

**Write up
of
Plan Schemes
of
Department
of
Food & Public Distribution**

Write- up
Plan Schemes of the Department of F&PD

1. Construction of Godowns by FCI/State Govt.

The Department is implementing a Plan Scheme for augmenting storage capacities in North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir and other select States. In the 12th Five Year Plan, the, CCEA has approved projects costing Rs.597.26 crores with a net allocation of Rs.530.00 crores, comprising of:

- (i) Capacity of 2,92,730 MT at 37 locations in North Eastern region including Sikkim.
- (ii) Capacity of 76,220 MT at 9 locations in four other States.
- (iii) Intermediate storage capacity at 75 locations in the North Eastern region and Jammu & Kashmir, using grants in aid.

In the two years 2012-13 and 2013-14, total 27070 MT capacities has been created with expenditure of Rs.72.32 crores.

2. End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations

This Department has taken up modernization including 'End-to-end Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations' with a view to address challenges such as leakages and diversion of foodgrains, fake and bogus ration cards, lack of transparency, weak grievance redressal, mechanism, etc.

II. Some of the key initiatives taken for the Computerisation of TPDS are as follows:

(a) The Department is implementing a Plan on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) on cost sharing basis with the States/UTs. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved Component-I of the Scheme in October, 2012 with funding requirement of Rs. 884.07 crore during 2012-17, which includes Government of India's share of Rs. 489.37 crore and States/UTs share of Rs. 394.70 crore. Costs are being shared on 90:10 basis in respect of North Eastern States and on 50:50 basis with other States/UTs. Component-I of the Scheme comprises activities, namely, digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerisation of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms. As regards Component-II i.e. FPS automation, keeping in view the progress of Aadhaar and National Population Register (NPR) enrolments in the country, availability of connectivity at FPSs, etc, Department would review the position at the appropriate time. The Department conveyed administrative approval for the scheme to all States/UTs on 10.12.2012. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is the technical partner under the scheme. Funds of Rs. 41.69 crore were allocated for the scheme during 2012-13 (RE), which were disbursed to 7 States, NIC, etc. In 2013-14 (RE), Rs. 188.76 crore have been allocated, out of which till 31.03.2014 an amount of Rs. 187.05 crore has been released to 19 States/UTs, NIC, etc. including 3 States covered in previous year. Details of the expenditure made under the Scheme is given at **Annex-I**. The pilot Schemes on Computerisation of TPDS Operations and Smart Card based delivery of Essential Commodities have been subsumed under the above-referred Plan Scheme.

(b) A National Transparency Portal for TPDS has been developed with the objective of providing all TPDS related data and information in the public domain. All States/UTs have been requested to maintain and update the data on the portal through use of the TPDS application software. The Transparency Portal may be accessed at <http://pdsportal.nic.in>. Citizens may also access the Portals of the respective State/UT Food and Civil Supplies Department through the links provided.

(c) Meetings are held with States/UTs on regular basis to ascertain the problems faced, etc. Video-conference/workshops by NIC to resolve technical issues are also being carried out with each State/UT. NIC being the technical partner, it is responsible for tracking the implementation of the project. Being a Mission Mode Project (MMP), an Empowered Committee headed by Secretary (F&PD) and a MMP Team under Joint Secretary are monitoring the Scheme on a regular basis. Besides, a Finance Committee under the Addl. Secretary-cum-Financial Adviser and a Technical Committee under Director General NIC have been set up to look into the respective issues. States/UTs have also been asked to set up respective State Apex Committees and State Project eMission Teams for close monitoring of the project within the State/UT

III. The status of implementation of various activities under Component-I as reported by the States/UTs upto 31.03.2014 is given at **Annex-II**.

3. NSI, Kanpur

The National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur (Subordinate Office of the Department of Food and Public Distribution) is a premier scientific and technical Institute in the country which imparts teaching and training in the field of Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Industrial Fermentation and Alcohol Technology. In addition, it undertakes research and development work in sugar and allied fields. The institute runs post-graduate level courses in Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Alcohol Technology discipline. It also runs short-term certificate courses, namely, Sugar Boiling Certificate Courses, Sugar Engineering Certificate Courses and Pre-harvest Cane Maturity Survey Course. The Institute is also introducing a new course, namely, Certificate Course in Quality Control w.e.f. academic session 2014-15.

The Institute is also a centre for advanced research in sugar & allied areas, recognised by various Universities leading to Ph.D. Degree. Its aim is to maintain interaction with the Sugar Factories, Distilleries, Central and State Governments and also with other Scientific and Technical Organisations in India.

During the academic session 2012-13, 177 students and 2013-14, 197 students were admitted in various courses conducted by the Institute respectively.

The administrative expenses of the Institute and Hostel, etc. and the committed expenditure on the Experimental Sugar Factory and agricultural farm maintained by the Institute are met out from the Non-Plan provisions. The Plan outlay covers only the expenditure on research oriented work for various schemes related to the development in the Institute.

The expenditure under the Plan Scheme is sanctioned for development of infrastructure of NSI, Kanpur. The NSI has incurred the amount of annual plan 2012-13 and 2013-14 for improvement of farm facilities, renovation of main office building, installation of solar system and other essential major repair works of experimental sugar factory.

4. ASSISTANCE TO WAREHOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY (WDRA)

The Government of India has introduced a negotiable warehouse receipt system in the country by enacting the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007 (37 of 2007) which has been made effective with effect from the 25th October, 2010. The Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (NWR) system was formally launched on the 26th April, 2011.

The main objectives of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007 are to make provisions for the development and regulation of warehouses, negotiability of warehouse receipts, establishment of a Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) and related matters. The Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) issued by the warehouses registered under this Act would help the farmers to seek loans from banks against NWRs and will avoid distress sale of agricultural produce. It will also be beneficial for a number of other stakeholders such as banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, trade, commodities exchanges as well as consumers.

The WDRA is in infant stage and has to be given continued financial support during the 12th Five Year Plan does not have any source of revenue except the nominal registration fee for registration of warehouses and registration of accreditation agencies.

The Planning Commission has accepted and included the scheme of Assistance of WDRA along with other schemes of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for the 12th Five Year Plan. After review and detailed examination of activities, the projected expenditure of WDRA works out to be Rs. 50 crores during the 12th Plan period (2012-17).

The activities of WDRA

With a view to bring change in the mind set of farmers and other stakeholders about the concept of negotiable warehouse receipt, the WDRA has initiated massive publicity programmes which include organization of awareness programmes for farmers, training programme for trainers, warehouse managers, officers of accreditation agencies etc. It has also produced a documentary film on the aims objectives of WDR Act and benefits of NWR to farmers and other depositors. Besides, leaflet, pamphlet and bulletins are also being published by the WDRA.

For capacity building in the warehousing sector and to promote efficiency in the conduct of the warehousemen training programmes for the warehouse managers of the CWC, SWCs and private warehouses have been organized at different part of Country.

With a view to apprise the officers of accreditation agencies about the detailed procedure of accreditation of warehouses, the WDRA has organized two training programmes at New Delhi.

The WDRA is working on introduction of Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt System in the country. Electronic Warehouse Receipts (EWRs) provide for faster movement of information and automatic creation of audit trail. EWRs can break barriers and promote national market in agricultural goods to benefit the farmers. EWRs will promote proper grading, inspection and weighing.

The WDRA has registered 43 PCS warehouses in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The registered warehouses have been issuing Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) to the farmers to avail themselves of the benefits of the concessional loan for their stored produce. Around 700 applications have been received by the accreditation agencies from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Odisha.

With the introduction of the NWR system in cold storages, growers/farmers producing horticulture produce may also avail the benefits of concessional loan from the banks against NWRs issued by the registered cold storages. This will increase liquidity among growers/producers of horticulture produce and will also maintain the uninterrupted supply of good quality fruits and vegetables in the market round the year. Besides, the wastages in horticulture produce which are around 30% would be minimized. This will also help in commercialization, effective post-harvest management and integrated development of agriculture including horticulture in the country. The applications for accreditation and registration of cold storages have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

WDRA Future Plan

The multifarious works in the WDRA is presently handicapped on account of shortage of professional staff. There are no officers at present particularly in the areas of credit, marketing, legal matters, IT, etc. Once the IT enabled platform is put in place, awareness is created among farmers and other stakeholders and the negotiable warehouse receipt becomes attractive to the farmers/depositors, and the proposed staff is recruited, the WDRA will pursue in right earnest the following activities:

Registration of Accreditation Agencies: Currently 16 accreditation agencies have been empanelled by WDRA, the future projection of empanelling accreditation agencies are as follows:

FUTURE PROJECTIONS OF ACCREDITATION AGENCIES During 12th Annual Plan

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
14	16	20	25	30

The position of registered warehouses and future projections for the next the five years are as follows:

FUTURE PROJECTIONS FOR REGISTERED WAREHOUSE/CAPACITY UTILISATION

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1500	4000	6000	8000	10,000
Over 25%	Over 40 %	Over 50 %	Over 60 %	Over 75 %

The Act does not make the registration of warehouses mandatory and only those warehouses which want to issue the NWRs are required to get registered with WDRA. Therefore the above future projections may not be achieved during the Five Year Plan as the process of registration of warehouses during the year 2013-14 is very slow. There are few warehouse owners who fulfill the criteria of WDRA and interested in issuing NWRs. The revised projection may be considered as follows:-

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
300	400	800	1200	1800

5. STRENGTHENING OF PDS & CAPACITY BUILDING,QUALITY CONTROL, CONSULTANCIES & RESEARCH

5 (I) Strengthening of PDS & Capacity Building

(i) Financial assistance to States/UTs for generating awareness amongst TPDS beneficiaries about their entitlement and redressal mechanism.

Under this component of Plan Scheme on Strengthening of PDS, financial assistance is given to States/UTs for generating awareness amongst the TPDS beneficiaries about their entitlement and redressal mechanism. The main objective of this scheme component is to launch an effective, subtle, sustained and intensive awareness campaign, impact of which could reach the urban as well as rural and remote areas.

Under Publicity Campaign, wide publicity is given to the salient features of Targeted Public distribution System so that the beneficiaries become aware of the scheme and take advantage of the same. Detailed guidelines have been laid down for the States/UTs to undertake the publicity cum awareness campaign through/by DAVP rates in terms of print media and private TV and Radio Channels and at DAVP/ Prasar Bharti/Doordarshan approved rates for DD and All India Radio. The State Government contributes 20% of the expenditure to be incurred on the campaign and balance 80% is borne by the Government of India and released in two installments of 40% each.

(ii) Financial Assistance to States/UTs for Generating Awareness amongst TPDS beneficiaries in NE region Grant-in-aid :

The objective of the Scheme is to create awareness amongst TPDS beneficiaries in NE region . The funds are released on receipt of the proposals from the State/UTs Governments.

(iii) Capacity Building:

(a) **PDS – Evaluation, Monitoring & Research:-**

Under the Scheme, to evaluate the impact of the TPDS on the targeted beneficiaries and to plug loopholes in implementation of TPDS, evaluation studies on functioning of TPDS are taken up by the Department.

(Rs. in lakh)				
Name of the Scheme	Financial Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
PDS-Evaluation, Monitoring & Research	2012-13	40	40	-
	2013-14	62	31	31

(b) **PDS – Training**

This Scheme aims at strengthening and upgrading the skills of personnel engaged in the functioning and implementation of TPDS by conducting training programmes and organizing lectures, seminars and workshops on policy issues with regard to TPDS and related fields for functionaries of various levels in the State Food and Civil Supplies Department and State Agencies like State Civil Supplies Corporations, Consumer Co-operatives, etc. To make TPDS more effective & efficient, training is also provided to FPS owners, members of NGOs, PRIs, village/city Vigilance Committees and FCI Officials. Under the Scheme, Central Government provides financial assistance @ Rs. 500/- per trainee per day. Maximum assistance per training programme would be Rs. 50,000/- and the maximum duration of the training programmes may be five working days. In order to successfully implement NFSA, 2013, training programmes are also being organized under the Scheme to sensitize and train key official of the State/UT Governments, FCI, Master Trainers nominated by States/UTs, etc through FCI or other agency.

Name of the Scheme	Financial Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
PDS- Training	2012-13	50	50	50
	2013-14	62	42.03	38.46

5 (II) Consultancies, Training & Research

(i) **Consultancies for research/monitoring in domestic/global markets for Foodgrains**

It is a component of the Plan Scheme: Consultancies, Training & Research which is implemented by Policy-I Section of the Department of Food & Public Distribution from 2007. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is entrusted by the Department of Food & Public Distribution to appoint a Consultant in order to have a market intelligence system which could provide regular price alerts and early warnings on possible increases in prices of essential commodities, crucial for policy decisions. This component of the scheme aims to have a market intelligence system which could provide regular market alerts and early warning on likely increase of prices of

foodgrains, crucial in formulation of policy measures and interventions for management of food economy. Such market intelligence is also useful in deciding the import-export policy for foodgrains, sugar and edible oils. Reports generated through the study provide periodical price data on wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils.

In order to have regular price alerts and advance information on possible increase in the prices of essential commodities, Department of Food & PD had entrusted FCI to engage a consultant for research/monitoring in domestic/global markets for foodgrains. M/s Indian Agribusiness Systems Private Limited (ASAP), New Delhi was appointed as consultant of FCI and Ministry of CA, F&PD w.e.f. 28.03.2012 for a period of 2 years. The contract of the consultant has been extended for another period of one year w.e.f. 28.03.2014 to 27.03.2015 on same terms and conditions. The data being provided by the consultant is being utilized for reviewing the prevailing domestic and international prices of wheat and rice as well as sugar and edible oils.

(ii) e-governance

Aiming at better and fruitful interaction among employees, citizens and the Department and also with a view to move from paper to electronic systems, the Department is taking keen interest in the implementation of E-Governance projects by using ICT tools like internet to accomplish various government activities.

The Department is also constantly in pursuit of developing/implementing state-of-the-art application software related to various areas of importance. Various initiatives undertaken in E-governance are as follows:-

- Upgradation of ICT infrastructure and LAN.
- Implementation of E-office, File Tracking System, E-service book and payroll software.
- Implementation of Cyber Security Policies.
- E-Granthalaya, the Library Management System, Parliament Matters Management System, RTI Request and Appeal Management Information System, Court Case Monitoring System and Hardware Complaints Monitoring System has been put in place.

- Website of Department of Food & Public Distribution has been redesigned.
- Training has been imparted to large number of staff on use of various ICT tools and application software like FTS, Court Case Monitoring System etc.

(iii) Research & Development and Mod. of Labs of VVO&F

The Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats is operating a plan scheme on Research and Development and Modernisation of the Laboratory of VVO&F.

The Plan Scheme is basically aimed at improved recovery of oils and co-products, both quantitatively and qualitatively from oil-bearing materials. It is not possible to single out any individual factor, which contributes to the increased production of these oils. A combination of factors including the plan efforts is attributable to the increase. The broad objectives of the R&D Scheme are to co-ordinate and concentrate research efforts for development of

technology for increased production of oils from oil bearing materials as also optimum utilization of these materials.

The broad areas in which R&D proposals under this Plan Scheme being encouraged are:-

- (i) R&D proposals, which result in greater availability and acceptability of oils primarily for human consumption.
- (ii) Proposals regarding cost effective measures that would enable energy conservations, improvement in quantity and quality of oils and co-products, reduction losses, reduction in solvent consumption, steam consumption etc.

Some of the thrust areas identified for R&D Work are:-

- a. Application of frontier areas of technology such as membrane refining technology, bio refining, bio-interesterification etc. of oilseed/oil processing.
- b. Storage stability of unrefined and refined edible vegetable oils.
- c. Nutraceutical/nutritional aspects of value added co-products/by-products of oil industry particularly with regard to the suitability for human consumption.
- d. Development of simple, reliable, low cost analytical methods/techniques for detection / determination of adulterants in fats and oils including vanaspati.
- e. Proposals for tie-up arrangement between R&D institutes/organizations and industry for up-scaling of technology developed.
- f. Addition of micronutrients to vegetable oils
- g. Networking project on rice bran oil.

The R&D work is basically proposed to be carried out in three phases: -

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|-----------|---|
| Phase-I | Research Development. |
| Phase-II | Technology propagation including demonstration of the technology developed. |
| Phase-III | Efforts for adoption of technology by the industry. |

Procedure for clearance of Research Projects:-

R&D Industries, academic institutions and similar organizations interested in availing of the facility under the Ministry's Plan scheme are advised to submit the R&D proposals in the prescribed proforma. The R&D proposals received in the Directorate are placed before the Sub-Committee constituted under the Science and Technology Advisory Committee for scrutiny, with the following terms of reference:-

- (i) To examine techno-economic feasibility of new projects with a view to their industrial applicability.
- (ii) To evaluate and set physical targets for projects including tie-up arrangements with research institutions/industry.

- (iii) To ensure that the R&D project under Screening is not a duplication of work already done elsewhere.

The projects scrutinized by the Sub-Committee are placed before the Science and Technology Advisory Committee (STAC) headed by the Secretary of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for its approval for funding the Project. The terms of Reference of the STAC are as under:-

- (i) To act as a clearing house for farming out R&D projects of relevance to academic institutions and also to accord financial approval for the project etc.
- (ii) To review the progress in implementation of Technology Policy Statement and to coordinate with the Department of Science & Technology on all follow-up matters with respect to TPS implementations.
- (iii) To oversee and review the progress in R&D programmes and technology absorption & adaptation exercised in imported technologies.
- (iv) Other matters relating to S&R inputs and needs of the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

After the administrative approval of the Central Government for the expenditure to be incurred on R&D Projects, the funds are released in the instalments on a year-to-year basis. Project Implementation Committee makes on-the-spot review of the progress of Implementation of the R&D Project which have been approved by the (STAC) and funded to the R&D institutions etc. The Progress Report is submitted on half yearly basis. The Investigator in-charge is required to send fund utilisation certificate in duplicate on yearly basis. A final technical report of the R&D Project is required to be submitted by the concerned R&D organisation.

5 (III) Strengthening of Quality Control Mechanism

A New Plan Scheme "Strengthening of Quality Control Mechanism" under S&R division was proposed for 12th Five Year Plan which envisages opening of 7 new Quality Control Cells (QCCs), upgradation of laboratory at Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute (IGMRI), Hapur and training infrastructure of training at IGMRI, Hapur. The scheme could not be operationalised during 2012-13 due to non receipt of the in- principle approval from Planning commission. The scheme has been operationalised from September, 2013 after the approval of SFC.

At the instance of the Planning Commission New Plan Scheme "Strengthening of Quality Control Mechanism" has been merged as a component with other two on-going schemes under Strengthening of PDS and capacity Building of the Department. The implementation of this Plan component is being monitored by S&R division in the Department as being done for existing QCCs & IGMRI. The new Plan component "Strengthening of Quality Control Mechanism" under S&R division is a component of Central Sector Scheme and there is no component for the State Governments in this scheme. An amount of Rs 2.00 crores was allocated in BE for 2013-14 for this component and the same has been reduced to 1.2823 crores in RE, the AE for the 2013-14 is 1.2675cr. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

5 (IV) Assistance to States/UTs for Non-Building Assets for State Food Commissions

Government of India has notified the National Food Security Act, 2013 on 10th September, 2013 with the objective to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The Act provides that every State Government shall, by notification, constitute a State Food Commission for the purpose of monitoring and review of implementation of the Act. It has been decided that in case a State decides to set up State Food Commission on exclusive basis, Central Government will provide one time financial assistance for non building assets for that State Food Commission. Accordingly, a new component viz., "assistance to States/UTs for non-building assets for State Food Commissions" has been included under the 12th Plan umbrella scheme of the Department, "Strengthening of PDS & Capacity Building, Quality Control, Consultancies & Research". The estimated twelfth plan outlay for the component is Rs. 16.60 crore. An amount of Rs. 5.00 crore has been provided for the component in the BE 2014-15.

Release of funds under Component-I of the Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations during the Financial Years 2012-13 and 2013-14

A. (as on 31.03.2014)

S. No.	State/UT	Funds released (Rs. in crore)		
		2012-13	2013-14	Total
	Andhra Pradesh	-	19.42	19.42
	Assam	-	9.87	9.87
	Bihar	-	17.89	17.89
	Chhattisgarh	-	3.35	3.35
	Goa	-	1.87	1.87
	Himachal Pradesh	-	4.24	4.24
	Jammu & Kashmir	-	6.11	6.11
	Kerala	-	7.30	7.30
	Jharkhand	-	9.47	9.47
	Lakshadweep	-	0.70	0.70
	Madhya Pradesh	5.43	11.91	17.34
	Maharashtra	-	20.92	20.92
	Manipur	2.60	1.64	4.24
	Meghalaya	-	5.51	5.51
	Mizoram	4.91	-	4.91
	Nagaland	3.39	2.14	5.53
	Odisha	11.08	-	11.08
	Punjab	7.79	-	7.79
	Tamil Nadu	-	11.83	11.83
	Tripura	-	5.85	5.85
	Uttar Pradesh	-	28.33	28.33
	Uttarakhand	5.24	-	5.24
	West Bengal	-	15.17	15.17
	Total	40.44	183.52	223.96

B

S. No.	NIC(H.Q)	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1.	NIC through NICS	0.54	-	0.54
2.	NIC	-	0.90	0.90
3.	NIC	-	2.00	2.00
	Total	0.54	2.90	3.44

C

S. No.	NICS (for CPMU services) and Consultant	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	NICS	0.71	0.60	1.31
2.	Consultant	-	0.03	0.03
	Total	0.71	0.63	1.34

Grand Total (A+B+C)	41.69	187.05	228.74
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Annex-II

Statement regarding Status of End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations

(as reported upto 31.03.2014)

	FPS Data*	Godowns data*	Ration Card Data*	Online allocation	Supply-chain	Transparency Portal	Online grievance	Toll free number
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100%	-	100%	In Progress	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andhra Pradesh	100%	100%	100%	2 Districts	-	-	Yes	Yes
Arunachal Pradesh	100%	64%	76%	Few locations	-	Yes	-	Yes
Assam	100%	82%	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Bihar	100%	44%	89%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chandigarh	100%	100%	79%	Not operational	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chhattisgarh	100%	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	100%	57%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Daman and Diu	100%	100%	51%	-	-	Yes	-	-
Delhi	100%	n/a	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	-	Yes
Goa	100%	100%	100%	In Progress	In Progress	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gujarat	100%	100%	100%	Implemented	In Progress	Yes	Yes	Yes
Haryana	96%	100%	83%	Only 4 blocks	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Himachal Pradesh	100%	100%	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jammu and Kashmir	100%	100%	86%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Jharkhand	100%	-	98%	3 Districts	-	Yes	Yes	-
Karnataka	100%	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	-	Yes
Kerala	100%	100%	100%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Lakshadweep	100%	100%	90%	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	100%	100%	100%	-	-	Yes	-	-
Maharashtra	100%	100%	100%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manipur	100%	100%	50%	-	-	-	-	Yes
Meghalaya	100%	100%	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mizoram	100%	100%	45%	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Nagaland	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Odisha	100%	100%	2%	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes
Puducherry	100%	n/a	100%	2 divisions	2 divisions	Yes	Yes	-
Punjab	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	92%	100%	60%	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Sikkim	100%	100%	100%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Tamil Nadu	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	Yes	-
Tripura	100%	100%	80%	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	100%	100%	42%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Uttarakhand	100%	100%	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
West Bengal	100%	100%	64%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Data in most States is in the process of being verified. Some States are to push data in standard format.*