

that is best done away with and directed the Central Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy so as to completely eliminate it. Accordingly, Haj subsidy has been gradually reduced from ₹836.56 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 210.63 crore in the year 2017-18 and it was discontinued from Haj 2018. The saving on this account is utilised for the educational empowerment of minority girls.

Development of Waqf properties

3011. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Waqf properties developed by the National Waqf Development Corporation during the last three years and the expenditure incurred by it on those properties and the details thereof; and

(b) the total number of Waqf properties in the country and the properties identified for development by it, the expected income to be generated by Waqf from the above and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) In order to develop potentially viable waqf properties, feasibility studies of properties in Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana (total 10 in nos.) based on their preparedness, were undertaken. The feasibility reports were shared with the respective State Waqf Boards, on which an expenditure of ₹16.18 lakhs was incurred.

(b) There are about 5.76 lakh registered Waqf properties in the country. Based on the interactions held with the Waqf Institutions, NAWADCO identified fifteen (15) waqf properties which can be developed based on the Mansha-e-Wakif of the respective waqf institution. The income expected to be generated could be known only after these are taken up for development. However, the ten (10) waqf properties for which feasibility study was got done, are likely to generate revenue of about ₹350 crores considering leasing for 30 years.

Welfare schemes for minority section

3012. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN:

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come up with any new welfare schemes for the minority sections of the society;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes that have been exclusively initiated in the last three years; and

(c) the quantum of fund allocated for each of the schemes and the percentage of funds utilized in the past three years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated the following new welfare schemes for the minority sections of the society during the last three years:

- (1) Nai Manzil - A scheme for formal school education and skilling of school dropouts.
- (2) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) Scheme. Hunar Haat is also being organised under this Scheme from 2016-17 to further promote traditional crafts/arts, employment generation and strengthen their market linkages.
- (3) Hamari Dharohar - Implementation of this scheme is done to preserve rich heritage of minority communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.
- (4) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been restructured and implemented as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram(PMJVK) in the remaining period of 14th Finance Commission. The area covered under the programme has been extended by adding 109 Minority Concentration District Headquarters (MCD Hqr), increasing the number of Minority Concentration Blocks (MCB) from 710 to 870 and Minority Concentration Towns(MCT) from 66 to 321. New states namely, Goa, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh have been included under the programme.
- (5) Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities - A scheme to provide short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to 06 Centrally notified minority communities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains {implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)}.
- (6) Bridge Course for madarsa students and school dropouts by Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jafnia Millia Islamia, New Delhi under Nai Manzil scheme (implemented through MAEF).
- (7) Swachh Vidyalaya (implemented through MAEF).

The details of the schemes at serial No. (1) to (4) are available on the website of this Minist (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in) and those at serial No.(5), (6) and (7) are available on the website of MAEF (www.maef.nic.in).

(c) The details of quantum of fund allocated for each of the schemes and the percentage of funds utilized in the last three years till date are available on the website of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Slow policy decisions hampering solar power projects

3013. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that slow policy decisions are eclipsing solar projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that while the target of 60 GW of utility scale solar energy capacity might be reached by 2022, but reaching even a quarter of the 40 GW target for rooftop solar would be a challenge, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The cumulative installed capacity of solar power has increased during last few years.

The year-wise data of solar power projects installed since, 2014 is given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Cumulative capacity (MW)
1.	2014-15	3743.97 MW
2.	2015-16	6762.853 MW
3.	2016-17	12288.83 MW
4.	2017-18	21651.46 MW
5.	2018-19	24567.30 MW

(As on 30.11.2018)

(b) The Government is taking all possible steps to ensure that overall 100 GW solar capacity target is achieved by 2022. Further, it is also taking a number of steps to ensure that there is no shortfall in the rooftop solar target. Under the present rooftop solar programme, which was approved by the Government in December 2015, an aggregated capacity of 2100 MW is targeted to be achieved in residential, institutional, social and Government sector through central financial assistance by the year 2019-20.