

1	2	3	4
3.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Birsa Munda
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Lammasingi	Shri Alluri Seetha Ram Raju
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	TantyaBheel, Bheema Nayak, Khajaya Nayak, etc.
6.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Thalakkal Chandu
7.	Manipur	Makhal Village, Senapati	Rani Gaidinliu
8.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Ramji Gond

The particulars of estimated cost, funds released to States and present status of setting up of museum are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Estimated Cost (in crore)			Funds released by MoTA (as on 24.06.19)	Current Status
		MoTA Commitment	State Share	Total		
1.	Gujarat	50.00	52.55	102.55	26.48	In planning'
2.	Chhattisgarh	15.00	10.66	25.66	7.50	Implementation
3.	Jharkhand	25.00	11.66	36.66	10.00	stage.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	20.00	35.00	7.50	•
5.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	23.26	38.26	6.93	
6.	Kerala	15.00	1.16	16.16	7.50	
7.	Manipur	15.00	36.38	51.38	1.00	
8.	Telangana	15.00	3.00	18.00	1.00	
TOTAL		165.00	158.67	323.67	67.91	

#### **Welfare scheme for naxal-affected areas of Chhattisgarh**

756. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced some special welfare measures in naxal-affected areas of Chhattisgarh and other adjoining States as part of Central Government sponsored schemes during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds released during each of the last

three financial years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of benefits accrued to the tribal people of Chhattisgarh due to introduction of the special schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people living across the country including Chhattisgarh and other adjoining States, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has identified 177 priority districts across the country having tribal majority population ranging from  $\leq 25\%$  to  $\geq 50\%$  including LWE affected Districts that has to be prioritized for saturation with basic infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities with a view to bridge the gap between development indicators of Scheduled Tribes and rest of the population.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a large number of schemes including the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) which is 100% grant from Government of India. Under the scheme, funds are released to State Governments. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (STs) population and others by providing support education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure etc. The interventions under the scheme are demand driven and funds are provided to State Government based upon proposals received from the State Government and after appraisal and approval by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry.

The inputs regarding naxal affected Districts in India laid in the table of Lok Sabha on 05.02.2019 by the Ministry of Home Affairs in reply to Unstarred Question No.401 raised by Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete on Government's Action Plan for development of naxal affected Districts, amount released and expenditure incurred in India and Achievements thereof is furnished *vide* Statement (*See* below).

During 2018-19, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had introduced a separate scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) with the objective to provide quality middle

and high school level education to Scheduled Tribes (STs) students in remote areas. Earlier, it was a component of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. As per approval of the Government, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School by the year 2022. Across the country, as per Census 2011 figures, there are 564 sub-districts *i.e.* blocks/Aaluka/tehsil having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. Out of these sub-districts, EMRS have been sanctioned in 102 sub-districts at the inception of the scheme and in remaining sub-districts shall have an EMRS by the year 2022. A Statement showing EMRSs sanctioned till date and decided to be set up by 2022 in the tribal majority naxal-affected areas of Chhattisgarh and other States is in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) During the last five years, 51 new EMRSs were sanctioned in the naxal-affected areas resulting in the creation of a total number of 24,480 seats for tribal students. Details of funds released and number of beneficiaries where available under certain schemes of the Ministry during each of the last three financial years in the naxal-affected State of Chhattisgarh and other adjoining States is in Statement-III.

#### *Statement-I*

Inputs regarding naxal affected Districts in India laid in Lok Sabha on 05/02/19 by Ministry of Home Affairs in reply to Unstarred Question no. 401 raised by Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete on Government's Action Plan for development of naxal affected districts, amount relased and expenditure incurred in India and achievements.

- 90 districts in 11 States are considered as affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The State-wise list is at Statement-1-A (*See below*).
- 'Police' and Public order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of meeting the challenge of LWE lies with the State Governments. However, the Central Government monitors the situation closely, supplements and coordinates the efforts of the State Governments. A National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE problem has been put in place that envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. On security front, the Central Government assists the LWE affected State Governments by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, strengthening of communications network, installation of mobile towers, improving network of

banks, post offices, health and education facilities in the LWE areas through concerned Ministries.

- Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) envisages construction of 5,422 kms. roads at estimated cost of ₹8,593 crore. The scheme includes 454 km. roads and 2 critical bridges at Indravati and Godavari rivers in Maharashtra, of which 412 km. and 01 bridge at Godavari river has been completed. Road connectivity project for LWE areas (RRP-II) envisages construction of other district roads and village roads at estimated cost of ₹11,275 crore including 132 kms. roads in Maharashtra worth ₹270 crore. Mobile tower projects to improve mobile connectivity are under implementation in two phases. So far, 2235 (65 in Maharashtra) have been installed under Phase-I and 4072 towers (136 in Maharashtra) are now planned in Phase-II at an outlay of ₹7330 crore. For financial inclusion in LWE areas, Department of Posts sanctioned 1788 Branch Post Offices (142 in Maharashtra) in Phase-I in 32 most LWE affected districts, 1484 Branch Post Offices (142 in Maharashtra) have become functional. Further, Department of Financial Services has opened 604 new bank branches and installed 987 ATMs in 30 most LWE affected districts in 45 months (31.03.15 to 31.12.18). This includes 9 bank branches and 32 ATMs in Maharashtra.
- The Government of India has approved Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme for the most LWE affected districts, under which funds are provided to States for filling the critical gaps in public infrastructure and services which are of urgent nature. So far ₹775 crore has been released to the States, of which ₹25 crore has been released to Maharashtra for Gadchiroli district.
- The steadfast implementation of National Policy and Action Plan has resulted in considerable improvement in LWE scenario over the years in the LWE affected States as reflected by decline in number of LWE incidents and shrinkage in geographical spread of LWE influence.

#### *Statement-I-A*

##### *State-wise details of districts affected by LWE and funds released under SCA*

##### A. List of 90 districts of LWE affected States

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	East Godavari, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	16	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas, Vaishali, West Champaran
3.	Chhattisgarh	14	Balod, Balrampur, Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Kanker, Kondagaon, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sukma, Kabirdham
4.	Jharkhand	19	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum
5.	Kerala	3	Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Balaghat, Mandla
7.	Maharashtra	3	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia
8.	Odisha	15	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh
9.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Bhadrachali-Kothagudem, Jayashankar-Bhupalpally, Khammam, Komaram-Bheem, Mancherial, Peddapalle, Warangal Rural
10.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
11.	West Bengal	1	Jhargram
TOTAL		90	

- (b) Funds released under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the most LWE affected districts

(figures in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		Total
		Districts	Funds released	Districts	Funds released (as on 30.01.19)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	5	01	20	25
2.	Bihar	06	30	04	80	110
3.	Chhattisgarh	08	40	08	160	200
4.	Jharkhand	16	80	13	260	340
5.	Maharashtra	01	5	01	20	25
6.	Odisha	02	10	02	40	50
7.	Telangana	01	5	01	20	25
TOTAL		35	175	30	600	775

**Statement-II**

*List of EMRSs in LWE districts*

Sl. No.	State	LWE District Name	No. of EMRSs Sanctioned	No. of EMRSs Proposed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	4	2	6
		Srikakulam	2		2
		Visakhapatnam	5	6	11
		Vizianagaram	3	1	4
		West Godavari	1		1
2.	Bihar	Jamui	1		1
		Kaimur (Bhabua)		1	1
		Pashchim Champaran	1		1
3.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	1		1
		Balrampur	3	3	6
		Bastar	3	3	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bijapur	2	2	4
		Dantewada	2	2	4
		Dhamtari	1		1
		Gariyaband	1	1	2
		Kanker	2		2
		Kondagaon	1	4	5
		Mahasamund	1		1
		Narayanpur	2		2
		Rajnandgaon	2	1	3
		Sukma	2	1	3
		Kabeerdham	1		1
4.	Jharkhand	Chatra	1		1
		Dhanbad	1		1
		Dumka	2	3	5
		Pashchimi Singhbhum	7	10	17
		Purbi Singhbhum	3	2	5
		Garhwa	1	1	2
		Giridih	1		1
		Gumla	2	10	12
		Khunti	4	2	6
		Latehar	3	1	4
		Lohardaga	5	1	6
		Palamu	1		1
		Ranchi	5	4	9
		Saraikela-Kharsawan	2	1	3
		Simdega	3	7	10
5.	Kerala	Palakkad	1		1
		Wayanad	2		2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1	1	2
		Mandla	2	3	5
7.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	3	3	6
		Chandrapur	1		1
		Gondiya	1		1
8.	Odisha	Balangir	1		1
		Debagarh	1		1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kalahandi	1	1	2
		Kandhamal	7	3	10
		Koraput	5	7	12
		Malkaagiri	3	2	5
		Nabarangapur	6	4	10
		Nuapada	1		1
		Rayagada	5	5	10
		Sambalpur	3	2	5
		Sundargarh	8	9	17
9.	Telangana	Adilabad	2	2	4
		Bhadradi	3	3	6
		Khammam	1	1	2
		Komaram Bheem	1		1
		Asifabad			
		Warangal Rural	1		1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	1		1
11.	West Bengal	Jhargram	1		1
GRAND TOTAL			144	115	259

**Statement-III**

*Scheme-wise details of funds released and beneficiaries under schemes/ programmes of the Ministry during each of the last three financial year in the State of Chhattisgarh and adjoining States*

**A Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released	Beneficiaries	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	2534.15	207956	1805.30	191864	4755.63
2.	Jharkhand	Nil	91464	1704.53	104942	2345.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Odisha	3376.36	222837	5134.98	211425	6665.88
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	151611	5539.17	362120	5884.33
5.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Telangana	Nil	28966	358.02	6196	693.84
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	5687	104.44	6256	Nil

## B. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Funds	Benefi-	Funds	Benefi-	Funds
		Released	ciaries	Released	ciaries	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	2674.82	135586	3811.26	143320	4609.57
2.	Jharkhand	8148.39	63029	2716.50	73385	5281.32
3.	Odisha	15556.48	176579	8784.18	185888	14801.92
4.	Madhya Pradesh	13054.00	263176	10320.50	272714	13405.24
5.	Maharashtra	22092.28	163321	10884.91	147262	15238.15
6.	Telangana	11483.00	112236	18031.25	153845	9921.68
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1057.50	5322	1244.91	600.25	8335

## III. Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000.42	3624.77	5617.3900
2.	Bihar	743.74	0.00	0.0000
3.	Chhattisgarh	11717.82	14327.57	10342.6500
4.	Jharkhand	9820.75	11372.49	8564.5200

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	19236.61	22828.70	16968.9700
6.	Maharashtra	9547.00	13760.38	13802.5700
7.	Odisha	11806.27	11975.00	17553.2200
8.	Telangana	3845.35	4493.55	2850.3225
9.	Uttar Pradesh	121.92	458.35	0.0000
10.	West Bengal	5995.50	5397.11	5833.4100

D. Scheme of Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	219.00

E. Scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2681.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	89.00	197.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	300.00	710.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	240.00	821.00
5.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	155.00

F. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (including EMRS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2869.43	4591.11	6390.77
2.	Bihar	1467.58	991.89	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	10488.52	10964.49	11352.92

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Jharkhand	9489.38	12386.93	7354.30
5.	Madhya Pradesh	14971.43	22399.48	24635.30
6.	Maharashtra	1 1536.53	13862.24	17015.91
7.	Odisha	11954.96	15995.30	21449.15
8.	Telangana	3608.05	5015.32	3248.89
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1138.62	189.00	252.43
10.	West Bengal	5814.37	5376.51	9235.73

## G Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5105.00	2076.00	1837.00
2.	Bihar	342.87	295.91	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1230.00	1089.50	1051.50
4.	Jharkhand	3120.00	2043.75	3295.79
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10460.40	8232.46	7998.09
6.	Maharashtra	2077.00	1226.25	1230.26
7.	Odisha	1379.00	1297.00	3626.00
8.	Telangana	1139.00	778.00	533.00
9.	West Bengal	574.00	330.76	843.42
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	17.96	0.00

## H Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh	65.97	75.36	110.33
2.	Jharkhand	405.76	966.28	1429.16

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	152.78	119.21	306.95
4.	Maharashtra	202.95	377.48	312.31
5.	Odisha	457.37	1168.97	2222.85
6.	Telangana	637.87	76.76	53.64
7.	Uttar Pradesh	34.49	67.43	Nil

## I. Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Chhattisgarh	39.63	37.12	64.49
2.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	36.13
3.	Madhya Pradesh	420.05	325.21	635.02
4.	Maharashtra	158.38	149.86	254.60
5.	Odisha	1929.41	1102.18	1013.56
6.	Telangana	719.76	321.91	Nil

**Rising malnourishment among children**

†757. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of malnourishment among children within the age group of zero to five years in the country;

(b) whether bone infections among the malnourished children are on rise due to which they are becoming victims of disabilities; and

(c) the details of amount spent during the last three years under the schemes run by the Ministry to address malnourishment and outcome thereof, head-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBINIRANI): (a) As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.