

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	80.27	21.54	34.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	704.93	358.16	321.98
28.	Uttarakhand	95.39	40.03	46.87
29.	West Bengal	598.61	285.26	352.47
	TOTAL STATES	9864.02	4454.65	5341.80
30.	Delhi	Being done	1.50	1.50
31.	Puducherry	by MHA	1.51	1.51
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4.70	4.69
33.	Chandigarh		0.31	0.33
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		5.43	5.42
35.	Daman and Diu		0.94	0.94
36.	Lakshadweep		0.63	0.63
	GRAND TOTAL	9864.02	4469.67	5346.78

Note: Upto the year 2014-15, 100% assistance was provided to the State Government. From the year 2015-16, the funding pattern has been re-structured as 60:40 between centre and states (90:10 for eight North Eastern and three Himalayan states).

Ghost Beneficiaries under Aadhaar's Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme

*384. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has identified ghost beneficiaries under Aadhaar's Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme in the previous year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of losses reported, if any, due to ghost beneficiaries of social welfare schemes such as pensions, LPG, scholarships, etc., State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to eradicate/prevent ghost beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a major reform initiative where benefits, in cash or kind, are delivered directly to accurately identified beneficiaries using Aadhaar as an identifier, thereby eliminating ghost beneficiaries. It envisages simpler flow of funds and information using ICT, achieving efficiency and inclusion in the delivery processes leading to greater accountability and transparency in the system. As on 28th February 2017, 84 schemes

of 17 Ministries/Departments are there on DBT platform. Ministries/Departments have estimated and reported savings of ₹ 49,560 crores in last three years due to implementation of schemes in DBT mode in view of elimination of ghost beneficiaries in their schemes. The details of the estimated savings accrued are given in Statement (See below).

(c) For the schemes being implemented in DBT mode, the beneficiary data bases are seeded with unique Aadhaar number of the beneficiary, thus eliminating ghost beneficiary and transfer of benefits directly to the bank account of the beneficiary by electronic means.

Statement

Savings Reported due to DBT

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Scheme	Reported Savings (in ₹ crore)		Remarks
			Upto 2015-16	Upto 2016-17 (Interim upto 31.12.2016)	
1.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	PAHAL	21584	26408	₹ 14672 cr in 2014-15, ₹ 6912 cr in 2015-16 and ₹ 4824 in 2016-17
2.	Food and Public Distribution	PDS	10191	14000	In view of deletion of 2.33 Cr Ration Cards upto 2016-17 and better targeting of beneficiaries
3.	Rural Development	MGNREGS	3000	7633	Saving of ₹ 3000 Cr for 2014-15 assessed in 2015-16 and saving of ₹ 4633 Cr for 2015-16, assessed in 2016-17.
		NSAP	249	399	
4.	Others	Others	1120	1120	Information regarding savings in other schemes from States is awaited
TOTAL			36144	49560	