handicapped quota; and

(c) the stage at which the scheme to allot the shops has reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there is a scheme in DDA for allotment of shops to physically handicapped. DDA has announced DDA Shops/ Stalls Scheme 2018 in October, 2018 to allot shops to various reserved categories of applicants including those of Physically Handicapped/Differently Abled category. 358 applications were received in physically handicapped category and shops/stalls were allotted to 17 successful applicants on the basis of computerized draw held on 15.11.2018.

**Sewerage system in Gujarat**

†1172. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Gujarat which are being assisted financially by the Central Government under the integrated transfer system;

(b) whether Government is considering to take assistance from a global agency for setting up sewerage system in the districts of that State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. No sewerage scheme is being implemented in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Gujarat under Integrated Transfer System. However, under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme, 31 cities in Gujarat have been included and State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for ₹ 4,884.42 crore have been approved for the State including ₹ 2,634.37 crore for projects in sewerage and septage sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **DUSU election in Delhi University**

†1173. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a candidate with fake degree was successful in getting elected on the post of President in DUSU election as no timely action was taken by the University administration on the complaints and the candidate resigned from the post as the issue heated up;

(b) whether the re-election on this post was delayed after the above incident and consequently the post of President got transferred to Vice-President; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against any one for laxity/irregularity in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) University of Delhi (DU) has reported that a complaint regarding submission of fake degree/marksheet was received against the candidate declared elected on the post of President, DUSU on 14.09.2018 after the election results were declared. DU initiated action as per the set procedure and there was no delay on the part of the university. The degree/marksheet was get verified by the issuing university which informed the DU about the authenticity *vide* letter dated 13.11.2018 and action was taken by cancelling his admission on the next day.

### **Issuing of certificates on Digi Locker**

1174. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to make issuing of certificates mandatory only on Digi Locker by the universities and other educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to enable online access and retrieval, eliminate fraudulent practices and creating an ICT enabled mechanism for online lodging, verification and authentication of academic records, the National Academic Depository (NAD) has been set up as an online store house of academic awards (degrees, diplomas, certificates, marksheets etc.). These awards can be lodged by the academic institutions/school boards/eligibility assessment bodies in a digital format.

The framework developed by the depositories in NAD is required to be compliant with the Digital Locker framework.

### **Progress of Samagra Shiksha scheme**

†1175. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an integrated scheme namely 'Samagra Shiksha' has been introduced which is aimed at bridging the gap of gender inequality and social status at all levels of school education, providing access to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority communities and giving special attentions to deprived urban children, children affected due to migration and children living in remote and scanty populated areas; and

(b) whether the said scheme is in progress as per the prescribed target and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. The States/UTs are assisted by the central Government to implement the Samagra Shiksha as

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a programme for providing universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education.

The major interventions under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) Entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; and (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training. The main emphasis of the Scheme is on improving quality of school education and the strategy of all interventions would be to enhance the Learning Outcomes at all levels of schooling.

The major features of Samagra Shiksha are as under:-

- (i) Annual Grant of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 20,000/- per school for strengthening of Libraries.
- (ii) Composite school grant increased from ₹ 14,500-50,000 to ₹ 25,000-1 Lakh and to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment.
- (iii) Annual Grant for sports equipments at the cost of ₹ 5000 for Primary Schools, ₹ 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to ₹ 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.
- (iv) Allocation for children with Special Needs (CwSN) increased from ₹ 3,000 to ₹ 3,500 per child per annum including a stipend of ₹ 200 per month for CWSN girls to be provided from Classes I to XII – earlier it was only for classes IX to XII.
- (v) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from ₹ 400 to ₹ 600 per child per annum.
- (vi) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from ₹ 150/250 to ₹ 250/400 per child per annum.
- (vii) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (viii) Strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of teachers with SCERT as the nodal institution for in-service and pre-service teacher training
- (ix) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

Preference for opening of new school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and minority population. The districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs) for ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education. Provisions have also been made for 1020 residential schools/hostels for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection.

The RTE Act also provides for Special Training for age-appropriate admission of out-of-school children including children of disadvantaged groups in urban and rural areas. Approval has been given for special training of 8.08 lakh children with the financial outlay of ₹ 56353.95 lakh in 2018-19.

During 2018-19 an amount of ₹ 19668.26 crore has been released (as on 30.11.2018) to States/UTs as central share against the total Budget of ₹ 30891.81 crore for implementation of various interventions under Samagra Shiksha.

### **Tracking of school children under U-DISE**

1176. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of recent Supreme Court judgement on Aadhaar declaring children to be kept out of its ambit;

(b) whether the Ministry still continues to track students *via* their Aadhaar cards under the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) despite the judgement and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of students being tracked under U-DISE, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The system of capturing Aadhaar data of students under the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) through Student Database Management Information System (SDMIS) software has been stopped after the Supreme Court judgement.

(c) Total number of students covered in SDMIS 2016-17 was 21,43,86,228, of which Aadhaar number was provided by 44.05%.

**Rules for appointment of Ph.D. holders**

1177. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has changed the rules for appointment of Ph.D. holders in Indian Universities as assistant professors and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) in what way this would incentivise more and more students to leave India for pursuing their Ph.Ds. abroad and its impact on Ph.D. programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018, in the Gazette of India on 18.07.2018. As per these regulations, Ph.D. Degree shall be a mandatory qualification for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Professor in Universities with effect from 01.07.2021. Also, these regulations provide that a person with Ph.D. degree from a foreign university/institution with a ranking among top 500 in the World University Ranking (at any time) by any one of the following: (i) Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) (ii) the Times Higher Education (THE) or (iii) the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) of the Shanghai Jiao Tong University (Shanghai) is eligible for direct recruitment as Assistant Professor in universities and colleges. The said Regulations is intended to attract and retain the best quality teachers and to encourage research in Universities and Colleges. The aforesaid regulations are available on UGC website at [https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4033931\\_UCG-Regulation\\_min\\_Qualification\\_Jul2018.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4033931_UCG-Regulation_min_Qualification_Jul2018.pdf).

**Withholding of seats by engineering colleges**

1178. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints that some private engineering colleges are withholding seats and selling them to low-ranked students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against such colleges; and

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



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No such complaint has been received recently.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### **Non-appointment of teachers in NCWEB**

†1179. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite issuing appointment letters to the candidates of the deprived section of the society they have not yet been appointed to the post of teachers in Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board (NCWEB) under Delhi University;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this lackadaisical approach is being adopted in appointments to the 6th and 7th grade wherein most of the persons belong to the downtrodden community; and

(c) the number of teachers appointed, category-wise and subjects-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) University of Delhi has reported that the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board (NCWEB) appoints candidates for guest teaching at 26 UG Centres from Adhoc panel prepared by the concerned departments of the University. This Adhoc Panel is prepared based on the qualification of the candidates consisting of all castes. The panel is divided in 7 categories in which the 1st category consists of candidates having the highest qualification.

(b) and (c) The criteria adopted by Standing Committee of NCWEB for guest teacher appointment was followed as per the norms. Certain letters were inadvertently issued for category 7, while the candidates in the Adhoc Panel in category 5/6 were available. However, the issue was resolved adhering to the hierarchy of Adhoc panel of the concerned department. 1020 candidates, including SC, ST and OBC categories were appointed in 6 subjects (Commerce, Economics, English, Hindi, History and Political Science).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Change in engineering courses**

1180. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most employers complain that engineering graduates are not equipped to provide solutions to actual problems faced by services and production industry;

(b) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) proposes to bring in major changes in engineering courses to make engineering graduates acquire more practical knowledge; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) and (c) With an aim to align the industry requirements with the technical skill set of students, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has developed outcome based Model Curriculum for Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) Programme in Engineering. The focus of curriculum for Engineering Courses is on advanced study of specialization through core subjects, flexible and diverse program specific electives, open electives to widen skills, collaborating and interactive learning to ensure talent development.

AICTE is also implementing an action plan for enhancing the employability of students. The plan focuses on Induction training, Mandatory internships, Industry readiness and Promoting innovation/start-ups for aligning the skills of students with industry.

With a view to improve the standards of technical know how and knowledge of engineering professionals who are graduating from various colleges to enable them to compete at the global level, the following package of measures have been approved by the AICTE:—

- (i) Perspective plan for Technical Education
- (ii) Introduction of Induction programme for engineering students
- (iii) Revision of curriculum
- (iv) Mandatory internships

- (v) Industry readiness by imparting technical and soft skills
- (vi) Promoting innovation/start-ups
- (vii) Exam reforms
- (viii) Training of teachers

### **Centralised education quality monitoring system**

1181. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any centralised education quality monitoring system software for the educational institutions to ensure the quality of education across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when Government would introduce such a centralised system software?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no centralised educational quality monitoring system software for the educational institutions. However, the educational information is captured from universities and colleges by Ministry of Human Resource Development in All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) and National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) portals which assist University Grants Commission (UGC) in monitoring the quality of higher education. Institutions use various solutions including campus management softwares to monitor and improve quality of education.

### **Social inclusion in schools**

1182. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the record of admissions made under “Economically Weaker Section” category in private unaided schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right to Education Act during the last three years;

(b) whether drop-out rate is higher in the above group as compared to children enrolled in Government schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether any guidelines have been formulated to promote social inclusion in such schools to reduce drop-out rate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, in what manner the Ministry would ensure inclusion and non-discrimination in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESORUCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for access to elementary schools for children within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 12 (1) (C) of the Act mandates all private aided, special category schools and private unaided schools to admit to the extent of at least 25% of the strength, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group. As per the information provided by States and UTs in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B), the details of children of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, studying under Section 12(1)(C) of RTE Act 2009 during last 3 years is given in table below:—

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of children admitted/studying under Section 12(1)(C)	24,22,423	29,25,303	33,84,592

(b) and (c) Information related to drop out among children of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in private unaided schools admitted under Section 12(1) (C) as compared to all children enrolled is not maintained at central level.

(d) and (e) Sections 8(C) and 9(C) of RTE Act 2009 makes it obligatory upon the ‘Appropriate Government’ and ‘Local Authority’ to ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines *vide* circular dated 23.11.2010 to ensure that schools adopt an admission procedure which is non-discriminatory, rational and transparent. It aimed to prevent profiling, and eliminating children through any kind of screening process and to ensure equal educational opportunities to children belonging to different social and economic background. In addition, guidelines dated 26.10.2012 have also been issued regarding elimination of discrimination and harassment of children in schools, belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

### **Sex education for adolescents**

1183. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any international commitments towards providing sex education for adolescents and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of programmes for providing comprehensive sex education to adolescent boys and girls, besides menstrual health and sanitation both inside and outside formal schools, Central and State-wise;

(c) if no such programmes are running, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether several State Governments have banned the Adolescent Education Programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Ministry to such bans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In pursuance of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, the Department of School and Literacy is implementing the Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) as part of the National Population Education Project (NPEP). AEP focuses on three major concerns:-

- (1) Process of growing up during adolescence,
- (2) HIV and AIDS
- (3) Substance (Drug) Abuse

The overarching objective of AEP are two-fold:-

- (i) to integrate adolescence education elements in school curriculum, teacher education courses and adult literacy programmes;
- (ii) to organise life skills based co-curricular activities in the secondary and higher secondary schools.

This educational intervention is aimed at the following learning outcomes:-

- (1) to make the learners aware of the concerns of adolescence, *i.e.* process of growing up during adolescence, HIV/AIDS and Substance (Drug) Abuse);
- (2) to inculcate in them positive attitude regarding these concerns; and
- (3) to help them acquire life skills so that they avoid risky situations like HIV infection and take informed decisions and develop healthy and responsible behaviour.

Under this programme, various activities related to integration, training, evaluation and other curricular activities like Role Play and Folk Dance Competitions are organised on adolescent education and population education issues.

(d) and (e) The AEP as part of the NPEP has not been banned in any State/UT in the country.

### **Reference of freedom fighters in NCERT books**

1184. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is hardly any reference made about freedom fighters, social reformers like Bhagat Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai from Punjab in the history books and curriculum of NCERT; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to include life and works of these personalities in NCERT curriculum and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has incorporated the contribution of freedom fighters and social reformers from Punjab like Bhagat Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai in its textbooks of History for Classes VIII and XII. The NCERT develops model textbooks, which refer to great personalities of different regions from all over India. The coverage is selective, so as not to overload curriculum. Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the State Governments to either adopt or adapt NCERT textbooks or develop their own textbooks based on the National Curriculum Framework-2005 so as to suit the State-specific needs and to cater to the diversity in the country across States in culture, language and topography. The States have flexibility to provide more coverage about their respective personalities in their textbooks.

### **Collaboration with reputed foreign institutions**

1185. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to promote collaborations among quality institutions of India with reputed foreign institutions under the University Grants Commission (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between India and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has chosen any institutions from Andhra Pradesh for such collaborations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) With a view to facilitate collaboration between the good performing Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) of India with reputed foreign institutions, the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 have been notified on 11th July, 2016.

Under these regulations, any eligible HEI can enter into a written Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or Agreement with the Foreign Educational Institution (FEI) concerned with the approval of its Board of Governors/Syndicate/Executive Committee and seek final approval from the Commission.

(c) to (e) Any eligible Indian HEI can enter into an MoU with an eligible FEI, according to the provisions of the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016. The onus for entering into a collaboration lies with the HEI rather than the Government.

Further, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has formulated the Scheme for Promotion for Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), which facilitates academic and research collaboration between Indian institutes and the best institutions in the world. Under this scheme, the following foreign collaborations have been entered with higher educational institutions from Andhra Pradesh:—

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Foreign Institute
1.	AU College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	University of Illinois, Chicago, USA
2.	Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Anantapur	University of Illinois, Chicago, USA Texas A&M University, USA University of Tennessee, USA

**Regulatory mechanism for fee by private institutions**

1186. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government would introduce some regulatory measures in respect of fees charged by private professional institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice B. N. Srikrishna, former Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court to recommend the fee to be charged by private technical institutes in the country. The Committee has recommended maximum limit of tuition and development fee to be charged by these institutions. Further, all the States/UT Governments have been directed to comply with the recommendations of the Fee Committee. Accordingly, State/Fee Regulatory Committees have been constituted to fix the limit of tuition and development fee to be charged by these institutions.

Moreover, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. R. C. Deka, former Director, AIIMS, New Delhi to regulate the fee chargeable by self-financed Deemed to be Universities in Medical and Dental Courses.

**Scholarships for students belonging to Scheduled Castes**

1187. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any ongoing schemes to provide scholarships for higher education to students belonging to Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of students who have been provided scholarships under these schemes, if any, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has taken any measures to ensure placement of students after completion of education who were provided scholarships; and

(e) if so, the details of placement of students, State-wise, specifically for the State of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government through



the following ongoing schemes provides scholarships for higher education to students belonging to Scheduled Castes:—

(i) **Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students:** Under the scheme, scholarship towards tuition and compulsory non-refundable fees and maintenance allowance, is provided to the eligible Scheduled Castes students, for pursuing higher education. The Scheduled Castes students having family income up to ₹ 2.5 lakh per annum are eligible for scholarship.

(ii) **Central Sector Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students:** Under the scheme, full financial support is provided to eligible Scheduled Castes students for pursuing studies beyond 12th class in 220 top class institutions such as, Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Technology (NITs), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFTs), National Law Universities (NLUs), reputed Media/Law and other institutes of excellence, etc. The Scheduled Castes students having family income up to Rs. 6.0 lakh per annum are eligible for scholarship.

(iii) **National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC:** Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the selected Scheduled Caste, Denotified, Nomadic, semi-nomadic tribes, landless agricultural labourers and traditional artisan's students, for pursuing Master level courses and Ph.D programmes abroad in specified fields of study. The Scheme is operated through Indian Missions abroad.

(iv) **National Fellowship Scheme for SC students:** The Scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing research studies leading to M.Phil., Ph.D. and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. Under the scheme, 2000 Research Fellowships (Junior Research Fellows) per year is provided to the Scheduled Caste Students.

State-wise details of students who have been provided scholarship under the above schemes is given in the Statement (See below).

Under the above schemes, there is no provision for ensuring placement of students after completion of higher education.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of students who have been benefitted from  
Scholarship/Fellowship Schemes for Scheduled Caste  
Students during 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students	Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students*	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC	National Fellowship Scheme for SC Students
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	658534	1883	6	582
2.	Assam	23874		0	78
3.	Bihar	89213		0	242
4.	Chandigarh	2203		0	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	95565		1	75
6.	Daman and Diu	0		0	0
7.	Delhi	20100		10	97
8.	Goa	280		0	3
9.	Gujarat	131169		1	113
10.	Haryana	123062		2	207
11.	Himachal Pradesh	33057		0	68
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	11040		0	45
13.	Jharkhand	20177		0	44
14.	Karnataka	322606		10	560
15.	Kerala	132286		3	152
16.	Madhya Pradesh	361268		9	277
17.	Maharashtra	540993		9	533
18.	Manipur	6566		2	24
19.	Meghalaya	0		0	1
20.	Mizoram	0		0	2
21.	Nagaland	0		0	1
22.	Odisha	202125		3	230

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Puducherry	6241		0	11
24.	Punjab	274730		7	2
25.	Rajasthan	191184		3	4
26.	Sikkim	361		0	4
27.	Tamil Nadu	761114		6	49
28.	Telangana	212706		6	268
29.	Tripura	14652		0	21
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1238139		14	1708
31.	Uttarakhand	69504		0	56
32.	West Bengal	382795		4	681

\* State-wise data is not available for the Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students

### **Launch of call centre and mobile application**

1188. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is all set to launch a dedicated call centre and mobile application during the next few months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this would attract students from abroad;

(c) whether Government is also taking several other measures to attract students from different countries; and

(d) whether Government would spend about ₹ 150 crore during the next two years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Study in India Programme launched on 18.04.2018 with the aim to increase the inflow of inbound foreign students in India and rebranding India as a preferred destination/education hub for foreign students, a dedicated call centre is set to get launched by the end of December, 2018. A mobile application capturing broad features of the Study in India website is also being worked upon and may be launched before the start of new academic cycle.

(c) The Government of India has taken various steps for increasing the inflow

of foreign students in the country. MHRD has launched Study in India Programme on 18.04.2018 with the aim to make India an education hub for foreign students by way of increasing the inflow of inbound International Students through systematic brand building, marketing, social media and digital marketing campaigns. The programme focuses on attracting foreign students from select 30 plus countries. The programme envisages participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities by way of offering seats for the International students at affordable rates, along with fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25%. A centralised admission web-portal (<https://studyinindia.gov.in>) acts as a single window for the admission of foreign students. In the first round, more than 5000 foreign students have been placed in different institutions in the year 2018-19.

MHRD has also launched (in October, 2018) a Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), which aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between top ranked Indian Institutions and the best institutions in the world from 28 selected countries. The Joint Research Projects involve the mobility of students/faculty for long term research and teaching activities. Under SPARC, foreign students and faculty members are given adequate incentives for their participation in the joint research project. More details may be accessed on <https://sparc.iitkgp.ac.in>.

Recently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted autonomy to 76 Educational Institutions (as per data up to 26.07.2018) which have maintained high academic standards. UGC has categorized Universities into three categories: Category-I, Category-II, and Category-III. Universities coming under Category-I and Category-II may hire, without approval of UGC, foreign faculty upto twenty per cent over and above of their sanctioned faculty strength. They shall also be free to admit foreign students on merit, subject to a maximum of twenty per cent over and above of the strength of their approved domestic students.

Six institutions have recently been accredited the status of Institutes of Eminence (IoE) by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There is a provision of greater autonomy including the provision of admitting foreign students upto 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

To attract foreign students in IITs, the Joint Entrance Examination, JEE(Advanced) examinations are being conducted in six examination centres abroad at Addis Ababa

(Ethiopia), Kathmandu (Nepal), Singapore, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Dhaka (Bangladesh), and Colombo (Sri Lanka). Supernumerary seats with a cap of 10% of total number of seats in each course are available to foreign students, who are allowed to appear in JEE (Advanced) directly without appearing in the JEE (Main). Similarly, Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE), an entrance examination for admission into the M.Tech. programmes in IITs and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions, is also conducted at these centres abroad.

Other initiatives of Government of India include Study Webs of Active –Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), SWAYAM PRABHA, Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS), IM pacting research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Leadership for Academicians Program (LEAP), Annual Refresher Programme In Teaching (ARPIT), National Academic Depository (NAD), National Digital Library of India (NDL), etc. Besides these Government of India initiatives, several regulations are issued by the UGC and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for improvement of standards of quality higher education in the country. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) also ensure quality of higher education in the country. One of the benefits of these initiatives is that more foreign students are attracted to pursue higher education in India.

(d) Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting dated 15.03.2018 has approved a budget of ₹ 150 crores for academic years 2018-19 and 2019-20 for the Study in India Programme.

### **Hiring of foreign faculty**

1189. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of faculty in IITs and central universities across the country;

(b) whether the Ministry is trying to hire foreign faculty or guest lecturers from abroad to fill up these vacancies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to streamline the higher education in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Arising of vacancies and filling them up with suitable, qualified candidates is a continuous process. The IITs and Central Universities are autonomous Institutions established under the Acts of Parliament and the onus of filling up the vacant posts lies with them. The combined sanctioned strength of faculty in IITs is 8856 against which, 6043 are in position with a vacancy of 2813. In Central Universities, 11,486 faculty members are in position against the sanctioned strength of 17092 with a vacancy of 5606.

Various measures have been taken to address the shortage of faculty, such as creation of pan-IIT faculty pool, effective use of VAJRA Scheme of Department of Science and Technology (DST), appointment of eligible OCI Card holders as permanent faculty, contractual and adjunct faculty position to foreigners by providing hassle-free visa facility, mobility of faculty from one institute to another on long-term deputation without adversely affecting their pension benefits. In addition, Government has launched Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty, scientists, academicians and industry experts to teach courses in the higher educational institutions in India. Operation Faculty Recharge programme of the University Grants Commission (UGC) focuses on augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities and to address faculty shortage.

### **Events organised by NCERT**

1190. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCERT organises mega events like Kala Utsav, Yoga Olympiad, National Role Play, ICT Mela etc. on behalf of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of departments involved in carrying out each of these events;

(d) whether it is the mandate or one of the objectives of NCERT to organize such events;

(e) whether the services of academic staff like Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors are used for such events; and

(f) whether such activities create obstruction in carrying out regular academic programmes of NCERT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kala Utsav is an initiative of the Government to promote artistic talent among secondary school students from all over the country in the field of Dance, Music, Theater and Visual Arts and Crafts through competitions. Yoga Olympiad is organised to promote yoga activities in schools, healthy habits, human values and holistic health. Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET), a constituents unit of NCERT, has been organizing All India Children's Educational Audio Video Festival since last 22 years and ICT Mela for last three years with the objective to share, exchange innovative ideas and encourage development of quality digital contents programme at National and State level.

(c) Kala Utsav is organized by Department of Arts and Aesthetics (DEAA), Yoga Olympiad is organized by Department of Education in Social Sciences (DESS) and ICT Mela is organized by CIET- NCERT.

(d) Yes, Sir. The National Policies of Education and National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, emphasize on all over development of the children, not only through the textual material but also involving children in experiential activities learning in all spheres of life.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No, Sir. These events are regular programmes of NCERT and the dates of these events are fixed and declared well in advance so that no obstruction is created in conducting other regular academic programmes of the NCERT.

### **Cooking of Mid-Day-Meal by jail inmates**

1191. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is exploring the possibility of cooking of Mid-Day-Meal in prisons by inmates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has consulted the Ministry of Home Affairs or the jail authorities directly and if so, the details of their response in this regard;

(d) whether it is a fact that such arrangement on pilot basis is already going on within a jail in Chandigarh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) All States and UTs have

been advised to explore the possibility of utilizing the services of local jails in the preparation of meals under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) *vide* letter dated 23.10.2018. The Ministry of Home Affairs has not been consulted in this regard.

(d) and (e) No such arrangement on pilot basis is going on in Chandigarh under MDMS. However, Union Territory of Chandigarh has involved the local jail for preparation of food under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). Social Welfare Department of Chandigarh has engaged jail authority to provide supplementary Nutritious fortified food to the children of 100 Anganwari centres under ICDS *w.e.f.* 1.4.2017 and 46 creches run by Indian council for Child Welfare.

### **Bringing services of teachers under ESMA**

1192. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers from Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have accused the Ministry and the University Grants Commission (UGC), of meddling in their democratic rights through circulars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UGC had issued a circular to bring the services of teachers under the Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA);

(d) whether teachers of these bodies construe this as a restriction on the academic community's intellectual autonomy and violation of free thinking and democratic values; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) A working group was constituted by UGC to study Delhi University Act with the perspective of relevance and uniformity in today's context including bringing Exam/ Teaching/Learning/ Evaluation under the Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA) with a view to check strikes in the examination services. However, subsequently it has been decided not to go ahead with the proposal.

### **Quality of Mid-Day-Meal**

1193. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to improve the quality of Mid-Day-



Meal in the light of complaints and suggestions received and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is taking the help of different NGOs in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India has issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene in school level kitchens to all the States and UTs to improve the quality of mid-day meal under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. These guidelines *inter alia* provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Government has also adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme.

(b) The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is implemented in partnership with States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. State and UT Governments engage NGOs/Voluntary Organizations for preparing meals in Centralized kitchens for identified clusters of schools. As per the information provided by the States and UTs, during 2017-18, 367 NGOs/Voluntary Organizations have been engaged in 17 States and UTs covering 42849 schools and 6377956 children under the Scheme.

### **School drop-outs**

1194. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what per centage of students complete tenth class at present in each State;

(b) the States in which drop-out per centage is maximum;

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce drop-out per centage; and

(d) the per centage of students who dropped out from schools during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the latest Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) data, the per centage of students who passed 10th Class in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per the UDISE database, the State/UT-wise dropout rate at secondary level during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha-an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme throughout the country with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

The major focus of the scheme is to ensure retention of children till completion of schooling by providing support for different interventions like survey and identification of out of school children, Special Training for out-of-school children at elementary level, provision of free textbooks and free uniforms as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Classes 6 to 8 to upto Class 12, enhancing access to various levels of education by providing new/upgraded upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools, strengthening of infrastructure of existing schools, provision of residential schools and hostels in sparsely populated areas of tribal, desert or hilly districts, where it may not be viable to set up a full-fledged school, introduction of vocational education at secondary level, Self-defence training for Girls from classes VI to XII, separate toilet for girls students, gender sensitization programmes, stipend for girls with special needs from Classes I to XII, enrolment and retention drives etc. to address issues relating to transition/retention of students in schools.

***Statement-I***

*Per centage of students who completed tenth Class during 2015-16*

Sl.No.	State Name	Pass Per centage (Class X)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.86
2.	Andhra Pradesh	#

Sl.No.	State Name	Pass Per centage (Class X)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	97.16
4.	Assam	64.15
5.	Bihar	49.91
6.	Chandigarh	99.10
7.	Chhattisgarh	58.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.42
9.	Daman and Diu	62.42
10.	Delhi	93.34
11.	Goa	98.10
12.	Gujarat	68.65
13.	Haryana	65.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	74.72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.08
16.	Jharkhand	98.85
17.	Karnataka	86.61
18.	Kerala	96.84
19.	Lakshadweep	85.40
20.	Madhya Pradesh	66.75
21.	Maharashtra	90.11
22.	Manipur	99.17
23.	Meghalaya	99.17
24.	Mizoram	98.77
25.	Nagaland	96.39
26.	Odisha	85.22
27.	Puduchery	96.81
28.	Punjab	87.44
29.	Rajasthan	79.47
30.	Sikkim	#
31.	Tamil Nadu	93.87
32.	Telangana	89.56

Sl.No.	State Name	Pass Per centage (Class X)
33.	Tripura	68.83
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85.05
35.	Uttarakhand	78.69
36.	West Bengal	93.15

# Data has not been submitted by the State.

Source: UDISE Flash Statistics.

### *Statement-II*

*Annual Average Drop-Out Rate during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State Name	Dropout Rate (Secondary)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.20	9.87	7.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12.65	15.71	#
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.49	17.11	29.93
4.	Assam	30.43	27.06	27.60
5.	Bihar	25.33	25.90	39.73
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	23.41	21.26	24.23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.59	16.77	27.96
9.	Daman and Diu	19.86	32.27	19.52
10.	Delhi	8.90	11.81	10.75
11.	Goa	9.58	11.15	16.01
12.	Gujarat	21.61	25.04	24.08
13.	Haryana	12.51	15.89	12.16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.09	6.07	7.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.36	17.28	24.35
16.	Jharkhand	23.15	24.00	36.64
17.	Karnataka	27.57	26.18	#
18.	Kerala	14.46	12.32	12.77
19.	Lakshadweep	8.03	6.76	5.80
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26.47	24.77	23.76

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	14.47	12.87	11.28
22.	Manipur	13.81	14.38	21.05
23.	Meghalaya	24.75	20.52	28.07
24.	Mizoram	18.70	21.88	30.67
25.	Nagaland	35.11	18.23	31.28
26.	Odisha	49.48	29.56	28.87
27.	Puduchery	14.24	12.19	12.65
28.	Punjab	8.83	8.86	8.60
29.	Rajasthan	18.77	13.48	15.19
30.	Sikkim	12.89	15.89	24.15
31.	Tamil Nadu	12.20	8.10	10.03
32.	Telangana	17.43	15.53	22.49
33.	Tripura	25.09	28.42	29.76
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7.30	10.22	12.71
35.	Uttarakhand	8.70	10.40	9.09
36.	West Bengal	18.34	17.80	26.93

# Data has not been submitted by the State.

Source: UDISE Flash Statistics.

### Applications for affiliation by CBSE

1195. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has cleared over 8,000 pending applications for affiliation wherein some are dating as far back as 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revised by-laws released by Government focus on a transparent and hassle free process of affiliations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have informed that they have cleared a total of 7535 cases for affiliation for the sessions 2010-11 to 2019-20 as detailed below:—

Sl.No.	Session	Cases cleared
1.	2010-11	1
2.	2011-12	3
3.	2012-13	3
4.	2013-14	10
5.	2014-15	18
6.	2015-16	162
7.	2016-17	686
8.	2017-18	4368
9.	2018-19	2247
10.	2019-20	37
TOTAL		7535

(c) and (d) The revamped Affiliation Bye-Laws depict a paradigm shift from the Highly complex procedure followed earlier to a simplified system based on preventing duplication of processes, speedy transparent and hassle free procedures and ensuring the ease of doing business with CBSE. The entire affiliation process will be completed online and integrated with instantaneous communication.

The following are some of the major changes in the revised Affiliation Bye-Laws.

- (1) Instead of 12-14 documents, a single certificate from District Education Officer and single affidavit is required.
- (2) The process of Inspection of schools is based on outcome based methodology focusing on quality of education.
- (3) Standardization of measurement of land is done by changing from acreage to metric system.
- (4) The requirements of affiliation are clearly defined as essential, post-affiliation and general. Now schools will be required to fulfill certain criteria like recruitment of teachers etc. post affiliation, but before commencement of session.
- (5) Well defined provisions for shifting of school, change of name of school/society, transfer from one society and closure of school etc. are there to avoid any variation in the processing of various requests.
- (6) Relaxation is given in the requirements of land given for states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar/Lakshadweep Islands, being difficult areas with scared land resources, at par with Metro Cities.

- (7) The lease period has been reduced from 30 to 15 years with ownership guarantee of 5 years only on the date of application.
- (8) The responsibilities of various functionaries have been defined in clear terms with adequate penal provisions.

### **Acquisition of land for schools**

1196. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is yet to acquire land for 51 schools sanctioned by it in various States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the officials of KVS are delaying such acquisitions;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time for completion of all sanctioned schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) does not acquire the land for Kendriya Vidyalayas. Suitable piece of land is to be provided by sponsoring authority free of cost to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Construction of permanent buildings for KVs is a continuous process, which depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) by the sponsoring authorities, submission of drawings/estimates by construction agency, availability of funds and requisite approvals etc. As such, no specific time frame for completion of all sanctioned schools can be fixed by the Government.

### **Kendriya Vidyalayas without own buildings in Jammu and Kashmir**

1197. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Jammu and Kashmir which have their own buildings and of those which have not;

(b) the list of Kendriya Vidyalayas in that State which have not their own building;

(c) the manner in which such schools are operating without buildings; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to enhance the existing structures like school buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Out of 38 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in Jammu and Kashmir, 20 KVs have their own buildings and 18 KVs do not have their own buildings. These schools are operating in the temporary buildings provided by the concerned sponsoring authorities. The details of these KVs are as under:—

Bandipur (BSF), Kargil, Miran Sahib, Badarwah, Samba, Awantipura (AFS), Humhama (BSF), Sunderbani (BSF), Akhnoor No. 1, Akhnoor No. 2, Udhampur No. 2, Anantnag, Nubra, Jourian, Damana, Jindrah, Pahalgaoon and Aminoo.

(d) Construction of permanent school buildings for the KVs depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by the sponsoring authorities, availability of requisite resources etc. The matter is vigorously pursued with the sponsoring authorities for completion of the mandatory requirements for starting construction work at different locations.

### **Logistic University in Andhra Pradesh**

1198. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been considering the establishment of Logistic University in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal to this effect, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds being allocated and likely schedule of commencement of the project, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration in the Central Government to set up a Logistics University in Andhra Pradesh. However, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has informed that they had received a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh



for sanction and release of one-time capital expenditure grant of ₹ 200 crores and recurring operation grant of ₹ 20 crores per annum for ten years for setting up a Logistics University at Kakinada.

The Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has also informed that no funds have been allotted by it for the project and the matter concerning the schedule of commencement of the project pertains to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Obscene acts and misbehaviour with children in schools**

†1199. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of obscene act and misbehaviour with children in schools are increasing;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to prevent such incidents and the manner in which its implementation is being ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has informed that no specific information on incidents of obscene acts and misbehaviour with children in schools is available with the Bureau. However, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) have informed that 291 and 6 cases respectively relating to corporal punishment, harassment and discrimination of children in schools have been reported during the last three years. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has informed that no such case has been reported in last three years.

(c) This Ministry has issued detailed guidelines on safety and security of school children *vide* letter dated 9th October, 2014, *inter alia* on psychosocial aspects like elimination of corporal punishment, eve-teasing/sexual abuse and school environment. Reiterating these guidelines, the Department of School Education and Literacy has again advised all States and UTs *vide* letter dated 11th September, 2017 to sensitize the entire administrative and monitoring machinery towards effective implementation

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the guidelines on safety and security of school children; and institutionalizing and ensuring a safe, secure and vibrant environment in schools for children. Mentioning these guidelines of this Ministry, CBSE issued guidelines to heads of all schools affiliated to CBSE *vide* circular dated 12.09.2017 for ensuring safety and security of students. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that a strict Codal provision exists, wherein the services of employee will be terminated, if convicted in moral turpitude cases. Regular awareness sessions on safety and security of children have been incorporated in training courses for teachers. Besides this, KVS conducts various gender sensitization and awareness programme through training/workshops. As regards Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), zero tolerance policy has been adopted in the cases of obscene acts and misbehaviour with children in schools. To protect children from such incidents, awareness is created among children. Guidelines for prevention from such incidents are issued time to time with directions for strict compliance. Implementation of instructions in this regard is monitored through a well established system at various level from House Masters, Principal, various Vidyalaya level Committees, District Administration, Cluster Incharge Assistant Commissioner, Regional Office and Headquarter level.

#### **Educational institutions in North-Eastern Region**

†1200. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established new universities and higher educational institutions to promote higher education in the North-Eastern Region of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of such institutions along with their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes sir, the Government of India is focused on promoting Higher Education in the North Eastern Region. Accordingly, the Central Government has set up two new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the North Eastern Region in addition to already existing Centrally Funded Higher Educational Institutions namely 9 Central Universities, 8 National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Shillong, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Arunachal Pradesh and Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Guwahati.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The names of the new institutions and their locations are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Location of the Institute	Year of Establishment
1.	IIIT-Senapati	Mantripukhri, Imphal, Manipur	2015-16
2.	IIIT-Agartala	Agartala, Tripura	2018-19

### **Courses on aircraft maintenance in universities**

†1201. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to start aircraft maintenance courses in all the universities of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any decision in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission(UGC) has designed curricular structure for bachelor-level degree program in Aircraft Maintenance as a way of encouraging universities to come forward and offer this program on their campuses under Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) introduced by UGC. The syllabus is available on the UGC website <https://www.ugc.ac.in/> in for implementation by all the Higher Education Institutes. However the universities were requested to obtain the approval of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) before adopting the syllabi as DGCA is a statutory body responsible for laying down standards and regulations for air safety and airworthiness standards. It is mandatory for all the universities to display the certificate of approval on their websites for information and awareness of the students seeking enrolment in the course.

Further, 'Aircraft Maintenance Engineering' course is already available in the course list of AICTE Approval Process Handbook.

### **Residential educational institutes in Bihar**

†1202. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up residential educational institutes in various districts of Bihar on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalayas;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the State of Bihar stands ahead of other States in the field of education and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) under Samagra Shiksha, an integrated scheme of school education provides for sanction of residential schools to States and Union Territories. The Ministry has sanctioned four residential hostels for the State of Bihar out of which two are in Patna and two in Jamui district till 2017-18 under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. However, the Ministry has sanctioned 6 Residential Schools and 5 hostels under Samagra Shiksha in 2018-19, for the State of Bihar as per details given below:—

Sl.No.	District	Residential Schools	Capacity	Hostels	Capacity
1	Aurangabad	1	100	1	100
2	Banka	1	100	1	100
3	Gaya	1	100	1	100
4	Jamui	1	100	0	0
5	Muzaffarpur	1	100	1	100
6	Nawada	1	100	1	100
TOTAL		6	600	5	500

Further, a total of 912 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned to the State of Bihar. KGBVs are upper primary residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups. 48 KGBVs have been approved for upgradation upto class XII in 2018-19 under the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, in convergence with erstwhile Girls Hostel component of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

(c) No such comparison has been made by the ministry for interstate ranking in the field of education. However, to assess the learning levels of the students across the country in Classes 3, 5, 8 and 10 National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducted National Achievement Survey (NAS) during the year 2017-18, which is a competency based evaluation. NAS Reports show students' learning levels against the expected learning outcomes of a particular grade. It also associates school, teacher and students' background variables with students' achievements while

analysing the data. District-wise Report Cards including that of districts of State of Bihar have been generated and made available on MHRD/NCERT website (<http://mhrd.gov.in/NAS/> and <http://www.ncert.nic.in/programmes/nas/drc.html>)

### **Students from Jammu and Kashmir in AMU**

1203. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority students in Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) from Jammu and Kashmir, at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that these students had decided to return their degrees to the university when few of them were served notices for indulging in anti-national activities in the campus; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's, reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) A total of 987 students from Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) have been studying in the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) during the Academic Session 2018-19. The University does not maintain separate lists for minority students.

(b) and (c) As informed by the University, a letter was received from one of the students from J&K with regard to returning degrees. The University has, however, informed that the views of single student cannot be generalized for all other students of J&K. The University has also informed that subsequently no further incident in this regard was brought to the notice of its Administration.

### **Impact assessment study 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat'**

1204. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any impact assessment study of 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' under the National Education Mission since its inception;

(b) if so, when was it undertaken and what have been the results of this exercise and whether there were any modifications in the scheme thereafter; and

(c) if not, the reasons why the assessment has not been undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat'

(PBBB) was launched as a sub-programme of erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in August, 2014 to ensure quality at the foundational years of schooling. The objectives of the programme are to promote early reading and writing with comprehension skills in children, and also basic numeracy skills. All Government and Government aided primary schools across India are targeted under PBBB.

No outcome survey has been conducted to assess the impact of PBBB separately. However, National Achievement Surveys are carried out by National Council for Educational Research and Training to assess learning achievement of children in Classes-III, V, VIII, and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017, was held on 13th November for assessing the competencies developed by the children at the grade levels III, V and VIII from across 701 districts covering all the 36 States and UTs and covered 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, mathematics, EVS/Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools. The competency based test was based on the Learning Outcomes which were recently incorporated in the Central Rules for RTE Act by the Government of India. NAS district report cards have been shared with the States and UTs to help in identifying gaps at the district level. Subsequently, a framework of intervention has been developed and shared with States to improve the quality of learning in the schools. The NAS reveal continuous improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha-an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

Under the Samagra Shiksha, the Central Government has taken various steps towards the implementation of the programme of PBBB, which *inter alia*, include preparation of special bridge materials for States having a high tribal population; provisioning of free textbooks, development and procurement of supplementary reading material; in-service teacher training; having dedicated teachers for foundational classes

and maintaining the required Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as prescribed under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Further, an annual grant of ₹ 5000/- to ₹ 20,000/- per school for strengthening of school Library has been provisioned under Samagra Shiksha, to further the programme of PBBB.

### Fee charged from and scholarships given to students of JNU

1205. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fee being charged from students of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) for various courses and the scholarships being given to them, course-wise;

(b) the details of various other charges against facilities and amenities provided to students;

(c) when the charges and fees were last revised and whether there is any proposal to further revise the same to make them realistic; and

(d) whether there has been any checking/ inquiry to ensure that only bona fide students reside and study there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has given the details as follows:—

(1) Details of fee charged from students in JNU, New Delhi.

Courses	Fee at the time of admission Amount in ₹	Continuing Students	
		(Monsoon Semester)	(Winter Semester)
M.Tech.	₹ 294.50	₹ 187.50	₹ 120.00
M.Phil.	₹ 294.50	₹ 187.50	₹ 120.00
Ph.D.	₹ 294.50	₹ 187.50	₹ 120.00
B.A.	₹ 282.50	₹ 175.50	₹ 108.00
M.A.	₹ 282.50	₹ 175.50	₹ 108.00
M.Sc.	₹ 282.50	₹ 175.50	₹ 108.00
MCA.	₹ 282.50	₹ 175.50	₹ 108.00
Diploma Certificate Course	₹ 234.00	Nil	Nil
Diploma in Big Data Analytics (PGDE)	₹ 10174.50	Nil	Nil

## (2) Fee charged from Foreign Nationals:-

For Ph.D., M.Phil./Ph.D., M.Tech., MPH, M.A., M.Sc., MCA, B.A. (Hons.) and Part-Time Programmes of Study are as below which was revised in 27.01.1995.

- (i) Tuition Fee: (a) @US \$ 750 per semester for courses in science disciplines;  
 (b) @US \$ 500 per semester for courses in humanities and social sciences;  
 (ii) Incidental charges: @ US \$ 100 per semester will be charged from both the above categories.

(3) Five Year Dual Degree Programme in B.Tech and MS/M.Tech Programme (Started from 2018-2019).

Sl. No.	Head of Fee	Income below ₹ 1 Lac	Income from ₹ 1 Lac to 5 Lac	Income above ₹ 5 Lac	SC/ST/PH
1.	Tuition Fee Per semester	0	20833	62500	0
2.	Fees other than tuition fees e.g. Student activity fee/exam/ Admission/registration fee	13000	13000	13000	13000
TOTAL		13000	33833	75500	13000

## (4) Details of Scholarships/Fellowships paid to Students in JNU:

Sl.No.	Name of The Fellowship	Sponsored By	Rate of Fellowship
1.	NON-NET	UGC	5000/-PM - M.Phil./M.Tech. 8000/-PM - Ph.D.
	Escort/Reader's Allowance (M.Phil./Ph.D.) to PWD	JNU	3500/-PM - M.Phil./Ph.D.
2.	UGC-JRF/SRF	UGC	25000/-PM - M.Phil. (JRF) 28000/-PM - Ph.D. (SRF)
3.	Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship (MCM) TO M.A./B.A./M.Sc./ MCA	JNU	2000/-PM (RESIDENT) - M.A./B.A./M.Sc./MCA 800/- PM (NON-RESIDENT) - M.A./B.A./M.Sc./MCA
	Escort/Reader's Allowance (M.A./B.A./M.Sc./MCA) to PWD	JNU	3000/-PM- M.A./B.A./M.Sc./ MCA
4.	DBT Fellowship	Ministry of science and technology	5000/-PM-M.Sc. STUDENTS



Sl.No.	Name of The Fellowship	Sponsored By	Rate of Fellowship
5.	CSIR (JRF/SRF)	CSIR	25000/-PM-M.Phil. (JRF) 28000/-PM-Ph.D. (SRF)
6.	CSIR (SPM)	CSIR	29000/-PM-(JRF)
7.	CSIR (Pool Scientist)	CSIR	21000/-PM (Basic)- Senior Research Associate
8.	NIPPON	Tokyo Foundation	22000/- PM- Ph.D
9.	ICMR	ICMR	25000/-PM-M.Phil. (JRF) 28000/-PM-Ph.D. (SRF)
10.	ICSSR	ICSSR	16000/-PM-M.Phil. (RFD) 28000/-PM-Ph.D. (PDF)
11.	Nirman Fellowship	Nirman Foundation Endowment Fund (paid from interest)	2500/-PM-M.A./B.A.
12.	Special Fellowship	JNU	12000/-PM-Ph.D
13.	DBT Fellowship	DBT	25000/-PM-(JRF) 28000/-PM-(SRF)
14.	DST	Inspire faculty Inspire fellowship Young scientist	Inspire Faculty- ₹ 80000/- P.M. + A.I. (3%) DST-SERB (NPDF) @ ₹ 55000/-PM for 2 Years DST- Young Scientist @ ₹ 55000/-PM for 2 Years
15.	J.C. Bose Fellowship	SERB/DBT	₹ 80000/-P.M. + A.I. (3%)
16.	Ramalingaswamy Fellowship	DBT	₹ 80000/- PM + (3%) A.I. for 5 Years

(b) (i) The revised rates for fresh/revised/duplicate documents for issue to the students are as under:-

Sl.No.	Documents	Revised Fee	With effect from
1.	Provisional Degree Certificate	100/-	
2.	Consolidated Marksheet	40/-	

Sl.No.	Documents	Revised Fee	With effect from
3.	Migration Certificate	100/-	
4.	Duplicate copy of provisional degree	200/-	
5.	Duplicate of consolidated marksheet	200/-	22.10.2018
6.	Duplicate copy of Semester grade report	200/-	
7.	Duplicate Degree Certificate	500/-	
8.	Duplicate Migration Certificate	400/-	
9.	Re-evaluation of Answer Script	40/-	
10.	The Ph.D. Degree Certificate	600/-	01.07.2018

(ii) Charges/rates of the Mess Admission Dues, Guest Charges, Guest Meal charges.

Sl.No.	Items	Rate (Revised) w.e.f. 1.1.2018
A.	Mess Admission Dues:	
	1. Mess Security (refundable)/Mess Advance	4,500/-
	2. Establishment Charges (per semester)	1100/-
	3. Crockery Utensil charges (annual)	200/-
	4. Newspaper (annual)	50/-
B.	Guest Charges:	
	1. Unfurnished Guest Room Charges (Rent – 20/- & Establishment – 10/-)	30/-
C.	Guest Meal Charges:	
	1. Breakfast*	40/-
	2. Lunch	50/-
	3. Dinner	55/-
	4. Dinner with mutton/chicken/fish or Extra item taken with Breakfast	70/-
	5. Guest Coupon Charges (IHA)	5/-
D.	Fine for late payment:	
	1. Late payment of mess bill (From 25th to last day of month or till the bills paid)	20/- per day
	2. Readmission fee, beyond seven days	100/-

Sl.No. Items	Rate (Revised) w.e.f. 1.1.2018
E. **Extra Items:	
1. Egg preparation (boiled/omlet/fried)	10/-
2. Banana (2) or any other fruit (1)	10/-
3. Dalia, Halwa, Upma	10/-
4. Milk 350ml/1 standard tumbler	10/-
5. Extra bread (per slice)	2/-

(iii) Fee Structure per semester for the Engineering and Management resident students to be placed in Damodar Hostel, JNU:—

1. Security Deposit	₹ 5,000/-
2. Hostel establishment charges	₹ 5,000/-
3. Licence fee/electricity/water charges/service charges	₹ 6,000/-
4. Mess advance	₹ 10,000/- per semester
*TOTAL	₹ 26,000/-

\*To be paid at the time of the registration in the Hostel.

Extras	
1. Breakfast	₹ 50/- (Guest Coupon)
2. Lunch and Dinner	₹ 100/- (Guest Coupon)
3. Advance for extras in the mess	₹ 1,000/-
4. Advance for vacation mess	₹ 2,500/-

(c) Date of revision of fees is mentioned wherever applicable. Further, at present, there is no such proposal to revise the fee structure to make them realistic.

(d) Inter-Hall Administration of the University carries out periodical checking of the Hostels to ensure that only bonafide students reside and study in the University.

### University for deaf and dumb students

†1206. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to open university for deaf and dumb students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the same is proposed to be established and the names of the States where these are proposed to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No Sir. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration. However, a Central Sector Scheme for financial assistance to the existing deaf colleges in each of the five zones of the country is being implemented by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The scheme is aimed at providing equal opportunities to hearing impaired students for pursuing higher education and improving their chances of employability and better quality life through higher education.

#### **Posts lying vacant in University of Delhi**

1207. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors are lying vacant in the University of Delhi;

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

(c) by when they are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) University of Delhi has informed that the details of sanctioned, existing and vacant teaching positions as on 31.10.2018 are as follows:—

Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength	Existing	Vacant
Professor	264	104	160
Associate Professor	648	225	423
Assistant Professor	794	544	250

The University initiated recruitment process by advertising a large number of posts in different departments and filled several posts of Assistant Professors as well. However, at present the recruitment process has been temporally postponed in view of the pending litigations in different Courts.

### **Shortage of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1208. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when all the posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Some vacancies of teachers always exist due to time lag between occurrence of vacancies and completion of recruitment. However, while the process of regular recruitment is undertaken from time to time, in the interim, with a view to ensuring that the academic interests of the students are not adversely affected, contractual teachers are engaged as per requirement. As on 1.12.2018, 8941 posts of teachers are lying vacant in various Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country. The category-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules of the posts. As the process involves various methods of recruitment such as promotion, Limited Departmental Examination, Direct Recruitment, etc. no specific time frame can be given by when all the posts are likely to be filled up.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Details of shortage of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas.*

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Vacant Post
1.	Principal	116
2.	Vice Principal	358
3.	Headmaster	279
TOTAL (A)		753
Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs)		
4.	Hindi	258
5.	English	260
6.	History	102

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Vacant Post
7.	Economics	217
8.	Geography	100
9.	Physics	256
10.	Chemistry	277
11.	Maths	227
12.	Biology	232
13.	Commerce	48
14.	Computer Science	94
15.	Bio Technonology	2
TOTAL (B)		2073
Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs)		
16.	Hindi	716
17.	English	725
18.	Sanskrit	463
19.	Social studies	708
20.	Maths	694
21.	Biology	553
22.	TGT (Physical and Health Education)	148
23.	TGT (Art Education)	79
24.	TGT (Work Experience)	120
25.	Yoga Teacher	18
26.	Librarian	137
TOTAL (C)		4361
27.	Primary Teachers	1616
28.	PRT (Music)	138
TOTAL (D)		1754
GRAND TOTAL (a+b+c+d)		8941

### **Atal Tinkering Laboratories**

1209. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to invest ₹ 1 lakh crore by 2022 for improving the quality of education and infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Atal Tinkering Laboratories have been introduced for school children to inculcate a culture of innovation among them;

(d) whether Government has conducted any study about the implementation of such laboratories; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has approved “Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education by 2022”, as per which the scope of institutions to be funded through Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been enlarged to encompass School Education and Medical Education institutions, apart from Higher Education. The total authorized equity capital of HEFA has been raised to ₹ 10,000 crore, with the facility to leverage additional resources from the market, based on requirement. A total Government equity of ₹ 6,000 crore, has been approved. All funds for educational infrastructure in centrally funded educational institutions will henceforth be in the form of ten year loans through HEFA to the institution, the interest liability of which would be borne by the Government. The principal repayment would be undertaken by the institutions in part or full depending on their age profile and financial capability. For new institutions and those which have limited internal fund generating capacity, the entire principal and interest repayment would be undertaken by the Government. There is an additional window of financing for school and medical education institutions where the sponsoring Department would undertake to repay the principal and interest to HEFA. So far, HEFA has approved projects of ₹ 24430 crore with total loan amount of ₹ 12307 crore.

(c) Yes, Atal Tinkering Lab is the program run by Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) under NITI Aayog. The objective of program is to foster an innovative mindset in the children of our country, AIM has selected over 5000 Schools for setup Atal Tinkering Labs as per program guidelines in schools having Std 6 to

10/12 across the country. ATL is a work space where young minds can give shape to their ideas through hands on do-it-yourself mode; and learn innovation skills. ATL contains educational and learning 'do it yourself' kits and equipment on – science, electronics, robotics, open source microcontroller boards, sensors and 3D printers and computers. Till date AIM has provided financial assistance to over 2000 Schools for establishment of ATLs in their schools. AIM has recently selected 3000 schools which are under compliance to get their funding as per ATL Guidelines. The details about various activities of ATL program is given on AIM website: [www.aim.gov.in](http://www.aim.gov.in)

(d) and (e) The ATL program has not even completed Two Years. However, Government is taking adequate measures to assess the impact of Atal Tinkering Labs establishment in schools. AIM is also leveraging the opportunity to engage 3rd parties to have the midcourse sample review of the program and suggestive measurement of it's impact and assessment.

### **Crackdown against renting of seats by private schools**

1210. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBSE proposes to penalise close to 1,700 private schools across the country by sending them a show cause notice for withdrawal of affiliation and a fine of 500 or more per extra student;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the move is also seen as a crackdown against renting of seats by private schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has the powers to impose the following penalties in case any school is found violating the provisions of the Affiliation Bye Laws/Examination Bye Laws of the Board or does not abide by the directions of the Board:—

- Written warning.
- Imposing fine up to ₹ 5,00,000/-.
- Downgrading school from Senior Secondary level to Secondary level.
- Restricting number of sections in the school.



- Debarring the school from sponsoring student in Board's examination upto a period of two years.
- Suspension of Affiliation for a definite period.
- Debarring the school from applying for affiliation or restoration of affiliation up to a period of five years.
- Withdrawal of Affiliation in a particular subject(s) or stream(s).
- Withdrawal of Affiliation.
- Any other penalty deemed appropriate by the Board.

(c) and (d) The details of cases, in which show cause notice was issued to school related to Registration of students by CBSE are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Name of school	Details of Violation	Action Taken
1.	G.D. Goenka International School, Rohtak	The students were studying in IX and X and fee paid for Board's examination but the mark sheet of class X was issued to name of another school	Complaint dated 30.04.2018 forwarded to the Regional Office-Panchkula for further needful action
2.	Holy Angel's Public School, Kavi Nagar	Sponsoring unauthorized students	Affiliation withdrawn
3.	Rena Public School, Muzaffarnagar	Admitted failed student of class XI to take Board class XII Exam	Downgradation from Sr. Sec to Sec Level
4.	Sri Chatanya Vidya Mandir, Vizag	Sponsoring Excess candidates	Show cause notice on 03.04.2018
5.	Mother Khazani Convent School, Delhi	Misconduct in Board's Examination	The Board <i>vide</i> letter dated 09.05.2018 has withdrawn the affiliation of the school

### New provisions of CBSE affiliation

1211. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new provisions of CBSE affiliation mandate schools to make full disclosure of fee structure and prohibit them from levying any hidden charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the new by-laws denote a major shift from the highly complex procedures followed earlier to a simplified system based in preventing duplication of processes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Fee structure and fee revisions are regulated by the Acts and Regulations of the concerned State Governments/ Union Territories. Rule 7.3 of the CBSE Affiliation Bye-Laws provides that “Fees shall be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UTs.”

(c) and (d) The revamped Affiliation Bye-Laws depict a paradigm shift from the highly complex procedure followed earlier to a simplified system based on preventing duplication of processes, speedy, transparent and hassle free procedures and ensuring the ease of doing business with CBSE. The entire affiliation process will be completed online and integrated with instantaneous communication.

The following are some of the major changes in the revised Affiliation Bye-Laws:–

1. As per the existing provisions the schools were required to upload over 12-14 documents while applying for affiliation. Now, application of the school will be processed on the basis of a Single Certificate from District Education Officer and a single Affidavit.
2. The process of Inspection of schools is based on outcome based methodology focusing on quality of education.
3. Standardization of measurement of land is done by changing from acreage to metric system.
4. The requirements of affiliation have been clearly defined as Essential, Post-Affiliation and General. Now schools will be required to fulfill certain criteria like recruitment of teachers etc. post affiliation, but before commencement of session.
5. Well defined provisions for shifting of school, change of name of school/ society, transfer from one society and closure of school etc. are there to avoid any variation in the processing of various requests.
6. Relaxation is given in the requirements of land given for States of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar/Lakshadweep Islands, being difficult areas with scared land resources, at par with Metro Cities.

7. The lease period has been reduced from 30 to 15 years with ownership guarantee of 5 years only on the date of application.
8. The responsibilities of various functionaries have been defined in clear terms with adequate penal provisions.

### **Compliance of RTE Act, 2009**

1212. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as much as 25 per cent of elementary schools in Andhra Pradesh are not complying with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that all the elementary schools in that State comply with the provisions of the Act since these schools are getting financial and other assistance under RTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. Most of the Government elementary schools in Andhra Pradesh are complying with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. The schedule to RTE Act, 2009 prescribed an all weather building consisting of at least one class room for every teacher, barrier free access, separate toilet for girls and boys, water facility, a kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked in the schools, playground and boundary wall. The RTE Act is implemented by the State as per their notified RTE Rules.

The status of RTE Act compliance in elementary schools of Andhra Pradesh given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was designated as the vehicle to support the State in implementing the provisions of RTE Act, 2009. Since the inception of SSA in 2001, sanction has been given for opening of 4,455 new elementary schools and construction of 70,204 additional classrooms, 7,143 drinking water facilities and 36,906 school toilets to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The State has reported opening up of 4,453 new elementary schools and construction of 69,795 additional classrooms, 6,895 drinking water facilities and 36,680 toilets as on 30.09.2018.

Each year, the Ministry invites Annual Works Plan and Budget (AWP&B) proposals from all the States/UTs. The Project Approval Board (PAB) approves the

State proposals entailing construction of toilets, additional class rooms, drinking water facilities, ramps and library etc. as per admissibility and justification in Government schools in order to fill the gap and ensure compliance of the RTE Act, 2009.

Now, SSA alongwith the other two centrally sponsored schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new scheme—Samagra Shiksha, which is under implementation in the country with effect from 1st April, 2018. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

**Statement**

*Elementary Schools in Andhra Pradesh lacking infrastructure as per provisions of RTE Act, 2009*

Districts Name	Per centage of schools not having						
	Girls' Toilet	Boys' Toilet	Drinking Water	Ramp	Boundary wall	Playground Facility	Library
Anantapur	0.1	0.0	14.0	69.2	28.0	60.4	4.42
Chittoor	0.1	0.0	1.4	83.5	38.3	53.2	2.18
East Godavari	0.0	0.0	1.7	75.0	38.4	36.1	3.53
Guntur	0.2	0.1	6.1	82.2	38.9	39.8	5.48
Kadapa	0.1	0.1	5.6	77.9	34.8	53.0	5.03
Krishna	0.1	0.1	1.0	70.3	32.8	35.4	4.38
Kurnool	0.2	0.2	9.1	79.9	38.9	44.0	5.86
Nellore	0.3	0.3	7.3	72.0	30.4	41.7	4.03
Prakasam	0.4	0.4	2.2	76.4	44.0	38.9	2.54
Srikakulam	0.7	0.6	7.4	64.5	51.7	52.2	3.84
Visakhapatnam	1.2	0.9	5.0	80.5	30.3	48.9	7.68
Vizianagaram	0.2	0.0	8.5	86.6	45.4	43.5	4.66
West Godavari	0.0	0.0	0.7	85.3	39.4	28.7	1.97
ANDHRA TOTAL	0.3	0.2	5.2	77.20	37.3	44.5	4.25

Source: UDISE -2016-17 (Provisional)

### Decline in enrolment of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes

†1213. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey done in 2016-17, there has been considerable decline in the enrolment of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the number of such students in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. According to the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2015-16 to 2017-18, there has been increase in the enrolment of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in higher education, which is as follows:—

#### Enrolment of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in higher education

Year	All India	Chhattisgarh
2015-16	1704461	85088
2016-17	1852375	91333
2017-18	1913864	103689

Source: AISHE report 2015-16 to 2017-18.

(c) The Government is implementing various schemes to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in higher Educational Institutions. The major programmes/schemes are as under:—

- (i) National Fellowship for Higher Education of ST Students.
- (ii) Post-Graduate Scholarship for Students belonging to SC/STs.
- (iii) Post-Doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST.
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students.
- (v) Residential Coaching Academics of SC/ST.
- (vi) Central Sector Scheme of Interest subsidy.
- (vii) Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students.

- (viii) AICTE Scheme for constructing hostel for SC/ST.
- (ix) Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top class education for ST Students.
- (x) Prerana-Scheme for preparing SC/ST students for Higher Education.

### **Changes in CBSE curricula**

1214. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of changes made in CBSE curricula and textbooks during the years 2014 to 2018, especially in the subjects of History, Political Science and Economics;
- (b) whether changes made were debated and approved by the Textbook Development Committees;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that classes IX-X and XI-XII are two years integrated curriculum. There is no change in the curriculum in History, Political Science and Economics for these classes. CBSE has discontinued the publication of textbooks and it recommends the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks for History, Political Science and Economics. NCERT has informed that they have not made any major changes in its syllabi and textbooks. However, textbooks are reviewed and updated on time to time basis. The updation of textual material developed by NCERT is continuous process. In the year 2017-18, NCERT has reviewed its all textbooks, including History, Political Science and Economics. The review broadly pertained to rectification of factual errors, if any, and updation of data.

### **National fellowships for OBC students**

1215. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) when the National fellowships for OBC students was launched;
- (b) in what manner the Ministry justifies giving just 300 Junior Research Fellowships and 600 Senior Research Fellowships per year when OBCs constitute more than 50 per cent of the total population;

(c) whether there have been demands to increase the above fellowships to a more acceptable level; and

(d) if so, the details of constraints the Ministry is facing in increasing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, launched the 'National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in 2014-15, with the objective to provide fellowships to the students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) to pursue M.Phil and Ph.D. degrees in Science, Humanities, Social Sciences and Engineering and Technology. Under the scheme, 300 Junior Research Fellowships and 600 Senior Research Fellowships per year was being provided.

Based on the demand, the number of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) slots have been enhanced from 300 to 1000 from the academic year 2018-19.

#### **Admission on fake certificates in Delhi University**

1216. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many students have joined Delhi University by submitting fake certificates;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government would take steps to curb this menace; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) University of Delhi has reported that the admissions in Undergraduate courses are done in the colleges of the university while the admissions to Postgraduate courses are done in the respective department/faculty of the university. As per the guidelines notified in the Bulletin of Information issued for admission in undergraduate and postgraduate courses, the onus of verifying the certificate/marksheets based on which admission is sought lies with the colleges/departments/faculties. For the admissions made for the Academic Session 2018-19, the University has received complaint against a candidate getting admission in a postgraduate course based on fake marksheet. The University after getting verification of the issuing University has cancelled the admission of the

candidate and reported the matter to the Authority. Further, University of Delhi is a statutory Autonomous Organisation established under an Act of Parliament and governed by the DU Act, 1922 and the Statutes and the Ordinances made there-under and competent to take action in such administrative matters.

### **Swachh Vidyalaya initiative**

1217. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the targets of Swachh Vidyalaya initiative particularly in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of the initiative, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the initiative has helped in increasing the enrolment of students and improving learning outcomes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to make the initiative a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had undertaken Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools within one year upto 15th August, 2015. Under the initiative, construction/re-construction of 4,17,796 toilets was completed in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools as reported by the States and UTs. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Human Resource Development implemented Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in partnership with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, to universalise elementary and secondary education in the country till 2017-18. SSA and RMSA have now subsumed in Samagra Siksha scheme effective from 1st April, 2018. Samagra Shiksha is an overarching programme for school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data, the total enrolment of students in schools at elementary, secondary and higher secondary levels has increased from 25.83 crore in 2013-14 to 26.05 crore in 2015-16. The total enrolment in elementary schools has risen from 18.79 crore children in 2009-10



to 19.67 crore children in 2015-16. As per UDISE 2015-16, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 99.21% for primary and 92.81% for upper primary level, which indicates universal enrolment at primary level. The transition rate from primary to upper primary has gone up from 85.17% in 2009-10 to 90.14% in 2014-15. Also, there have been improvements in overall educational scenario at secondary level as tabulated below:—

Sl.No.	Indicator	SSE*2009-10	UDISE 2015-16
1.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (total)	62.90	80.01
2.	GER (boys)	66.70	79.16
3.	GER (girls)	58.70	80.97

\*Statistics of School Education

In order to focus on quality education, the Central Rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise learning outcomes.

National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class-X students was conducted on 5th February 2018 covering nearly 15.5 lakh students. The objective of NAS was to find out the learning gaps at the district level and devise strategies to improve learning outcomes.

(d) The Ministry has advised all State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure proper maintenance of school toilets to keep them functional and also to take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign so that the school toilets are properly used, and kept neat and clean. The Ministry has also advised States and UTs to encourage school education authorities in promoting cleanliness and hygiene practices in schools by undertaking various activities including Swachhata Pakhwada, appointment of Student Ambassador, singing Swachhata songs in Bal Sabha/Children's assembly, celebrating Swachhata Diwas, drawing/painting competitions focusing on Swachhata in each school. The Ministry has also requested all States and UTs to fill in the gaps, if any, in availability and functionality of toilets in schools.

The Department has instituted Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar from 2016-17 at district, State and national level as a next step to Swachh Vidyalaya initiative. This

has institutionalized a Swachhata ranking system for excellence in water, sanitation and hygiene in schools across the country.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include *inter alia* the provision for rehabilitation/repair of existing toilets and drinking water systems in schools as per the norms and requirements, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants.

The Ministries of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education), Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have also jointly addressed the States regarding participation and support of Gram Panchayats in putting in place proper arrangements for regular cleaning of school toilets and waste disposal in schools.

### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise total number of school toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat:  
Swachh Vidyalaya initiative (SVI)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of toilets constructed/re-constructed under SVI
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49,293
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,492
4.	Assam	35,699
5.	Bihar	56,912
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	16,629
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78
9.	Daman and Diu	16
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	138
12.	Gujarat	1,521
13.	Haryana	1,843
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,175

1	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,172
16.	Jharkhand	15,795
17.	Karnataka	649
18.	Kerala	535
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	33,201
21.	Maharashtra	5,586
22.	Manipur	1,296
23.	Meghalaya	8,944
24.	Mizoram	1,261
25.	Nagaland	666
26.	Odisha	43,501
27.	Puducherry	2
28.	Punjab	1,807
29.	Rajasthan	12,083
30.	Sikkim	88
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,926
32.	Telangana	36,159
33.	Tripura	607
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19,626
35.	Uttarakhand	2,971
36.	West Bengal	42,054
TOTAL		417,796

### Vacancies in CIC

1218. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Chief Information Commissioner is presently vacant;

(b) if so, by when Government proposes to fill this vacancy;

(c) what is the sanctioned strength and vacancies in the Central Information Commission (CIC);

(d) whether the current number of Members is at full sanctioned strength;

(e) if not, by when Government proposes to fill the vacancies;

(f) the date on which each vacancy in the Commission was created; and

(g) what are the reasons for the delays in filling the vacancies in the CIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The previous Chief Information Commissioner in Central Information Commission completed his tenure on 24.11.2018. The advertisement for filling up the post was issued on 24.10.2018. The process for selection and appointment of Chief Information Commissioner in Central Information Commission is at an advanced stage.

(c) and (d) As per Section 12(3) of the Right to Information Act, the Central Information Commission shall consist of:

(i) the Chief Information Commissioner; and

(ii) such number of Central Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary.

Currently, there are three Information Commissioners in position.

(e) to (g) The advertisement for filling up the posts of Information Commissioners was issued on 27.07.2018. All the applications have been placed before the Committee constituted as per section 12(3) of Right to Information Act, 2005. The process for selection and appointment of Information Commissioners in Central Information Commission is at an advanced stage.

The status of incumbency for Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners in Central Information Commission as on 14.12.2018 is given in the Statement

**Statement***Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners in Central Information Commission (Status As on 14.12.2018)*

Sl. No.	Name	Date of completion of tenure
1	Shri R. K. Mathur, Chief Information Commissioner	24.11.2018
2	Shri Basant Seth, Information Commissioner	15.02.2017
3	Shri Yashovardhan Azad, Information Commissioner	21.11.2018
4	Shri Sharat Sabharwal, Information Commissioner	22.09.2017
5	Ms. Manjula Prasher, Information Commissioner	15.01.2018
6	Shri M.A. Khan Yusufi, Information Commissioner	31.12.2016
7	Shri Madabhusanam Sridhar Acharyulu, Information Commissioner	21.11.2018
8	Shri Sudhir Bhargava, Information Commissioner	11.01.2020
9	Shri Amitava Bhattacharya, Information Commissioner	01.12.2018
10	Shri Bimal Julka, Information Commissioner	26.08.2020
11	Shri Divya Prakash, Sinha Information Commissioner	25.09.2020

**Appointment of consultants in Kendriya Bhandar**

1219. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar has formulated any scheme for appointment of consultants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a consultant is working on the regular post of Assistant General Manager (AGM) in Kendriya Bhandar for the last one year;

(c) whether AGM (Consumer), Kendriya Bhandar is also looking after the charge of Quality Control Officer and if so, whether it is not against the principles of vigilance to allow procurement officer to certify the quality of goods procured by him; and

(d) whether CVO, Kendriya Bhandar has received complaint in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Consultants may be appointed in Kendriya Bhandar as per organizational requirements against regular posts, wherever considered necessary, in order to achieve savings with the approval of Board of Directors/Executive Committee of Kendriya Bhandar.

(b) Yes Sir. A Consultant was assigned additional charge of AGM (Consumer).

(c) and (d) A complaint was received in this regard and was examined by CVO, Kendriya Bhandar, following which the Consultant (Quality Control) has been relieved from the additional charge of the post of AGM (Consumer).

#### **AGM of general bodies of Kendriya Bhandar**

1220. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received information that the Board of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited (Kendriya Bhandar) did not call annual General Meeting (AGM) of General Body under Section 39 of MSCS Act, 2002 within six months of the closure of the accounting year 2017-18;

(b) whether Government has sought clarifications from the Managing Director, Kendriya Bhandar in the matter;

(c) if so, the details of clarifications submitted by him; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to convene AGM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A complaint was received and the same was forwarded to Kendriya Bhandar for clarification and clarification has been received.

(c) and (d) As clarified by Managing Director, Kendriya Bhandar, a special General Body Meeting of the Society was held on 30.09.2018, *inter alia*, to consider and approve the Annual Accounts of 2017-18.

#### **Complaints on withholding payments to SSIs**

1221. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by Government/CVC regarding willful withholding of payments to various Small Scale Industries (SSIs) by officials working in SAIL/Bokaro Steel Plant Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Vigilance Commission and Ministry of Steel have informed that no specific complaint has been received regarding willful withholding of payments to various Small Scale Industries by officials working in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)/Bokaro Steel Plant Limited during the last three years.

### Vacancies in CAT

1222. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of posts of judicial and administrative members which are vacant in CAT, bench-wise and the dates from which they are vacant;
- (b) the reasons for delay in filling up those vacancies;
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill them up; and
- (d) proposed time-frame for filling up those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As on date the following is the vacancy position for the year 2017 and 2018:-

Year	Judicial Members	Administrative Members
2017	8	3
2018	4	4

Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Advertisement for filling up the vacancies of Members in CAT was issued on 05.02.2018. In the meantime, the interim order of the Honourable Supreme Court came to be issued and the selection process for the vacancies for 2017 was completed. The last interim order of the Honourable Supreme Court was on 21.08.2018 and the selection of Members for the vacancies of 2018 is processed as per the latest orders and direction that the Honourable Supreme Court may issue.

*Statement**List of the vacant posts of Judicial and Administrative Members in Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)*

Sl. No.	Name of Bench	Judicial/ Administrative Member	Date of vacancy
1.	Principal Bench, New Delhi	Judicial	Carried over vacancy of 2017
2.	Principal Bench, New Delhi	Judicial	04.07.2018
3.	Principal Bench, New Delhi	Judicial	28.07.2018
4.	Allahabad Bench	Judicial	Carried over vacancy of 2017
5.	Allahabad Bench	Judicial	04.07.2018
6.	Bengaluru Bench	Judicial	05.10.2017
7.	Chennai Bench	Judicial	01.12.2018
8.	Chandigarh Bench	Judicial	04.07.2018
9.	Ernakulum Bench	Judicial	30.06.2018
10.	Hyderabad Bench	Judicial	01.12.2018
11.	Patna Bench	Judicial	05.01.2017
12.	Allahabad Bench	Administrative	01.08.2017
13.	Allahabad Bench	Administrative	15.07.2017
14.	Bengaluru Bench	Administrative	05.12.2018
15.	Chandigarh Bench	Administrative	10.12.2018
16.	Ernakulum Bench	Administrative	11.08.2017
17.	Jodhpur Bench	Administrative	25.09.2017
18.	Kolkata Bench	Administrative	22.04.2018
19.	Patna Bench	Administrative	16.04.2018

**Review of implementation of Central schemes**

1223. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the progress of implementation of the Central Government schemes in the country;



(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the quantum of funds allocated to various schemes and the status thereof;

(c) whether the schemes have been implemented as per the laid down guidelines or any deviations have been observed and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of remedial measures adopted by Government in case of deviations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India conduct evaluation of the schemes/programmes under their implementation. In States, the State Evaluation Offices conduct evaluations of prominent schemes/programmes implemented by them. NITI Aayog conducts concurrent evaluations of the selected programmes/schemes.

(b) A list of the programmes evaluated by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office(DMEO), NITI Aayog during the last three financial years is given in the Statement (*See* below). The overall expenditure profile of the Budget documents of the last four financial years 2015-16(Actual), 2016-17(Actual), 2017-18(RE) and 2018-2019(BE) are as below:—

(₹ in crores)

	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (R.E.)	2018-19 (B.E.)
Central Sponsored Scheme	203740.42	241295.55	285581.44	305517.12
Central Sector Scheme	521373.98	589470.61	634318.08	708933.67

However, the scheme-wise allocation/utilization of funds for the last years is available at the following links of the Government of India website:—

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2017-18/ub2017-18/eb/stat4a.pdf>

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2017-18/ub2017-18/eb/stat4b.pdf>

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/ub2018-19/eb/stat4a.pdf>

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/ub2018-19/eb/stat4b.pdf>

(c) and (d) The Ministries/Departments monitor implementation of the schemes according to the scheme specific guidelines. Deviations noticed during the course of evaluation studies are documented in the Evaluation Reports and brought to the knowledge of the programme implementing Departments/Ministries for taking necessary remedial measures. The NITI Aayog also places the Evaluation Reports in the public

domain by uploading them to its website (<http://www.niti.gov.in/documents/reports>) and thus, making them accessible to the public.

**Statement**

*List of Programmes evaluated by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office, NITI Aayog during last 3 years (2015-16 to 2017-18)*

Sl. No.	Studies by DMEO	Financia l Year	Ministry/ Department	Report released (Year)
1.	Evaluation Study on Direct Benefits Transfer in Food (Results from one year of Process Monitoring)	2017-18	DFPD	September, 2017
2.	Quick Evaluation Study on Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	2017-18	WCD	April, 2017
3.	Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni (The scheme for leadership development of Minority Women)	2016-17	SJE (Minority Affairs)	July, 2016
4.	Efficacy of Minimum Support Price to Agriculture Farmers (MSP)	2015-16	Agriculture/ CACP	February, 2016
5.	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWMP)	2015-16	Water Resource	December, 2015
6.	Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	2015-16	Home	July, 2015
7.	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)	2015-16	School Education	July, 2015
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	2015-16	Power	July, 2015
9.	Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)	2015-16	Rural Development	October, 2015
10.	Quick Evaluation Study on Anaganwadis under ICDS	2015-16	WCD	July, 2015
11.	Role of Public Distribution System in shaping Household and Nutritional Security	2016-17	DFPD	December, 2016

**Global mobility summit**

1224. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Global Mobility Summit, 2018 has been inaugurated recently in September, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views exchanged by the participants in the summit; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to address their concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, NITI Aayog organized Global Mobility Summit 2018 on 7th and 8th September 2018 in New Delhi. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

(b) To showcase innovation and build a platform to shape the future of mobility, NITI Aayog hosted MOVE: Global Mobility Summit 2018. The summit witnessed the participation of top global CEOs and brought together various stakeholders to ideate upon the development of India's roadmap for Mobility, which is safe; clean, shared and connected, affordable, accessible and inclusive. 5 reports were presented to the Hon'ble Prime Minister at the inauguration of MOVE Summit:—

(i) Transforming India's Mobility: A Perspective

(ii) Zero Emission Vehicles: Towards a Policy Framework

(iii) Goods Transport and Logistics

(iv) Data Driven Mobility

(v) Enabling Shared Mobility in India

(c) Yes, views were exchanged by the participants in the summit around the following themes:—

(i) Asset Utilization and Services:

(ii) Electrification and Alternative Energy:

(iii) Reinventing Public Transit:

(iv) Logistics and Goods Transport:

(v) Data Analytics and Mobility:

The details on the above are posted on the website <http://movesummit.in/>

(d) NITI Aayog is working towards all-round improvements to mobility. This entails policy measures which are aimed at reduction of logistics cost, promoting urban mobility, facilitating intermodal shift and encouraging new and cutting edge technologies in Electric Vehicles besides others. NITI Aayog regularly conducts meetings with various stakeholders and Ministries and encourages the private sector and start-ups to present their ideas which can be scaled up.

#### **Efforts in area of artificial intelligence**

1225. SHRI G.C.CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the NITI Aayog has initiated a national programme to direct efforts in the area of artificial intelligence, including research and development of its applications and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the NITI Aayog is working to evolve a suitable mechanism to enable access of lessee cultivators to credit without compromising the rights of the land owners and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Union Budget for 2018-19, NITI Aayog was mandated to develop the National Program for Artificial Intelligence. A discussion paper was accordingly released in June 2018 on the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence. The National Strategy *inter alia* identifies skilling and re-skilling requirements for the existing workforce, and approach for setting up of Centres of Research Excellence in AI (CORE) and International Centers of Transformational AI (ICTAI).

(b) and (c) NITI Aayog in consultation with the State Governments had drafted a Model Land Leasing Act-2016, which was circulated to the State Government and Central Ministries including Department of Land Resources. The Model Act also has provisions for providing loans to the lessee farmers. To further pursue the matters, letters have been sent to states from various levels in NITI Aayog [Vice Chairman, CEO and Adviser (Agriculture)], NITI Aayog. A National Consultation workshop on Status of Land Leasing Reforms has also been organized. In pursuance of the initiatives taken by NITI Aayog, some states have already started to review /reformulate their land leasing acts.

**Rapid transformation of States**

1226. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has selected any districts in the country for rapid transformation by 2022 in line with Government's vision to create New India.

(b) if so, the details of States and districts selected, district and State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of the districts;

(d) the funds earmarked, sanctioned and spent till date, district-wise and

(e) whether Government has taken measures to ensure that the selected districts achieve the targeted growth and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes. The Government of India has selected 117 districts which have shown relatively slow progress in key social indicators for rapid transformation. These 117 districts are spread over 28 States in India. These districts are called "Aspirational Districts." On January 5, 2018, Aspirational District Programme (ADP) has been launched under which the Centre and States would work as a team to assist District administration for rapidly transforming these districts. While Government of India has selected 117 districts, the programme is currently under implementation in 112 districts as Government of West Bengal having 5 districts in the aforesaid list is yet to respond to this programme. As this programme focuses on Health, Nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure and seeks to improve the performance of the districts across these sectors, this is in line with the Government's vision to create New India by 2022.

(b) State-wise list of 117 districts is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Firstly, out of 117 districts, 35 districts were selected by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis of these districts been affected by Left Wing Extremism (L.W.E). Secondly, the rest of the 82 districts have been identified on the basis of composite index. The data bases and their weightage in the composite index are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). After selection, States were requested that in case they want any replacement on the basis of objective criteria, Government of India would be open to such suggestions. Accordingly, six states, namely, Sikkim, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat suggested some changes in the list. List of 117 districts were finalized after incorporating their suggestions.

(d) and (e) No special funds have been sanctioned or earmarked for the Aspirational Districts Programme. Its core strategy is to improve efficiency in the programme which are already approved through convergence. Under this program Central Prabhari Officer have been assigned at the Centre level to monitor the implementation of the programme. They are to assist the State Government and the district administration to improve their performance by acting as a bridge between the State Government, District and the Government of India. Key Performance Indicators have been identified and districts have been requested to create district action plan to bring rapid improvement in the targets. A dynamic dashboard is facilitating the district to ascertain its position among the Aspirational Districts in India on the basis of incremental change. This in turn is expected to enthuse the District teams to become competitive and with the assistance of their own state Government to improve their position. In addition, key Central Ministries have prioritized these districts in their programme. This has resulted in improving the focus of the district administration towards the activities which are critical for improving the quality of life of people in these districts and their economic productivity.

***Statement***

*Transforming Aspirational Districts*

Sl.No.	State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. Kadapa
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai
5.	Assam	Goalpara
6.	Assam	Barpeta
7.	Assam	Hailakandi
8.	Assam	Baksa
9.	Assam	Darrang
10.	Assam	Udalguri
11.	Assam	Dhubri
12.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
13.	Bihar	Araria
14.	Bihar	Purnia

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Sl.No.	State	District
15.	Bihar	Katihar
16.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
17.	Bihar	Begusarai
18.	Bihar	Khagaria
19.	Bihar	Banka
20.	Bihar	Sheikhpura
21.	Bihar	Aurangabad
22.	Bihar	Gaya
23.	Bihar	Nawada
24.	Bihar	Jamui
25.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
26.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
27.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
28.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
29.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
30.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
31.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
32.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
33.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon
34.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma
35.	Gujarat	Dahod
36.	Gujarat	Narmada
37.	Haryana	Mewat
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula
41.	Jharkhand	Garhwa
42.	Jharkhand	Chatra
43.	Jharkhand	Giridih
44.	Jharkhand	Godda

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Sl.No.	State	District
45.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
46.	Jharkhand	Pakur
47.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
48.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
49.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum
50.	Jharkhand	Palamu
51.	Jharkhand	Latehar
52.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
53.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
54.	Jharkhand	Dumka
55.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
56.	Jharkhand	Khunti
57.	Jharkhand	Gumla
58.	Jharkhand	Simdega
59.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum
60.	Karnataka	Raichur
61.	Karnataka	Yadgir
62.	Kerala	Wayanad
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
71.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
72.	Maharashtra	Washim
73.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
74.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad

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Sl.No.	State	District
75.	Manipur	Chandel
76.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
77.	Mizoram	Mamit
78.	Nagaland	Kiphire
79.	Odisha	Dhenkanal
80.	Odisha	Gajapati
81.	Odisha	Kandhamal
82.	Odisha	Balangir
83.	Odisha	Kalahandi
84.	Odisha	Rayagada
85.	Odisha	Koraput
86.	Odisha	Malkangiri
87.	Odisha	Nawarangpur
88.	Odisha	Nuapada
89.	Punjab	Moga
90.	Punjab	Firozpur
91.	Rajasthan	Dholpur
92.	Rajasthan	Karauli
93.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
94.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
95.	Rajasthan	Baran
96.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
97.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
98.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
99.	Telangana	Asifabad
100.	Telangana	Bhopapalli
101.	Telangana	Khammam
102.	Tripura	Dhalai
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur

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Sl.No.	State	District
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra
111.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
112.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
113.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
114.	West Bengal	Maldah
115.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
116.	West Bengal	Birbhum
117.	West Bengal	Nadia

***Statement-II***

*Transforming Aspirational District*

Composite Index

Databases	Sector	Weight
Landless households dependent on Manual labour (Socio Economic Caste Census – Deprivation 7)	Deprivation	25%
Ante natal care ( National Health and Family Survey (NHFS-4)	Health and Nutrition	7.5%
Institutional delivery (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Stunting of children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Wasting in children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Elementary drop out rate (Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE 2015-16)	Education	7.5%
Adverse pupil teacher ratio (U-DISE 2015-16)		7.5%
Un-electrified households (Ministry of Power)	Infra	7.5%
Households without individual toilets (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation)		7.5%

Databases	Sector	Weight
Un-connected PMGSY village (Ministry of Rural Development)		7.5%
Rural Household without access to water (Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation)		7.5%
TOTAL		100%

### Compensation to families of manual scavengers

1227. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Supreme Court Judgement in a case between Safai karamchari Andolan vs Union of India dated March, 27, 2014 in which Government has been ordered to identify people who died while cleaning sewers since 1993 onwards and offer 10 lakh compensation to each of their families;

(b) the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) the number of families of manual scavengers compensated during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to empower manual scavengers by offering technological support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to identify all the cases of sewerage related deaths since 1993 and ensure payment of compensation of ₹ 10 lakh each to the affected families. State-wise details of cases identified by States and compensation paid to the family members victims as reported by the States and Union Territories are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) under Swachh Udyami Yojana provides loans to safai karamcharis, manual scavengers and their dependent loans upto ₹ 15 lakh for procurement and operation of sanitation related vehicles viz. Garbage Trucks, Suction and Jetting Machine, Vacuum Loader etc. at concessional rate of interest of 4%. Capital Subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/- is provided under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) to the manual scavengers and their dependents who avail of such loans. NSKFDC in coordination with Skill Council Green Jobs organizes training of 35 hours duration on usage of mechanized sanitation equipment, precautions for hazardous cleaning, life

skills and income generation activities to sanitation workers employed contractually or on ad hoc basis by municipalities.

**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 ₹ 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

**Grants to private coaching institutes**

1228. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for imparting coaching to SC, ST and OBC aspirants of competitive examinations in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has any proposal of providing grant to private coaching institutes of that State for such aspirants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) A Scheme namely, 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students' is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for providing coaching to SC and OBC Students. Under the

scheme, coaching is provided to the candidates through the institutions empanelled by the Ministry for *inter alia*, Group A and B examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and the various Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs), Group A and B examination conducted by the State Public Service Commission, Officer's Grade examinations conducted by Bank, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Premier Entrance Examinations for admission in IIT-JEE and AIEEE, Medical, CAT, CLAT, SAT, GRE, GMAT and TOEFL.

The Tribal Affairs Ministry is implementing a Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population and others by providing support for education, health, sanitation, water supply etc. The scheme is demand driven and funds are provided to State Government based upon proposals received from the State Government. There is no specific scheme for providing coaching to Scheduled Tribe aspirants.

(b) and (c) For Scheduled Castes and Other Backwards Classes aspirants, two private coaching institutions are empanelled in Uttar Pradesh for providing coaching for Pre-Medical and Pre-Engineering courses.

As regards coaching for Scheduled Tribes, no proposal has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Sewage cleaning without safety equipments**

1229. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that even today cleaning of sewage, septic tanks and chemical tanks of industrial units is being carried out by workers by going inside the tanks without safety equipments; and

(b) if so, the steps being proposed to be taken by Government to effectively enforce the existing law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks is prohibited under section 7 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013). Chapter II of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual

Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013) prescribes the obligation of the employer towards employees engaged in the cleaning of sewer or septic tank. Any person, employer or agency who violates the provisions of the MS Act, 2013 in this regard is punishable with fine upto ₹ 5 lakh or imprisonment upto 5 years or both. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation 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.

As regards cleaning of chemical tanks in the industrial units, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that the provision of Section 7 A of the Factories Act, 1948 lay down the duties of the occupier (*i.e.* the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory) to ensure safety and health of the workers employed in the factory. The provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Rules made thereunder are enforced by the concerned State Governments/Union Territories through their Factory Inspectors.

### **Schemes for upliftment of weaker segments**

†1230. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes started in various States by Government during the last three years to uplift the weaker segments of the society in the country;

(b) the number of people who have been benefited from these schemes during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the amount allocated to every State during the above period, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether there is any agency to monitor the implementation of these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) During the last three year,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched one scheme namely 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' on 01.04.2017. The objective of the scheme is 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 beneficiaries.

The Scheme is implemented by the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Mini Ratna Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the administrative control of 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). The scheme is monitored by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as Nodal Ministry. At present, a total of 318 districts have been selected from all States!UTs for the implementation of the Scheme. As on 13.12.2018, 66 Distribution Camps have been organized at district level benefitting 68,612 Senior Citizens belonging to BPL category. The State-wise number of beneficiaries is given in the Statement (*See below*). An amount of ₹ 17.50 crore was released to the ALIMCO during 2017-18 and ₹ 53.25 crore during 2018-19.

### **Statement**

*State-wise Total Number of Beneficiaries under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana  
(as on 13.12.2018)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5402
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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries
11.	Karnataka	1214
12.	Kerala	962
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14939
14.	Maharashtra	6343
15.	Meghalaya	7291
16.	Puducherry	1529
17.	Punjab	393
18.	Rajasthan	4210
19.	Sikkim	1814
20.	Tamil Nadu	969
21.	Telangana	1473
22.	Tripura	795
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6719
24.	Uttarakhand	2637
TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARIES		68612

### **Implementation of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana**

†1231. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had announced "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana" in 2017 which aims at providing physical aids like wheelchairs, hearing aids, spectacles, walking sticks, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this yojana is being successfully implemented, as per its objectives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per para-43 of budget announcement 2015-16, a new scheme namely 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(RVY) for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for senior citizens, living below the poverty line has been formulated and implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' was launched 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 and spectacles are distributed to the beneficiary senior citizens. Copy of detailed Scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As on 13.12.2018, a total of 66 distribution camps have been organised at district level benefitting 68,612 beneficiaries, nationwide under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.

### ***Statement***

#### *Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana scheme providing physical aids and assisted living devices to senior citizens belonging to BPL category*

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1 As per the Census figures of 2011, the population of senior citizens in India is 10.38 crore. More than 70% of the population of senior citizens live in rural areas of the country. A sizeable percentage (5.2%) of the senior citizen suffers from some sort of disabilities related to old age. Projections indicate that the number of elderly population will increase to around 173 million by 2026.
- 1.2 The Central Government proposes a new Central Sector Scheme to be put in place to provide Physical aids and Assisted Living Devices for such senior citizens suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities, who belong to BPL category. Accordingly, the following scheme is hereby formulated for bringing such senior citizens into active life and to build an age-friendly society by providing them with devices to maintain near normalcy in mobility, communication and independence.

#### **2. Aims and Objectives**

- 2.1 The Central Sector Scheme aims at providing senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from any of the age related disability/infirmity mentioned in para 2.2, with such assisted-living devices which

can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. The assistive devices shall be of high quality and conforming to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards, wherever applicable.

### **3. Scope of the Scheme**

The beneficiaries of the Scheme shall include Senior Citizens of BPL Category suffering from any of the age related infirmities as indicated in para 4 of the Scheme. For loss of vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and for loco-motor disability requiring wheelchair, a certificate from any Government Medical Officer shall suffice. For other simple devices stated in para 5 (items 1 to 4), the implementing agencies shall satisfy themselves as to the eligibility of the Senior Citizen to receive the device.

#### 4. The Scheme aims to address following types of disability/infirmity:—

- (i) Low Vision;
- (ii) Hearing impairment;
- (iii) Loss of teeth; and
- (iv) Locomotor disability.

#### 5. Types of Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices to be provided under the Scheme

The Scheme proposes to provide the following Aids and Assisted Living Devices to eligible elderly beneficiaries, depending upon their physical impairment:—

1. Walking sticks
2. Elbow crutches
3. Walkers/Crutches
4. Tripods/Quadpods
5. Hearing Aids
6. Wheelchair
7. Artificial Dentures
8. Spectacles

### **6. Extent of Support**

6.1 The Scheme will be fully financed (100% funded) by the Central Government from 'Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund.

6.2 The extent of support will comprise of free of cost distribution of "Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices" commensurate with the extent of disability/infirmity that is manifested among the eligible senior citizens.

In case of multiple disabilities/infirmities, the assistive devices will be given in respect of each disability/impairment that is manifested in the same person. The Implementing Agency shall provide one year free maintenance of the aids and assisted living devices supplied by them. The average cost of all devices is likely to be ₹ 7,000/- per beneficiary. The monetary limit of the devices shall be as under:-

Type of Assistive Device	Monetary Limit
For each set of Walking Sticks; Elbow crutches; Walkers/Crutches; Tripods/Quadpods	Cost as notified by ALIMCO or actuals whichever is less.
For each Hearing aid	Cost as notified by ALIMCO as per para 8.2 or the actual cost, whichever is less.
For each wheelchair	Cost as notified by ALIMCO or actuals whichever is less.
For each set of Artificial Dentures	Cost as notified by ALIMCO or actuals whichever is less.
For each pair of spectacles (conforming to specification to be laid down)	Cost as notified by ALIMCO or actuals whichever is less.

6.3 The Central Government may, where necessary release, upto 50% of the project cost to the implementing agencies in advance for commencing the project.

6.4 A maximum of Five per cent of the total expenditure of the Scheme shall be used for monitoring and evaluation and ten per cent for administrative expenditure excluding cost of organizing the distribution camp. Overhead charges of a maximum ₹ 25 lakhs or actuals whichever is less for organizing the distribution camp shall be allowed to the implementing agency i.e. ALIMCO from the Scheme. PMU shall be allowed to be created in the Ministry, out of the monitoring and evaluation expenditure. PMU shall be allowed to be created at ALIMCO out of the administrative expenditure.

## **7. Implementation of the Scheme**

7.1 A three-tier strategy for the implementation of the Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices to senior citizens belonging to BPL category is envisaged. These tiers consist of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the State /UT Nodal Department and the Implementation Committee at the District level. The roles and responsibilities for each tier are outlined below.

### **7.2 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India will be the nodal Ministry to oversee the implementation of the Scheme, The Ministry will provide financial\_resources and ALIMCO shall provide the technical guidance including specification for each of the devices that are proposed to be procured. The Ministry will also set policies and procedural guidelines for the disbursement of the aids and assisted-living devices. Detailed financial and procurement guidelines and conditions for Assistance are at Annexure-II (*See* below).

### **7.3 State Nodal Department**

In each of the State/UT, the Social Welfare Department of the State or the Department dealing with the matters relating to welfare of Senior Citizens or Department so nominated by the State Government will serve as the nodal Department for this Scheme. The Govt. of India reserves the right to re-allocate the districts as and when necessitated to do so. Identification of the districts where the Scheme is to be implemented should focus on backward and rural areas. Priority should be accorded to senior citizens living in shelter homes etc.

7.4 The Central Government shall notify the composition of a Committee at District level for the purpose of selection of the beneficiaries, implementation and monitoring of the Scheme. The Committee shall be chaired by the Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the District, with the district Chief Medical Officer (CMO); District Social Welfare Officer or Joint Director/Deputy Director (Social Welfare)/Joint Director or equivalent at the District level handling the matters relating to senior citizens, Joint Director or equivalent at the District level in the Department of Women and Child Development and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zilla Parishad as member. In the case of urban areas, the concerned Municipal Commissioner would be member of the Committee.

## **8. Mode of Implementation**

- 8.1 The Scheme will be implemented by the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Beneficiaries in each district will be identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations through the Committee chaired by the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector. The State Government/UT Administration/District Level Committee may utilise the data of BPL beneficiaries receiving Old Age Pension under the NSAP or any other Scheme of the State/UT for identification of senior citizens belonging to BPL category. The devices will be distributed in the camp mode. The methodology for organizing the camps is at Annexure-II (*See below*).
- 8.2 The ALIMCO shall publish a price list of each device mentioned in para 5 above, along with specifications and standards as applicable. In the said price list the price of each device shall be fixed while adhering to the price cap, in respect of the device, mentioned in para 6 of the Scheme. The said price list shall be provided by ALIMCO to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment who shall also publish the list on its website.

## **9. Eligibility criteria for the beneficiaries**

- (i) The person should be a Senior Citizen of India (aged 60 years and above) and possessing an Aadhaar card or should have applied for Aadhaar card and having Aadhaar enrollment acknowledgement. In case, the beneficiary does not possess an Aadhaar card, any of the specified identity documents shall be acceptable for the purpose of identification.
- (ii) the beneficiary may produce a certificate from the District Authority for eligibility or a BPL ration card or proof of receiving Old Age Pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) or any other Pension Scheme of the State/UT Government for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category.
- (iii) Certificate from the Medical Officer shall be required for loss of vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and locomotor disability requiring use of wheelchair.

- (iv) The person should not have received the same device(s) free of cost from any Government source including local bodies and public undertakings controlled by the Government during last 3 years. However, replacement of faulty/non-functional device(s) may be allowed as an exception to this condition.
- (v) In any State/UT, out of the total number of beneficiaries, 30 per cent shall be women.
- (vi) It should be ensured that the per centage of SC/ST beneficiaries of the Scheme shall be equal. to or more of their respective per centage of population in the district.

#### **10. Awareness Generation on the Scheme**

The Central and the State Government /UT A mini rations shall ensure wide publicity to the Scheme so that adequate awareness is created among the potential beneficiaries and their families as well.a .the general public about the existence of the Scheme and the benefits available under it.

#### **11. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Scheme will bmonitord by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) as the nodal Ministry. The programme will be evaluated by the .Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, after one Year of its implementation. The procedural formalities such as proforma and procedure of application, sourcing, procurement and distribution will be laid down by the implementing Agency *i.e.* ALIMCO, as may be suitable depending also upon the local conditions. The Central Government and ALIMCO shall be eligible to set up Project Monitoring Units. Project Monitoring Units (PMU) shall be set up in the Ministry and ALIMCO within the allocated Budget and coterminous with the Scheme, as a temporary measure.

After distribution of the assisted living devices, a sample check to the extent of 10% of the beneficiaries shall be made by the ALIMCOI implementing agencies.

#### **12. Audit of Accounts**

The acconts of the Implementing Agencies. shall be subject to the audit by the prescribed authority in accordance with the provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017, as amended from time to time, in this regard.

***Annexure-I***

*Standard Approved Procedure to be followed by ALIMCO in conducting camps under the Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL category*

The 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation' (ALIMCO) shall organize camps under the Scheme in three phases, as mentioned below:-

**Phase-1 Assessment of the number of Devices required**

- (a) On receipt of written request from State Government/Implementing Agencies or Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the ALIMCO shall initiate the camp activities by writing letters to the District Authorities for obtaining formal permission for the camp.
- (b) After the formal permission is granted, the ALIMCO shall visit the district for finalizing camp's venue, date, etc. On finalization of the camp's venue, date, etc. ALIMCO shall give wide publicity for proposed camps-through print media, vehicle publicity, distribution of pamphlets, putting up of banners and hoardings strategic locations. This publicity shall be organised with the support of Block Development Officers, Anganwadi workers and Asha workers of the District. Support of reputed NGOs may also be taken by ALIMCO.
- (c) The Registered beneficiaries shall then be examined by doctors/technicians/ other professionals to assess their needs and to prescribe the requisite Assistive Devices, in writing.
- (d) One completion of the assessment, the beneficiaries shall be provided with tokens wherein the aids and appliances prescribed to them.
- (e) A consolidated requirement of aids and assistive devices for a particular camp shall then be prepared by ALIMCO and provided to Logistic Department for supply of the devices to the camp's site.

**Phase-2 Distribution Camp**

- (a) ALIMCO shall depute experts/technicians from various fields to ensure safe and secure 'fitment' of the devices to the beneficiaries. As per para 2.1 of the Scheme, the devices shall be of high standards and conforming to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), wherever feasible. Wherever BIS standards are not feasible, the ALIMCO shall depute experts to ensure Quality Check of the device(s) and the device(s) shall be distributed only on quality certification.

- (b) On finalization of the date(s) of the camp, ALIMCO shall inform the beneficiaries about the venue of the camp and date through the designated District Authority/District Social Welfare Officer/Chief Medical Officer/Handicapped Welfare Officer. Use of mass SMS; print media; banners at strategic locations of District; advertisements in local newspapers may also be resorted to.
- (c) ALIMCO shall depute a team at least 7 working days (excluding Public Holidays) in advance of the distribution camp to the camp's site to make logistical arrangements like tents, stage, sitting arrangements, food, water, etc.
- (d) The aids and assistive devices shall be distributed to the beneficiaries as per the tokens issued to them at the assessment camps, in presence of ALIMCO's Rehabilitation Expert and Representatives from the District Administration.
- (e) After completion of the distribution camp, ALIMCO's Rehabilitation Expert shall consolidate the report and prepare distribution certificate. These distribution certificates shall be jointly attested by ALIMCO and District Administration. A copy of these jointly attested distribution certificates shall be handed over to the District Authority/District Social Welfare Officer/Chief Medical Officer/Handicapped Welfare Officer for records. The consolidated report shall be signed by the designated District Authority/District Disability Officer as a token of acknowledgement of distribution of the assistive devices.

### **Phase-3 Post Distribution Activity**

The list of beneficiaries to whom the Aids and Assisted Living Devices are distributed shall be uploaded on the website of ALIMCO and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with details of name, photograph, age, gender, father's/husband's name, BPL card No., Address, contact Number (optional), Aadhaar no. (desirable), type of infirmity/disability, assistive device(s) prescribed and the cost of appliance(s).

After distribution of the assisted living devices, a sample checking to the extent of 10% of the beneficiaries shall be made by the ALIMCO/implementing agencies.

ALIMCO shall put to use their toll free No. 18001805129 for providing feedback and for providing post camp services.

### ***Annexure-II***

#### *Guide lines and Conditions for Assistance*

- (i) The State Governments/UT Administrations, through the implementation Committee at the District Level (as detailed in **para 7** of the Scheme), shall



identify the potential beneficiaries and finalize the list of beneficiaries after ensuring that all guidelines/conditions, etc. mentioned under the Scheme are followed.

- (ii) A copy of the indent shall be sent by ALIMCO to this Ministry. The implementing agency shall be entitled to administrative costs not exceeding ten per cent (10%) on the cost of devices distributed, as overheads.
- (iii) The implementing agency will maintain a register in the proforma prescribed in Annexure-II about the details of the beneficiaries and the Assistive Devices provided to them (*See below*).
- (iv) The implementing agency shall maintain "Stock Registers" wherein clear details of the devices purchased and/or disbursed are maintained. Details like date of purchase, type of stock, cost, date of disbursement, beneficiary's name and beneficiary's BPL card number must be entered and authenticated by the Heads of the implementing agency.
- (v) The implementing agency under the Scheme shall obtain an undertaking from the beneficiary that he/she has not received same device(s) free of cost from any Government source including local bodies and public undertakings controlled by the Government during last three years.
- (vi) The Ministry shall have the power to inspect the Implementation of the Scheme.
- (vii) Procedure for release of Final Payment : In accordance with the approved supply order and on production of the Utilisation Certificate relating to advance released, if any, and a certificate from the District Implementation Committee regarding completion of the distribution of the devices to the beneficiaries, the balance amount shall be released to ALIMCO directly by the Ministry through electronic mode.
- (viii) When the Government of India has reasons to believe that the sanction is not being utilized for the approved purpose, the amount would be recovered from the implementing agency with interest and no further assistance would be given to the agency.
- (ix) The implementing agency shall maintain separate accounts of funds received and utilized from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under the Scheme. The fund may be kept in a separate bank account to be operated under the Scheme.

- (x) The final accounts for a financial year will be rendered through utilization certificate and audited accounts signed by the competent authority of the Implementing Agency (ALIMCO) within six months of the close of the financial year or before the next sanction, whichever is earlier.

### Annexure-III

Register to be maintained by the agencies implementing the Central Sector Scheme of "Providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices to Senior Citizens belonging to BPL category"

Sl.No.	Name of the Beneficiary	Photograph	Name of Father/ Mather/ husband	Male/Female	Address and Phone Number if any	Age	BPL Ration Card No.	Aadhaar Card No.	Type of Aids given	Total Cost of the Aids given	Signature/Thumb Impression of the Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

### Death due to manual scavenging

1232. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of deaths have been reported of workers engaged in manual scavenging/sewer cleaning;

(b) if so, the number of such people who died during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) what action has been taken by Government to provide support to the affected families including employment; and

(d) whether Government would consider making it mandatory for all corporations and institutions to use machines for cleaning deep sewers and septic tanks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) No Sir. Deaths reported are not due to Manual Scavenging but due to hazardous cleaning of septic tank/sewer.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks which have come to the notice of the Ministry from individuals and through press reportings are given in the Statement (*See* below). These cases have been referred to the concerned State Government for providing compensation of ₹ 10 lakh each to the family members of the victims in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 27.03.2014 in Civil Writ Petition No. 583 of 2003.

(d) Under Section 7 of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) 'no person, local authority or any agency shall, from such date as the State Government may notify, which shall not be later than one year from the date of commencement of this Act, engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank'. Under Rule 3 of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013" (MS Rules, 2013), No person shall be allowed to clean a sewer manually, with the protective gear and safety devices under these rules except:—

- (i) for the removal of concrete or FRP (Fibre Reinforced Plastic) or damaged manhole door where mechanical equipments cannot be put into operation.
- (ii) for inter-linking the newly laid sewer main with the existing sewer main, in case of sewer of size of more than 300 mm diameter.
- (iii) for removal of submersible pump sets fixed at the bottom of the suction wells.
- (iv) for the reconstruction of the manhole or rectification of the sewer main.
- (v) any circumstance, when it is absolutely necessary to have manual sewage cleaning, after the Chief Executive Officer of the local authority has permitted to do so after recording in writing the specific valid reasons for allowing such cleaning.

**Statement**

*Details of cases of deaths of persons in sewers/septic tanks which have come to the notice Department from individuals/through Press*

Sl. No.	State/UT	District/Place	Year	Number of cases	Reported by	Date of reporting	Date of reference to the State Government
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2011	1	Chandigarh Dalit Welfare Association	March, 16	05.04.2016
		Chandigarh	2012	1	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Chandigarh	2014	1	-do-	-do-	-do-
		Panchkula	2015	3	-do-	-do-	-do-
	TOTAL			6			
2.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur, Chhattisgarh	2017	4	Newspaper	23.08.2017	12.09.2017
		Jashpur District	2018	5	Newspaper	16.09.2018	24.09.2018
		Total		9			
3.	NCT Delhi	Swaroop Nagar, Delhi	2015	2	Newspaper	August, 2015	27.08.2015
		Keshopur, Delhi*	2015	1	Newspaper	13.11.2015	17.11.2015

Ghitroni, Delhi	2017	4	Newspaper	15.07.2017	17.07.2017
Lajpat Nagar	2017	3	Newspaper	07.08.2017	07.08.2017
Anand Vihar	2017	2	Newspaper	13.08.2017	24.08.2017
Loknayak Jaiprakash Hospital	2017	1	Newspaper	21.08.2017	07.09.2017
Mundka	2017	2	Newspaper	18.09.2017	05.10.2017
Vivanta by Taj Ambaessdor Hotel, Khan Market	2018	2	Newspaper	30.04.2018	07.05.2018
DLF Capital Greens Apartment in Moti Nagar, New Delhi	2018	4	Newspaper	10.09.2018	12.09.2018
Jahangir Puri, Delhi	2018	1	Newspaper	21.10.2018	22.10.2018
TOTAL		22			
4. Gujarat	2014	3	Member, NCSK	16.04.2014	17.04.2014
Thangadh	2017	2	Safai Karamchhari Andolan	11.12.2017	01.01.2018
TOTAL		5			
5. Haryana	2014	2	Newspaper	26.05.2014	28.05.2014
Hero Honda Chowk Gurugram	2017	3	Newspaper	30.09.2017	05.10.2017
Palwal	2018	2	Newspaper	18.05.2018	11.06.2018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sewer Treatment Plant, MTS Surya Yihar Colony, Sector-9A, Gurugram	2018	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	18.05.2018	11.06.2018	
TOTAL			8				
6.	Jayamahal, Bengaluru	2015	2	Newspaper	August, 2015	24.08.2015	
	ND Septal Apartmnet, Somasundarpalya in HSR layout	2018	3	Safai Karamchari Andolan	January, 2018	08.02.2018	
	Yumlak Restaurant at AECS Layout, Marathahalli,	2018	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	13.02.2018	23.02.2018	
TOTAL			7				
7.	Madhya Pradesh						
	Panna	1993	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.1.2015	
	Bhopal	2008	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.1.2015	
	Reeva	2012	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.1.2015	
	Shivpuri	2014	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.1.2015	
	Morena	2014	2	Member, Madhya Pradesh State Safai Karamchari Commission	19.06.2014	25.07.2014	
	Bhopal	2015	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.10.2015	

Devas	2017	4	Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan	30.07.2017	07.09.2017
TOTAL		14			
8. Maharashtra	2017	1	Website of the quint.com	31.10.2017	21.11.2017
Khambalpada, Dombivali MIDC	2018	3	Newspaper	26.10.2018	30.10.2018
TOTAL		4			
9. Punjab	2017	2	Newspaper (The Tribune)	03.05.2017	09.05.2017
Shimlapuri, Ludhiana	2018	1	Safai Karamchahi Andolan	13.03.2018	13.04.2018
Firozpur	2018	2	Newspaper	03.06.2018	12.06.2018
TOTAL		5			
10. Rajasthan	2015	3	State Government, Rajasthan	09.12.2015	22.12.2015
Udaipur	2017	4	Newspaper (Rajasthan Patrika)	-	28.04.2017
TOTAL		7			
11. Tamil Nadu	2004	1	Representation of victims mother	20.07.2015	31.07.2015
Okkiyam Pettai, Chennai	2016	4	Newspaper	20.01.2016	22.01.2016
Chennai	2006	1	Representation of victims mother	21.04.2006	19.02.2018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kanchipuram, Chennai	2018	3	Safai Karamchhari Andolan	14.02.2018	14.03.2018
	TOTAL			9			
12.	Telangana	Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad	2014	2	Website of Asian Human Rights Commission	06.6.2014	22.07.2014
45.		Madhapur, Hyderabad	2016	4	Newspaper	14.08.2016	23.08.2016
46.		Sanathnagar, Hyderabad	2018	2	Safai Karamchhari Andolan	18.12.2017	10.01.2018
	TOTAL			8			
13.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2010	2	Representation of victims mother	10.07.2015	16.07.2015
		Max Hospital, Uehradun	2013	3	Website of fbnlive.in.com Through Member, NCSK	20.05.2014	22.05.2014
	TOTAL			5			
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	2014	2	Website of indiatvnews.com through Member, NCSK	24.02.2014	19.03.2014
		Lucknow	2014	1	Representation received from Sh. Ram Singh Balmiki	July, 2016	05.07.2016
		Goverdhan, Mathura	2015	3	Newspaper	18.12.2015	22.12.2015
		Allahabad	2015	1	Newspaper	10.04.2015	01.05.2015
		Varanasi	2015	1	Newspaper	18.04.2016	02.05.2016



Loni, Ghaziabad	2018	3	Newspaper	11.07.2018	19.07.2018
TOTAL		15			
15. Andhra Pradesh	2018	7	Newspaper	16.02.2018	19.02.2018
Poultry farm of Venkateswara Hatcheries Limited In moram village, Chittor					
TOTAL		7			
GRAND TOTAL		131			

**Recruitment to posts reserved for differently abled persons**

1233. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts are reserved for differently abled persons in each Ministry/department;

(b) if so, the number of differently abled persons recruited for various Central Government posts during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several Government departments have not filled up the vacancies reserved for them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether any action has been taken against such departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Section 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 provides for reservation of not less than four per cent of the vacancies in Government establishment for persons with benchmark disabilities in the category of (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.

Accordingly, Department of Personnel and Training has issued instructions on 15.01.2018 to all Ministries/Departments for implementation of this provision.

(b) Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) has stated that as per data provided by the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government which includes their attached and subordinate offices, the number of persons with disabilities appointed through direct recruitment as on 1st January of the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 were as under:—

As on	Number of Departments/ Ministries who have uploaded the information	Number of Persons with Disabilities appointed through direct recruitment
01.01.2014	78	2519
01.01.2015	77	2059
01.01.2016	78	1767

(c) and (d) DoP&T issues instructions from time to time to Ministries/Departments for filling up of vacancies meant for persons with disabilities. DoP&T has stated that as per data obtained from various Central Government Ministries/Departments which also includes vacancies in Central Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions etc., there were more than 15000 vacancies identified for persons with disabilities. These, *inter alia*, included backlog vacancies carried forward from earlier years. The Government issued instructions in May, 2015 to all concerned to take immediate necessary action for filling up of vacancies for persons with disabilities and launched Special Recruitment Drive for this purpose. As of now, 14231 vacancies for persons with disabilities have been reported filled up.

### **Scholarships for disabled persons**

1234. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to State:

(a) the details of various scholarships introduced for disabled persons during the last three years;

(b) the details of beneficiaries thereof during the above period, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for scholarships during the above period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of other measures taken for the welfare of disabled persons by Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is 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 and 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 SwDs (for M.Phil/Ph.D in Indian Universities), (v) National Overseas Scholarship (for Master's degree/Doctorate in universities abroad) and (vi) Free Coaching (for students appearing

in competitive examinations for Government jobs and admission to technical and professional courses).

(b) and (c) The number of beneficiaries and amount released and utilized under various scholarships during the last three years, year-wise and State/UT is given in the Statement (*See* below).

No State/UT-wise funds are allocated. However, in case of Pre-matric, Post-matric, Top Class Education and National Fellowship for SwDs, the number of slots of scholarships are distributed among all the States and Union Territories. The No. of slots available to any State/UT is decided on the basis of per centag of population of PwDs of the State/UT in comparison to the total PwD population of India In case the number of scholarships so allocated to a State/UT is not fully utilized, due to non-availability of eligible candidates, the unutilized slots are allocated amongst the other States/UTs where the number of eligible candidates is more than the slots allocated to that State/UT.

(d) The Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for empowerment of disabled persons. Major schemes/institutions for the welfare of disabled persons are Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs), Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA), and institutions like National Institutes (NIs), Composite Regional Centres (CRCs), National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (National Trust), National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) and Artifial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO).

**Statement**

*Year-wise and State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries alongwith amount released and utilized under various scholarships*

(A) No. of beneficiaries and amount of scholarship released/utilized during the last three years

		Pre-Matric Scholarship for SwDs					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SwDs					
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	3	23100
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	109950	49	353350	24	172800
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	20800	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	21	140150	0	0
5.	Bihar	7	57450	51	356350	12	88200
6.	Chandigarh	11	67550	2	12200	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	5850	82	607450	226	1442600
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	6100
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	3	24700
10.	Delhi	0	0	3	23500	33	273000
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	12	84150	99	735350	226	1680400
13.	Haryana	0	0	2	13800	77	556300
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36	243400	38	272450	79	560400
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	37	248550	176	1216700
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	2	17650	1	8600
17.	Karnataka	38	253050	1299	9002300	734	5095500
18.	Kerala	1067	8078150	441	3435350	2187	17148400
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74	555450	4426	30151250	4619	32099900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	14	87050	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	1	6100	3	20100
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	11	81900	2	12200
24.	Mizoram	0	0	14	102350	20	144400
25.	Nagaland	0	0	1	6100	4	28700
26.	Odisha	792	4824150	572	4098250	1240	8952700
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	14	100600
28.	Punjab	0	0	43	288900	6	43100
29.	Rajasthan	3	20300	29	204150	243	1702500
30.	Sikkim	0	0	40	244000	6	40900
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	23	147700	668	4953000
32.	Telangana	4	25000	23	150500	5	36200
33.	Tripura	0	0	117	772700	64	456600
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	270	1409834	298	2267600	1554	11161500
36.	West Bengal	37	267550	186	1326100	363	2643700
TOTAL		2368	16001834	7927	55173900	12593	90692900

(B) No. of beneficiaries and amount of scholarship released/utilized during the last three years

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SwDs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Post Matric Scholarship for SwDs (amount in ₹)					
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	23205	1	8220
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15	147510	61	901456	91	2977161
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	18	434032	2	24820
4.	Assam	25	220750	84	1382972	0	0
5.	Bihar	9	64090	355	8079245	366	10474533
6.	Chandigarh	14	101223	1	12800	11	142565

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	28440	36	292526	44	735359
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	5340	4	31930	1	12420
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	18130
10.	Delhi	128	1054946	5	38150	196	3688706
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	3	74320
12.	Gujarat	32	545005	24	614671	433	8991148
13.	Haryana	38	453110	55	1388499	46	1023098
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	64	639302	61	1137576
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	110	1584639	115	3763425
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	106	2063866	42	1187770
17.	Karnataka	40	371679	1232	24567432	238	5099658
18.	Kerala	130	1043236	376	5342136	214	2867012
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	219	2263583	2129	26303284	1779	22723794
21.	Maharashtra	44	690032	267	4831260	40	613091
22.	Manipur	27	1263900	2	37096	27	781341
23.	Meghalaya	3	35470	49	666570	25	475785
24.	Mizoram	0	0	19	280140	15	616090
25.	Nagaland	0	0	14	208768	1	43530
26.	Odisha	1098	6319028	31	227372	1038	19016899
27.	Puducherry	2	31430	0	0	3	37455
28.	Punjab	45	598849	20	372232	88	2081196
29.	Rajasthan	60	736725	78	1046039	455	7016449
30.	Sikkim	12	106440	15	141900	7	382710
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	136	1688388	580	10162445
32.	Telangana	10	84070	57	838115	97	3587273
33.	Tripura	0	0	143	1455715	126	2348302
34.	Uttarakhand	42	493075	3	30640	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1545	15367210	251	6169964	1032	27536091
36.	West Bengal	22	113650	535	6503418	479	9506728
TOTAL		3565	32138791	6281	98197662	7657	149155100

(C) No. of beneficiaries and amount of scholarship released/utilized during the last three years

Top Class Education Scholarship for SwDs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scholarship for top Class Education for SwDs (amount in ₹)					
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	290000	2	396981	1	265000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	2	180290	0	0
5.	Bihar	2	250549	3	442500	4	473359
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	2	515000	1	65000
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1	283000	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	1	70122	4	1062000	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	130000	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	3	591320	1	265000	1	47000
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	253088	2	284200	3	443000
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	4	735510	5	1089300
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1	285000	2	364781	2	142400
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	1	255000	4	864500	6	1395000
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	1	49500	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1	106600	11	2526631	11	2332043
36.	West Bengal	0	0	3	790000	3	431000
TOTAL		14	2384679	42	8606893	37	6683102

(D) No. of beneficiaries and amount of scholarship released/utilized during the last three years

National Overseas Scholarship for PwDs

Sl. No.	State/UT	National Overseas Scholarship for PwDs (amount in ₹)			
		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	1150070	1	1318234
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	1	2647785	1	3457662

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	2247600
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		2	3797855	3	7023496

(E) No. of beneficiaries and amount released/utilized during the last three years

NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOR SwDs							
Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111	44904986	109	36982758	117	57748059
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	5	1863645	8	3471783	8	2699724
5.	Bihar	24	9053530	20	7162522	27	10486199
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	1390775	2	786432	5	2700352
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	16	6459376	14	5232549	14	4494280
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	11	4591868	9	3370642	15	7293888
13.	Haryana	17	5618238	15	4574849	20	7847390
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	895874	4	1045185	4	1473855
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	2317050	7	2521478	9	3944289
16.	Jharkhand	8	2480063	9	3504977	10	3538776
17.	Karnataka	26	10989898	32	10369622	36	17416444
18.	Kerala	10	3802048	12	4689703	14	6377448
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14	4878425	17	5831483	21	8935178
21.	Maharashtra	39	12893325	41	13486212	48	24373176
22.	Manipur	2	279638	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	20	7851978	24	6955912	27	9917006
27.	Puducherry	5	2548794	5	1392400	5	2128942
28.	Punjab	9	3629036	9	2787288	12	5843429
29.	Rajasthan	13	4130787	14	4921654	21	10181383
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	51	19450935	30	4596299	12	5745768
32.	Telangana	13	4192832	27	10266278	33	17043853
33.	Tripura	2	1171418	2	615602	2	954600
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	519000
35.	Uttar Pradesh	82	30589812	143	45347655	158	69192592
36.	West Bengal	37	13683214	36	12650080	47	21591992
TOTAL		527	199667545	589	192563363	666	302447623

(F) No. of beneficiaries and amount released/utilized during the last three years

Free Coaching for SwDs.

(amount in ₹)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2017-18	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
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	6500000
11.	Goa	0	0

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	2222072
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
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL		250	8722072

Note: Free Coaching for SwDs was launched on 1st April, 2017.

(G) State/UT-wise slots available for Pre-Matric, Post-Matric, Top Class Education Scholarships and National Fellowship for SwDs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Pre-Matric Scholarship slots	Post Matric Scholarship slots	Top Class Education Scholarship	National Fellowship for SwDs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	910	773	14	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	17	1	1
3.	Assam	358	304	5	11
4.	Bihar	1739	1478	25	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	466	396	6	4
6.	Goa	25	21	1	1
7.	Gujarat	815	693	12	7
8.	Haryana	408	346	6	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	116	98	2	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	269	229	4	3
11.	Jharkhand	574	488	8	5
12.	Karnataka	988	840	14	9
13.	Kerala	568	483	8	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1158	984	17	10
15.	Maharashtra	2211	1879	31	20
16.	Manipur	40	34	1	2
17.	Meghalaya	33	28	1	1
18.	Mizoram	11	10	1	1
19.	Nagaland	22	19	1	1
20.	Odisha	928	789	14	8
21.	Puducherry	23	19	1	1
22.	Punjab	488	415	7	5
23.	Rajasthan	1166	992	17	10
24.	Sikkim	14	12	1	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	880	748	12	8
26.	Telangana	781	664	12	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Tripura	48	41	1	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3101	2636	45	27
29.	Uttarakhand	138	117	2	1
30.	West Bengal	1505	1279	22	13
31.	Delhi	175	149	3	2
32.	Chandigarh	12	10	1	1
33.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5	4	1	1
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	1	1
35.	Daman and Diu	2	2	1	1
36.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1
TOTAL		20000	17000	300	200

### Reservation benefits to castes

†1235. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a caste, getting the benefit of reservation in a particular category in a State, is not getting the same benefit in other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would issue order regarding extending the benefit of reservation particularly to women belonging to Other Backward Classes of a State in other States specially when they get married in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Socio, economic and educational conditions of a Caste(s) may vary from State to State and in some cases from region to region within a State. Hence, there is variation in dispensation of benefits of reservation.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Allocations to Andhra Pradesh**

1236. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds granted/allocated under various schemes of the Ministry to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds released under various schemes to the State during that period; and

(c) the details of funds yet to be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) State wise allocation of funds under the schemes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is done in the following three schemes:-

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan,
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Class students and
- (iii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Class students.

The schemes under which funds have been released for Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The release of fund is a continuous process. Funds are released to the State Governments or the implementing agencies as and when their proposals are received and found to be complete in all respect.

***Statement***

*Names of schemes being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh and funds released thereunder during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Funds Released (₹ In lakh)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Pre-matric scholarship to SC students.	4335.00	1798.00	0.00
2.	Post-matric Scholarship to SC students	13341.00	14398.00	31742.00
3.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna	50.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5			
4.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	0.00	77.00	0.00			
5.	Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	405.00	1892.73	2609.01			
6.	Central Sector Scheme of Grant-in-Aid for Voluntary and Other Organisations working for Scheduled Castes	42.20	27.41	135.77			
7.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	00	405.00	00			
8.	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	68.13	152.88	128.11			
9.	Integrated Program for Senior Citizen	389.02	647.71	728.37			
10.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	795.56	642.12	420.16			
		Allocated	released	Allocated	released	Allocated	released
11.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Other Backward Class (OBC) students	571.00	635.00	536	681.87	536.00	402.00
12.	Post-Matric Scholarships for OBC students	3408.00	3545.05	3404.00	3709.10	3404.00	4399.11
13.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan	3701.90	3701.90	2824.96	2824.96	3377.00	3377.00

**Plans for economically backward communities**

†1237. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of plans being formulated by Government to help the educationally and economically backward communities of the country to secure their rights;
- (b) the road map of the said plan, if any; and
- (c) if no plan has been formulated, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India have formulated following two schemes for upliftment of students of Economically Backward Communities:—

- (i) Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) is being implemented with the objective to provide financial assistance to the students of Economically Backward Communities studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage. The income ceiling of parents/guardians for eligibility is ₹ 1.00 lakh per annum.
- (ii) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for EBCs is being implemented with the objective of awarding interest subsidy to meritorious EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The total income from all sources of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum.
- (iii) further, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has also started skill development programme for the EBCs.

**Construction of hostels for backward category boys and girls**

†1238. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal from Madhya Pradesh to construct hostels for post matric boys and girls belonging to backward category is pending with the Central Government; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons for its pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Sir, one deficient proposal for construction of two hostels accommodating 200 seats (100 seats in each hostel) for OBC boys and girls at Raisen and Rajgarh has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the month of September, 2018 for which deficiencies have been conveyed to the State Government.

### **Proposals under Accessible India Campaign**

†1239. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals have been received under the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) from Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the same would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Proposals have been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for 80 buildings under Accessible India, Campaign (Sugmaya Bharat Abhiyan). An amount of approx. ₹ 342.00 lakhs has been released for retrofitting of 18 buildings in Bhopal and Indore and details are given in the Statement (*See* below). Additional information has been sought in respect of 62 buildings.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of funds released for retrofitting of 18 buildings in Bhopal and Indore*

Sl. No.	Bhopal-Buildings	Fund relesead as 1 <sup>st</sup> Installment in ₹
1	2	3
1.	Rajayapal Ka Sachivalaya	1849381
2.	Samajik Nayeye and Nisaktjan Kalyan Sanchalnalaya (Social Welfare Office at Old Secretariate)	1157205
3.	Jila Karyalaya Samajik nayaye and Nisasaktjan Kalyan	418317
4.	Sanchalak Sampdha link road No.3 Ekant park ke pass Emli	704809

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
5.	M.P. Anusuchit Janjati Vitt evam Vikas nigam Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan Shamla hills, Bhopal (Scheduled Caste Fin Deve)	2494919
6.	Nagariye Parshashan avam Vikas Sanchalan Palika Bhawan Shiwaji Nagar, Bhopal (Directoriate, Urban Adminstration and Development)	3205720
7.	Niyantarak Nap Tol Gayatri Mandir ke Samne Hsgabad road	2152003
8.	Aayukat Sah Sanchalak, Vimukat Ghukakad evam Ard Gumkakad Janjati Vikas, 35 Rajiv agahandhi Bhawan, Bhopal	112000
9.	Parbandhak Paryatan Vibag, Badhbhada Road (Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Tourism Bhawan)	2831220
10.	Parmukh Abhiyanta Jal Sanshadhan Vibag, Jal Sanshadhan Bhawan Tulsi Nagar Bhopal	499583
11.	Parmukh Abhiyanta lok Nirman Vibag, Nirman Bhawan Plot No. 27-28 Partham Tal Arera hills, Bhopal	651500
12.	Aayukat Rajya Shiskha kendra, Pustak Bhawan, b-VING, Arera Hills	2666815
13.	Sawraj Sasansthan Sanchalay, Ravinder Bhawan Parisar, Bhanganga, Bhopal	1929424
14.	Karyalaya Jail evam Sudharatmak Sevaye, Jailmukhyalaya, Arera Hills (Jail Head District Jail)	978194
15.	Adhikshak M.P. State Garage, Jahagirabad	1356000
16.	Sanchanlak Rastriya Savasathye mission eva Sanchalak Aids, Bank of India Bhawan, Third Floor, Jail Road, Bhopal (National Health Mission)	226198
<b>Indore-Buildings</b>		
1.	Pashashnik Bhawan (samamat Karyalaya), Moti Tabela, collectorate, Indore (Karyalaya Collectorate)	1041455
2.	Sha Kanya Snatkottar mahavidhalaya, Motitbella Indore (Mata Jijabai Kanja Mahavidyalaya)	9899377
TOTAL		34174115

### **Regulation of home care services for senior citizens**

1240. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any mechanism to regulate home care services for the elderly being offered by various private firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prescribe standards for establishing and providing quality services to senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) A proposal for rating of the organisations providing Home Care Services to elderly was one of the recommendations of the Group of Secretaries on Education and Social Development constituted by the Government. Prescribing standards in respect of various services to be provided by the Home Care Service Providers to the Senior Citizens and to rate them according to the facilities being provided, is possible through suitable amendment to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPC) Act, 2007.

### **Functioning of Gharaunda Centres**

1241. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Gharaunda Centres in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of pathetic condition of such centres, not having minimum quality of care services and non-functional in many cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, case-wise;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned, released and spent during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise, for establishment of such centres, with particular reference to Karnataka; and

(e) what innovative and new steps the Ministry has taken or proposes to take for effective functioning of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Gharaunda (Group Home for Adults) Scheme is to provide an assured home and minimum quality of care services throughout the life of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and

Multiple Disabilities. Details of 30 Gharaunda Centres functional in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry being aware of the condition of such centres, has undertaken an exercise of getting these inspected by the State Nodal Agency Centres (SNACs) of the National Trust in respective States. On the basis of inspection, projects of 10 centres have been cancelled. Details of 10 cancelled Gharaunda Centres are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Details of State-wise funds released during the last 3 years, under the scheme are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) The Ministry has taken several steps for effective functioning of such centres. A three members Validation Committee has been constituted to prepare revised guidelines and assess the quality of the existing NGOs and categorize these as per various parameters for registration and release of funds from the financial year 2018-19. The Validation Committee conducted two meetings with a view to improve effectiveness in the working of such centres and weed out those implementing agencies which are not conforming to scheme guidelines.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Details of State-wise Gharaunda centres in the country*

Sl.No.	RO Name	District	State
1.	Uma Educational and Technical Society	Godavari East	Andhra Pradesh
2.	VELUGU	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Sri Dakshinya Bhava Samithi	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Unnayak Seva Samiti	Raigarh	Chattisgarh
5.	Cheshire Homes India Delhi Unit	South Delhi	Delhi (Union Territory)
6.	Parents Association for the Welfare of Children with Mental Handicap/ Muskaan	South Delhi	Delhi (Union Territory)
7.	Karnataka Parent's Association for Mentally Retarded Citizens (KPAMRC)	Bengaluru	Karnataka
8.	Jainarayan Sarvodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Jigyasa Samaj Kalyan Sewa Samiti	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Maa Savasan Mahila Mandai	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	RO Name	District	State
11.	Nishakt Jan Aadhar Welfare Society	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Aadhar Foundation	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Life Line Service Society	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Navodit Gram Utthan Mahila Evam Bat Vikas Samiti	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Sanvedana Cerebral Palsy Vikasan Kendra Run by RSS Janakalyan Samiti	Latur	Maharashtra
16.	People Advance In Social Services (PASS)	Churachandpur	Manipur
17.	District Red Cross Society, Biju Patnaik Special School for Mentally Challenged, Nuapada, Odisha	Nuapada	Odisha
18.	Sadbhabana	Kendujhar	Odisha
19.	Association for Social Help in Rural Area	Balangir	Odisha
20.	Centre For Rehabilitation Services Research CRSR	Bhadrak	Odisha
21.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan	Puri	Odisha
22.	Mahila Bal Vikas Gramoudhyog Shiksha Samiti Bharatpur	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
23.	St Judes School For Mentally challenged A Unit of Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	Salem	Tamil Nadu
24.	Swayamkrushi	Hyderabad	Telangana
25.	Rajeshwari seva sansthan	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Rural Informative and Social Harmony Academy	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Swami Yivekanand Shiksha and Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
28.	Kailashi Mahila Vikas Samiti	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Sanchit Vikas Sansthan	Basti	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Rampurhat Spastics and Handicapped Society	Birbhum	West Bengal

**Statement-II***Details of cancelled Ghaurunda Centres*

Sl.No.	RO Name	District	State
1.	Shanti Maitri Gramin Vikas Sansthan	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh
2.	Adarsh Viklang Seva Sangh	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Bargarh Mahavir Yuvak Mandai Samiti	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Moulana Azad Education Foundation	Katni	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Rajeev Kumar Samaj Kalyan Gram Vikesh Shod Sansthan	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Sarv Shri Maa Narmada Shiksha Avm Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Tarun Jan Kalyan Samiti	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Dr. Braja Vihari Mohanty Memorial Mentally Retarded Benefit Trust	Cuttack	Odisha
9.	Sri Sri Jadimahal Youth Club	Balasore	Odisha
10.	Gramin Pragati Sansthan	Amethi (Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj)	Uttar Pradesh

**Statement-III***Details of State-wise funds released under Gharaunda Scheme during last three years*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290000	1550000	2780000
2.	Chhattisgarh			1310000
3.	Delhi	290000	2490000	1500000
4.	Haryana	290000	700000	1890000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	290000	12120000	14410000
6.	Maharashtra		310000	725000
7.	Manipur		290000	
8.	Odisha	870000	8410000	8260000
9.	Puducherry (Union Territory)			290000



Sl.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Rajasthan			360000
11.	Tamil Nadu	290000	1230000	1860000
12.	Telangana	290000	2150000	2910000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	580000	6390000	6440000
14.	Uttarakhand			501999
15.	West Bengal	290000	1200000	1110000
GRAND TOTAL		3480000	36840000	44346999

### **Adoption of modern technology to end manual scavenging**

1242. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the in human practice of manual scavenging is still continuing in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has innovated and adopted any technologies to eradicate this practice and if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what steps are taken for mechanisation and modernisation of sewage cleaning in the country under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the inhuman practice of manual scavenging is still continuing in the country. "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" prohibits manual scavenging with effect from 06.12.2013. The Act also mandates survey of manual scavengers, if any municipality or panchayat has reason to believe that some persons are engaged in manual scavenging within its jurisdiction. 13 States have identified 14,002 manual scavengers upto 17.12.2018. In addition, a National Survey of manual scavengers has been undertaken in 170 districts of 18 States to identify all those persons who were cleaning the insanitary latrines prior to their conversion into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission. The survey also identifies those who are continuing to work as manual scavengers in some places. On the basis of this survey 25,015 manual scavengers have been identified upto 17.12.2018. The identified manual scavengers are provided rehabilitation benefits under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) to liberate them from manual scavenging.

(b) and (c) 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 the use of 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.

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.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) it promotes construction of twin leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faeces and are cost effective and sustainable. Under this technology, human faeces become manure in 1-2 years and no sewage/drainage system is required.

### **Welfare schemes for poor**

1243. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) the number of social welfare schemes being implemented in various States along with the names of the each scheme;

(b) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to check whether the benefits under these schemes are reaching the needy persons; and

(c) whether some specific schemes are still to be announced for weaker sections/BPL people in various States particularly for Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details of those schemes along with the allocations proposed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The projects and schemes of the Ministry are monitored through several mechanisms such as:—

- (i) The schemes/programmes implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations are monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
  - (ii) Annual inspection of all institutions is done by the State Governments/ UT administrations.
  - (iii) Mandatory submission of Audited Statement of Accounts and Utilization Certificate duly verified by a Chartered Accountant is required by the grantee organizations.
  - (iv) Surprise inspection of all NGOs is done by teams of the Central Ministry.
  - (v) Payment of scholarships are directly made to the Banks/Post Office accounts of the beneficiaries.
  - (vi) A Steering Committee in the Ministry monitors and reviews regularly, the progress of construction of hostels.
  - (vii) Fee fixation Committee is in place to regulate the fee claims of the institutions.
- (c) There is no such proposal at present.

### ***Statement***

#### *Names of the social welfare schemes being implemented*

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Sl.No.	Names of Scheme
--------	-----------------

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 1.  | Pre-matric scholarship to Scheduled Caste students.   |
| 2.  | Post-matric Scholarship to SC students.   |
| 3.  | Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna.   |
| 4.  | National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes.   |
| 5.  | National Overseas Scholarships for SCs.   |
| 6.  | Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana.  |
| 7.  | Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.   |
| 8.  | Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989). |
| 9.  | Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of SCs.   |
| 10. | Top Class Education for SC students   |
-

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 Sl.No. Names of Scheme
 

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11. Assistance to State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations.
  12. Free Coaching for SC and Other Backward Calss students.
  13. Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBC students.
  14. Post-Matric Scholarships for OBC students.
  15. National Fellowship for OBC students.
  16. Assistance for Skill Development.
  17. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.
  18. Dr. Amedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Students belonging to the OBCs and Economically Backward Classes.
  19. Integrated Program for Senior Citizen.
  20. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.
  21. Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.
  22. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.
  23. Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)
- 

### **Launching of GSAT-29**

1244. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the heaviest satellite GSAT-29, launched recently by ISRO from Sriharikota;

(b) whether the launch vehicle GSLV MK-III, utilised for the said satellite, would also be used in Chandrayaan-2 and Gaganyaan Mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this satellite would be useful for enhancing communication service in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States due to its KU and KA Bands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) GSAT-29 is a multi-beam communication satellite launched on November 14, 2018 onboard GSLV MK III from Sriharikota. The satellite is configured around ISRO's 3000 kg spacecraft bus (I-3K Bus) with a lift off mass of 3423 kg. The satellite carries KA and KU high throughput transponders for providing coverage over Jammu and Kashmir and North East Regions including a KA band steerable beam over

Indian Mainland. It also carries experimental payloads like Q/V-Band communication payload, optical communication payload and Geo high-resolution camera payload.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The development of GSLV Mk-III Launch vehicle has been successfully completed with two developmental flights (GSLV MkIII-D1 and D2). The first operational flight of GSLV Mk-III (GSLV MkIII-M1) has been identified for the Chandrayaan-2 Mission. The Gaganyaan programme will use the GSLV Mk-III in a human rated configuration along with a Crew Escape System.

(d) Yes, Sir.

### **Launching of HysIS**

1245. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO has successfully launched earth monitoring Hyperspectral Imaging Satellite (HysIS) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the data is expected to collect and in what fields;

(d) whether co-passenger satellites were also dropped into the designated orbit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Indian Space Research Organisation launched the earth monitoring Hyperspectral Imaging Satellite (HysIS) successfully on November 29, 2018 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Shriharikota.

(b) The HysIS was launched from the First Launch Pad of SDSC at 09:57 hrs on November 29, 2018 using Core Alone version of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) designated as PSLV-C43 mission. The satellite was injected into a Sun Synchronous Polar Orbit of 636 km altitude. HysIS weighed about 380 kg and carried an Electro-Optic payload called Hyper-Spectral Imager.

(c) The payload is capable of imaging earth in major spectral bands of Visible and Near Infra-Red (VNIR) and Short Wave Infra-Red (SWIR). The payload can

capture characteristics of images in 60 spectral bands of VNIR (400-900 nanometer wavelength) and 256 spectral bands in SWIR (850-2400 nanometer wavelength).

The data is captured in fine spectral resolution of less than 10 nanometers in the above bands. These fine bands provide capability to study fine characteristics of the objects. The payload can image the earth with 30 meters resolution and 30 km swath. The data is used in a wide range of applications of agriculture, forestry, soil/geological environments, coastal zones and inland waters etc.

(d) Yes Sir. All the thirty co-passengers of HysIS were also injected into their designated orbits.

(e) The co-passengers of HysIS included 1 Micro satellite (USA) and 29 Nano satellites from 8 different countries (one nano satellite each from Australia, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Malaysia, Netherlands and Spain and 22 nano satellites from USA). The total weight of 30 co-passenger satellites was 261.5 kg. These satellites were deployed in the polar orbits of altitude 504-506 km.

#### **Placement of satellites through a single launch**

1246. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO has placed thirty nano satellites and an earth observation satellite Cartosat-2 in a single launch through PSLVC-38 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether majority of satellites belonged to foreign countries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the foreign exchange earned there-from;

(d) whether ISRO has taken steps to protect these satellites from space debris once they are made functional; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the PSLV-C38 mission that took place during June, 2017, along with Cartosat-2, a total of 30 nano satellites were launched as co-passengers. Out of this, 29 satellites belonged to foreign countries *viz.* Austria, Belgium, Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, UK and USA. These 29 foreign satellites were launched under commercial arrangements between Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of ISRO and the foreign customer.

(c) The revenue earned through launching of these 29 foreign satellites amounts to approx. 6 Million Euros.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) ISRO does conjunction assessment risk analysis studies before every rocket launch that identify time intervals for launch with the least debris collision probability. ISRO ensures the safety of the customer satellites from liftoff till satellite injection, after which the onus lies with the customer. For Indian satellites, ISRO does conjunction assessment and collision avoidance manoeuvres throughout satellite mission life.

### **Awareness of basic rights among tribal women**

1247. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any awareness programmes are being run to make tribal women aware of their basic rights and to empower them to raise voice against exploitation; and

(b) whether there is any report available with data of crimes committed against tribal women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not implementing any specific awareness programme for tribal women. However, for creating effective awareness on basic rights among tribal women on various Acts like the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (FRA), 2006, Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA), various steps have been taken which *inter alia* includes Translation of Act, Rules and guidelines into local languages through the State Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), conducting training and awareness camps through TRIs, Regional Consultations/Workshops, training of officials of the State Governments who are responsible for implementing the Act at the ground level etc.

Besides, Ministry of Women and Child Development being the nodal Ministry is also implementing several schemes catering to awareness and empowerment of women including Tribal women. Details of the major schemes are as under:-

(i) Mahila Shakti Kendra is aimed at empowering rural women through community participation. The scheme is envisaged to provide an interface for rural women to approach the Government for availing their entitlements and for

empowering them through awareness generation, training and capacity building. Community engagement through College Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 most backward/aspirational districts as part of the Block Level initiatives. Student volunteers are to play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes/ programmes as well as social issues.

- (ii) Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances.
- (iii) Ujjawala Scheme is being implemented for Prevention of trafficking and for Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (iv) Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for working women away from their place of residence.
- (v) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is being implemented in all 640 district (as per census 2011) to improve Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and address related issues of empowerment of women on a lifecycle continuum.
- (vi) One Stop Centres Scheme for facilitating access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence.
- (vii) Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence.
- (viii) Mahila Police Volunteers is to create public-police interface to facilitate outreach on issues related to violence against women and children

Apart from the above the Government of India had set up a dedicated and non-lapsable fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013 for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women.

(b) National Crime Records Bureau set up under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India publishes a comprehensive report titled "Crime in India" since 1953, which provides comprehensive statistics on crimes including crimes committed against tribal women.

### **Loss of land by tribals of attapadi in Kerala**

1248. SHRI SURESH GOPI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribals of Attapadi in Kerala keep on losing their land to others like settlers, builders, etc. during the last three years; and



(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of states as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule – List II-State List – Entry No.18). The State Government of Kerala has reported that as per Kerala State Restriction in Transfer of lands and restoration of Alienated Land Act, 1999 (KST Act), 946 cases of land alienation have been identified in Attappadi between 01.01.1960 and 24.01.1986. However, at present, no instance of land alienation of Scheduled Tribes is reported from Attappadi in Kerala.

### **Education and nutritious food for tribal children**

1249. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any new schemes to provide higher education and nutritious food to the children of tribal communities;

(b) whether Government proposes to take any steps to provide education and employment to the children and youth of such communities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The Government in Budget 2018-19 has announced that in order to provide best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS). Accordingly, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken necessary steps for establishment of EMRSs as per this announcement. The objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high school level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas. Under the scheme fund is released to State Governments for enhancing the education system and infrastructure by providing hostels, coaching etc. Besides, Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for income generation among tribal youth through skill development and various training programmes. Funds are also released towards skill development/other income generating schemes for (i) Planning and Management including office management (ii) Solar Technician/Electrician (iii) Beautician (iv) Textiles, sericulture, embroidery, handicraft and handloom development (v) Skills required for day to day construction works

(such as Plumbing, Mason, Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Carpenter) (vi) Refrigeration and A/C Repairing (vii) Mobile Repairing (viii) Nutrition (ix) Ayurvedic and tribal medicines (x) IT (xi) Data Entry (xii) Fabrication (xiii) Paramedics and Home Nurse Training (xiv) Automobile Driving and Mechanics (xv) Electric and Motor Winding (xvi) Security Guard (xvii) House Keeping and Management (xviii) Retail Management (xix) Hospitality (xx) Eco- tourism and (xxi) Adventure Tourism.

### **Tribal Sub-Plan in Maharashtra**

1250. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released funds to the States, including Maharashtra, under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of States which have fully utilised the funds and of those which have not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) at Central level and Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) at State level is dedicated source of fund for tribal development across the country. Fund flow under STC/TSS is sourced from various schemes administered by 37 Central Ministries/Departments as on date and State Governments. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps. Release of STC funds by Central Ministries/Departments to the States including Maharashtra and utilization thereof is a continuous process. Details of TSP expenditure incurred by Central Government Ministries/Departments during last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Implementation of projects/activities out of TSP/STC funds under various sectoral schemes is the responsibility of concerned Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. Details regarding utilization of STC/TSP funds by the States that are released to them by various Central Ministries /Departments are not centrally maintained by the Ministry. However, details regarding allocation and utilization of State TSP including that of Maharashtra during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**  
*Details of TSP Allocation and Expenditure by Central Ministries / Departments (2015-16 to 2018-19)*

Sl. No	Ministry/ Department	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19	
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
1.	Agricultural Research and Education	133.00	108.03	108.03	133.20	114.00	112.07	75.00	93.16	93.21	125.82	
2.	Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	971.71	930.10	914.25	1200.00	1765.21	1071.37	3293.28	3170.61	2197.81	3965.37	
3.	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	45.22	43.60	37.46	56.00	57.37	56.44	56.81	66.84	70.15	71.50	
4.	Food and Public Distribution	1.12	1.12	1.12	2.10	2.10	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	
5.	Health and Family Welfare	2013.02	2014.56	2038.64	2566.60	2572.18	320.91	2972.86	2909.70	2971.41	3155.08	
6.	Higher Education	1189.17	1011.05	1006.33	1238.00	1288.34	1231.12	1477.00	1532.02	1380.43	1480.00	
7.	Land Resources	159.97	154.80	153.33	165.00	169.00	169.00	225.00	175.00	186.02	250.10	
8.	Rural Development	2714.37	2786.18	2786.64	4269.49	4269.49	4266.31	5931.69	5937.83	5992.59	5741.93	
9.	School Education and Literacy	4297.27	4297.16	4287.24	4276.70	4748.87	4343.98	4868.03	4873.19	4904.53	4908.31	
10.	Science and Technology	85.04	85.04	53.23	100.00	100.00	59.10	101.00	155.00	45.9	104.85	

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Telecommunications	1.64	0.00	11.96	0.00	25.65	29.00	39.00	18.72	55.43	677.00
12.	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	20.16	12.80	12.80	21.00	20.55	20.55	20.55	28.57	28.57	26.00
13.	Coal	0.00	37.15	37.15	18.00	25.38	25.38	30.75	36.40	36.4	30.53
14.	Culture	29.10	28.34	25.16	35.10	34.41	24.76	35.10	34.97	27.35	35.10
15.	Development of North Eastern Region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	716.00	716.00	802.72	527.25
16.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	623.00	1074.30	1094.26	1400.00	1650.00	1649.90	1999.83	2399.83	2488.35	2234.31
17.	Electronics and Information Technology	172.00	181.00	172.23	214.40	186.40	185.42	78.16	95.53	95.53	206.00
18.	Environment, Forests and Climate Change	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.5	70.35
19.	Housing and Urban Affairs	130.00	40.20	26.05	111.38	111.60	111.32	153.00	157.18	267.07	291.68
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	176.55	52.65	49.23	127.10	43.94	27.11	564.03	517.50	146.32	607.74
21.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	214.27	206.53	197.18	246.01	409.11	350.83	497.92	468.77	523.23	587.70
22.	Ministry of Mines	0.00	8.94	8.19	11.70	12.70	12.52	12.70	11.70	11.07	9.63

23.	New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	72.00	69.49	92.00	73.00	61.83	217.00
24.	Panchayati Raj	0.00	15.21	16.12	0.00	53.37	56.50	62.27	57.40	59.06	57.40
25.	Road Transport and Highways	400.00	520.00	513.26	400.00	380.00	379.96	400.00	577.00	439.36	2700.00
26.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.75	0.00	238.15	174.74	12.72	251.68
27.	Textiles	42.28	67.78	49.16	40.20	40.20	33.62	63.95	61.50	61.81	109.84
28.	Tourism	37.00	21.25	21.24	37.50	37.50	37.50	43.75	43.75	23.37	87.57
29.	Tribal Affairs	4792.19	4550.00	4472.26	4800.00	4798.64	4793.96	5300.14	5293.30	5286.75	5957.18
30.	Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	0.00	190.05	188.94	146.00	30.01	30.01	50.10	50.10	98.22	162.20
31.	Women and Child Development	843.51	1666.71	1653.90	1418.60	1418.60	1417.55	1420.00	1420.00	1513.39	1677.19
32.	Youth Affairs and Sports	85.30	68.07	84.30	79.56	71.71	62.94	138.90	137.39	132.17	164.65
33.	Animal Husbandary, Dairying and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246.64
34.	Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
35.	Consumer Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
36.	Food Processing Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.00
37.	Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	976.30
TOTAL		19181.89	20177.62	20024.66	23206.14	24671.58	20956.40	30962.47	31292.2	30020.25	37802.9

**Statement-II***Details of allocation and utilization of State TSP during the last three years*

State	(₹ in crore)						
	2015-16		2016-17			2017-18	
	TSP Allocation	TSP Utilization	TSP Allocation	TSP Utilization	TSP Allocation	TSP Utilization	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh	1904.48	1711.00	3099.96	2446.46	3528.75	3360.48	
Assam	98.00	34.00	NR	NR	1349.72	1327.83	
Bihar	679.00	544.00	982.00	603.99	1091.50	838.83	
Chhattisgarh	14702.27	10066.46	16560.30	12435.50	20237.22	15457.13	
Goa	51.50	14.16	46.35	28.40	30.33	24.06	
Gujarat	9691.00	8379.00	10267.00	9066.02	12559.33	11056.64	
Himachal Pradesh	432.00	429.00	468.00	468.00	513.00	NR	
Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Jharkhand	14272.00	7755.07	16304.95	14935.26	18092.70	14627.20	
Karnataka	4678.00	4475.00	5631.67	5102.30	8195.00	7726.15	
Kerala	605.00	0.00	683.00	NR	751.00	NR	
Madhya Pradesh	8658.00	7398.61	10906.92	8383.65	25862.15	21784.54	

Maharashtra	5170.00	4562.55	5357.71	4957.71	6754.00	6162.93
Manipur	3366.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
Odisha	8468.00	5190.00	11269.65	8153.23	12564.56	12129.41
Rajasthan	15613.40	14169.07	13595.32	11764.68	12896.43	11098.35
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	819.00	819.00	10.35	8.50
Tamil Nadu	658.00	617.00	722.36	692.59	607.50	317.79
Telangana	5036.00	3222.00	6171.15	3139.17	8165.87	5863.25
Tripura	2064.64	1404.76	2399.00	2000.77	2677.76	NR
Uttar Pradesh	256.44	206.41	286.44	221.57	577.77	353.44
Uttarakhand	430.00	227.00	462.43	227.30	424.59	286.61
West Bengal	3725.00	3646.00	5262.54	3711.51	5039.00	4410.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100558.73</b>	<b>74051.09</b>	<b>111295.75</b>	<b>89157.11</b>	<b>141928.53</b>	<b>116833.14</b>

NR – Not Reported.

**Rejection rate of forest land claims**

1251. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the per centage of forest land claims that have been approved since the inception of the Forest Rights Act, State-wise;

(b) the number of claims on forest land under the Forest Rights Act which got rejected at the Gram Sabha level, sub-divisional committee level and district committee level, State-wise and year-wise since 2014;

(c) whether the Ministry has identified the major reasons for such rejections at each of these levels, State-wise and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action would be taken to bring down the rejection rate of forest land claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short Forest Rights Act, 2006) and rules thereunder, responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs. As per the information received from State Governments, till 31.10.2018, the per centage of titles distributed over number of claims received since the inception of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The information relating to rejection at various levels is not maintained by this Ministry. The information regarding claims rejected as reported by State Governments is maintained cumulatively year-wise and is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The major reasons of rejection of claims reported by State Governments include non-occupation of forest land prior to 13.12.2005, claims being made on land other than forest land, multiple claims, lack of sufficient documentary evidence etc.

(d) Significant steps taken by this Ministry to bring down the rejection rate of forest rights claims are as under:—

- (i) This Ministry has written to the States asking them to undertake suo-moto review of rejected claims to ensure that no wrongful rejections are made.



- (ii) Ministry has also written to the State Governments where rejection of forest rights claims was very high to mandatorily review such claims since 1st April, 2014 if the same has not already not reviewed.
- (iii) During the year 2017-18, several rounds of Review-cum-consultation meetings have been held covering all States wherein the progress of FRA implementation has been reviewed and suitable directions given in such meetings.
- (iv) By its letter dated 29th June, 2018 Ministry has re-emphasized to the State Governments that while rejecting the claims, reasons have to be cited by concerned authorities and communicated to claimants.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of per centage of claims distributed over  
number of claims received*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Per centage of claims approved over number of claims received (As on 31.10.2018)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.71%
2.	Assam	37.93%
3.	Bihar	1.51%
4.	Chhattisgarh	46.90%
5.	Goa	0.25%
6.	Gujarat	45.89%
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6.07%
8.	Jharkhand	55.16%
9.	Karnataka	5.71%
10.	Kerala	65.54%
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40.51%
12.	Maharashtra	32.52%
13.	Odisha	68.50%
14.	Rajasthan	50.24%
15.	Tamil Nadu	18.79%
16.	Telangana	50.55%

1	2	3
17.	Tripura	63.34%
18.	Uttar Pradesh	19.81%
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00%
20.	West Bengal	31.76%
TOTAL		44.82%

**Statement-II**

*Cumulative rejected claims under Forest Rights Act, 2006 as reported by State Governments during 2014 to 2018 (information on 31 December of the year 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 31 October of the year 2018)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto 31.10.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165466	165466	62,208	73,197	74,478
2.	Assam	37669	37669	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	1644	4102	4,215	4,215	4,215
4.	Chhattisgarh	460023	507907	5,07,907	4,59,576	4,62,403
5.	Goa	0	0	23	311	47
6.	Gujarat	3556	3556	0	0	64,769
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2160	2162	0	7	0
8.	Jharkhand	16958	25446	25,791	27,652	29,521
9.	Karnataka	173539	188943	1,71,592	1,71,592	1,80,956
10.	Kerala	7889	7889	7,889	7,889	7,889
11.	Madhya Pradesh	296261	372125	3,64,624	3,63,584	3,62,024
12.	Maharashtra	273345	229794	2,31,856	2,31,856	2,28,116
13.	Odisha	145526	149575	1,50,133	1,49,713	1,46,566
14.	Rajasthan	33515	33926	35,139	35,912	36,299
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	11,742
16.	Telangana	0	101368	80,890	82,572	83,757
17.	Tripura	21384	65900	65,902	68,358	68,610

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Uttar Pradesh	74583	74945	74,945	74,945	74,945
19.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	1	4,899
20.	West Bengal	*	93762	97,415	96,587	96,587
TOTAL		1713519	2064536	18,80,530	18,47,967	19,37,823

\* Not reported.

### Initiatives taken for development of tribal people

1252. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8.6 per cent of India's population is tribals and their population is growing now;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tribal groups available in India, whether any committee is formed for the socio-economic development of the tribal people;

(d) the major initiatives taken by Government for upliftment of tribal people during the last three years; and

(e) whether tribal lands are exploited by the outsiders and if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such type of exploitation and preserve the rights of tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2011, total population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country is 10.45 crore. According to the Census figures, the proportion of STs to total population has increased from 6.9% in 1971 to 8.1% in 1991 and to 8.6% in 2011.

(c) There are over 700 Tribal groups available in India. A High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Virginius XaXa was constituted in 2013 to prepare a status paper on socio-economic condition of Scheduled Tribes in the Country and suggest a way forward.

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing schemes/programmes for upliftment of tribal people. These include:—

- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)

- Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution
- Scholarships schemes for ST Students
- Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce and Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP.

(e) On receipt of any complaint regarding exploitation/encroachment of Tribal Land appropriate action is taken by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes as per the Rules of Procedure of the Commission and thereafter necessary recommendations are made to the concerned authorities for providing relief to the Tribals whose land has been exploited/encroached.

Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided under the Constitution of India, Seventh Schedule List-II (State List) Entry No. 18. Different States have their own legislation on the subject. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights, 2006 (in short Forest Rights Act, 2006). This Act was notified for operation on 31.12.2007 to undo the historical injustice done to forest dwellers (both tribal and other forest dwelling communities) whose user rights over the forest land were not recognized by British regime as well as independent India. This Act provides a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and nature of evidences required for such recognition and vesting the rights over forest land. The State Governments are responsible for the implementation of the Act. In order to ensure effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the Ministry issued Rules on 01.01.2008 which was later amended on 06.09.2012. Further, a comprehensive guideline was issued to the State/ UT Governments.

### **Incorporation of Kudumi in fifth schedule**

1253. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of West Bengal and Jharkhand have requested the Central Government to give recognition to Kudumi as tribals and incorporate them in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended.

Governments of West Bengal and Jharkhand have not sent any proposal for inclusion of 'Kudumi' community in the lists of Scheduled Tribes of these States.

#### **Upgradation of forest villages into revenue villages**

1254. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programme being implemented by Government specially for forest villages and its dwellers in the country, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the allocations made, amount sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments as well as concerned departments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government proposes up-gradation of forest villages to revenue villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed and the steps taken therefor; and

(e) the total number of forest villages upgraded to revenue villages till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/habitations that were covered under the programmes spread over twelve States in the country. The

programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities *viz.* approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. and activities related to income generation. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme ‘Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan’ and funds were released from the year 2006-07 to 2011-12 only. No fund has been released during 2012-13 and onwards.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has issued guidelines, in compliance of Section 3 (1) (h) of ‘The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to convert all forest villages, old habitations, unsurveyed villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages *vide* letter No.23011/33/2010-FRA dated 08.11.2013.

(e) Status of conversion of Forest Villages to Revenue Villages based on the information received from the State Governments is as under:–

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Forest village to Revenue village
1.	Madhya Pradesh	925 Forest Villages to be converted to Revenue Villages
2.	Maharashtra	All Forest villages are in the process of conversion into revenue villages
3.	Chhattisgarh	421 Forest villages converted to Revenue villages
4.	West Bengal	86 Forest villages converted to Revenue villages
5.	Odisha	Recorded 22 Forest Villages and unsurveyed habitations identified for being converted to Revenue villages
6.	Gujarat	175 have been identified for conversion to Revenue villages
7.	Uttar Pradesh	6 have been converted to Revenue Villages.

#### **Forest villages in Jharkhand and Gujarat**

1255. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of forest villages situated in protected areas of the country, especially in Jharkhand and Gujarat under the Gram Vikas Yojana;

(b) the details of funds sought by these two State Governments and released by the Central Government for carrying out developmental works in those villages during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the status of progress and development of those villages during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Gram Vikas Yojana is not implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/habitations that were covered under the programmes spread over twelve States in the country including 199 villages in Gujarat and 24 villages in Jharkhand. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. and activities related to income generation. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan' and funds were released from the year 2006-07 to 2011-12 only. No fund has been released during 2012-13 and onwards.

#### **Illegal adoption**

1256. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government is aware that illegal adoption is taking place across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to tackle this menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of reported illegal adoptions are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) which are found to be not complying with the Adoption Regulations, 2017 are issued warnings/show cause notice and fined/suspended/recognition is revoked, as per the provision of Section 65(4) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Regulation 25 of the Adoption Regulations, 2017, after giving them an opportunity to explain their case, as per Regulation 25(3) of the Adoption Regulations, 2017.

**Statement***Details of reported illegal adoptions*

(after enactment of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (2015) *i.e.* - *w.e.f.* 15th January, 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of Agency/PAP/ Others	Remarks
1.	Government of Karnataka	Cases of alleged child trafficking and sale of children from Naseema Nursing Home in Mysore District, Karnataka. Action has been taken by the State Government.
2.	Joka Millenium Old Age Home, 24 North Pargana, West Bengal	Agency was closed down after agency found to be indulging in promotion of illegal adoption.
3.	North Bengal's People's Development Centre, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Agency closed down by the State Government of West Bengal after agency found to be indulging in illegal adoption.
4.	Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Illegal adoptions were reported. Agency was closed down by Government of Maharashtra on the directions of CARA.
5.	Pallishri Mahila Samiti, Kendrapada, Odisha	Inspection carried out by CARA and SARA. Based on preliminary inquiry, CARA has written a letter to the Principal Secretary of the Government of Odisha to take action against the agency.
6.	Mahila Jan Shishu Kalyan Kendra, Bokaro, Jharkhand	The Agency was closed down by the State Government of Jharkhand due to alleged illegal adoptions by the institution.
7.	Udaan (Kilkari), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	An inquiry was carried out against the agency and based on the recommendations in the inquiry report, Ministry has issued an order to Government of Madhya Pradesh recommending closure of the agency, immediately.



### **Under reporting of malnourished children**

1257. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that malnourished children have been under reported in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether faulty methods have led to poor detection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Data on nutritional indicators is captured under the National Family Health Surveys conducted periodically by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) being the nodal agency for conducting the surveys using a standardized methodology.

### **Toilets in anganwadis**

1258. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that there are no toilets in several Anganwadis run by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of existing Anganwadis and the number of those provided with safe drinking water and toilets, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) There are 14.00 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) sanctioned in the country out of which 13.63 lakh AWCs are operational as on 30.6.2018. Of these operational AWCs, toilet facilities are available in 9,29,339 Anganwadi Centres which constitutes 68.17%.

(c) Details of State-wise toilets and drinking water facilities is given in the Statement.

**Statement***State/UTs-wise showing drinking water facilities for quarter ending June, 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	Operational	Total No. of AWCs/ Mini-AWCs with toilet facility	Total No. of AWCs/Mini-AWCs with Drinking water facility
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55606	33451	37916
2.	Telangana	35700	35634	14955	35469
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	3043	1775
4.	Assam	62153	62153	29356	39085
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	57529	90566
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	50596	33462	40779
7.	Goa	1262	1258	788	1242
8.	Gujarat	53029	53029	50325	52161
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	21994	18745
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	17417	18925
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	13070	23502
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	28317	25407
13.	Karnataka	65911	65911	38420	35424
14.	Kerala	33318	33244	30432	28393
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	97132	72444	95451
16.	Maharashtra	110486	109779	58553	103987
17.	Manipur	11510	11510	3114	2418
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5896	4302	4591
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	1879	2184
20.	Nagaland	3980	3980	3455	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	72587	38211	70849
22.	Punjab	27314	26988	22081	26988
23.	Rajasthan	62010	61974	34656	47633
24.	Sikkim	1308	1308	1182	1077

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	47652	50054
26.	Tripura	10145	10145	8067	9336
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	134908	187347
28.	Uttrakhand	20067	20067	14287	14513
29.	West Bengal	119481	115515	99135	90270
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	503	707
31.	Chandigarh	500	500	500	500
32.	Delhi	11150	10897	10707	10849
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	262	302
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	101	101
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	107
36.	Puducherry	855	855	674	788
TOTAL		1400000	1363300	929339	1172896

### Sexual harassment at work place

1259. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of incidents of sexual harassment reported during the last three years at work place, year-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to ensure that the companies disclose incidents of sexual harassment of women at work place in their annual reports and the action taken thereon by those companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other major steps the Ministry has taken during the above period to ensure that corporates and every other work place in India are more conducive and safer for females to work and to avoid sexual offences at workplaces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data regarding sexual harassment at work place under the category of insult to the modesty of women (section 509 of IPC)

at office premises since 2014. A total number of 57 and 119 cases were registered during 2014 and 2015 respectively. Further, a total number of 7305 cases have been registered under insult to the modesty of women (section 509 of IPC) in year 2016 which also include cases of sexual harassment at office premises.

(b) to (d) Section 22 of the SH Act mandates submission of the number of cases filed and their disposal under the SH Act within the organisation's Annual Report or where no such report is required to be prepared, intimate such number of cases to the District Officer. Recently, at the request of Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued a notification dated 31st July, 2018 whereby it has amended the Company (Account) Rules, 2014 making the disclosure regarding the implementation of the SH Act mandatory in the Directors' Report of every company.

In addition, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), and National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) have also been requested to ensure effective implementation of the Act amongst their members in private sectors.

All State Governments and UT Administrations have also been requested to advise their Secretary, Industries/Commerce to organize similar workshops and awareness programmes in each and every industry, business house, private sector entity of the States/UTs.

### **ICCs and sexual harassment cases**

1260. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued directions to all the Departments to form Internal Complaint Committees (ICCs) to go into the sexual harassment cases at work places;

(b) if so, the number of Departments at the Centre and in the States which have constituted ICCs;

(c) whether any training material are made available to the staff and members of ICCs to sensitise them about the sensitive issues;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to know if the number of such incidents have come down over the years or are on the rise; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates all the workplaces which include any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or the local authority or a Government company or a corporation or a co-operative society having more than 10 workers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment. The Act casts an obligation upon all the employers to constitute Internal Complaint Committees.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued advisories to all States/UTs Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The Ministries/Departments in Government of India have also been advised to ensure the compliance of the Act from time to time. All Ministries in the Government of India have constituted Internal Complaint Committees under the Act.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a Handbook on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM) in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development has also prepared a training module for the training of Internal Complaint Committees constituted under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. On 2nd June, 2017, the Ministry has issued advisories to all States/UTs Governments for effective implementation of the Act advising them to organise workshops and awareness programmes in the Departments/offices for sensitising the employees about the provisions of the said Act.

(d) No Sir.

(e) In view of (d) above, question does not arise.

#### **Change in sex ratio in Punjab due to BBBP**

1261. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme in Punjab during the last three years; and

(b) the change in sex ratio of boys and girls noticed during that period in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The funds released to the State of Punjab during last three years for implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released (₹ in lakh)
1.	2015-16	385.26
2.	2016-17	-
3.	2017-18	510.99

(b) The details of the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) of selected districts under BBBP from State of Punjab as per available latest report of Health Management Information System (HMIS) data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) are given in the Statement.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of the Sex Ratio at Birth of selected districts under BBBP from Punjab*

(i) 11 districts have been selected from State of Punjab for Multi-sectoral intervention under BBBP in Phase-I, during 2014-15. The SRB as per HIMS data, MoH&FW for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 of these districts are as under:—

Sl.No.	Number of Districts Punjab	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Tarn Taran	874	880	889
2.	Gurdaspur	879	866	881
3.	Amritsar	897	909	892
4.	Muktsar	899	896	889
5.	Mansa	857	925	894
6.	Patiala	847	866	890
7.	Sangrur	864	848	879
8.	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	955	936	910
9.	Fatehgarh Sahib	873	889	928
10.	Barnala	855	836	893
11.	Ferozpur	876	859	871

(ii) 9 districts have been selected from State of Punjab for Multi-sectoral intervention under BBBP in Phase-II, during 2015-16. The SRB as per HIMS data, MoH&FW for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 of these districts are as under:-

Sl.No.	Number of Districts Punjab	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Faridkot	899	909
2.	Bathinda	885	888
3.	Ludhiana	881	935
4.	Moga	919	928
5.	Rupnagar	920	927
6.	Hoshiarpur	905	914
7.	Kapurthala	884	905
8.	Jalandhar	919	892
9.	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	918	904

#### Changes in PMMVY

1262. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a maternity benefit programme has not been found to be beneficial for about half of the pregnant women as the scheme is applicable for first births only; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what changes are proposed to be made in the eligibility criteria of the scheme and also to make the scheme in compliance with the National Food Security Act (NFSA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) with effect from 01.01.2017. The maternity benefits under PMMVY are available to the eligible beneficiaries for first living child of family. About 51.70 lakh beneficiaries are covered annually.

(b) The eligibility criteria for availing the benefits under PMMVY is as under:-

Cash Transfer	Conditions	Amount in ₹
First Installment	Early Registration of Pregnancy	1,000/-
Second Installment	Received at least one antenatal Check-up (after 6 months of pregnancy)	2,000/-
Third Installment	Child birth is registered Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/substitute	2,000/-

There is no proposal to bring any change in the above criteria. The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand, in such instalments as may be prescribed by the Central Government. Under PMMVY, maternity benefit of ₹ 5,000/- is provided in three installments to eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) during the period of pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiary also receives the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6,000/-.

#### **Implementation of BBBP Scheme**

1263. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts selected for implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme;

(b) whether new districts are proposed to be included under this scheme and if so, the details thereof, district-wise particularly in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) whether Government has partnered with any NGO for implementation of this scheme in that State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Since 2018-19, all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the country has been covered under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme. These districts have been selected under BBBP in three phases. Out of 640 districts, 405 districts are covered through Multi-sectoral intervention, Media and Advocacy and 235 districts covered through alert Media and Advocacy outreach. The details of all districts and newly added districts including districts of Jammu and Kashmir under BBBP is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.



**Statement***State-wise details of implementation of BBBP Scheme*

(A) Name of districts selected for Multi-sectoral intervention under BBBP in Ist Phase during 2015-16:—

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts
1.	Gujarat (5)	Surat
2.		Mahesana
3.		Gandhinagar
4.		Ahmedabad
5.		Rajkot
6.	Haryana (12)	Mahendragarh
7.		Jhajjar
8.		Rewari
9.		Sonapat
10.		Ambala
11.		Kurukshetra
12.		Rohtak
13.		Karnal
14.		Yamunanagar
15.		Kaithal
16.		Bhiwani
17.		Panipat
18.	Himachal Pradesh (1)	Una
19.	Jammu and Kashmir (5)	Jammu
20.		Pulwama
21.		Kathua
22.		Badgam
23.		Anantnag
24.	Madhya Pradesh (4)	Morena
25.		Gwalior
26.		Bhind

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts
27.		Datia
28.	Maharashtra (10)	Bid
29.		Jalgaon
30.		Ahmadnagar
31.		Buldana
32.		Aurangabad
33.		Washim
34.		Kolhapur
35.		Osmanabad
36.		Sangli
37.		Jalna
38.	NCT of Delhi (5)	South West
39.		North West
40.		East
41.		West
42.		North
43.	Punjab (11)	Tarn Taran
44.		Gurdaspur
45.		Amritsar
46.		Muktsar
47.		Mansa
48.		Patiala
49.		Sangrur
50.		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar
51.		Fatehgarh Sahib
52.		Barnala
53.		Firozpur
54.	Rajasthan (10)	Jhunjhunun
55.		Sikar
56.		Karauli

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts
57.		Ganganagar
58.		Dhaulpur
59.		Jaipur
60.		Dausa
61.		Alwar
62.		Bharatpur
63.		Sawai Madhopur
64.	Uttar Pradesh (10)	Baghpat
65.		Gautam Buddha Nagar
66.		Ghaziabad
67.		Meerut
68.		Bulandshahr
69.		Agra
70.		Muzaffarnagar
71.		Mahamaya Nagar
72.		Jhansi
73.		Mathura
74.	Uttarakhand (2)	Pithoragarh
75.		Champawat
76.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars
77.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.
78.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley
79.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan
80.	Bihar	Vaishali
81.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
82.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
83.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
84.	Daman and Diu	Daman
85.	Goa	North Goa
86.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts
87.	Karnataka	Bijapur
88.	Kerala	Thrissur
89.	Tripura	South Tripura
90.	Manipur	Senapati
91.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
92.	Mizoram	Saiha
93.	Nagaland	Longleng
94.	Odisha	Nayagarh
95.	Puducherry	Yanam
96.	Sikkim	North District
97.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
98.	Telengana	Hyderabad
99.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
100.	West Bengal	Kolkata

(B) Name of districts selected for Multi-sectoral intervention under BBBP in 2nd Phase during 2016-17:-

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts
1.	Gujarat (4)	Anand
2.		Amreli
3.		Patan
4.		Bhavnagar
5.	Haryana (8)	Gurgaon
6.		Jind
7.		Faridabad
8.		Hisar
9.		Fatehabad
10.		Sirsa
11.		Panchkula
12.		Palwal

Sl.No.	Name of State / UT	Name of Districts
13.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Kangra
14.		Hamirpur
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (10)	Samba
16.		Baramula
17.		Ganderbal
18.		Rajouri
19.		Srinagar
20.		Shupiyan
21.		Kupwara
22.		Kulgam
23.		Udhampur
24.		Bandipore
25.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Rewa
26.		Tikamgarh
27.	Maharashtra (6)	Hingoli
28.		Solapur
29.		Pune
30.		Parbhani
31.		Nashik
32.		Latur
33.	NCT of Delhi (2)	North East
34.		South
35.	Punjab (9)	Faridkot
36.		Bathinda
37.		Ludhiana
38.		Moga
39.		Rupnagar
40.		Hoshiarpur
41.		Kapurthala
42.		Jalandhar

Sl.No.	Name of State / UT	Name of Districts
43.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar
44.	Rajasthan (4)	Jaisalmer
45.		Hanumangarh
46.		Jodhpur
47.		Tonk
48.	Uttar Pradesh (11)	Etawah
49.		Aligarh
50.		Etah
51.		Firozabad
52.		Jalaun
53.		Bijnor
54.		Mainpuri
55.		Hamirpur
56.		Saharanpur
57.		Farrukhabad
58.		Mahoba
59.	Uttarakhand (3)	Haridwar
60.		Dehradun
61.		Chamoli

(C) Name of districts selected for Multi-sectoral intervention under BBBP in 3rd Phase during 2018-19:—

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh (07)	Anantapur
2.		Chittoor
3.		Prakasam
4.		Krishna
5.		Kurnool
6.		Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore
7.		Guntur
8.	Arunachal Pradesh (05)	West Siang

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
9.		Upper Siang
10.		Lower Dibang Valley
11.		Kurung Kumey
12.		East Kameng
13.	Bihar (16)	Patna
14.		Muzaffarpur
15.		Bhojpur
16.		Begusarai
17.		Lakhisarai
18.		Samastipur
19.		Saran
20.		Khagaria
21.		Rohtas
22.		Nalanda
23.		Purba Champaran
24.		Madhubani
25.		Bhagalpur
26.		Sheikhpura
27.		Banka
28.		Nawada
29.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
30.	Daman and Diu	Diu
31.	Gujarat (13)	Surendranagar
32.		Kheda
33.		Vadodara
34.		Banas Kantha
35.		Porbandar
36.		Sabar Kantha
37.		Jamnagar
38.		Junagadh

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
39.		Kachchh
40.		Valsad
41.		Panch Mahals
42.		Narmada
43.		Dohad
44.	Haryana	Mewat
45.	Himachal Pradesh (5)	Solan
46.		Bilaspur
47.		Mandi
48.		Shimla
49.		Sirmaur
50.	Jammu and Kashmir (6)	Punch
51.		Reasi
52.		Kishtwar
53.		Ramban
54.		Doda
55.		Leh (Ladakh)
56.	Jharkhand (11)	Hazaribagh
57.		Giridih
58.		Bokaro
59.		Kodarma
60.		Ramgarh
61.		Ranchi
62.		Purbi Singhbhum
63.		Palamu
64.		Saraikela-Kharsawan
65.		Deoghar
66.		Jamtara
67.	Karnataka (4)	Bagalkot
68.		Haveri

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
69.		Gadag
70.		Dakshina Kannada
71.	Madhya Pradesh (36)	Shivpuri
72.		Sheopur
73.		Chhatarpur
74.		Indore
75.		Satna
76.		Guna
77.		Narsimhapur
78.		Sehore
79.		Sidhi
80.		Panna
81.		Dewas
82.		Hoshangabad
83.		Rajgarh
84.		Shajapur
85.		Bhopal
86.		Ashoknagar
87.		Singrauli
88.		Jabalpur
89.		Burhanpur
90.		Sagar
91.		Vidisha
92.		Mandsaur
93.		Neemuch
94.		Dhar
95.		Damoh
96.		Ujjain
97.		East Nimar
98.		Raisen

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
99.		West Nimar
100.		Ratlam
101.		Katni
102.		Jhabua
103.		Umaria
104.		Barwani
105.		Anuppur
106.		Seoni
107.	Maharashtra (15)	Satara
108.		Dhule
109.		Nanded
110.		Akola
111.		Mumbai Suburban
112.		Mumbai City
113.		Wardha
114.		Sindhudurg
115.		Yavatmal
116.		Thane
117.		Nagpur
118.		Raigarh
119.		Amravati
120.		Ratnagiri
121.		Nandurbar
122.	Manipur (7)	Tamenglong
123.		Chandel
124.		Ukhrul
125.		Bishnupur
126.		Thoubal
127.		Imphal East
128.		Churachandpur

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
129.	Mizoram (01)	Serchhip
130.	Nagaland (6)	Mon
131.		Phek
132.		Tuensang
133.		Peren
134.		Mokokchung
135.		Wokha
136.	NCT of Delhi (02)	New Delhi
137.		Central
138.	Odisha (14)	Dhenkanal
139.		Anugul
140.		Ganjam
141.		Cuttack
142.		Khordha
143.		Debagarh
144.		Sundargarh
145.		Sambalpur
146.		Kendrapara
147.		Jajapur
148.		Jharsuguda
149.		Bhadrak
150.		Baleshwar
151.		Kalahandi
152.	Rajasthan (19)	Bundi
153.		Jalor
154.		Sirohi
155.		Nagaur
156.		Pali
157.		Kota
158.		Ajmer

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
159.		Churu
160.		Rajsamand
161.		Barmer
162.		Bikaner
163.		Jhalawar
164.		Chittaurgarh
165.		Baran
166.		Dungarpur
167.		Banswara
168.		Udaipur
169.		Bhilwara
170.		Pratapgarh
171.	Tamil Nadu (10)	Ariyalur
172.		Dharmapuri
173.		Namakkal
174.		Salem
175.		Perambalur
176.		Viluppuram
177.		Tiruvannamalai
178.		Thiruvallur
179.		Tiruchirappalli
180.		Chennai
181.	Telenagana (07)	Warangal
182.		Nalgonda
183.		Mahbubnagar
184.		Rangareddy
185.		Adilabad
186.		Karimnagar
187.		Nizamabad
188.	Uttar Pradesh (47)	Kanpur Nagar

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
189.		Varanasi
190.		Allahabad
191.		Kanshiram Nagar
192.		Auraiya
193.		Kanpur Dehat
194.		Kannauj
195.		Budaun
196.		Hardoi
197.		Ballia
198.		Mirzapur
199.		Banda
200.		Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)
201.		Shahjahanpur
202.		Jyotiba Phule Nagar
203.		Bareilly
204.		Chitrakoot
205.		Fatehpur
206.		Ghazipur
207.		Gorakhpur
208.		Chandauli
209.		Pilibhit
210.		Lucknow
211.		Moradabad
212.		Lalitpur
213.		Pratapgarh
214.		Jaunpur
215.		Azamgarh
216.		Unnao
217.		Kheri
218.		Sultanpur

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
219.		Kaushambi
220.		Sonbhadra
221.		Deoria
222.		Gonda
223.		Mau
224.		Rae Bareli
225.		Shrawasti
226.		Kushinagar
227.		Basti
228.		Sitapur
229.		Mahrajganj
230.		Faizabad
231.		Ambedkar Nagar
232.		Bara Banki
233.		Bahraich
234.		Siddharthnagar
235.	Uttarakhand (08)	Tehri Garhwal
236.		Udham Singh Nagar
237.		Nainital
238.		Bageshwar
239.		Garhwal
240.		Rudraprayag
241.		Uttarkashi
242.		Almora
243.	West Bengal (02)	Koch Bihar
244.		Bankura

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(D) Name of districts selected for Media Advocacy and Outreach under BBBP in 3rd Phase during 2018-19

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (02)	South Andaman
2.		North and Middle Andaman
3.	Andhra Pradesh (05)	Srikakulam
4.		Vizianagaram
5.		Visakhapatnam
6.		West Godavari
7.		East Godavari
8.	Arunachal Pradesh (10)	Tirap
9.		Lower Subansiri
10.		Lohit
11.		Upper Subansiri
12.		West Kameng
13.		Papum Pare
14.		Changlang
15.		Tawang
16.		East Siang
17.		Anjaw
18.	Assam (26)	Dhemaji
19.		Cachar
20.		Kokrajhar
21.		Hailakandi
22.		Morigaon
23.		Karbi Anglong
24.		Lakhimpur
25.		Sivasagar
26.		Tinsukia
27.		Barpeta
28.		Dibrugarh

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
29.		Goalpara
30.		Golaghat
31.		Nagaon
32.		Jorhat
33.		Sonitpur
34.		Baksa
35.		Dima Hasao
36.		Nalbari
37.		Kamrup
38.		Chirang
39.		Dhubri
40.		Darrang
41.		Bongaigaon
42.		Karimganj
43.		Udalguri
44.	Bihar (21)	Jehanabad
45.		Munger
46.		Sheohar
47.		Madhepura
48.		Sitamarhi
49.		Darbhanga
50.		Saharsa
51.		Buxar
52.		Siwan
53.		Arwal
54.		Kaimur (Bhabua)
55.		Aurangabad
56.		Supaul
57.		Pashchim Champaran
58.		Purnia

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
59.		Gopalganj
60.		Jamui
61.		Araria
62.		Gaya
63.		Katihar
64.		Kishanganj
65.	Chhattisgarh (16)	Janjgir – Champa
66.		Bilaspur
67.		Surguja
68.		Durg
69.		Korba
70.		Koriya
71.		Raipur
72.		Mahasamund
73.		Dhamtari
74.		Uttar Bastar Kanker
75.		Jashpur
76.		Kabeerdham
77.		Rajnandgaon
78.		Narayanpur
79.		Bastar
80.		Dakshin Bastar Dantewada
81.	Goa (01)	South Goa
82.	Gujarat (04)	Bharuch
83.		Navsari
84.		Tapi
85.		The Dangs
86.	Himachal Pradesh (04)	Chamba
87.		Kullu
88.		Kinnaur

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
89.		Lahul and Spiti
90.	Jammu and Kashmir (01)	Kargil
91.	Jharkhand (12)	Godda
92.		Sahibganj
93.		Garhwa
94.		Gumla
95.		Khunti
96.		Dumka
97.		Chatra
98.		Latehar
99.		Simdega
100.		Lohardaga
101.		Pakur
102.		Pashchimi Singhbhum
103.	Karnataka (25)	Belgaum
104.		Mandya
105.		Bidar
106.		Gulbarga
107.		Dharwad
108.		Bangalore
109.		Chitradurga
110.		Davanagere
111.		Raichur
112.		Bangalore Rural
113.		Yadgir
114.		Chamarajanagar
115.		Chikkaballapura
116.		Uttara Kannada
117.		Koppal
118.		Udupi

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
119.		Tumkur
120.		Bellary
121.		Shimoga
122.		Mysore
123.		Kolar
124.		Ramanagara
125.		Chikmagalur
126.		Hassan
127.		Kodagu
128.	Kerala (13)	Alappuzha
129.		Ernakulam
130.		Kasaragod
131.		Idukki
132.		Kottayam
133.		Thiruvananthapuram
134.		Wayanad
135.		Malappuram
136.		Palakkad
137.		Kozhikode
138.		Kannur
139.		Kollam
140.		Pathanamthitta
141.	Madhya Pradesh (08)	Harda
142.		Shahdol
143.		Chhindwara
144.		Betul
145.		Balaghat
146.		Dindori
147.		Mandla
148.		Alirajpur

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
149.	Maharastra (04)	Bhandara
150.		Chandrapur
151.		Gondiya
152.		Gadchiroli
153.	Manipur	Imphal West
154.	Meghalaya (06)	East Khasi Hills
155.		West Khasi Hills
156.		South Garo Hills
157.		Jaintia Hills
158.		West Garo Hills
159.		East Garo Hills
160.	Mizoram (06)	Lunglei
161.		Lawngtlai
162.		Champhai
163.		Mamit
164.		Aizawl
165.		Kolasib
166.	Nagaland (04)	Zunheboto
167.		Kiphire
168.		Dimapur
169.		Kohima
170.	Odisha (15)	Jagatsinghapur
171.		Puri
172.		Subarnapur
173.		Balangir
174.		Bargarh
175.		Mayurbhanj
176.		Kandhamal
177.		Rayagada
178.		Kendujhar

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
179.		Gajapati
180.		Baudh
181.		Koraput
182.		Nuapada
183.		Malkangiri
184.		Nabarangapur
185.	Puducherry (03)	Karaikal
186.		Puducherry
187.		Mahe
188.	Sikkim (03)	South District
189.		East District
190.		West District
191.	Tamil Nadu (21)	Krishnagiri
192.		Madurai
193.		Dindigul
194.		Theni
195.		Karur
196.		Vellore
197.		Tiruppur
198.		Erode
199.		Virudhunagar
200.		Coimbatore
201.		Thanjavur
202.		Thiruvarur
203.		Nagapattinam
204.		Kancheepuram
205.		Sivaganga
206.		Pudukkottai
207.		Tirunelveli
208.		Ramanathapuram

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Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Districts
209.		Thoothukkudi
210.		Kanniyakumari
211.		The Nilgiris
212.	Telengana (02)	Medak
213.		Khammam
214.	Tripura (03)	West Tripura
215.		Dhalai
216.		North Tripura
217.	Uttar Pradesh (03)	Rampur
218.		Sant Kabir Nagar
219.		Balrampur
220.	West Bengal (16)	Purba Medinipur
221.		Maldah
222.		Barddhaman
223.		Hugli
224.		Uttar Dinajpur
225.		Puruliya
226.		Darjiling
227.		Jalpaiguri
228.		North Twenty Four Parganas
229.		Dakshin Dinajpur
230.		Birbhum
231.		Nadia
232.		Haora
233.		South Twenty Four Parganas
234.		Paschim Medinipur
235.		Murshidabad

**Inspection of child care homes run by NGOs**

1264. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed the States and Union Territories to inspect child care homes run by an NGO recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also asked the States and Union Territories to identify all child care homes that could be potentially involved in illegal adoptions which is equivalent to child trafficking; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) In the wake of the disturbing reports of sexual abuses in shelter homes, the Ministry asked the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to immediately inspect all the facilities claiming to be the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and submit a Report to the Ministry. The States/UTs were asked to undertake inspections under the supervision of District Magistrate/District Collector. The States/UTs informed that out of 8244 registered CCIs, 539 Institutions were closed on account of various reasons. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI.

(c) and (d) Section 80 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is about punitive measures for adoption without following prescribed procedures. This says that if any person or organisation offers or gives or receives, any orphan, abandoned or surrendered child, for the purpose of adoption without following the provisions or procedures provided in this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend upto three years, or with fine of one lakh rupees, or with both, provided in case where the offence is committed by a recognized adoption agency, in addition to the above punishment awarded to the persons in-charge of, and responsible for the conduct of the day-to-day affairs of the adoption agency, the registration of such agency under section 41 and its recognition under section 65 shall also be withdrawn for a minimum period of one year. As per Section 81, any person who sells or buys a child for any purpose shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine of one lakh rupees.

**Guidelines for safety and security of children in child care centres**

1265. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for safety and security of children staying in child care centres;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted to assess security and safety of children in child care centres, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Act 2015 is the primary law to protect the interest of children in need of care and protection and in conflict with law. "Child Protection Services" under Integrated Child Development Services, is implemented with aim to create a safety net of dedicated structures, services and personnel for protection of children in need of care and protection as well as reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, exploitation and separation of children from their families.

Continuous efforts are being made by the Ministry to ensure that the States and UTs conduct regular monitoring and inspection of the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as mandated under the Act. Besides the Ministry has also legislated the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (CPCR), under which National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been created as statutory bodies to oversee the implementation of the JJ Act in the country. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI.

**Training to AWWs and AWHs**

1266. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments proposes to give sufficient training to the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard;



(b) whether Government has received representations from Assam for financial assistance to Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme for giving training to AWWs and AWHs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government has initiated any action for extending financial assistance to provide tablets to ICDS supervisors; and

(e) if so, the details of financial assistance given to States/UTs in this regard, States-UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are provided following types of trainings under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme at the Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs):-

- (i) Induction Training to the newly recruited/promoted AWWs/AWHs at the time of joining; and
- (ii) Job training to the newly recruited/promoted AWWs within a period of one year of their recruitment/promotion.

Further, the Anganwadi Services (ICDS) functionaries are encouraged for optimal utilization of online trainings viz. (i) E-Learning, (ii) Incremental Learning Approach (ILA) and (iii) Electronic Incremental Learning Approach (e-ILA). E-Learning is an interactive, user friendly and self-study platform created to provide an access to technical concepts. Under the POSHAN Abhiyaan the capacity building of AWWs is done through ILA having 21 training modules. Another approach adopted under POSHAN Abhiyaan is e-ILA software developed as a comprehensive training and evaluation web based learning portal for the field workers.

(b) and (c) State Training Action Plan (STRAP) proposal for the year 2017-18 has been received from the Government of Assam recently which is found incomplete. The State Government of Assam has been requested to furnish requisite details for further processing. Proposal for the year 2018-19 has not been received from the State Government of Assam.

(d) Government of India has not initiated any action for extending financial assistance to provide tablets to ICDS Supervisors. However, the Government of India has provided funds to all States/UTs for procurement of mobile phones for each Anganwadi Centre and ICDS Supervisor as per the approved specifications.

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

**Increase in deaths due to malnutrition**

1267. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly one third of world's 150.8 million stunted children live in India, as revealed by 2018 Global Nutrition Report recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of deaths of children are increasing day by day due to malnutrition; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to curb malnutrition and allied diseases like anaemia and stunting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Global Nutrition Report, 2018, has reported that nearly one-third of worlds stunted children live in India.

(b) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections.

(c) The data on number of deaths of children in the country is not maintained by this Ministry. However, this Ministry is implementing several schemes like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. Government has also set up POSHAN Abhiyaan, which aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting, underweight and anaemia among children (0-6 years), prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight in the country in a time bound manner.

**OSCs in Tamil Nadu**

1268. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has instituted and started operating One Stop Centres (OSCs) in Tamil Nadu to support women affected by violence and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of range of services provided at OSCs as well as the funds allocated therefore in that State; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism to address grievances of women not satisfied by the services provided at OSCs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April, 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to set up One Stop Centre in every district across the country in phased manner. The Ministry has approved OSCs in all 32 districts of Tamil Nadu and so far, 6 OSCs are operational. The fund released to Tamil Nadu State is as under:—

(in lakh)

Year	Amount released
2015-16	45.88
2016-17	—
2017-18	38.83
2018-19	129.59

(c) The overall implementation of the One Stop Centre Scheme lies with the concerned State Government and District Collector/District Magistrate. The Ministry is regularly monitoring and reviewing the implementation of One Stop Centres.

#### **Women grievance redressal CELLS**

1269. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing Women Grievance Redressal Cells in the country specially in the rural areas to check harassment of women folks in the country; and

(b) whether these Cells are fully equipped to tackle the harassment of women and whether any monitoring mechanism has been constituted to monitor the complaints lodged by women in different Women Grievance Redressal Cells in the country for speedy justice and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No 'Women Grievance Redressal Cells' have been set up by the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Government of India in the country, specially rural areas to check harassment of women folks in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Allocations to Andhra Pradesh under various schemes**

1270. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds granted/allocated under various schemes of the Ministry to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds released under those schemes to the State during that period; and

(c) the details of funds yet to be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes across the country including Andhra Pradesh. The Scheme-wise details of the funds allocated/released to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). The Ministry releases the grants/funds under various schemes to State Governments/UTs including Andhra Pradesh as per the requirements/proposals received from the State Governments/UTs.

***Statement-I***

*Details of funds allocated/released to Andhra Pradesh under various schemes during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds allocated/released to Andhra Pradesh during		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme	8.45	-	25.71
2.	Swadhar Greh Scheme	48.21	124.47	156.61
3.	Ujjawala Scheme	71.99	238.05	122.27
4.	Working Women Hostel (WWH)	181.08	247.88	-
5.	Mahila Shakti Kendra	-	-	7.39
6.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	-	-	7,022.36
7.	Anganwadi Services Scheme	68818.48	56387.46	58474.18
8.	Poshan Abhiyaan	-	-	1284.63

1	2	3	4	5
9.	One Stop Centre (OSC)	13.19	268.97	330.14
10.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	675.68	762.99	2259.52
11.	Child Protection Scheme (CPS)	238.58	110.74	1469.88
12.	Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	42.45	123.64	-
13.	Women Helpline	51.58	-	-
14.	Mahila Police Volunteers	-	75.82	-

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds allocated/released to Andhra Pradesh for  
National Creche Scheme during the last three years*

(i) The details of funds granted/allocated by CSWB and ICCW and Ministry of Women and Child Development to the State of Andhra Pradesh during last three years is as under:-

(₹ in lakhs)			
Year	Information provided by CSWB	Information provided by ICCW	MWCD
2015-16	922.92	90.07	-
2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016) *	619.10	-	-
2016-17 (4th quarter)	-	-	207.29
2017-18 (1st quarter)	-	-	221.24

(ii) The details of funds released by CSWB and ICCW and Ministry of Women and Child Development to the State of Andhra Pradesh during last three years is as under:-

(₹ in lakhs)			
Year	Information provided by CSWB	Information provided by ICCW	MWCD
2015-16	986.22	90.07	-
2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)*	399.10	-	-
2016-17 (4th quarter)	-	-	207.29
2017-18 (1st quarter)	-	-	221.24

\* The National Creche Scheme has now been transferred to State Governments/UT Administrations w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

### **Monitoring of conditions of adopted children**

1271. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children adopted in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) for how long Government monitors the condition of adopted children especially those who go abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The numbers of children placed in In-country and Inter-country Adoption (year-wise) from 2003 to 2017-2018 are as under:—

Year	In-country Adoption	Inter-country Adoption
2015-2016 (April, 2015 to March, 2016)	3011	666
2016-2017 (April, 2016 to March, 2017)	3210	578
2017-2018 (April, 2017 to March, 2018)	3276	651

*Source:* CARINGS (from 2011 onwards) and these figures are adoptions reported to CARA.

**(b) In case of In-country Adoptions:** As per Regulation 13(1) of the Adoption Regulations, 2017 which stipulates that “the Specialised Adoption Agency which has prepared the Home Study Report, shall prepare the post-adoption follow-up report on six monthly basis for two years from the date of pre-adoption foster placement with the prospective adoptive parents, in the format as provided in Schedule XII and upload the same in Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System along with photographs of the child”.

**In case of Inter-country Adoptions:** As per Regulation 19 of Adoption Regulations, 2017 which stipulates that “the Authorised Foreign Adoption Agency or the Central Authority or Indian Diplomatic Mission or Government department concerned, as the case may be, shall report the progress of the adopted child for two years from the date of arrival of the adopted child in the receiving country, on a quarterly basis during the first year and on six monthly basis in the second year”.

### **Prohibition of child marriage**

1272. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is set to make child marriage void;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 does not invalidate child marriage itself; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that it only gives child brides and grooms the option of annulling it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India proposes to amend "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006". The proposed amendments would declare child marriage void *ab initio* instead of being voidable at the option of the contracting parties who were child at the time of marriage.

(c) and (d) Presently, as per the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA), any marriage where either of the contracting party was a child at the time of the marriage is voidable at the option of the contracting parties if they approach the court within two years of attaining their majority.

### **Audit of shelter homes in Karnataka**

1273. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shelter homes registered in Karnataka;

(b) whether the State Government has provided the details of illegal running of shelter homes;

(c) whether the State Government has audited the shelter homes; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to adhere to the Supreme Court directives of conducting the proper audit of shelter homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) As per information provided by State Government of Karnataka, total 1134 Child Care Institutions run by Government and Non-Governmental Organisation's are registered under Juvenile

Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The ministry asked the State Government to inspect all the Child Care Institutions in the State under the supervision of District Collector/District Magistrate. The State conducted inspection and reported to have cancelled registration of 26 Institutions, one (01) for malfunctioning and twenty five (25) on account of non availability of children in the Institutions.

### **Allocations to Karnataka under ICPS**

1274. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds provided to the State Government of Karnataka under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government has received the details of pattern of utilisation of funds from the State Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The details of the fund released and utilized by the State Government of Karnataka under “Child Protection Services” (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) are as follows:—

(₹ in lakhs)

2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized
1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04

On the basis of utilization certificate received from the State Government, the Central Government releases fund to State Government. The details of fund utilized during the last year, as intimated by the State Government, is given in the above table.

### **Amending juvenile justice act for adoption**

1275. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved to allow District Magistrates and Collectors to be the competent authorities for sanctioning adoption instead of the courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether Government is considering to amend the Juvenile Justice Act in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Section 61 of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, (JJ Act) 2015, mandates that adoption shall be finalised by a court order within a period of two months from the date of filing. The Ministry has proposed to amend the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015 to replace “court” with “District Magistrate” under Sections 56(5), 58 (3), 58(4), 59(7), 59(8), 60(1), 61(1), 61(2), (63), (64), and 65(4) of the JJ Act, 2015. The proposal is under consideration of the Government at this stage.

### **Marketing of products of women of rural areas**

1276. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to enhance marketing of products manufactured by women entrepreneurs in rural areas;

(b) the details of women entrepreneurs getting benefit of the ambitious plan of Mahila Haat, launched in 2016, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has set any criteria for inclusion of products on Mahila E-haat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the benefits are reaching out to maximum number of women entrepreneurs and the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The State wise details of women entrepreneurs getting benefit of Mahila E-haat, are given in the Statement (*See below*)

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Some of the criteria *inter alia* set for the inclusion of products on Mahila E-haat are (i) must be an Indian (women) citizen/Women SHG/women led enterprise; (ii) products manufactured/services undertaken by women entrepreneurs who are 18 and more years of age; (iii) Goods and Services displayed and transacted through this portal should not be illegal and contraband.

(e) Measures being undertaken to ensure benefits reach maximum number of women entrepreneurs are; (i) awareness cum soft intervention and sensitization workshops in different States/UTs, (ii) interacting with individual Women Entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs at various Exhibitions, Melas, Festivals (iii) incorporating a module on Mahila E-haat in the training program of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) conducted by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) etc.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of women entrepreneurs getting benefit of Mahila E-haat*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territory	Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries (Nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70356
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50
3.	Assam	5459
4.	Bihar	38496
5.	Chandigarh	12
6.	Delhi	33743
7.	Gujarat	3344
8.	Goa	68
9.	Haryana	34395
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3677
11.	Jharkhand	6034
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	20
13.	Karnataka	1665
14.	Kerala	3608
15.	Madhya Pradesh	102033
16.	Maharashtra	133709
17.	Manipur	12300
18.	Meghalaya	19242
19.	Nagaland	1128
20.	Odisha	12735

Sl.No.	States/Union Territory	Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries (Nos.)
21.	Punjab	1990
22.	Puducherry	34
23.	Rajasthan	28519
24.	Sikkim	120
25.	Tamil Nadu	49597
26.	Telangana	78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5998
28.	Uttarakhand	18262
29.	West Bengal	130588
30.	Chhattisgarh	8373
TOTAL		725633

#### **Interim compensation for victims under POCSO Act**

1277. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that interim compensation, to meet the immediate needs of the affected child for relief and rehabilitation under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, is extremely low and if so, the measures taken to address this issue; and

(b) whether Government would bring any amendments to make interim compensation mandatory in the Act and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per directions of the Supreme Court of India dated 05 September 2018 in a Writ Petition (Civil) No.565/2012 - Nipun Saxena and Anr. *V/s* Union of India and others, the NALSA compensation scheme for women victims/survivors of sexual assault/other crimes 2018, has been adopted for victims of sexual crimes under the POCSO Act, 2012. The NALSA scheme is operational with effect from 02-10-2012. Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested concerned departments of all the States/UTs *vide* its letter dated 24.09.2018 to give wide publicity for the implementation of the NALSA victim compensation scheme 2018, under the POCSO Act, 2012.

**One stop centres**

†1278. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to set up Nirbhaya Centres as One Stop Centres for women in crisis in all the 640 districts and also at 20 additional places;

(b) if so, the number of such centres set up, so far;

(c) whether names of such centres were changed from Nirbhaya to Sakhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April 2015 to support women affected by violence. OSCs are being set up in a phased manner in all the districts of the country. So far, the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Government of India has given approval to State Governments and Union Territory administrations for setting up 654 One-Stop-Centres.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme it has been envisaged that the One Stop Centre would be established not only to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence but also to provide training and capacity building to empower women in friendly and caring atmosphere. The Centre has been envisaged to be a friend of such women, hence is appropriately named Sakhi which means friend who could be trusted and depended upon during times of distress or trouble.

**Functioning of PMMVY**

1279. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), its present status including beneficiary applications received;

(b) whether the maternity benefits to which a pregnant woman is entitled are higher under the National Food Security Act, 2013 than the PMMVY;

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry has taken to reconcile this difference;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether only first pregnancies are covered under the PMMVY and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Ministry plans to expand the coverage of the scheme, in terms of monetary benefits and beneficiaries reached and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are given in the Statement (*See* below). So far, 1,33,47,562 applications have been received from 61,27,503 beneficiaries from all 36 States/UTs on PMMVY-CAS (as on 10.12.2018). The maternity benefits amounting to ₹ 16,78,72,99,000 have been released to 49,88,284 beneficiaries.

(b) and (c) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides that subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government, every Pregnant Woman and Lactating Mother, except those who are in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, shall be entitled to maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand, in such instalments as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

Under PMMVY, maternity benefit of ₹ 5,000/- is provided in three installments to eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) during the period of pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiary also receives the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6,000/-.

(d) The maternity benefits under PMMVY are available to the eligible beneficiaries for first living child of family. Normally, the first pregnancy of a woman exposes her to new kinds of challenges and stress factors. Hence, the scheme provides support to the mother for safe delivery and immunization of her first living child.

(e) The Government of India has approved Pan-India implementation of the PMMVY to cover all the districts of the country. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing PMMVY across the country. The maternity benefits under PMMVY are well defined. So far, 61,27,503 beneficiaries have claimed maternity benefits under PMMVY (as on 10.12.2018).

**Statement***Salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)*

(i) The maternity benefit, are available to a woman for the first living child of family subject to fulfillment of conditionalities. All the pregnant women and lactating mothers in regular employment with Central Government or State Governments or Public Sector Undertakings or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, are excluded.

(ii) The conditionalities and number of instalments under PMMVY are as under:-

Cash Transfer	Conditions	Amount in ₹
First Installment	Early Registration of Pregnancy	1,000/-
Second Installment	Received at least one antenatal Check-up (after 6 months of pregnancy)	2,000/-
Second Installment	Child birth is registered Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/substitute	2,000/-

(iii) Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card is the verification tool for verification of fulfillment of conditionalities.

(iv) Early registration of pregnancy has been considered as registration of pregnancy within 150 days from the date of her Last Menstrual Period (LMP) and duly recorded on MCP Card.

(v) All Pregnant Women who have registered their pregnancy for the first child in family on or after 01.01.2017 are eligible for getting benefit under the programme.

(vi) The funds to the beneficiaries under PMMVY will be transferred directly to their Bank/Post Office account in Direct Benefit Transfer Mode.

(vii) If a beneficiary delivers twins/triplet/quadruplet, it will be counted as first live child in the family.

(viii) An eligible beneficiary can apply, at any point of time but not later than two years of pregnancy.

(ix) The grants-in-aid are transferred in ESCROW Account as well as State/UT treasury for different components of the scheme. For the maternity benefit component (Conditional Cash Transfer of ₹ 5,000/-) is transferred to the

Escrow Account of the States/UTs and remaining components is through State/UT's Treasury Account.

- (x) At the Centre, the scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development. The States/UTs have option to implement the scheme either through Women and Child Development Department/Social Welfare Department or through Health and Family Welfare Department.

### **Recommendation of Rajesh Bindal Committee**

1280. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Rajesh Bindal Committee has recommended against the Hague treaty;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India would not ratify that treaty in the interest of women fleeing bad marriages; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A multi member Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of head of the Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh to examine and comment on different aspects involved in the issue. Some of the major recommendations made by the Justice Bindal Committee are as below:-

- (i) The Committee has proposed that there should be an Inter-Country parental Child Removal Dispute Resolution Authority at the national level, which will work as an administrative body to adjudicate on matters concerning inter-country parental child removal. The Authority should be headed by a sitting or retired Supreme Court or High Court Judge/ Chief Justice with expert members and *ex-officio* members from the Ministries concerned for better co-ordination.
- (ii) The Authority should promote mediation as the first resort to resolve disputes amongst the couples at odds.
- (iii) Any action of removal of child from one country to another by either of the parent should be taken to be a criminal offence. Each case should be examined on its own merits.

- (iv) To monitor working under the proposed legislation, the State Legal Services Authorities and District Legal Services Authorities may be involved.

As of now, India has not signed the Hague Convention on Child Abduction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.**

**The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : ماننے ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر..

श्री उपसभापति: दो मिनट अभी एक बिजनेस है। पहले उसे पूरा कर लेते हैं, तब आपको मौका दूँगा। Message from Lok Sabha, Secretary General.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 2018, agreed without any amendment to the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2018."

**REGARDING DISCUSSION ON SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND VARIOUS OTHER ISSUES**

श्री उपसभापति: आज़ाद साहब, आप बोलिए।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, मुझे दो प्वाइंट्स उठाने हैं। मैं लम्बा डिस्कशन



नहीं करना चाहूँगा। एक तो जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में है कि वहां 356 का इस्तेमाल किया गया और किस तरह से जम्मू-कश्मीर में विधान सभा पहले animated suspension में रखी गयी, उसके बाद Governor's Rule रखा गया और अब Central Rule हो गया। सदन चल रहा है, पार्लियामेंट के दोनों हाउसज़ चल रहे हैं, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, लेकिन यहां कोई चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। जिस वक्त Governor's Rule से इसको राष्ट्रपति रूल में लाना चाहते थे, इस पर इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। जम्मू-कश्मीर एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है और हमेशा चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन कभी भी तीन-चार महीने में इतनी ...(व्यवधान)... सुन लीजिए। जब गवर्नमेंट ही disrupt करती है.. मैं गाली तो नहीं दे रहा हूँ, जो हुआ है, जो आपने किया है, यह तो पता चलना चाहिए। अब हर चीज़ पर विपक्ष उठे और आप disrupt करें, तो I am very sorry. तो इस चीज़ के बारे में यहां चर्चा होनी चाहिए, दोनों सदनों में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، مجھے دو پوائنٹس اٹھانے دی۔ می لمبا ڈسکشن نہی کرنا چاہوں گا۔ ایک تو جموں-کشمی کے بارے می ہے کہ وہاں 356 کا استعمال کئی گئی اور کس طرح سے جموں-کشمی می ودھان سپہا پہلے animated suspension می رکھی گئی، اس کے بعد گورنرس رول رکھا گئی اور اب سینیٹرل رول ہو گئی۔ سدن چل رہا ہے، پارلیمنٹ کے دونوں ہاؤسز چل رہے دی، لوک سپہا اور راجی سپہا، لیکن تیاں کوئی چرچا نہی ہو رہی ہے۔ جس وقت گورنرس رول سے اس کو راشٹریٹی رول می لانا چاہتے تھے، اس پر اس سدن می اور دوسرے سدن می چرچا ہوئی چاہئے تھی۔ جموں-کشمی ایک بہت بڑا مدعا ہے اور ہمیشہ چرچا ہوتی ہے، لیکن کبھی نہی تھی۔ چار مہینے می اتنی... (مداخلت)... سن لٹھے۔ جب گورنمنٹ ہی disrupt کرئی ہے۔ می گالی تو نہی دے رہا ہوں، جو ہوا ہے، جو آپ نے دئی ہے، تے تو پتہ چلنا چاہئے۔ اب برچی پر وپکس اٹھے اور آپ disrupt کرئی گئے، تو اتنی اے وی سی سوری۔ تو اس چئی کے بارے می تیاں چرچا نہی چاہئے، دونوں سدنوں می چرچا ہوئی چاہئے۔

And then the other most important thing which I would like to mention is that an undeclared emergency has taken its final shape. All Central agencies... ...(Interruptions)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... All federal agencies have been let loose in the country... ...(Interruptions)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अभी प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं एक मिनट में खत्म करूँगा।

† می ایک منٹ ہی ختم کروں گا۔

...(व्यवधान)... The fundamental right of the citizens... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, अभी प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये इस मामले को क्यों उठा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... इसको उठाने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय नेता विरोधी दल, चूँकि यह प्रसंग सुबह उठा था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: आधार के ऊपर ...(व्यवधान)... हर चीज़ पर चर्चा करने के लिए सरकार तैयार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह Private Members' Resolution अत्यंत संवेदनशील है और यह समाज के लिए महत्व का मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इस पर आगे बहस बढ़ाने के लिए, विधवाओं की स्थिति पर बात करने के लिए प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि मनोज झा जी कृपया इस बहस को आगे बढ़ाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार जम्मू-कश्मीर पर ...(व्यवधान)... RBI पर, CBI पर, सब चीज़ों पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है। ...(व्यवधान)... We are ready to discuss any issue, whatever issue you want to discuss. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You cannot implement... ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be done in a democracy. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह बहुत ही संवेदनशील मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि हम विधवाओं की स्थिति पर बात करने जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह Private Members' Resolution है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह चीज़ चर्चा में पहले से लिस्टेड है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... अगर यह स्थिति रही, तो कैसे काम होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Whatever issue you want ...(व्यवधान)... आप जो भी मुद्दा discuss करना चाहते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... हम सारे मुद्दों पर बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बिजनेस में पहले से Private Member's Resolution पर बहस होनी है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम विधवाओं की स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: कभी आप यह विषय ले लेते हैं, तो कभी वह विषय ले लेते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय तिरुची शिवा जी के Resolution पर आगे चर्चा होनी है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रो. मनोज झा जी, मैं आपसे यह आग्रह करूँगा कि यह चर्चा आप आगे बढ़ाएँ।

...(व्यवधान)... अगर कोई किसी की बात नहीं सुन रहा है, तो हम यह सदन कैसे चला सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं प्रो. मनोज झा से आग्रह करूँगा कि वे कृपया अपनी जगह पर जाएँ और विधवाओं की स्थिति के बारे में बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हर मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रो. मनोज झा, पूरी महिलाओं के लगभग 7 परसेंट से अधिक संख्या विधवाओं की है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम विधवाओं की स्थिति के बारे में बात करने जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर इस पर आप चर्चा को आगे बढ़ाएँगे ...(व्यवधान)... विधवाओं की स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा आगे बढ़ानी है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... इसके अलावा किसी और विषय पर चर्चा ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार):** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** झा साहब, आपका नाम है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा आप सबसे आग्रह होगा कि ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया एक मिनट, मेरा आप सबसे आग्रह है, ...(व्यवधान)... आप कृपया बैठ जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय विपक्ष के नेता बड़े ही सम्मानित हैं, जिन्हें हम सब जानते और समझते हैं। वे अच्छी परम्परा के वाहक हैं। उन्होंने अपनी बात शुरू की, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन वे भी जानते हैं कि आज Private Members' Resolutions के अंतर्गत चर्चा होनी है और वह चर्चा विधवाओं के बारे में है, जो कुल महिलाओं की संख्या के 7 परसेंट से अधिक है। ...(व्यवधान)... उन पर होने वाली चर्चा आगे बढ़े, इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह होगा कि महिलाओं के आरक्षण का सवाल हो या विधवाओं की स्थिति पर चर्चा हो, उस पर तो हम बहस करें! ...(व्यवधान)... उस पर हमें बहस करनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

मैं यहां एक सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में President Rule के approval के लिए सरकार ने एक Statutory Resolution दिया है, जिसे माननीय सभापति जी ने admit कर लिया है। सदन में उस पर चर्चा होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इससे पहले कि सदन के नेता बोलें, हमारी बात सुनी जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि सदन के नेता ने इस विषय में हस्तक्षेप करना स्वीकार कर लिया है, ...(व्यवधान)... अभी नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो बात सदन में उठाई है, वह एक गम्भीर विषय है। देश के हर नागरिक के जो मूल अधिकार हैं, Fundamental Rights, Right to Privacy या निजता का अधिकार है, उससे संबंधित माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी अपना निर्णय दिया है कि जो Right to Privacy है, निजता का अधिकार है, वह मूल अधिकार है, Fundamental Right है। देश की 9 agencies को और दिल्ली पुलिस को एक sweeping power दे दी गई, एक Executive Order से, कि वे किसी की भी जानकारी, ...(व्यवधान)... हर टेलीफोन, हर कम्प्यूटर को intercept करें, monitor करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप कृपया अपनी बात संक्षेप में रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इस तरह तो भारत पुलिस स्टेट बन जाएगा, जो हमें स्वीकार्य नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली):** उपसभापति जी, आज़ाद साहब और आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो विषय सदन में उठाया है, मैं उनका आभारी हूँ क्योंकि तथ्य कुछ ऐसे हैं जो उनके समक्ष और देश के समक्ष भी आने चाहिए। इस विषय को यहां उठाने से पहले बेहतर होता कि विपक्ष पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त कर लेता। जब विपक्ष के वरिष्ठ सदस्य ऐसे मामले उठाते हैं, उनके बोले हुए हर शब्द की अपनी एक value होती है। It is precious. उसके तथ्य क्या हैं, उनके लिए जानना आवश्यक है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

जैसा आनन्द जी ने कहा कि हर टेलीफोन, हर कम्प्यूटर — ऐसा नहीं है। आज से 100-150 साल पहले एक कानून बना था - Indian Telegraph Act. उस एक्ट के तहत telegraph, जिसमें telephony थी, उसके बाद आपकी भी सरकार रही, हमारी और दूसरी सरकारें भी रहीं, देश भर में वह कानून चलता रहा। उस कानून के तहत, जहां-जहां national security से संबंधित मामले आते हैं, कुछ agencies को उसमें interception का अधिकार रहा है। उसके लिए agencies notify होती हैं। जब विज्ञान और टेक्नोलॉजी ने प्रगति की, उसके बाद कम्प्यूटर instruments आने शुरू हुए, जिसके अंतर्गत आप कम्प्यूटर instruments से भी terrorists को intercept कर सकते हैं। आज से 18 वर्ष पहले Information Technology Act आया। Information Technology Act में Section 69 के तहत, जो भी Constitution के Article 19(2) की restrictions हैं free speech पर, उस कानून को बनाने के बाद, जिसे आपकी सरकारों ने भी प्रयोग किया, अन्य सरकारों और हमने भी किया, वही शब्दावली Article 19(2) से ले ली गई कि national security, Defence of India, public order, integrity of India - जब इनके साथ कोई व्यक्ति खिलवाड़ कर रहा हो तो authorised agencies को अधिकार होगा, जैसा Telegraph Act में national security के केस में है, वे interception कर सकते थे, जिसके माध्यम से हम terrorists पकड़ते हैं। IT Act में जब वह अधिकार IT instruments के through होगा, वही अधिकार parallel उसमें दिया गया है। उसके कानून, जब आनन्द शर्मा जी मंत्री थे, उनके समय में, 2009 में UPA सरकार ने बनाए कि वे कौन-सी agencies होंगी, जिन्हें authorize किया जाएगा। वह कानून 2009 में बना, उसके रूल्स बने और उन रूल्स के तहत from time to time वही agencies हैं — IB, CBI, Narcotics agency, DRI, इत्यादि जो notify हो जाती हैं। कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी फोन या computer instrument को intercept नहीं कर सकता। जिसका संबंध national security, public order, integrity of India के साथ खिलवाड़ या खतरे का है, उसके लिए ये authorized agencies हैं। तब से लेकर, जब से Act बना है, these orders of authorisation are repeated from time to time. 20 दिसम्बर को वही ऑर्डर रिपीट हुआ है, जो 2009 से आपकी सरकार के समय से आज तक चला आया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए इसमें खिलवाड़ कोई नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, मैंने अपनी बात पूरी नहीं की। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** पहले मैं दो सूचनाएं दे दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी, पहले मैं दो चीज़ें कह दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI ARUN JAITLEY:** What you are doing Mr. Anand Sharma is making a mountain where even a molehill does not exist. You must know this and the Leader



**विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** जिस पार्टी ने इमरजेंसी लगाई ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रेस पर प्रतिबंध लगाया, जेपी को जेल में बंद किया, वह आपकी पार्टी रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया नारे न लगाएं, अपनी जगह पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया अपनी जगह पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर आगे कोई बहस नहीं होगी। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि विधवाओं की स्थिति पर मनोज जी अपनी बात आगे रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मनोज जी, कृपया आप बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इस विषय पर आगे कोई बहस की इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ। कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया बैठें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मनोज कुमार झा जी, कृपया आप इस चर्चा को आगे बढ़ाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके अलावा और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम विधवा महिलाओं के बारे में बात करने जा रहे हैं। मनोज जी, आप अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, there is no order in the House for raising this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी इस विषय पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रवि प्रकाश जी, आपकी ही बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी, इसके अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

### PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS\*

#### Bringing Suitable Legislation for Welfare of Widows in the Country — *Contd.*

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, मैं आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हिन्दुस्तान में विधवाओं की जो स्थिति है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में करा दीजिए, ऐसे में बोलने से क्या फायदा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, कुछ बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बातें सामने आ रही हैं और अगर वे सब बातें इस शोर में दब जाएंगी, तो बहुत अत्याचार हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आप बोलिए, आपकी ही बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, भारतीय समाज में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप विधवाओं के बारे में बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, जैसा कि आपने अभी बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान की कुल आबादी का लगभग 8 प्रतिशत महिलाएं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मेरा आग्रह होगा कि कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

\* further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva on 10th August, 2018.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, जैसा कि आपने अभी बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान की कुल आबादी का लगभग 8 प्रतिशत महिलाएं ...(व्यवधान)... समाज में इनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह केवल इसलिए कि उनके पति का निधन हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप दोनों पक्षों से मेरा पुनः आग्रह है कि हम समाज के सबसे संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर विधवा महिलाओं के बारे में हम चर्चा नहीं होने दें, तो यह स्थिति क्या संकेत देगी? ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप अपनी बात कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** कृपया आप लोग मुझे इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** रवि प्रकाश जी, कृपया आप अपनी बात कहें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, भारतीय समाज में विधवाओं की जो स्थिति है, लगभग वैसी ही स्थिति परित्यक्त महिलाओं की भी है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हाउस को ज़रा ऑर्डर में करवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, हमारी बात कायदे से नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बोलिए, देश देख रहा है कि अगर हम विधवा महिलाओं के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं तो सदन में क्या स्थिति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, हम विधवाओं के बारे में कह रहे हैं और उनके साथ ही जो परित्यक्त महिलाएं हैं, उनके बारे में भी कहना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी भी स्थिति विधवाओं के समान ही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, उनकी शादी हुई थी, लेकिन उनके पति ने उन्हें किसी कारणवश छोड़ दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज उनको परिवार का सहारा नहीं मिल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... वे भी विधवाओं की तरह जी रही हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों समाज की संवेदना उनकी तरफ नहीं मुड़ पा रही है? ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे अफसोस होता है कि हमारा मीडिया और समाज भी परित्यक्त महिलाओं की तरफ नहीं देख पा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह पितृसत्तात्मक समाज है। ...(व्यवधान)... यहां संपत्तियों और सत्ता के हथियार पिता के हाथ में होते हैं और जब भी कभी पिता की मौत हो जाती है, तो परिवार की संपत्ति और सत्ता नौजवान बेटों के हाथ में चली जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी मां, जो विधवा होती है, उसकी हालत बहुत खराब हो जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आज स्थिति यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कम परिवार ऐसे बचे हैं, जहां कोई विधवा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... कहीं मां विधवा है, कहीं बेटा विधवा है, कहीं बहन विधवा है, कहीं पुत्रवधू विधवा है, विधवाओं का समाज बहुत बड़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार ने विधवाओं की स्थिति को देखते हुए पर्याप्त समाधान नहीं किए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जो तथ्य सामने आ रहे हैं, उनसे यह पता लग रहा है कि लगभग 60 प्रतिशत विधवाएं उस तबके से आती हैं, जो unorganized sector है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह बहुत चिंताजनक बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बात कहने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, मेरा गला साथ नहीं दे रहा है, इनसे बोलिए, सही हो जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप इनको आर्टिकल 259 के तहत सजा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अगर पूरा सदन सहमत है, तो मैं कर सकता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पर होता यह है कि इसके लिए एक पक्ष सहमत होता है, दूसरा नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** इतने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को सुनने के लिए भी कोई तैयार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रवि जी, आप बात आगे बढ़ाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... महिलाओं के बारे में बात हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, यह इतनी बड़ी समस्या है कि ज्यादातर विधवाओं और परित्यक्त महिलाओं के पास आजीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनकी संपत्ति, जो इनके नाम आ जानी चाहिए थी, उसमें हेराफेरी होती है और परिवार के दूसरे लोग उस पर अपना अधिकार जता देते हैं, कब्जा कर लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बड़ी दुखद स्थिति है कि काशी में, वृंदावन में जो विधवाएं छोड़ी गई हैं, वे ज्यादातर समाज के संभ्रांत तबके की महिलाएं हैं, जिनके साथ अन्याय हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जिस तरीके से गाय का दूध समाप्त हो जाने के बाद लोग उसे खाली छोड़ देते हैं, ऐसा ही सलूक लोगों ने माता के साथ भी किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...जब लगता है कि उनकी उपयोगिता पूरी हो गई है, तो वे उनको विधवा आश्रम में छोड़ आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, यह हमारे समाज का बहुत ही अपरिहार्य अंग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मेरा आप सभी से फिर आग्रह होगा कि आप सभी बैठ जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रवि जी, आप बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, हमारे लिए अपनी माताओं, बहनों की सुरक्षा, उनके social security issues बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं भी आदरणीय तिरुची शिवा जी के साथ इस बात का आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विधवा महिलाओं या परित्यक्त महिलाओं के सामाजिक, आर्थिक हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए एक स्पष्ट कानून बनाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बाध्यता की जाए, यह लाजिमी बना दिया जाए कि जो भी लोग, जो भी समाज इन महिलाओं की उपेक्षा करेगा या इनके ऊपर अन्याय करेगा, वह सजा का भागी होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज की तारीख में जो महिलाएं विधवा आश्रमों में रह रही हैं, मुझे इस बात का बहुत अफसोस है कि सरकार ने उनके लिए पर्याप्त प्रबंध नहीं किए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मुझे लगता है कि एक आयोग बनाकर विधवाओं और परित्यक्त महिलाओं की स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करवाया जाए और उनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए, उनको सम्मानजनक जीवन दिलाने के लिए विशेष कानून बनाने का प्रयास किया जाए, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मनोज कुमार झा जी, कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर जाएँ और बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसके पहले स्पीकर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप अपनी जगह पर जाएँ और बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री के. टी. एस. तुलसी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा पुनः निवेदन है कि आज हम महिलाओं के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे महिलाओं के



आरक्षण का सवाल हो, विधवा महिलाओं का सवाल हो, कम से कम इस पर तो हम एकमत बनें और बात करें! ...(व्यवधान)... श्री टी. के. एस. एलंगोवन। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are listening it. ...(Interruptions)... Only your speech would come on the record. ...(Interruptions)... Only your speech would be on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, it is an important issue pertaining to widows, one great section of the society. ...(Interruptions)... But how can I speak when the House is not in order? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak as only your speech is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... हम सदस्यों से जिस आचरण की अपेक्षा की जाती है, यह उसके अनुकूल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से ताली बजाना और कहना ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप अपनी जगह पर जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... हम सदस्यों से इस सदन में जिस कंडक्ट की अपेक्षा की गई है, हम वैसा आचरण नहीं कर रहे हैं। कृपया अपनी जगह पर जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि लगभग सात दिन हो गए और आज यह आठवाँ दिन है, लेकिन हम देश की सर्वाच्च गरिमापूर्ण संस्था, यानी उच्च सदन के सदस्य मिल रहे हैं और सदन नहीं चला पा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया अपनी जगह पर जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पुनः उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि स्पेशल मेशन, कॉलिंग अटेंशन और शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के लिए अनेक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे चेयरमैन द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया अपनी जगह जाएँ और यह चर्चा, जो कि विडोज़ पर हो रही है, इसको कम से कम हम होने दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि इस विषय पर कोई वक्ता अब और नहीं हैं, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी अपनी बात रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

**विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** सर, कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं चाहती है कि जो आतंकवाद के लिए कम्प्यूटर का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ वारंवाई हो, जो देश को तोड़ने की बात करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ वारंवाई हो। ...(व्यवधान)... राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रति यह कौन-सी बात की जा रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मेरा आप सबसे निवेदन होगा कि आप लोग बैठें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय मंत्री जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा जरूरी है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अत्यंत जरूरी है और उसी के लिए यह कार्रवाई की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका कोई दुरुपयोग नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप जवाब दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय पर बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार):** उपसभापति जी, एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय पर तिरुची शिवा जी द्वारा इस संकल्प को लाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार इस विषय में पहले से ही काफी कुछ कर रही है और देश भर में लगभग 416 स्वाधार-गृह चल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, this is not. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के द्वारा 416 स्वाधार-गृह चलाए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें ऐसी महिलाएँ रहती हैं, जो परिस्थितियों की शिकार होती हैं, जिनको पुनर्वास की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not able to hear anything. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** ये स्वाधार-गृह इसलिए बनाए गए हैं, ताकि महिलाएँ वहाँ गरिमापूर्ण तरीके से अपना जीवन बिता सकें, उनको मनोवैज्ञानिक परामर्श तथा कानूनी सहायता प्रदान की जा सके और इन स्वाधार-गृहों के माध्यम से उन महिलाओं को भोजन, कपड़े और चिकित्सा जैसी सारी सुविधाएँ दी जा सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार के द्वारा इन स्वाधार-गृहों के माध्यम से ये सारी व्यवस्थाएँ की जा रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब आप कृपया रुक जाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इस बातचीत को किस तरह से आगे बढ़ाएँ, जब इस तरह का माहौल है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब हमारे पास अन्य कोई विकल्प नहीं है, इसलिए the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th December, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past  
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Thursday, the 27th December, 2018.*



