

- (v) By way of safeguards against acquisition of land, special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which protect their interests. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.
- (vi) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.

#### **Facilities in Tribal Households**

2977. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of tribal households facing food scarcity in the country;
- (b) the percentage of tribal households with proper drainage systems, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of plans to combat food scarcity and lack of proper drainage systems in tribal households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Information on tribal households facing food scarcity is not available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, as per the estimates of erstwhile Planning Commission, 45.3% Scheduled Tribes (STs) in rural areas and 24.1% STs in urban areas were living below the poverty line in 2011-12.

(b) The percentage of tribal households having waste water outlet connected to closed drainage, State/UT-wise, as available from Census 2011, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Public Distribution System (PDS) is being implemented under the provisions of National Food Security Act (NFCA), 2013 in all States/UTs and provided for coverage of upto 75 % of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population at the all India level, who get foodgrains (*i.e.*, wheat, rice and coarse grains) at highly subsidized rates. It provides for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to peoples to live a life with dignity and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under the Act, eligible families are categorized into Antyodaya Anna

Yojana (AAY) families and Priority Households (PHH). The priority households are entitled to receive foodgrains @ 5 kg per person per month at the issue prices of ₹ 3.00, 2.00 and ₹ 1.00 kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. The AAY households are entitled to receive 354 Kg of foodgrains per household per month at the same subsidized price.

PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Govt. is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of food grains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

The Government had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is important component of SBM(G). Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities upto ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh can be provided for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/more than 500 households respectively. Under Liquid Waste Management, activities like low cost drainage can be taken up. Under SBM(G), measures are taken to prevent open defecation and to provide safe disposal of human excreta. This can be done through on-site toilet technologies such as twin-leach pit that do not require sewerage system and are much cheaper and equally effective.

#### ***Statement***

*State-wise details of percentage of ST households having waste water outlet connected to closed drainage*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of ST households having waste water outlet connected to closed drainage
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	21.5
3.	Uttarakhand	14.4
4.	Rajasthan	2.7
5.	Uttar Pradesh	14.7
6.	Bihar	4.4

1	2	3
7.	Sikkim	12.1
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.2
9.	Nagaland	4.2
10.	Manipur	3.6
11.	Mizoram	12.9
12.	Tripura	1.7
13.	Meghalaya	4.5
14.	Assam	2.0
15.	West Bengal	3.0
16.	Jharkhand	1.8
17.	Odisha	1.1
18.	Chhattisgarh	1.9
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1.9
20.	Gujarat	10.8
21.	Daman and Diu	22.7
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.2
23.	Maharashtra	15.7
24.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	8.4
25.	Karnataka	13.7
26.	Goa	17.0
27.	Lakshadweep	10.5
28.	Kerala	9.2
29.	Tamil Nadu	21.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.5

Source: Census 2011

#### **Tribals facing starvation**

2978. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been multiple reports of tribals from the worst affected groups such as the Birjiya dying of starvation in Jharkhand; and