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सत्यमेव जयते

Friday

12 July, 2019

21 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 12th July, 2019/21 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports and Annual Accounts of EIC and EIA and related papers

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and its Export Inspection Agencies (EIA), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and its Export Inspection Agencies (EIA), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers, mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 169/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Annual Reports and Annual Accounts (2017-18) of Coffee Board, Bengaluru and FDDI, NOIDA and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:—
 - (1) S.O. 6309 (E), dated the 24th December, 2018, amending Schedule-I (Import Policy) in ITC (HS) 2017 to extend the Prohibition on import of milk and milk products from China till 23.04.2019.

- (2) S.O. 6364 (E), dated the 28th December, 2018, amending Schedule-I (Import Policy) in ITC (HS) 2017 extending the restriction placed on import policy of Peas (*Pisum sativum*) Including Yellow peas, Green peas, Dun Peas and Kaspas Peas till 31st March, 2019.
- (3) S.O. 128 (E), dated the 8th January, 2019, regarding Import policy for electronic and IT Goods under Schedule-I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS), 2017, prohibiting the import of unregistered/non-compliant notified products as in CRO, 2012.
- (4) S.O. 129 (E), dated the 8th January, 2019, regarding Amendment in Import Policy of Aviation Gasoline under Exim Code 27101219 in the ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy) to make its import 'Free' subject to Actual User Control.
- (5) S.O. 320 (E), dated the 15th January, 2019, incorporating a list of 207 items as Technical Textiles *vide* Appendix-V of ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).
- (6) S.O. 321 (E), dated the 15th January, 2019, amending the policy condition of Nicotinic Acid and Nicotinamide (Niacinamide/niacin) under HS Code 29362920 of ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy) to remove the existing Policy condition required for its import, with immediate effect.
- (7) S.O. 1478 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, notifying the import policy conditions for import of Moong *i.e.*, Beans of the SPP *Vigna Mungo* (L.) Hepper, Split and Other.
- (8) S.O. 1479 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending the import policy conditions of Peas (*Pisum sativum*) including Yellow peas, Green peas Dun Peas and Kaspas Peas, Split and Other to allow import of a total quantity of 1.5 lakh MT of Pea during the period 1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020, under conditions specified therein.
- (9) S.O. 1480 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending the Import policy conditions of Beans of the SPP *Vigna Radiata* (L.) Wilczek, Split and Other to allow an annual (fiscal year) quota of 1.5 lakh MT import of urad, under conditions specified therein.
- (10) S.O. 1481 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending the Import policy conditions of Pigeon Peas (*Cajanus Cajan*)/Toor Dal, Split and Other to allow an annual (fiscal year) quota of 02 lakh MT under conditions specified therein.

- (11) S.O. 1628 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, amending ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy) extending the Prohibition on import of milk and milk products from China until the capacity of all laboratories at ports of entry have been suitably upgraded for testing melamine.
- (12) S.O. 1701 (E), dated the 7th May, 2019, regarding Import policy for Electronics and IT Goods under Schedule-I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS), 2017 prohibiting import of Goods notified under the Electronic and information Technology Goods Order, 2012, unless they are registered with the Bureau of Indian Standards and comply with conditions specified therein.
- (13) S.O. 1818 (E), dated the 24th May, 2019, amending the import policy of Biofuels under Chapter 22, 27 and 38 of ITC (HS), 2017 Schedule-I (Import Policy) for restricting the imports.
- (14) S.O. 1955 (E), dated the 12th June, 2019, amending the import policy conditions of cashew kernels (broken/whole) making its imports free, under conditions specified therein.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 181/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. S.O. 1919 (E), dated the 4th June, 2019, publishing the Tea Warehouses (Licensing) Amendment Order, 2019, under sub-sections (3) and (5) of Section 30 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 18/17/19]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification F. No. FDDI/HO/MDO/CoP(DP)/2019/044 dated the 21st June, 2019, publishing the Footwear Design and Development Institute Ordinances, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 179/17/19]

- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the Coffee Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Coffee Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 178/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, (FDDI), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 182/17/19]

I Annual Reports (2017-18) of KAPL and Annual Accounts of (2016-17 and 2017-18) NIPER and related papers

II MoU between GoI (Deptt. of Pharmaceuticals and KAPL)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bengaluru, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 140/17/19]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Act, 1998:—
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Guwahati, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 142/17/19]

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 141/17/19]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 143/17/19]

I Annual Report and Account of FCI (2017-18) and related papers

II. MoU between GoI (Deptt. of Food and Public Distribution and CWC)

उपभोक्ता मंत्रालय, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 150/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Food and Public Distribution) (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, and the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 151/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**II. Annual Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various State Agro Industries Corporations Ltd. and Annual Report and Accounts (2017-18) of GSSC and related papers**

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कैलाश चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare), Notification No. S.O. 1766 (E), dated the 17th May, 2019, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Standards for Boric Acid) Order, 2019, under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 16 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 158/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare), Notification No. S.O. 1767 (E), dated the 17th May, 2019, regarding inclusion of certain substances in the schedule to the Insecticides Act, 1968, issued under Section (3) (e) (ii) of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 159/17/19]

- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 327/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Shimla for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the

Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 329/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 330/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 328/17/19]

- (v) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited (GSSC), Gandhinagar, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 156/17/19]

- I Annual Report and Accounts of RLDA (2017-18) and related papers**
- II MoU between Ministry of Railway and IRCON, KRCL, DFCCIL, IRFCL, RVNL, MRVCL, Braithwaite and Co., Rail Tel, RITES, CONCOR, IRCTC, KMRCL (2019-20)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 199/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the IRCON International Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 187/17/19]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 188/17/19]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 189/17/19]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 190/17/19]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 191/17/19]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 192/17/19]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Braithwaite and Co. Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 193/17/19]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RailTel Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 194/17/19]

- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RITES Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 195/17/19]

- (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 196/17/19]

- (xii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 197/17/19]

- (xiii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 198/17/19]

I Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**II Annual Report and Accounts of JKDFC Jammu and CGPDTM, Mumbai (2017-18) and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade), Notification No. G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 26th February, 2019, publishing the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) (Amendment) Rules 2019, under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 202/17/19]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited (JKDFC), Jammu, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 203/17/19]

- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications (CGPDTM), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 204/17/19]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER**Status of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the
One Hundred and Forty-seventh Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19), Demand No. 11, pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**The status of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19), Demand No. 12, pertaining to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 15th July, 2019, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's order paper:— *[it contains further General discussion on Union Budget, 2019- 20.]*
2. Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

3. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No. 10 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019 as passed by Lok Sabha.
4. Consideration and passing of the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019 after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills after their introduction:—
 - (i) The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
 - (ii) The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019.
6. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill after it is passed by Lok Sabha relating to Demands for Grants for 2019-20.

**REGARDING DISPENSING WITH ZERO HOUR SUBMISSIONS
AND QUESTION HOUR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must take note and see that whoever gives notice to lay Papers on the Table of the House has to be present in the House. They just cannot give notice and remain absent from the House. Please see that a proper advice is given to the Minister concerned who is absent today and also others for future guidance.

Now, we will have further discussion on the Union Budget. Shri Alphons had completed his speech. Now, Smt. Wansuk Syiem.

Hon. Members, we have to conclude it by 12 o' clock. Some time is left for the Congress and the BJP. They have given their names. I hope that they will confine themselves to time and conclude it, so that the Minister can start giving reply at 12 o' clock.

In the afternoon, we have the Private Members' Business. I don't want to encroach upon the Private Members' Business. So, it will be Private Members' Bills in the afternoon. Madam Wansuk Syiem.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2019-20*

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to take part in the General Discussion on the Budget.

Sir, immediately after assuming office for a second consecutive term with a massive mandate, it was expected of the NDA Government to have come out with a Budget that would reflect the ruling combine's agenda for the masses. In her long narration of the budgetary features and provisions, the hon. Finance Minister has not come out with any new bold programme for reviving the economy that is still in dire straits.

The most disheartening blow is the imposition of cess on petroleum products which has a cascading effect on the rise in prices of essential commodities. This is at a time when prices of crude in the international markets are stable and low and there is no reason for the Government to resort to this 'vasool' of cess on petrol and diesel. There have been much unpleasant controversies about devolution cess/surcharge proceeds lying with the Central kitty.

I find that increase in the Central allocation for the North-Eastern States at around ₹ 51,000 crores is only incremental at around 19-20 per cent of the earlier allocations. With escalation in costs of material and manpower wages, this would hardly be adequate to continue with many projects under implementation and many social welfare programmes. Infrastructure projects like railways and roads/highways are still needed to be taken up in the region requiring massive investments/allocations.

Sir, one of the worst affected part of infrastructure is telecommunications. It has not been given the importance it deserves. While the nation is hoping to reap technological advancement in telecom through introduction of 5G, North-East region is still backward due to obsolete technology and unable to provide broadband connectivity at affordable cost.

Sir, even creation of DoNER Ministry for the development of the North-Eastern region has not improved things a bit. The feeling of isolation is still writ large within the minds of the people in the region. The much hyped MUDRA Scheme for the young entrepreneurs has not made much headway. Whatever Self Help Groups of women operating in rural areas, they look up micro finance companies for funds.

Sir, insurgency for which the region is known for long has now vanished. Youth in the region now need to be provided ample opportunities for employment and

*Further discussion continued from 11.7.2019.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

nation-building, lest they may resort to anti-social tendencies like drug addiction. Most of them migrate to the mainland metros like Delhi and Kolkata in search of employment and livelihood.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, time allotted to you is over.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Sir, I am finishing. Elsewhere in their mainland nation they are looked upon as aliens and discriminated racially.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party has six minutes and there are two speakers.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: This apartheid behavior of the mainland nation has to be changed since the mainland nation will gain immensely from the treasure house of skilled and accomplished manpower and women power that North-Eastern region is known for. I have almost finished, Sir. No amount of desk thumping by the Members of the Treasury Benches during the Budget Speech can drown the cries and screams of many who suffered the demonetisation exercise that yielded nothing for the Government and the treasury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Syiemji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: It still looms large before my eyes unending columns of daily-wage earners, elderly men, and housewives and even handicapped attempting to reconvert their hard-earned and legitimate savings during the post-demonetisation days. So is the ill-thought-out GST exercise crippling the operations of small traders and trading community. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: In its mindless pursuit towards a cashless digital economy, the Government has spawned a new breed of cyber frauds operating from remote Jharkhand towns who siphon out money from ATMs and banks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Wansukji, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the next speaker ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Can she lay her rest of the speech on the Table? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can, with my permission, lay rest of your speech on the Table of House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hello, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: It is almost finished, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Okay, Sir, I am laying my rest of the speech on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM*: These cyber frauds outsmart the multilayer cyber security system in ATMs and e-transfer systems claimed by the Government as foolproof.

I am not convinced by this Budget. So are there millions of honest taxpayers and law-abiding citizens who have been short changed by the Government immediately after it rode to power on promises that will never be redeemed.

श्री सभापति: श्री रामदास अठावले जी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, ये बजट पर बोलें, तो ठीक रहेगा।...(*व्यवधान*)... ये तो नई-नई कविता सुनाएंगे।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: अठावले जी, राम गोपाल जी आपको याद दिला रहे हैं कि चूंकि यह बजट पर चर्चा है, इसलिए आपको बजट पर बोलना चाहिए। अगर कोई कविता भी हो, तो वह भी बजट पर होनी चाहिए, ऐसा वे बता रहे हैं।...(*व्यवधान*)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): माननीय चेयरमैन सर, मैं बजट पर ही बोलूंगा।

श्री सभापति: रामदास जी का इतना आकर्षण है!

श्री रामदास अठावले: चेयरमैन सर,

"यह बंद हुआ देश नहीं है, यह तो मोदी सरकार का अच्छा बजट है।

यह तो गरीबी हटाने वाला सेठ है।

यह तो सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास की भेंट है।"

नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को जो मेंडेट मिला है, चाहे दलित हो, आदिवासी हो, ओबीसी हो, मुस्लिम हो, हिन्दू हो, ईसाई हो, सभी जाति, धर्म के लोगों ने मोदी सरकार को बहुत ही बड़ा सपोर्ट दिया है। इस कारण से मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बहुत ही बड़ी सफलता मिली है। पांच सालों में देश में जो भी विकास हुआ है, इस विकास के कारण लोगों ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से हमारी सरकार को सपोर्ट किया है। अभी हमें पांच साल और मिले हैं। आगे हमें मिलेंगे सरकार चलाने के लिए 20 साल और ** की हो ऐसी ही हार।

श्री सभापति: ** शब्द नहीं जाएगा। पार्टी का नाम नहीं जाएगा।

*Laid on the Table of the House.

**Not recorded.

श्री रामदास अठावले: चेयरमैन सर,

"नरेन्द्र मोदी जी चल रहे हैं बहुत ही अच्छी चाल,
और आपको नहीं मिलेगा खाने के लिए माल।"...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, बैठ कर ऐसे comment नहीं करना है। भुवनेश्वर जी, आप इतने अनुभवी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: चेयरमैन सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2018-19 का जो बजट था, उसमें Scheduled Castes के वेलफेयर के लिए जो बजट था, वह 56,618.50 करोड़ रुपए का था। 2019-20 के बजट में उसमें 43.6 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और इसके तहत 81,341.74 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन हुआ है। जो Scheduled Caste के लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं, उनको हमारी सरकार बहुत अच्छी तरह से सपोर्ट करना चाहती है। हम गरीबी हटाने की खाली घोषणा नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि गरीबी हटाने के लिए हमने अलग-अलग योजनाएं बनाई हैं। हमारी मंत्रालय की 'वेंचर कैपिटल फंड' नाम की एक योजना है, उसमें 20 लाख से लेकर 15 करोड़ रुपए तक... हम 75 परसेंट पैसा उनको देते हैं और इस तरह से उनको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने का मौका देते हैं। इसी तरह की बहुत सारी योजनाएं हैं। किसान जो आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, इसका कारण यह है कि अपने देश में इरिगेशन की सुविधा बहुत कम है। अभी मुम्बई में इतनी बारिश हो रही है, हमारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बारिश के पानी को रोकने के लिए एक नई योजना बनाई है। यह 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए की योजना है। इसके तहत मुम्बई में गिरने वाले जो बारिश है, उस बारिश के पानी को समुद्र में जाने से रोका जाएगा। अगर उस पानी को हम उस जगह पर ले जाएं, जहां पर बारिश कम होती है, तो इससे किसानों का भला हो सकता है। इस तरह से इरिगेशन का क्षेत्र बढ़ सकता है। चेयरमैन साहब, जब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी, नेहरू जी के मंत्रिमंडल में Water Resources Minister थे, तब उन्होंने नदी जोड़ने के प्रोग्राम के बारे में बताया था। बाब साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने दामोदर वैली में चार डैम बनवाए थे। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का कहना यह था कि डैम बनेंगे, तो irrigation बढ़ेगा, irrigation बढ़ेगा, तो अपना देश सुजलाम, सुफलाम होगा। पहले कालखंड में भी नदी जोड़ने का प्रोग्राम हुआ था। इन लोगों ने नदियों को जोड़ने का काम भी नहीं किया और आदमी को तोड़ने का काम किया है, इसलिए देश की परिस्थिति आज ऐसी है।...(व्यवधान)... आपने भी काम किया।...(व्यवधान)... आपने भी काम किया है।...(व्यवधान)... आपने काम किया है, लेकिन जब मैं आपके साथ था, तब आपने काम किया है। जब मैं नहीं था, तब आपने कुछ काम नहीं किया।...(व्यवधान)... आपने भी काम किया है। देश के विकास के लिए राजीव गांधी जी नई technology लाए, मोबाइल वगैरह लाए। इसके लिए हम राजीव गांधी जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हैं। यह उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया, लेकिन बाद में अच्छा काम नहीं हुआ, इसलिए मोदी जी को वोट मिला। अब मोदी जी सत्ता में आ गए हैं। आपको विरोधी पार्टी का नेता चुनने तक का मौका भी नहीं मिला है। मुझे लगता है कि आप अच्छा काम करते रहो। आप उधर ही रहो, हम इधर ही रहेंगे। आप अच्छा काम करोगे, तो भविष्य ठीक होगा। हम जनता के दिए हुए mandate को सफल बनाएंगे और इस देश के गरीबों को और सभी लोगों को न्याय देने के लिए काम करेंगे। आपको भी न्याय देने

की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है, हम आपको भी न्याय देंगे। आप भी 125 करोड़ लोगों में हैं। हमें सभी लोगों को न्याय देना है। जिन्होंने हमें वोट दिया, उनका भी भला करना है, जिन्होंने वोट नहीं दिया, बाद में वोट लेने के लिए, हम उनका भी भला करेंगे। अपने देश की प्रगति के लिए यह जो हमारा बजट है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारी महिला वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने जब दो घंटे बजट पढ़ा, तब उन्होंने पानी नहीं पिया था। उन्होंने पानी इसलिए नहीं पिया था, क्योंकि लोगों को पानी पीने के लिए नहीं मिल रहा है। उनको अच्छा पानी पिलाने के लिए, यह बजट अच्छा काम करता रहेगा। मैं इस बजट का अपनी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया की ओर से समर्थन करता हूँ। आने वाले पांच सालों में हम और भी अच्छी प्रगति करेंगे और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि लोग हमको वर्ष 2024 में भी सत्ता में बैठाएंगे। मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि यह बजट बहुत अच्छा है। इस बजट को मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak on the Budget, 2019-20.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have five minutes.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Okay, Sir. I have very short points to make. But, first of all, I would like to say that I am not an educationist or an economist or a scientist or a Marxist, I am an artist. It is very rarely that artists get a chance or an opportunity to speak on such a serious subject as the Budget is. सर, सबसे पहले मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूँ कि इस बजट में संस्कृति मंत्रालय को सात प्रतिशत ज्यादा बजट आवंटित हुआ है। इसके साथ कुछ बहुत अच्छी बातें हुई हैं। सर, मैं संगीत नाटक अकादमी की चेयरमैन रह चुकी हूँ। जो हमारे जनजाति, आदिवासी लोग हैं, मैं मानती हूँ कि वही हमारे मूल हैं। They are the roots of our Indian culture and traditions. So, there is a need to create a museum or a storehouse of their cultural traditions because this is all oral normally, depicting by photographs and films, to let the world and even the Indians know about their traditions. Our people are not very knowledgeable about what *adivasi* culture is or what tribal culture is. So, I congratulate the Ministry for thinking about that. There is a special allocation for that. Sir, I have one small कहावत -

"आर्टिस्ट जो हैं, हम हैं सागर, खारे हैं, लेकिन खरे हैं।"

We are salty but we are truthful; we are honest and we are also sincere. So, Sir, whatever I say in this House has to be taken in that spirit that I am not here to laud each and everything. There is lot to be done still and I think the sector of arts in India needs to be given more attention. I think the Government has to really work as the

[Dr. Sonal Mansingh]

enlightened patron. I was thinking, Sir, that this is an unorganised sector. The art sector is an unorganised sector. We fall between all the stools. Maybe, the Government can think about giving us MNREGA because it is not that every day, people have programmes, not every day people have work and it is very difficult to understand, Sir, that what one sees on the stage or in the documentaries or on the television is not the real life. What happens behind that, nobody knows; what kind of struggles they face, nobody knows.

Sir, I want to put before you my own example that in this city of Delhi I was homeless for five years, and even today, I do not own any property because I cannot afford it. So, I am looking forward to moving into a Government bungalow for the next five years and after that God help me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, I just want to come back to my little presentation that I heard that in Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas, Shri Ram is advising his younger brother, Bharat, who is going to take over and rule on his behalf. So, about the कर वसूली, how the tax should be levied, there is a very beautiful *doha* which I would like to quote, Sir, even for future:

"बरषत हरषत लोग सब,

Everyone sees the clouds raining and everyone feels happy.

करषत लखै न कोइ।

But when खींच जाता है, when there are no rains, when the clouds run away, nobody realizes.

तुलसी प्रजा सुभाग ते भूप भानु सो होइ॥"

Tulsidas says that the King or the Ruler should be like the Sun who soaks up all that नमी, all that humidity and makes clouds, and the clouds then rain in the areas which need rains most.

So, I think, Sir, that that is how the taxes have to be collected, are being collected, and I am sure that my request for the arts section, the performing arts, the tribal arts, the visual arts and the plastic arts will be given a lot more attention. The tribal, the folk and the classical, all of us, need a lot more attention because, Sir, we are very, very delicate in that sense. We are almost an endangered species; and if we are not looked after, we may vanish, and, with that, the last of the Indian true cultural traditions may also vanish in this era of social media. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to participate in the Budget discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have three minutes. But I am allowing you four minutes, please.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: All right. I will try to contain in that.

I would like to congratulate the Government for having reached three trillion dollar economy this year and they are seeing the light at the end of the tunnel for hoping to reach a five trillion dollar economy by 2025. They are mindful of the pollution of India. So, they are giving electric vehicles some lift. They are lowering the GST from 12 to 5 and providing income tax deduction. That is a very good start, I think.

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme seems to be hoping high from ₹5,000 to ₹10,000 crores. But, Sir, I wish I could go on with the positive notes. I want you to note the following.

DoNER, which is the heart of the North-East development, has a very shrinking Budget of only ₹1,047 crores from ₹1200 crores for the previous year. This is the lowest Budget of the DoNER ever since Modi Government came to power. MGNREGP has a very low budget, less by about ₹ 1,000 crore from the previous budget, whereas we have about five billion people getting added to the population every year. So, I don't see the logic behind such a huge decrease. Also, the budget for development scheme for Scheduled Castes has shrunk to ₹ 5,444 crore from the previous ₹ 7,000-plus crore. That itself speaks about how much they care for the Scheduled Castes. The budget for protection of environment, forests and wildlife has also shrunk by almost ₹100 crore. There is much talk about NLCPR, which is the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, but let me tell you what the actual reality is. The Union Cabinet has recently approved continuation of the NLCPR till 2020, but today, I am sorry to say that there is a 14 per cent cut in this Budget. Further, there is a huge amount of ₹ 43,000 crore lying untouched. Today, NLCPR has become an untouchable thing. Today, the North-East is well-known for its poor infrastructure. What are you going to do about this, whereas such a huge amount is lying untouched? Vajpayeeji had a very good heart and started this noble scheme with a good heart and with the good intention of doing something for the North-East, but it has become incapable of doing anything now. Hence, I would like to have the Ministry see if something could be started there. It has now become just a gimmick

[Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau]

and propaganda for the Government. I would also like to say something that Shri Modi had promised during the Hornbills Festival in Nagaland. He said, “What you need is not SEZ, but NEZ, Natural Economic Zone” . Today there is a zero budget provided for this. So, I don’ t know where we are headed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: For NIPP also there is no budget allocation. As far as the Act East Policy is concerned, hardly anybody is acting on it. Please do something about it. Lastly, regarding NEC, the functional autonomy of NEC has been really shaken. It is not functioning at all. So, I would like to have the Ministry look into it and provide more budget allocation for the NEC. Thank you, Sir.

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और साधुवाद प्रेषित करना चाहता हूँ।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

उन्होंने इस बजट में हिन्दुस्तान के accurate दर्द पर उंगली रखने का प्रयास किया है। यह बजट हिन्दुस्तान के सभी वर्गों के लिए, सभी उम्र के लोगों का काम करने के लिए बनाया गया है तथा इस बजट के माध्यम से उनके कष्टों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया है। यदि हम इस बजट को बारीकी से देखें, तो हिन्दुस्तान के गांव, गरीब और किसान आदि के लिए कभी पूज्य महात्मा जी ने कहा था कि गांव का हिन्दुस्तान... यदि गांधी को आत्मसात करने का प्रयास किया है, तो वर्तमान सरकार ने किया है।

महोदय, स्वच्छता के रूप में गांवों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का जो सपना था, जो दर्शन था कि जब तक कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे नीचे, पीछे, दबे, कुचले आदमी को बराबर की पंक्ति में खड़ा नहीं करते... उस आदमी के लिए यह बजट समर्पित है। और तीसरी विभूति इस देश की जिन्होंने पॉलिटिकल एटिट्यूड पर एक-एक एटिट्यूड पर जितना लिखा है और कहा है, उनके नीति वाक्य को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने कहा है, जब कभी तुम्हारी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बन जाए, तो क्या करना? दावते खाने में और फूल माला पहनने में वक्त बरबाद मत करना और कब तक नहीं करना, जब तक ऐसे कायदे-कानून न बन जाएं, जिससे जनता कहे कि यह हमारी अपनी सरकार है। जनता ने 2014 के निर्णय के बाद कह दिया है कि यह हमारी अपनी सरकार है। ऐसा mandate किसी को मिला हो, हमें याद नहीं आता है। हम राजनीति शास्त्र के विद्यार्थी रहे हैं। राजनीति का एक युग है। कभी कोई सरकार फिर से बने जाए, ऐसा जुनून हिंदुस्तान के राजनैतिक इतिहास में कभी नहीं देखा गया। माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार को फिर से बनाने के लिए जिस तरह का जनादेश दिया गया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। उपसभापति जी, मूलरूप से यह हो गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में दर्द कहीं और था,

मलहम कहीं और लगाते रहे। आधी शताब्दी जिन्होंने बजट बनाए, लेकिन गांव, गरीब और किसान की, जहां 65-70 फीसदी आबादी है, उसके साथ पाप किया है... किसान की कमर में टेका लगाने का प्रयास करते रहे, लेकिन हमारे यहां कोई भी विपत्ति आ जाए, किसान के ऊपर कोई भी विपत्ति और आपदा आ जाए, इल्ली, ओला, तुषार, पाला, अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि आते रहे, तो तुमने क्या किया? क्या प्रावधान किया? माननीय उपसभापति जी, किसान का जो सबसे बड़ा दर्द है, वह यह है कि उसकी विपत्ति में सरकार उसके साथ कितना खड़ी है? वर्तमान सरकार ने फसल बीमा लाने के बाद किसान को बिल्कुल निर्विघ्न कर दिया और जो किसान का सबसे बड़ा दर्द था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सोनी जी, आपके पास एक मिनट का और समय है।

श्री कैलाश सोनी: सब चीज़ वहां पर है और जो उसकी फसल का दाम है, उसके लिए कितनी बार समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किए? लागत का डेढ़ गुना और अभी जो पराकाष्ठा कर दी है, अभी प्रधान मंत्री प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत क्लियरकट 75,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान... माननीय उपसभापति जी, सारे आंकड़े ओर सारे विद्वानजनों ने अपनी-अपनी बात कही है। मैं एक नायाब सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। कल कपिल सिब्बल जी ने ground water level की बात उठाई थी। सारी दुनिया की चिंता और चुनौती जल है। जल के ऊपर हम अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहते हैं कि अभी बरसात का मौसम शुरू हुआ है। तत्काल, यदि हम कोई ground water level के लिए प्रयास कर सकते हैं।...(समय की घंटी)... तो वह है हमारी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।

श्री कैलाश सोनी: किसानों की बरसात की फसल को रोककर उनके लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि देना।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सोनी जी, आप खत्म करिए। मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कैलाश सोनी: आपके माध्यम से केवल इतनी-सी बात कहना चाहता हूं, चूंकि क्योंकि रेल बजट के लिए समय निर्धारित नहीं हुआ है, हमारी बहुत बड़ी मांग हम 1970 से करते आ रहे हैं। अभी इसकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट आपके सामने सबमिट हो गई है। यह सागर से नरसिंहपुर होते हुए छिंदवाड़ा होकर नागपुर रेल लाइन को कभी स्वर्गीय हरि विष्णु कामथ जी ने भी इस बात को उठाया था, तो हम चाहते हैं कि बजट में इसके लिए allocation करें और एक और जो हिन्दुस्तान भर का दर्द है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री कैलाश सोनी: आम आदमी के लिए सामान्य वर्ग की बोगी ...(समय की घंटी)... हिन्दुस्तान की हर गाड़ी में लगाए जाने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना करता हूं।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बजट पर बोलने के लिए मुझे समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारी महिला वित्त

[Shri Vijay Goel]

मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी को इतना अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उपसभापति जी, अब बजट और पार्लियामेंट की बहुत सारी कार्यवाही ritual हो गयी है। सरकार हर साल बजट लाती है। सरकार का यह 'new India' का बजट है - 'नए भारत की ओर', 'citizen-friendly', 'development-oriented', 'digital India', 'empower the poor' - जिसमें गरीब, गांव, किसान और देहात की बात की गयी है। वहीं विपक्ष को यह बजट निराशावादी लगता है, जिसमें roadmap नहीं है, जिसमें middle class के लिए कुछ नहीं है, जो futuristic नहीं है और जो 'old wine in new bottle' लगता है। मैं विपक्ष से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें बजट में एक भी लाइन ऐसी नहीं लगी, जिसकी वे तारीफ कर सकें? ज़ाहिर तौर पर विपक्ष अपनी भूमिका सिर्फ इसी हिसाब से निभा रहा है, वह यह नहीं देख रहा है कि पिछले पांच साल में अर्थव्यवस्था कहां से कहां पहुंच गयी है। हमने आपसे जब चार्ज लिया था, 55 साल के अंदर जो economy 1 trillion US dollar की थी, जिस समय हमने चार्ज लिया, उस समय वह 1.85 trillion US dollar की थी, आज हमने उसे 2.7 trillion US dollar का बना दिया है, लेकिन विपक्ष को वह नज़र नहीं आता है। हमने आगे के लिए उसका लक्ष्य रखा है। उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि पिछले दस साल में यूपीए की सरकार में, जिसमें एक ईमानदार प्रधान मंत्री थे, जो अर्थशास्त्री थे, उन्हें देखकर लोगों को ऐसा लगता था कि अगर ये प्रधान मंत्री पद पर बैठे हुए हैं तो सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा है, चाहे उसके अंदर 2जी हो रहा हो, चाहे कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हो रहे हों, चाहे कोयला हो रहा हो - उस समय अर्थव्यवस्था कितनी पीछे गयी, लेकिन हम यह समझते थे कि एक अर्थशास्त्री इस पद पर बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक चलेगी। महोदय, एक बार मेरे यहां पाकिस्तान की सिंगर रेशमा आयी थीं। वे कहने लगी, गायल साहब, मैं एक बार लंदन में गा रही थी तो एक आदमी सामने बैठा सो रहा था। मैं गा रही थी और वह सो रह था, तो मैंने उससे पूछा, भले आदमी, मैं गा रही हूँ और तू सो रहा है? वह मुझे कहता है, बेबे, तू गाए जा, हमें तेरे ऊपर पूरा विश्वास है कि तू ठीक ही गाएगी। इसी तरह से हमें भी उस प्रधान मंत्री जी पर विश्वास था कि एक अर्थशास्त्री इस पद पर बैठे हैं तो सब कुछ ठीक चलेगा। सर, मोदी जी खुद प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बनना चाहते थे - यह जनता का दबाव था। उस समय महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार जिस तरह से व्याप्त था...(व्यवधान)... यह जनता चाहती थी, यह जनता की मांग थी। उस समय जो महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार था, उसे देखते हुए जनता की यह मांग थी कि मोदी जी जैसे प्रधान मंत्री इस देश के अंदर आए।...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, कल पी. चिदम्बरम जी बजट पर बोल रहे थे। आप देखिए कि opposition किस तरह से बजट को लेकर confused है। आनन्द शर्मा जी कहते हैं कि सरकार अपने ambitious target, 5 trillion US dollar की अर्थव्यवस्था को अगले पांच साल में पूरा नहीं कर पाएगी, क्योंकि उसके लिए 18 प्रतिशत growth चाहिए। आनन्द शर्मा जी से उलट पी. चिदम्बरम जी कहते हैं कि सरकार जनता को बेवकूफ बना रही है। 6 साल में जो आप 5 trillion US dollar की economy की बात कर रहे हैं, वह तो अपने आप ही आ जाएगी, क्योंकि पांच साल में तो वैसे ही डबल हो जाता है। इस प्रकार इन दोनों में कितना विरोधाभास है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, कृपया बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें।

श्री विजय गोयल: कल चिदम्बरम जी ने यह कहा था।...(व्यवधान)... कि वह तो automatically होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय गोयल जी, कृपया आपस में बातचीत न करें, आप चेयर को संबोधित करें।

श्री विजय गोयल: उन्होंने उस समय nominal growth rate की बात की थी, जिसमें inflation को भी जोड़ था। कांग्रेस के Chief Spokesperson कहते हैं कि बजट anti-farmer है। जितने भी अखबर हैं, आप निकालकर देख लीजिए, वे सब कुछ और ही कहते हैं। 'नवभारत टाइम्स' कहता है कि 'परम्परा से जुड़ेगी खेती, बढ़ेगी आय' - किसानों की आय दोगुनी करेंगे और शून्य बजट की खेती पर जोर रहेगा। 'राष्ट्रीय सहारा' कहता है, 'खेती की तरक्की के लिए बढ़ाए कदम' - कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय का आवंटन 78 फीसदी से बढ़ाकर 1.39 लाख करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इसमें 75 हजार करोड़ की राशि, प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो 'किसान सम्मान निधि योजना' है, उसके लिए है, जिसमें 13 करोड़ किसानों को 6 हजार रुपए दिए जाएंगे। इसी तरह से 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' का भी आवंटन बढ़ाकर 14 हजार करोड़ कर दिया गया है। दूसरी तरफ हमारे जो नेता लोग हैं, वे बता रहे हैं कि यह बजट corporate sector के लिए ज्यादा अच्छा है। बीजू दल के प्रसन्न आचार्य जी कहते हैं कि यह बजट corporate sector को favour करता है। दूसरी ओर corporate sector कहता है कि यह हमें favour नहीं करता है। तो जिस बजट के अंदर ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, अब आप conclude करें।

श्री विजय गोयल: इसलिए आप यह बात समझिए कि यह बजट सबके लिए है। मोदी जी ने जिस तरीके से गरीबों, किसानों, मजदूरों और व्यापारियों के लिए यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया है - जिस तरह से 3 करोड़ से ज्यादा व्यापारियों को उन्होंने पेंशन देने का काम किया है... उसके लिए उपसभापति जी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा बजट न पहले कभी आया था और यह जो बजट आया है, यह बजट खुशहाली लेकर आया है। यह बजट गांव के लिए है, किसान के लिए है, गरीब के लिए है, व्यापारी के लिए है। विदेशी दलों को भी इसकी खुलकर तारीफ करनी चाहिए। यह बजट 5 ट्रिलियन यूएस डॉलर की इकोनामी बताने का जो हमारा सपना है, उसे पूरा करेगा। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, समय-सीमा के अंदर आपने अपनी बात कही है। Now, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, you have five minutes.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. This is a Budget, which I will describe as 'BUDGET—bold Budget, utopian Budget, developmental Budget, gender-balanced Budget, environmentally-sustainable Budget, and a transformational Budget'. Now, how is this a transformational Budget as compared to the Budgets of previous regimes? It has transformed from slogans to solid achievements,

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

from scams to schemes, from commission mode to mission mode delivery, from gloom to boom, from a fragile economy to a fit and strong economy, from high inflation to low inflation, from policy paralysis to policy dynamism, from vote bank politics to welfare politics, from politics of lies to politics of ethics, and from *rajniti* to *rashtraniti*. This has been the transformation.

Some fake theories have been proposed during the debate. One such theory was the ‘ moneylender economics’ that in every five or six years, in any case, economy will double because of some nominal growth. This is simply explained as ‘ moneylender economics’ in this House. I want to ask why the economy did not double from 2007 to 2013. In both the years, the speaker, who made this point, was the Finance Minister of this country. In 2007, our economy’s size was 1.217 trillion dollars. It rose to 1.857 trillion dollars, which is a growth of only 53 per cent. Why did it not double, if it was so simple? Why did it take 19 years for India, after Independence, to double the GDP? The first time GDP doubled since 1950 was in 1969. It had taken 19 years to double the growth. So, do you think it is normal? Will it happen by itself? Is it an auto pilot mode? I think, it is simply making it look facile and even fraudulent. An economy of 5 trillion dollars will happen because of the Governmental policies and achievements. Certainly, this is an attempt to hoodwink the people of this country. We have seen how they initially ridiculed surgical strikes. Then, they challenged us on the surgical strikes. Then, they said, “Oh, it is so simple; we have done six of them during our tenure.” There was no proof of it and there was certainly not a record of it. So, certainly, this is yet another attempt to pass off a fake hypothesis.

The second hypothesis, the second theory, that was propounded here was, “We did not have majority Governments. You are lucky to have a majority Government. We could have done miracles.” I would like to say that they had majority Governments until 1989, for over four decades in this country. And, what did they deliver during those four decades? The First Five Year Plan aimed at doubling the per capita income in 27 years. That was the aim. And, what had actually happened? It had taken 39 years to double India’s per capita income from 1950 to 1989. Then, from 1965 to 1979, when you had the first lady Prime Minister in this country, the growth of per capita income was only 1.3 per cent. So, I think, you have to look at the history. You can neither forget history, nor can you re-write it. In 1950, the share of India’s GDP in the GDP of East Asia was 94 per cent, which came down to 54 per cent by the time the lady Prime Minister ceased Office, rather she was killed in a very unfortunate circumstance. The poor performance of the initial four Governments were passed off again as some kind of a fatality. You

blamed terrorism as Hindu terrorism. Sir, the term 'Hindu rate of growth' was also coined. Though, the term was coined by Professor Rajkrishna, but it was happily used by the successive Governments. You blamed Hinduism, even for the bad economic performance of your Governments in first four decades. Sir, India was the largest economy of the world way back in 1000 A.D. We were the largest economy in the world, until invaders came in and until we were colonized. India's position is improved from eleventh to sixth in terms of economy by our Prime Minister. We will certainly take it forward to give India its due place in the world. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao had actually fared better than the former Congress Prime Minister. But, certainly, he was not given his due credit because possibly he was a Telugu bidda. You blame us on commitment to 'One Nation' theory. But, you have actually celebrated 'One party, One family' principle and not celebrated the achievements of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I want to say just one more line. The world's first basic economist Chanakya had said that our country needs an ethics-based economics. An ideal ruler has to be a Raj Rishi. Sir, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has proved to be a true Raj Rishi. He has made a transition from Raga politics to Namo politics. Raga politics refers to रास्ता गलत and Namo politics is नया मोड़ and by नया मोड़ we are giving a नयी दिशा to establish and to achieve नया भारत. Thank you.

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपको इस बजट पर अपने विचार रखने की अनुमति देने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, मैं 2019 के इस बजट को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण, प्रथम महिला वित्त मंत्री, द्वारा भारत के उस सपने 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनाने, उनके सपने को पूरा करने की दिशा में एक बहुत सार्थक कदम मानता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस देश की इकोनॉमी को 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनाने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए जिस प्रकार की योजना बनाई है, मैं उसका बहुत समर्थन करता हूँ और उनको साधुवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में सार्थक कदम भी उठा दिए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश की लगभग आधी आबादी अभी तक इकोनॉमी में जो उसका योगदान हो सकता था, वह नहीं दे पाई है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सबसे पहले बड़ा नारा दिया, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ", उस नारे के पीछे उनकी योजना यह थी कि इस देश में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़े, वे इस देश की इकोनॉमी में अपना योगदान दें।

मान्यवर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जो कहते हैं, वे उसको बखूबी निभाते भी हैं। इसी का उदाहरण है कि उन्होंने माननीया निर्मला जी को प्रथम महिला वित्त मंत्री बनाया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी प्रथम वित्त मंत्री बनी थीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: नहीं, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी प्रथम वित्त मंत्री थीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Madam, she was the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. अनिल अग्रवाल जी, आप अपनी बात बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने महिलाओं को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, जो कार्य किया है, वह वास्तव में सराहनीय है। आज देश की महिलाएं पहले से कहीं अधिक देश की इकोनॉमी में अपना योगदान दे रही हैं। मैं इसको केवल यहीं तक नहीं मानता, जब देश की महिलाएं पढ़ी-लिखी होंगी, चाहे वे कामकाजी महिलाएं हों, चाहे वे घरेलू महिलाएं हों, वे घर को भी बहुत सुव्यवस्थित तरीके से चलाती हैं। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बच्चों में अच्छे संस्कार आते हैं और अच्छे संकारी बच्चे देश के लिए अच्छे नागरिक बनते हैं और हर प्रकार से asset होते हैं। इस बजट में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक और बहुत बड़ा स्टेप उठाया है, "हर घर नल, हर घर जल"। मान्यवर, सुनने में यह बहुत छोटा लग सकता है, लेकिन यह एक बहुत बड़ा कार्य है। आप उस घर के बच्चों, बुजुर्गों और घर के अन्य लोगों से पूछिए, जिन्हें पानी के लिए कई-कई किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है, तो आपको इस नारे के महत्व का पता चलेगा। सवेरे उठकर बाकी कुछ और प्लान करने से पहले, उनके सामने सबसे पहले यही समस्या होती है कि अपने घर के लिए जल की व्यवस्था कैसे और किस प्रकार की जाए। इस संबंध में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने केवल सोचा ही नहीं, बल्कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का गठन भी किया, ताकि यह कार्य पूरा हो सके।

महोदय, बजट सरकार का एक लोखा-जोखा होता है कि सरकार ने कितनी आमदनी की और उसे वह किस प्रकार से व्यय करने जा रही है। बजट का यही मूल ध्येय होता है और यही उसकी मुख्य रूप से कार्य-योजना होती है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जिस प्रकार से देश में taxation बढ़ा है, चाहे वे direct taxes हों या indirect taxes हों, यह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ी मिसाल है। उन्होंने देश में अब एक बहुत बढ़िया और अच्छा माहौल बनाया है, जिसके कारण देश के नागरिक एवं देश के व्यापारी देश में अधिक से अधिक टैक्स जमा करके अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, देश में जब GST की शुरुआत की गई थी, तो बहुत सारे लोगों ने इस पर विभिन्न प्रकार के सवाल उठाए थे और बहुत से लोगों ने तो इसके बारे में बहुत नकारात्मक टिप्पणियां की थीं, लेकिन केवल दो-ढाई वर्ष के कालखंड में ही यह प्रूव हो चुका है कि GST लागू करना, अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि थी। आज जिस प्रकार से टैक्स का collection हो रहा है, उसी वजह से सरकार देश में इतनी कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चला पा रही है। आज जो tax-payers हैं, जो छोटे व्यापारी भाई हैं, उनके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी पेंशन की स्कीम दी है। वैसी स्कीम के बारे में 70 वर्षों में आज तक किसी ने नहीं सोचा था।

मान्यवर, यदि आप देखें, तो इस बजट में infrastructure के लिए बहुत funding की गई है। Electric vehicles खरीदने के लिए बढ़ावा दिया गया है। इस प्रकार के कार्यकलापों और इस प्रकार की योजनाओं से पर्यावरण सुधरेगा और infrastructure better होने से देश में आवागमन बढ़ेगा और

अपनी economy बढ़ेगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के समक्ष कुछ और प्वाइंट्स रखना चाहता हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. अनिल अग्रवाल जी, आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है, इसलिए अब आप conclude करें।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश को एक नई दिशा दी है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और साधुवाद देता हूँ।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मुझे आपने आज बजट प्रस्तावों पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। भारत की पहली महिला वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह एक साहसिक और सुधारवादी बजट है। यह बजट लोकलुभावन भले ही न लगे, लेकिन इसके दूरगामी प्रभाव होने वाले हैं। इससे किसानों की आयु दोगुनी होने वाली है और हमारी economy आने वाले पांच वर्षों में 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स की होने वाली है। इसके लिए मैं इनको बढ़ाई देता हूँ। चूंकि आपने मुझे बोलने का ज्यादा समय नहीं दिया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बातों को बहुत संक्षेप में रखूंगा।

महोदय, मैं आचार्य चाणक्य की धरती, पाटलिपुत्र से आता हूँ और आचार्य चाणक्य ने अपने नीति-शास्त्र में कहा है - **धर्मस्य मूलः अर्थः**, यानि कि *root of dharma is money. Government's financial health ensures proper discharge of its duties in a State.* सभी चीजों के मूल में अर्थ ही है। अगर अर्थ नहीं है तो आप कुछ भी हासिल नहीं कर सकते हैं।

उनको दूसरा सूक्त है - **"अर्थस्य मूलं राज्यं"**, इसका मतलब यह है कि धन संपदा का जो मूल है, वह एक वेल्फेयर स्टेट में होता है। *State's welfare is rooted in a good financial management.* मैं प्रसन्न हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया ने जन कल्याण हेतु चाणक्य के सूत्रों को ध्यान में रखा है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं ज्यादा न बोलकर सीधे किसान भाइयों की समस्याओं पर आता हूँ और उस पर बात करता हूँ। मैं कल भी सुन रहा था, आज भी कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि किसानों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमने इस बार 1 लाख, 30 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपये कृषि और किसान कल्याण के लिए दिये हैं, तो आप अपने दस वर्षों के राज का average देख लीजिए, हमने पांच गुना दिया है। आपको गलत बात और गुमराह करने वाली बात करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, इस बजट में "स्फूर्ति योजना" एक ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है, जिससे कि हमारे गांवों के जितने भी पारंपरिक trades थे - पहले गांव की जरूरत गांव में पूरी होती थी, इसका चाहे कुछ भी कारण रहा हो, लेकिन वह नष्ट हो गई। हमारे जो पारंपरिक ट्रेड्स थे, उनको पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए जो "स्फूर्ति योजना" बनी है, इस "स्फूर्ति योजना" का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने जा रहा है।

[श्री आर.के. सिन्हा]

महोदय, मैं शून्य बजट कृषि पर बात करना चाहूंगा। मैं यह इसलिए नहीं करना चाहूंगा कि मैंने यह कहीं पढ़ी है, बल्कि इस पर इसलिए बात करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मैं स्वयं 2001 से यही कर रहा हूँ। जब मैंने यह बिहार में किया, मुझे वहा सफलता मिली, उत्तराखंड में किया, वहां सफलता मिली, तब दिल्ली में हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि "जंगल में मोर नाचा, किसने देखा", कुछ यहां करो। सर, इसलिए मैंने यह नोएडा में शुरू किया है। मैं आप लोगों से हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप आकर देखिए कि शून्य बजट कृषि होती क्या है? शून्य बजट कृषि से ही किसानों की आय दुगुनी होगी। क्योंकि जब हम पर बीज का खर्च नहीं लगेगा, याद का खर्च नहीं लगेगा, कीटनाशक का खर्च नहीं लगेगा, लागत की कमी हो जाएगी, तो आय दुगुनी हो जाएगी। इसमें लंबे-चौड़े आंकड़े या किसी अर्थशास्त्री के दिमाग की जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने यह काम किया है, आप इसको देख सकते हैं और इससे किसानों की आय अवश्य दुगुनी होगी।

सर, हमें समेकित कृषि की ओर जाना पड़ेगा, हमें मवेशी पर आधारित कृषि पर जाना पड़ेगा, हमें पुरानी देशी गायों की ओर जाना पड़ेगा, ताकि हम विषमुक्त आहार दे सकें। आज हम विष बो रहे हैं, विष काट रहे हैं और विष खा रहे हैं। इस विषमुक्त आहार की योजना में यह शून्य बजट कृषि काम करेगी। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी को शून्य बजट कृषि के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यही देश की ओर गांवों की स्थिति को सुधारेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि,

"सर्व भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवेत्।।"

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं देश की पहली पूर्णकालिक महिला वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतामरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए बजट के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यूं तो निर्मला जी ने थोड़े ही समय में रक्षा मंत्री के रूप में अपनी पहचान बना ली थी, लेकिन जब उन्होंने लैटिन शब्द "bulga" यानी चमड़े के थैले से बाहर निकालकर, देश के हिसाब-किताब को लाल खाते में, लाल बस्ते में मोली के धागे से बांधकर देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया तो यह सोच यह बताती है कि कुछ नया होने वाला है, कुछ नया शुभ होने वाला है। महोदय, यह पूरा बजट एक नई सोच, एक बड़ी सोच की तरफ इंगित करता है। कल मैं बहुत गौर से सुन रहा था। हम सब जानते हैं कि विश्व की 18 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या और सिर्फ 4 प्रतिशत पानी हमारे यहां उपलब्ध है। हमारे विपक्ष के विद्वान नेता जी ने कहा कि धान की खेती में बहुत पानी लगता है, गन्ने की खेती में भी बहुत पानी लगता है, कपास की खेती में भी बहुत पानी लगता है और हम सब पानी की व्यवस्था और पानी की कमी से चिंतित हैं। महोदय, यह बात सही है, लेकिन क्या उनका इशारा यह...

श्री उपसभापति: महेश जी, बहुत कम समय है, आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: सर, जब तक आपका आदेश होगा, मैं तभी तक बोलूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: जी। महोदय, शायद उनका इशारा था कि हम इन चीज़ों का उत्पादन बंद कर दें, लेकिन इससे अलग हमारे नेतृत्व ने एक लक्ष्य रखा है कि हर व्यक्ति को घर और घर में पाइप के द्वारा पानी मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक इतनी बड़ी चुनौती है, जिसको हमने स्वीकार किया है, खुद स्वीकार किया है, खुद अपने लिए चुनौती और लक्ष्य रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही एक सोच है, जिसके कारण अन्य लोगों से हम अलग हैं और पहले ही सरकारों से अलग हैं। महोदय, कोई इसके बारे में कह सकता है कि शायद हमें घमंड है, लेकिन यह घमंड नहीं है, यह हमारा आत्मविश्वास है।

महोदय, GST के बारे में झूठ का बैलून विपक्ष के द्वारा बहुत समय तक फैलाया गया। लोगों ने कहा कि करोड़ों लोग बेकार हो गए हैं, लाखों उद्योग-धंधे बंद हो गए हैं। महोदय, मैं एक छोटा-मोटा व्यापारी हूँ, आज मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को GST से वास्ता पड़ता है, मेरे जैसे इस देश में करोड़ों लोग हैं, उनसे पूछिए कि वे कितने खुश हैं। यह है हमारी सोच और यह है हमारी अलग नीति।

महोदय, आज मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि *you don't need a Prime Minister or a Finance Minister to double the economy. Yes, it is true. Interest* का जो हिसाब-किताब चलता है, लेकिन मैं एक ही प्रश्न पूछना चाहूँगा कि इस देश पर जिन लोगों ने 50-60 साल तक राज किया, क्या उस समय यह फॉर्मूला नहीं था और क्यों हमारी *economy double* नहीं हो रही थी? महोदय, इसमें एक मूल प्रश्न यह होता है कि धन की, अपनी गठरी को हम संजोकर रख सकते हैं या नहीं रख सकते हैं। यदि मुसाफिर थोड़ा सो गया, तो उसकी गठरी गायब हो जाएगी, उसकी पूंजी गायब हो जाएगी, फिर आपका *multiplication* खत्म होगा। महोदय, जिस तरह से *negative* बातें हो रही थीं, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि किसी के हौसले को मत तोड़ो, किसी के रास्ते को मत रोको, बढ़ा दो अपना हाथ तुम भी, चूँकि यह देश तुम्हारा भी है।

महोदय, अभी यहां 2022, 2024 और 2030 वगैरह की बात हो रही थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे सरकार किसी की भी हो, जब तक हम एक दीर्घकालीन लक्ष्य को लेकर नहीं चलेंगे।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने तीन मिनट अधिक उधर दिए थे, मैं तीन मिनट अधिक इधर भी दे रहा हूँ।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, जब तक हम एक लंबे लक्ष्य को सामने लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, हो सकता है कि जनता का निश्चय हो। हमारी सरकार रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी, लेकिन हमें तो विश्वास है और हमें यह विश्वास होना भी चाहिए कि हम आगे 2030 तक रहेंगे। क्यों न विश्वास हो, हमको अपने कामों पर विश्वास होना ही चाहिए।

महोदय, हमें एक ही बात कहनी है कि जब से चला हूँ, मेरी तो मंजिल पर नजर है, मैंने कभी मील का पत्थर देखा नहीं। मोदी सरकार को हम इस तरीके से देखें कि हमने मील का पत्थर देखा नहीं।

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सर, एक मिनट। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने कुछ किया या नहीं किया, हमने देश में विकास की भूख तो बढ़ा दी है और नए ideas, नए सपनों की उड़ानों को हौसला दिया है। अब बदलव का वक्त आ गया है। * की सरकार में तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री *

श्री सभापति: * और * का नाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: अपने बजट भाषण में...

श्री सभापति: आप सभी वहां क्यों जाते हैं, वह बहुत साल पुरानी बात हो गई।

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Sorry, Sir. मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे ideas का, New India का वक्त आ गया है। NDA-I में हमने जड़ पकड़ ली थी, अब हम न डरेंगे, न भटकेंगे, हम अपने लक्ष्य की ओर आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any reference to former Prime Ministers is not going to be there on record. Now, Shri Kenye.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I have just one suggestion and one observation on the Budget discussion this time. Water scarcity has become an alarming problem in the country, especially, in the Southern States. In today's and yesterday's newspapers also, this has figured on the front pages. My humble layman's observation and opinion is that in a vast country like ours, where we are blessed with nature's bountiful fresh waters from the Northern side all along the country into the sea, oceans, this should not go wasted like this. I feel that the Government must take a serious look and have a feasibility report study conducted to tap these fresh waters from the Northern and North-Eastern parts of the country. Fresh water streams should be treated there with small banks and it can be tapped with huge water pipes for potable drinking water to the drought-stricken regions of this country. When we can construct such expensive railway tracks, national highways, two lanes, four lanes, eight lanes, why, for sustaining life, we should not be able to look into this area. So, through the Chair, I propose and request the Finance Minister, along with the *Jal Shakti* Ministry, to take up this feasibility report study on a war footing.

Sir, my last observation is this. Our country has, in our society, an imbalance of economical growth and status. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprise a very important part of our society. We are economically marginalized. In this year's Budget, not much has been focussed in this area. So where the bout lies is the North-Eastern part and with this population, I wish the Ministry to reconsider to enhance the position.

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Kenye. Mr. Gokulakrishnan, what is it? Were you mentioning something?

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, I have only one point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it?

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me congratulate the hon. Finance Minister Madam Nirmala Sitharaman, on being the first woman Finance Minister in the history of India to present a Union Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the issue?

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Being a fellow Tamilian, I am very happy that this Budget has been welcomed by most of the strata in the society. In the Budget, the focus is given for rural economy, agriculture and education. It is laudable. Even the corporate sector is happy since the threshold limit has been increased from ₹ 250 crores to ₹ 400 crores. This would definitely boost their morale and contribute to growth.

Before I conclude, in the Union Budget 2019-20, I find that the Budget allocation to the Union Territory of Puducherry shows only a marginal rise of ₹ 75 crores. You might remember that this Union Territory is reeling under severe financial crunch for the past ten years. Therefore, I earnestly request you, Madam, to first waive off the legacy loan of ₹ 2,100 crores and then consider giving a special grant to redeem its financial position. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Gokulakrishnan. I think, by and large, all the Members are satisfied. Hon. Members, we had a good discussion. We have discussed for almost 12 hours, and 63 hon. Members have spoken. Now, I call upon the hon. Finance Minister to respond to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I start by thanking all the hon. Members, who, as you just recollected, over 12 hours, probably, even slightly over 12 hours, have spoken with great interest on matters related to the Budget. As always, I shall take their names one-by-one so that my thanks is personalised to each one of them. So allow me to read out the names of all the hon. Members, who have spoken on the topic since day before yesterday. Shri Suresh Prabhu, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Shri Anil Desai, Shri D. Raja, Dr. Anil Jain, Shri P. Chidambaram, Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, Shri R. Vaithilingam, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Shri Elamaram Kareem, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha,

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Shri Naresh Gujral, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Prabhat Jha, Shri Kapil Sibal, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Shri T. Rathinavel, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia, Shri Biswajit Daimary, Shri R.S. Bharathi, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Shri K.R. Arjunan, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, Shri Praful Patel, Shri Anil Baluni, Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Veer Singh, Shri Abdul Wahab, Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta, Shri Shwait Malik, Shri Ripun Bora, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, Shri Ramdas Athawale...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You missed some names in between. Shri Gopal Narayan Singh.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: All right. I will add it. I could not find it in the Bulletin. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, Shri Ramdas Athawale, Dr. Sonal Mansingh, Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau, Shri Kailash Soni, Shri Vijay Goel, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Dr. Anil Agrawal, Shri R.K. Sinha, Shri Mahesh Poddar, Shri K.G. Kenye and Shri N. Gokulakrishnan. Once again, I put on record my appreciation to all the Members, who have taken part in this discussion. Sir, as I said during the Budget Speech, this Budget was presented in a year when because of the elections, we had an Interim Budget presented during February and in a year, when the current Finance Commission's term comes to an end. The relevance of referring the Finance Commission here is because the devolution of finances is decided by the Finance Commission. As a result, everything that you do in the Budget is very much influenced by the Finance Commission, and the existing Finance Commission's term ends this year and the new Finance Commission's Report is expected sometime during November of this year. As a result, I just want the context to be laid that the Budget was presented on the one hand having a book-end of the Interim Budget, which was presented in February and on the other, the other book-end, which is of the Finance Commission. In that context, the Budget, therefore, could go ahead with giving a vision, which was mentioned in the Interim Budget itself. The vision was for an India, which is going to be very futuristic with a lot of transformational changes and about ten different aspects, which made up for what we have laid out as vision, as was mentioned in the Interim Budget. I shall not really complete and recall each one of them. But, it is important for us to keep that in the background that this big picture, which we try projecting in this Budget, was essentially the big picture which comes out from the vision that we have laid out in the Interim Budget, and in achieving, in wanting to achieve in the next course of ten years that vision, we have also given ourselves an interim, let us say, mid-course target, and that is the much talked about five trillion US dollar economy level that we wish to reach. It

is a target because target always help you to keep in the direction of wanting to achieve it, and therefore, every scheme that you would want to plan, every activity that you would take, will be all diverted. With that kept in focus in your mind, and therefore, the target achieved, will help you to half achieve the vision that you have set for yourselves for the next ten years. So, with that, Sir, a few things, which are mandatory things, which are presented before the House, I shall just bring it out for the consideration of the House.

With the constitution of the 17th Lok Sabha after the General Elections in 2019 and the formation of the new Government, the regular Budget, which I have referred to you now, of 2019-20, was laid in the House. The regular Budget for 2019-20, which includes the Finance Bill, 2019, Demands for Grants 2019-20, will cover the entire fiscal of 2019-20.

Now, the Budget, as I said, is an important milestone, particularly, this year because, it is the second Budget being presented post-implementation of the GST. So, if GST was introduced on 1st July, 2017, this Budget is the second which is presented to this House, and the highlights of the Budget Estimates are something which I would like to present before you. With a continued emphasis on empowering the States, the total resources transferred to the States, including the devolution of States' share in taxes and releases under the Centrally-sponsored schemes in BE 2019-20 is estimated to be ₹13, 29,428 crores. This entails an increase of ₹ 82,845 crores over the RE of 2018-19, and ₹ 2,44, 298 crores more than the actuals for 2017-18.

The next issue of the Budget 2019-20 reflects the Government's firm commitment to substantially boost investment in agriculture, social sectors, particularly, in education and health. Keeping the fiscal deficit at 3.3 per cent of the GDP, as against 3.4 per cent, which was envisaged in the Interim Budget of 2019-20, Government is committed to continue the path of fiscal consolidation, without compromising on the requirements of public expenditure placed by various sectors. So, I would like to underline that this is achieved through a prudent rationalization of expenditure and mobilization of additional resources. In the Budget Estimates of 2019-20, the total expenditure is placed at ₹ 27,86,349 crores showing an increase of ₹ 3,44, 136 crore over the BE of 2018-19, an increase again of ₹ 3,29,114 crores over the RE of 2018-19. The total expenditure includes a provision of ₹ 12, 02,404 crores under the schemes. So, on the schemes, item-wise, the Budget documents do provide the details of how much is being allocated for each of them, but totally, we are saying that expenditure has shown an increase from comparative BE of 2018-19. The revenue and capital receipts are something which I again

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would like to put on record before the Members. The gross tax receipts are budgeted at ₹ 24,61,195 crores in BE 2019-20, which marks an increase of ₹ 2,13,020 crores, which is a rise of 9.48 per cent over the RE of 2018-19. The Centre's net tax revenue is nothing but after the transfer of States' share and transfer to National Disaster Response Fund, whatever is left with the Centre. The Centre's net tax revenue is estimated to be ₹ 16,49,582 crore, again, with an increase of ₹ 1,65,176 crore which is 11.13 per cent over the R.E. of 2018-19. The non-tax revenue receipts are estimated at ₹ 3,13,179 crore in the B.E. of 2019-20. The revenues expected from disinvestment are budgeted at a realistic ₹ 1,05,000 crore in B.E. of 2019-20. So, I just want to very clearly make a point to reiterate that every estimate of receipts, and the projections that we have given are realistic, applying our mind to the points.

The projections made in the Budget are realistic and are adequately provided for, particularly for items of expenditure such as defence expenditure, pensions and salaries, internal security and other welfare programmes and establishment expenditures of the Government. So, to fully finance these expenditure commitments, necessary resource mobilisation from tax and non-tax revenues have all been envisaged. So, I just want to make sure that Members are assured that every figure that we have quoted, particularly, the projections about revenue receipts, have been after due consideration, and are realistic.

Sir, I just want to draw the attention of the House, through you, to the fact that when we say that we have a vision for India, when we say that mid-course we want to ensure that we reach the target of the economy size to five trillion U.S. dollars level, it is not without a plan. The plan, definitely, first of all, is to increase investment which is coming into the country.

If you wanted to increase investment, what are the various steps that we have taken in this Budget which are proposed? Those steps are taken into consideration because that will have, directly, an impact on the investment which can come into the country. Therefore, that will promote the growth of the economy. What are the items that I want to mention before you? Sir, there is a list of it: further liberalisation of FDI policy; lowering of corporate tax to the level of 25 per cent for those whose annual turnover limit is not just up to ₹ 250 crore but we have increased it to ₹ 400 crores; income-tax deduction of ₹1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loan to purchase of electrical vehicle; then, moving the GST Council, which we propose to do, for the reduction of GST rates on electrical vehicles from twelve per cent to five per cent. Further, the Government has also increased the scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders

and shopkeepers. By increasing the scope, we have only said that now it will be available for everyone, every retail trader and shopkeeper with an annual turnover of less than ₹ 1.5 crore. Further, we are also saying that the Government wishes to push infrastructure development with an intention to invest ₹ 100 lakh crores in infrastructure over the next five years. So, in order that the infrastructure development is given its due pace and the traction with which our Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari had worked in the last term, we want to encourage infrastructure development and therefore, we have expressed an intention to invest about ₹ 100 lakh crores in infrastructure over the next five years. Again, to facilitate schemes for upgradation and regeneration of traditional industries, we have said that we shall start to facilitate cluster-based development to make the traditional industries become more productive, more profitable and also become capable of generating sustained employment opportunities. We have also very clearly taken a pro-growth measure by reducing the customs duty on certain raw materials and capital goods, and to further promote domestic manufacturing allowing one woman in every SHG a loan of up to ₹ one lakh under the MUDRA Scheme. Sir, when all of us are repeatedly expressing, and rightly expressing our concern about the farmers, it is important to note that the Government has expanded the cash transfer scheme under PM Kisan, provided an income support of ₹ 6000 per farmer per year and this is now extended to all farmers while earlier we had suggested that this will be applicable only for farmers who hold up to two hectares of land. Now it is applicable to all the farmers and therefore, it is important to know that we have not forgotten the issue. This is one among the measures of attending to the farmers' requirements. Further, to give focussed attention to issues of growth, the Government has constituted the five-member Cabinet Committee on Investment and Growth, and that is chaired by the hon. Prime Minister. So, it is important that we realise that this Government's vision has steps marked even in the Budget and showed in the Budget. So, people who are reading it will at least now look at it from the point of view of the comprehensive steps that we have taken towards achieving that vision. There has been an interesting debate saying, "Too many numbers are floating around. We don't know which is right. We don't know why one Economic Survey should use one, whereas the Budget should use the other." I would like to state before you, hon. Chairman, Sir, that the details or the statistics or the numbers which are given in the Economic Survey or in the Budget are all authentic. But only if we can understand the context, I will take a few minutes specifically on this issue. The growth rate of nominal GDP for 2019-20 in the Budget document has been projected at 12 per cent over the advanced nominal GDP estimates of ₹ 188,40,731 crore for 2018-19. The advanced estimates of 2018-19 were released on 7th January, 2019. The date is important - 7th

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January, 2019. Now, we go over to the next. The growth rate of nominal GDP for the year 2019-20 in the Economic Survey, being different from the Budget, the Economic Survey had projected it as 11 eleven per cent over the provisional nominal GDP estimates of ₹ 190,10,164 crores for 2018-19. The provisional estimates of 2018-19 were released on 31st May, 2019. That was January and this is May. Both the projections are consistent with each other as each of them project the nominal GDP of ₹ 211,00,607 crores for 2019-20. This is because as compared to the Economic Survey, the higher GDP growth rate of 12 per cent projected in the Budget document for 2019-20 is on a lower GDP base for 2018-19. So, when you get yourself on a lower GDP rate, obviously the figure will differ. A lower GDP base for 2018-19 –I am explaining as to why Budget used that figure –has been used in the Budget documents as the same GDP base was used in the Interim Budget of 2019-20 presented in January, 2019. Using the same GDP base ensures comparability of deficit ratios projected for 2019-20 in both the Interim and July Budgets. So, for keeping comparison easier, like with like comparison to happen, Budget documents have used those projections rather than provisional estimates. This explains why the figures were slightly different in the Economic Survey, right in its own capacity, and different from the Budget figures again right in their own capacity. All of which are authentic in their own way. So, I hope, this dispels the doubts that the people had about too many numbers floating around.

Sir, I wanted to make a quick reference to the kind of funds that the States receive, because disaster is a very serious issue on which the Centre shares revenue with the States. When you give it to different States, as per a formulation arrived at by the Finance Commission, money goes as per the formulation and there is no discretionary decision made on that. Therefore, the Central Government –I just wanted to make this clear before this august House –provides funds through the National Disaster Response Fund which is a cess-based fund meant for providing relief of immediate nature in case of natural calamities in States. Sir, NDRF is constituted under Section 46 of the National Disaster Act, 2005. The National Calamity Contingency Duty is levied to finance the NDRF. An additional budgetary support is provided as and when necessary. A provision also exists to encourage any person or institution to make a contribution towards the NDRF. Eventual to implementation of the GST itself, collection on account of the NCCD is on lower side and, therefore, gross budgetary support is being provided to supplement the requirement in this respect. In addition, funds are also allocated under the State Disaster Response Fund as the Finance Commission's grants. I want to just remind the hon. Members that the amount of annual contribution towards SDRF of each State and

for each financial year would be as recommended by the Finance Commission during its Award period. So, there is nothing that the Central Government does differently for different States. It is as per the formula given by the Finance Commission. As long as that particular Finance Commission's years of currency hold those five years, it goes as per that formula. The share of the Central Government in the SDRF shall be remitted to the State Governments in two installments – one in June and one in December. Similarly, the State Governments shall also transfer their contribution to the SDRF in two installments – June and December. And, Sir, only in exceptional cases, if the Ministry of Home Affairs, upon being satisfied that exigencies of a particular calamity so warrant, may recommend earlier release of the Central share up to 25 per cent. Sir, this is only as a matter of information, because, most often, when disaster unfortunately strikes a State, there is a call for urgent help which the Centre is duty-bound to do and it shall. But, there is no element of discretion here that we choose to give one to one State and lesser to some other State. The formulation is already given by the Finance Commission.

Sir, I just wanted to expand a bit on NPAs. In our economy, hon. Chairman, Sir, the impact of NPAs, for several years now, has left a deep impression. As a result of which, it is the duty of the Government to ensure that the banks or the affected companies or assets are reviewed and solution is given in such a way that the problem of NPAs is judiciously resolved. So, the banking system in India had faced a lot of challenges in the backdrop of difficult economic condition, which lasted for a long period. As a result, it had impacted banks' asset quality, their earnings, and capital adequacy. The problems in the banking sector have been further aggravated due to the stressed non-performing assets, which were recognised as such after the Reserve Bank in December, 2015, did an asset quality review. The primary reasons, which had caused non-performing assets, put by the Reserve Bank of India were: Spurt in the stressed assets in recent times, caused by aggressive lending practices during the downturn; loan frauds; corruption in some cases; and, also the economic slowdown. There were also certain systemic factors that added to it. And, those systemic factors can be listed out as: A culture of lax credit discipline; lack of domain expertise for loans of a specialized nature; large exposure to consortium lending; and, non-adherence to loan covenants, and so on.

So, Sir, our Government came up with four-R strategy, consisting of: Recognition of NPA's transparency; resolution; recapitalizing public sector banks; and, recovering value from stressed assets. I said 'four Rs': Resolution; recovering value from stressed assets; recapitalizing public sector banks, you have come to know that even in this current Budget, we have given a large chunk of money for the recapitalization of banks;

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and, reforms. So, the four-R strategy of resolution, recovery value from stressed accounts, recapitalization, and reforms of the PSBs has resulted in a great deal of easing of the NPA situation.

Sir, I just also want to tell you that comprehensive steps have been taken by our Government to expedite and enable the resolution of NPAs through various other means also. Change in the credit culture was affected with Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, which fundamentally exchanging the creditor-borrower relationship. The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act has been amended. As a result, with a provision of three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide us details of assets in time, and for the lender, to give possession of mortgaged property within thirty days. This was definitely a paradigm shift in terms of dealing with insolvency-related matters. Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by the banks before the DRTs. Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery. I draw the attention of the hon. Members, through you, hon. Chairman, over the last five financial years, PSBs were recapitalized to the extent of ₹ 3,19,497 crores. That's the extent to which we have extended recapitalization, coupled with an infusion of ₹ 2,52,987 crores of rupees by the Government and mobilization of over ₹ 66,510 crores by the PSBs themselves. So, the NPA issue is being comprehensively addressed by the Government.

Sir, I now move over to agriculture. I have heard a lot of hon. Members rightly raising concerns about the agriculture. I want to say that the measures that the Government has taken are not just one particular issue of giving them some kind of supportive income, but a large canvas of reforms that will help recovery of agricultural sector. Our farmers have actually faced a lot of difficulties. But, this Government has ensured that they support the farmers through various measures. I am sure the Ministry of Agriculture itself will give an elaborate account of what they have done, but here are a few things to which I would like to draw your attention. 'Agriculture' and 'the challenges in agriculture' are not something which have come out at a particular time in June, 2014. Not even has it come just in the year 2015. These are legacy issues which have been pestering India over several decades. Therefore, when we are looking at solutions for agriculture, they have to be comprehensive. After taking over the responsibility in 2014, the fact that agriculture sector needed comprehensive reforms was recognised by the hon. Prime Minister. Therefore, he committed himself for doubling farmers' income by the year 2022, and for that, we have adopted a lot of strategies. The strategies that we have adopted are based on the recommendations. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The strategies that we have adopted are not something which are off-the-cuff; they are based on the recommendations of the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income. So, let us realise that the Government's measures are after due consideration and in consultation with stakeholders and also of the Committee, which had come up with several recommendations. As a result, within the last four years, I can quote the levels to which Indian farmers have faced challenges, but come out with brilliant results. Today, thanks to our policies, our foodgrains production is 289 million tonnes, horticulture output is 385 million tonnes and milk production is 187 million tonnes. Some of these figures are really taking India to a height and this is entirely due to the farmer. We are, probably, in the top league, even first or second in the production of certain foodgrains. We have been able to do this. The farmers have repeatedly faced challenges and proved themselves. This has got to be with an appreciation to the farmers' contribution to the Indian economy. The universal Soil Health Card has enhanced the intensity of coverage under micro irrigation, neem coated urea and providing easy access to all the fertilizers that the farmers would want to use, thus reducing the cost of cultivation. Sir, here, I would like to remind, through you, the entire House that today the Indian farmer does not require to stand in a queue to buy a bag of fertilizer. And, even when he stood earlier, the treatment given to the farmers will never be forgotten! They were thrashed. Police fired at them. These kind of things happened to them when they stood in queue earlier, but now they don't even have to stand in a queue to obtain fertilizer. So, that is a change which we have brought about in this Government.

Sir, the new policy on MSP is something which I would like to draw your attention to. More than 22 items of agricultural produce are listed in the MSP list. Till before 2014, majorly just for wheat and rice and not for any other crop was the MSP provided, although these were in the list for which MSP could be given. But it is our Government which after coming into power in 2014, has provided MSP for all the items of agricultural produce in that list. Not just have they given the MSP, but they have also ensured that procurement happens at those prices. So, it is one thing to declare it on the paper and another to go and procure from the farmers at the price which is declared as MSP. So, with the adoption of this new policy, all the commodities which are mentioned in the list of MSPs, which are notified, have seen a big jump under the MSP. So, this is an important step which this Government has ensured. As a result of which, again, I would like to place on record my appreciation for farmers in bringing a *Dalhan* Revolution in this country. This country had to import dal every year because we produced less than what we consumed in pulses. Every year, importing used to be a big business. I

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remember that in 2014-15, when our Government came for the first time, the arhar price went up to ₹ 250/-. The price of arhar reached 250 rupees. Urad went to 200 rupees and many other pulses also reached that level. But, tell me, Sir, —I would like to put this question as a mark of observation, through you, for the rest of the Members— Since 2014-15 have we heard skyrocketing prices on pulses? Never. The prices of pulses are being kept completely under control just taking care of the *Aam Aadmi's* protein requirements. So, we would like to tell you that not just in pulses, the Indian farmers have performed brilliantly —and we are very grateful for their achievement —but so is the case now in edible oil also where the Prime Minister has clearly laid a blueprint before us to ensure that import of edible oil also should come down for which even in tilhan oil seeds, we have ensured that we will have a plan for farmers to support them, give them the right price, procure if necessary and make sure that oilseeds are produced as much as we require so that the import of edible oils can come down. I am sure the Agriculture Minister can speak more about it. But this is one of the steps taken for a self-sustained agriculture in India.

Sir, ‘ market reforms’ in agriculture. We spoke about it in the Budget. I would like to repeat it here. ‘ Market reforms’ has been the policy cornerstone for us. We had ensured that by building a National Agricultural Market through the eNAM, a new market architecture consisting of GrAMs, which is the GrAMs, Agricultural Marketing Societies, competitive wholesale markets can be brought in for agricultural exports also. So, the Ministry of Commerce also has adopted an Agri Export Policy with targeting to double the agri exports by 2022. So, we are not just talking about increasing the farmers’ wages to double by 2022, even agri exports will double by 2022. So, it is a comprehensive holistic approach for agriculture.

Sir, this does not mean that we have forgotten the welfare of the farmer. These are the measures through which his productivity, his better price obtaining and his export are all being taken care of, but, on the other side, we are ensuring that the welfare of farmers is also attended to. PM-KISAN is a major programme which has been rolled out. Six thousand rupees per year to each farmer is being sent. This historic step involves ₹ 87,000 crores in a year, and that has been provided for by the Government. We are also now working on a Pension Scheme for the farmers called Pradhan Mantri Maan Samaan Yojana through which the farmers, when they reach 60 years or above, will have some pension to fall back on. There is also a greater focus on risk management through Crop Insurance Scheme. So, Pension Scheme for which the provision happens from today will, of course, benefit the farmer when he becomes 60 but that is not to be

ridiculed. I would like to put that before you, Mr. Chairman. Pension Scheme for which provisions are made now will benefit the farmer in future but that has a thought of today with a financial implication of today and therefore it is not something we are talking about which is going to bear fruit after 60 years, after 50 years, 40 years depending on the farmer's age. That is not a matter to be ridiculed upon, I would like to submit it to the Opposition.

Sir, then Swaminathan Commission, everyone has spoken about it which is a very good intensively-researched Commission report, the National Farmers' Commission as it is called. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that of the 272 recommendations, we have already implemented many of them and the most important of the recommendations relates to giving the farmer 50 per cent of cost of production as profit margin. It is our Government, I would like to underline here, it is our Government that took the historic decision of providing a minimum of 50 per cent as the margin of profit on the cost of production in the year 2018. So, Swaminathan Commission, everybody talks about it, but I am sorry, it was ... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. No running commentary, please.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It was lying in wait for several years, but it was us who took it up in 2018 to implement this point. So, anyone who talks about National Farmers Commission... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the definition of cost of production is different from the Minister's. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; I have not called you, Mr. Ramesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, whether different or not, they haven't done an inch. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister is on her legs. She is making her submission. We have to hear it, and as and when we get an opportunity, we would.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, inaccurate statements are being made. These are incorrect... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not correct it. Don't worry. There is the record. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the practice.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, because there is so much of very clear picking on, I would like to say that we have implemented it and we are making the claim

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of having implemented this. The Commission's Report was languishing for several years; not an inch was done by the Government before 2014. So, to correct me on details is very well, but let me ask you this question. Let me ask this to Members who received the National Farmers Commission's Report, the Government who received it, why did they not do anything? We have done it, and I am claiming it. You may have an argument over it, but we have done it.

Sir, MSPs are notified annually for Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices. It is the Ministry of Agriculture which examines and makes appropriate recommendations to the Cabinet for consideration. Accordingly, MSPs have been notified regularly, including for the Kharif of 2019. So, timely announcement of MSPs gives the farmer great comfort.

Sir, they have also spoken about zero budgeting for farming about which I have said very clearly that many States have already started doing some work or the other. We recognize the work which is being done by different States, governed by different parties, but we, at the national level, want to underline the importance of zero budget farming and, therefore, when I talk about zero budget farming, it is more specifically to address farmer-related issues, and I am just leaving at that. There could be a lot of discussion over it, but I just want to underline some facts to get over this, however much the Opposition may want to talk about it. Crop Insurance Scheme is something on which I just want to read some numbers. In 2016-17, the gross premium was ₹ 22,103 crore; claims paid were ₹ 16,257 crore and the number of farmers who benefited from it is 146 lakh. In 2017-18, the claims which were paid were ₹ 21,270 crore and 175 lakh farmers have benefited from the Crop Insurance Scheme. So, even as we are talking about monies being given to States and monies probably getting reduced under the Central schemes, I would come up with details for, particularly, the MGNREGA and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana on which quite a lot of questions have been raised. I would give you the specifics, but before I do that, there is one data which I want to share, through you, Sir, with this august House, that is resources transferred to States and Union Territory Governments. I am aware that a lot of recommendations of the Finance Commission have influenced many of the resources getting transferred to States post the 14th Finance Commission, but for comparison sake, in 2008-09, Central Assistance to States including Central sector and Centrally-Sponsored schemes and other transfers were ₹ 2,04,389 crore. Now, I quickly move over to 2013-14. I quickly move over to 2013-14. Central Assistance to States including Central sector and Centrally-sponsored Schemes and other transfers to the States in 2013-14 was ₹ 2,55,968 crore. Now, I just want to

draw your attention to 2018-19 Revised Estimates which is ₹3,70,691 crore within five years. Now, in the B.E. 2019-20, it is ₹3,89,802 crore. This is what is going through the Central schemes. You may call it as ‘Thanks to Finance Commission’, but it is this Government which received the recommendation and has immediately implemented it. So, on questions about Central schemes not receiving money, this is the amount which is going through the Central schemes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You carry on. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... At an appropriate time, you can ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no largesse. Of course, no largesse is given to anybody. The Centre and States, all of us, are responsible and answerable to the people of the country and I have not implied, in any way, that it is a largesse that the Centre is giving. Sorry; that is not the interpretation anyone should have because I have not implied it. Now, coming to MGNREGA, in 2018-19, the BE was kept at ₹ 55,000 crore. However, depending on the demand for work as MGNREGA is a demand-based scheme, the allocations were enhanced to ₹ 61,084 crore at RE level. Rupees 55,000 crore are raised to ₹ 61,084 crore at RE level. So, compared to the BE 2018-19 of ₹ 55,000 crore, there has been an increase of ₹ 5,000 crore in MGNREGA allocation. Additionality will be examined at the RE stage. In the current year's Budget, in the BE 2019-20, allocation under the MGNREGA is ₹ 60,000 crore as opposed to ₹ 55,000 crore earlier, which again, I say, at the RE stage, if more demands are asked because it is a demand-driven scheme, will increase because it is a demand-based scheme. Coming to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, I am talking of PMAY-Rural. In RE 2018-19, PMAY allocation was ₹ 19,900 crore and Extra Budgetary Resources support of ₹ 10,668 crore was also provided. The total support, thus, was to the tune of ₹ 30,569 crore in 2018-19. In the BE of 2019-20, the budgetary support has been pegged at ₹ 19,000 crore. PMAY beneficiaries are almost being fully covered, but if required, the fund can be augmented at the RE stage or with EBR. The decision of EBR, just for the records, is not yet taken. Now coming to PMAY-Urban, in RE 2018-19, the PMAY allocation was ₹ 6,505 crore. Additionally, an EBR support of ₹ 20,000 crore was also provided. The total support, thus, was to the tune of ₹ 26,505 crore in 2018-19. In the BE 2019-20, which is current year that we are talking about, the budgetary support has been pegged at ₹ 6,805 crore compared to ₹ 6,505 crore at that time. Additionally,

*Not recorded.

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an EBR support of ₹ 20,000 crore was also provided, making the total support for PMAY-Urban at ₹ 26,805 crore. This implies an overall increase of about ₹ 340 crore. So, I hope MGNREGA and PMAY allocations are now clear. There is no decrease anywhere. Sir, inflation is an important indicator through which the management of the economy is taken up. When prices go up, causing inconvenience to the consumers, it is rightly a matter on which... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn, after the conclusion of the Finance Minister's reply.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, when a concern is expressed about inflation, it is only right that we should take care, the Government should take care that ordinary citizens are not suffering. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, if she takes another one hour or two hours to complete the reply, we have no objection. But, let it be after the lunch.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She will not take that much time. She is, one-by-one, clarifying all the points. Let us be happy. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, Kalitaji, let her conclude. She is almost coming to the end, she will conclude it. Why are you unnecessarily raising it as if we are not willing to? She is the Finance Minister of India and that too, it is the Budget reply.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, thank you very much. I appreciate that the Members spent long hours last evening. I am not spending even that many hours. I have to respond to each one of them. So, kindly, Sir, as you have suggested, I will try to make it as short as possible. But I should not commit the error of ignoring points which have been raised by several of the valuable hon. Members.

Inflation, as I said, is a very important point on which Governments are normally questioned, saying, 'Can you see the hardship faced by the consumers'? It is all inflation, I would like to present before you, that the Government between 2014 and 2019 and even today, has completely kept control of. Inflation has never been allowed to raise its dirty head to cause inconvenience to the consumers. And, on that, I just want to give you a very quick rundown on the numbers. Sir, when I am talking of Consumer Price Index Base, inflation based on CPI, in 2014-15, when we have just formed the Government, the headline inflation was at 5.9 per cent; between 2014-15, up to April, 2019, that 5.9 per cent inflation based on CPI has come down to 3 per cent. We have ensured that all through and nowhere is there a dip and rise. I can read the total number of figures every year in 2014-15, 5.9 per cent; in 2015-16, 4.9 per cent; in 2016-17, 4.5 per cent; in

2017-18, 3.6 per cent; and in 2018-19, 3.4 per cent and now in May, 2019, it has come down to 3 per cent. So, nowhere have we allowed even a little rise in the inflation. Now, if that is the case with the headline inflation, what was the case with the food inflation which affects food products? Sir, in 2014-15, one of the reasons which also formed a very important part of the campaign of 2013-14 election to the Lok Sabha was food inflation which was beyond the reach of ordinary citizens; it was at 6.4 per cent level, making food grains very expensive, food products very expensive. In 2014-15, food inflation, based on CPI was 6.4 per cent, in 2015-16, it came down to 4.9 per cent; in 2016-17, it came down to 4.2 per cent; in 2017-18, it came down to 1.8 per cent, and April, 2019 figure is 1.1 per cent; provisional figure for May, 2019 is at 1.8 per cent. So, complete control over inflation is the achievement of this Government between the last term and in one year-and-a-month after coming now. So, inflation is a very, very powerful tool to gauge people and to know what their level of satisfaction is. This is the record I have to place before you. So, I can go on speaking about what we have done on Start-Ups, because that has a big impact on young people who want to be a very innovative-cum-contributor to the economy. Of course, for the sake of hon. Members, I went through the Budgetary allocations for each of the schemes which have an impact on the common man. I did this analysis for about 99 schemes, which have an impact on the common man. But, from among them, I will just read out a few where there should be no doubts whether our allocations have come down or gone up. I will just read out a few of them, so that I can submit this paper for people's further research.

For the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, last year, 2018-19, the allocation was ₹ 55,000 crores, which I just read out. Now, it has gone up to ₹ 60,000 crores. For the Umbrella scheme for the Development of the Scheduled Castes, it was ₹ 5,183 crores, and now it has gone up to ₹ 5,445 crores. Then, for the Umbrella programme for the Development of the Scheduled Tribes, it was ₹ 3,806 crores, and now it has gone up to ₹ 3,810 crores. For the Umbrella programme for the Development of Minorities, it was ₹ 1,440 crores, and now it has gone up to ₹ 1,590 crores. All these figures are in crores. For the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, it has gone up from ₹ 9,429 crores to ₹ 9,682 crores. For the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, from ₹ 19,000 crores in the last BE, it has been retained at ₹ 19,000 crores. It has not come down. For the National Rural Drinking Water Mission, it has gone up from ₹ 7,000 crores to ₹ 10,000 crores now. For the National Health Mission, it has gone up from ₹ 30,634 crores to ₹ 33,651 crores. For the National Education Mission, the allocation has gone up from ₹ 32,613 crores to ₹ 38,507 crores. The allocation for the National Programme on Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in schools, which is very important for children's nutrition,

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has gone up from ₹ 10,500 crores to ₹ 11,000 crores. For the Umbrella ICDS, which is again very important, from ₹ 23,088 crores in 2018-19, it has gone up to ₹ 27,584 crores. For the National Livelihood Mission, it has gone up from ₹ 6,060 crores to ₹ 9,774 crores. For jobs and skill development, it has gone up from ₹ 5,071 crores to ₹ 7,260 crores. Sir, I can go on. The allocation of ₹ 13,000 crores for crop insurance has gone up to ₹ 14,000 crores, and so on. If necessary, I will always share this information.

Sir, I have already mentioned about the moneys allotted for SCs and STs. I just want to say that the allocation of Budgetary provisions for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes has gone up by 30.6 per cent; for the Scheduled Tribes, it has gone up by 29.3 per cent; for women, it has gone up by 10.2 per cent; and, for children, it has gone up by 13.6 per cent. So, Sir, through you, I want to assure this House that my fiscal discipline does not mean that I have cut on social welfare projects at all. I think, 3.3 per cent is achievable, and we shall achieve it without cutting down on any of the social welfare projects. For the North-East Region, we have allocated 25.5 per cent more. So, the North-East Region has been given priority in development. Sir, as I said, on Start-ups, there is quite a lot, but I wouldn't go into the details.

Sir, I would like to come to a very important section. Yesterday, several hon. Members spoke on many things, all of which, I thought, if I collate and put it topically, I would be able to answer, which is what I have done. But, specifically, on pointed issues, I want to respond. Kindly allow me to do that. I won't take much of time, but it is important. The former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, spoke a lot on matters which are absolutely relevant. Sir, first of all, I will put on record my appreciation for the fact that after his input and intervention, Shri P. Chidambaram came across walking through the aisle to me to say that he shall not be here, when I will be giving the reply because he had some previous commitments already made in Chennai, as a result, he will not be here. I am very grateful and I really appreciate the gracious step that the former Finance Minister has taken to come and tell me that he is not going to be around, when my reply is being given. So, to some of the Parliamentary best practices, I do place my appreciation.

Sir, he had raised a lot of issues, of course, in his own suave, soft and very well-read, and being a very experienced Finance Minister, he said a lot of things on which I will definitely want to reply point-by-point.

First of all, Sir, he had quoted a lot of figures, and, actually they are attractive to hear and they are also very captivating, thinking this is where the Government has been

put on the mat. Look at the figures, and you have claimed and projected numbers which are not achievable at all. This is experience speaking! Sir, can I take it lightly? No, Sir, not at all. Sir, there are four specific figures that he item-wise named. He said, in Income Tax, you have given yourself that kind of a projection which is not achievable. Sir, he said that last year it was 7-point-something, and you have given a projection of 23.25 per cent. How are you going to achieve it? Sir, this is a very relevant question. But, I would like to point out here and that is why, Sir, I have requested your permission to circulate just the relevant pages of the Budget because the Members will not have a copy of the Budget before them. You have been very kind enough to give me the permission. In case, the Members would want to have a look at the Budget, they can have a look at it. Sir, Shri P. Chidambaram has said that Income Tax was at a certain level of ₹ 4,61,654. Sir, generally, Income Tax includes Income Tax, the STT and the Corporate Taxes. So, all three of them together make the Income Tax. If you have to look at Income Tax, you will have to take the figures of Income Tax, STT and Corporate Tax together and compare like with like. Sir, I do not know, but I am doing a little reverse calculation. A little liberty taken on the figures quoted by Shri P. Chidambaram, because he has not explained how he arrived at a certain figure, but they are not part of my Budget, in some cases, I need to explain the same. He has taken the figure for the year 2018-19 of just Income Tax, and compared it with the figures of the previous year's Income Tax, STT and Corporate Tax, and then said, your growth rate was this and the next time, again, he compares just the Income Tax. I am reverse working. I am not saying that this is what P. Chidambaramji has done; but otherwise, I cannot see where he has got these numbers from. So, Income Tax of 2018-19, he again compares just the Income Tax, perhaps, without adding Income Tax, STT and Corporate Tax to get the total, but, compares just the Income Tax with the total and says your number is 23.25 per cent. He has excluded the corporate tax totally. I think, it is a slip but I am sorry, our figures are given in the documents and we stick to the numbers as achievable, as realistic, as possible for us to reach. So, on that number, I would like to put this as my possible inference of the way in which Shri P. Chidambaram has quoted some numbers. So, it is convenient to compare just income tax with the total of income tax which is something like 5,69,000 crore of rupees, and, say, your number is this, how are you going to achieve this? I am sorry, you missed out on corporate tax.

Sir, just for the records relating to income tax, I would like to say that we are very clear on this. The provisional collection of Personal Income Tax (PIT) for the 2018-19 as per the CGA website is ₹ 4,73,182 crore, which includes STT. Actual collection of

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Personal Income Tax for the year 2017-18, as reported in the Budget documents, is ₹ 4,30,772 crore, which is mentioned on Page 2 of the Receipt Budget, 2019-20. That is what I am circulating so that you know that I am talking what is actually there in the Budget documents. Sir, according to the growth in the Personal Income Tax (PIT) collection for the year 2018-19, it is 9.84 per cent as per the CGA's provisional over the last fiscal, and, that is also attached.

Hon. Member, Shri P. Chidambaram, and, I am taking his name because he has clearly said it, he is not around and has exempted himself, and, I hope you have no objection. Accordingly, the hon. Member has taken the gross figure including STT for the year 2017-18, that is, ₹ 4,30,772 crore and compared it with Personal Income Tax collection excluding STT for the year 2018-19, that is, ₹ 4,61,654 crores, and, arrived at a growth rate of 7.1 per cent, which is what he quoted. Had he included the STT in both the figures, the growth would have been 9.84 per cent in place of 7.1 per cent. Similarly, the projected gross Personal Income Tax (PIT) collection including STT for BE 2019-20 is ₹ 5,69,000, and, has been compared to the PIT collection excluding STT for the year 2018-19, that is, ₹ 4,61,654 crore, to arrive at a growth rate of 23.25 per cent. So, it is not comparing like with like. Had he included the STT, the growth rate would have been 20.24 per cent, which is achievable —and, this is what I am saying, and, this is what is said in the Budget documents —considering our past record over the last few years and also imposition of higher surcharge on income tax on high-income individuals. Sir, you can see it on the website; it is available there. I am just showing the picture. This is not attached to the papers that I have given you.

Next, he talked about the 'customs'. Here, Shri P. Chidambaram said, 'customs' was negative by 8.6 per cent, that is, minus 8.6 per cent. That is the actual growth of 2018-19 over 2017-18. He claimed that it is negative. How has he arrived at this figure? It would appear, and, this is again my inference, that actual of 2017-18, that is, ₹ 1,29,030 crore has been compared with the actual of 2018-19, which is ₹ 1,17,911 crores, and, it appears that the figure has been taken from CGA's website. I am showing you this; it is not part of the Budget documents. It is the CGA's figures, which eventually will get audited by the CAG, and, will subsequently find a place in the next year's Budget, that is, in the 2020-21 Budget. But, it does take whole year before it gets confirmed but the experienced Finance Minister, former Finance Minister chose to pick that number up and wanted to compare the figures with other than what I have said in the Budget. That number will come when I am talking about the Budget of 2020-21. But he has already taken that. It appears that the figure therefore has been taken from the CGA's website

which is still only provisional. But he has already taken it. All right. So, what is the correct picture? The correct picture is that in 2017-18, Sir, the first quarter was pre-GST which included CVD and SAD. There is a systemic little correction which everyone will have to take into consideration. This needs to be removed from the collection figure of 2017-18. All this will be done during the CAG process for the first quarter for arriving at appropriate comparison. But we did not wait for the CAG, we have taken it up. The CAG would look at this correction which has to be done. Because post-GST, the CVD and SAD have been taken out. With this correction, which is necessitated post-GST, the actual growth of customs in 2018-19 would come around 37 per cent. In the first quarter of 2019-20 itself, the actual duty, the customs duty collection stands at ₹ 39,036 crore. In this first quarter, we have already collected ₹ 39,036 crore. If you were to just scale it up for the next remaining three quarters, we will reach the B.E. final figure of ₹ 1,55,904 crore which is absolutely achievable and realistic. The customs figure, which we had quoted as 32, was subject to a lot of consternation in the mind of our former Finance Minister. He was saying, "Thirty-two per cent in customs. Can you achieve it?" Yes, Sir, we can achieve it and probably even more.

Sir, the next point was that Central Excise was flat. Shri P. Chidambaram said it yesterday. He said, "Central Excise was flat, negative even by half a per cent and projection is 15.5. How is that possible?" He had raised a very legitimate question, Sir. But now I just want to say this. How did he arrive at this figure? Again, this seems to be a conclusion derived from the comparison of actuals of 2017-18 which is ₹ 2,58,834 crore with the R.E. of 2018-19 which is ₹ 2,59,612 crore. And my response to that is ₹ 40,400 crore additional Central Excise Revenue has been shown in the General Budget vis-à-vis the Interim Budget of 2019-20 which was presented in February is on account of the Central Excise duty or Cess which is the hike on motor spirit, on high-speed diesel at the rate of ₹2 per litre. This will result in some increase in revenue. Amnesty Scheme is also planned which was announced in the General Budget 2019-20 with respect to tax litigation matters of Central Excise and Service Tax, and that will result in some additional revenue too. Therefore, in view of the above, the Central Excise target of ₹ 3,00,000 crore for 2019-20 is absolutely realistic. Let me assure you former Minister, whenever he gets to know the details of this Budget, we shall achieve the target we have given ourselves.

Finally, Sir, even more, what I would think, outrageous is that the last year GST increased by 3.38. Hon. former Minister said, "Projection is 45 per cent. How will you achieve it?" Sir, I am really surprised that I have to respond on fundamental facts of the number. But I will do it for the benefit of the House. He said that there is a 45 per cent

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projection and asked as to how will we achieve it. It is not understood as to how these figures have been arrived at. And I am saying this very clearly after having done all kinds of homework. In the first two, I did some reverse calculation and thought that this is perhaps the way. I am not saying that this is certainly the way but this is perhaps the way. But, in this case, I am unable to do even that. It is not understood as to how these figures have been arrived at. I honestly don't know how he has arrived at these figures. The actual revenue collection of GST for Centre in 2018-19 was ₹ 5,81,563 crore. This is a provisional figure. It is CGST plus IGST and CC. The present target has been kept at ₹ 6,63,343 crore which is a growth of only 14.1 per cent. Where is 45 per cent and where is 14.1 per cent? Taking into account and consideration a lot of IT initiatives, analytics and new GST returns, which is likely to be launched, this is an absolutely realistic target. Sir, I just want to assure the former Finance Minister that the numbers need correction. That is what I can say. Sir, I have a few more issues and with that, I will finish, particularly because it is a response to the former Finance Minister.

Sir, a very relevant question was asked. He asked: What structural reforms have we all done? Nothing at all! He said that we have now come with a big mandate, should we not be doing bold things? He also said that only eleven structural reforms have been made in the last 22 years. I am quoting him. He said, "The economy is absolutely weak. So, where are the bold decisions? There is not a single structural reform in the Budget Speech or in the Budget document." He said it. I heard him intently. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw their attention that the Goods and Service Tax is the biggest reform we have done. It is done by this Government. Isn't it a structural reform? Have you forgotten that? In fact, for passing the GST, what level of obstruction did they produce? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was not because of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... They opposed it all through. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House has to be given the correct information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am not yielding.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You may not yield but the truth has to be told. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sorry, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: You may say it but I will not yield now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members should not talk to each other. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record other than what the Minister is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not an argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members are developing a new habit and a bad habit of sitting and talking. Second one is, standing without the permission of the Chair and speaking and the third one is, making noise. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is, if you want to raise your voice on any issue, you have an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you got an opportunity, you made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... First time, in detail, the Finance Minister is trying to respond to each and every point. You should be happy. If there are discrepancies and something is wrong, you also know the way to correct it. You can also give notice and it would be taken up in an appropriate manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: On GST, there is no denial, the whole House supported in passing it. Yes, take the credit if you want. But it happened during our Government. It cannot be denied. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point Anand Sharmaji is making is that you took a good move. There was a wise opposition and they supported it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you for that. But, it happened.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The Government should also tell the people that this very GST was opposed by BJP from 2008. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, we are not going into that debate again. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would be happy if this deep sense was there during the debate itself.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, I agree, Sir, GST was brought with all the cooperation across the country by State Governments, by the Opposition here, although their prominent leaders keep calling it ‘ Gabbar Singh Tax’ even today. So, let us not forget that. ‘ Gabbar Singh Tax’ , as you say, and you supported ‘ Gabbar Singh Tax’ . I am astonished. Now, they want to take credit for it and they now accuse me for not giving credit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Excuse me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Rajeev Gowda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Excuse me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Choose any one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a bazaar. This is Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Choose any one. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want credit for GST - ‘ Gabbar Singh Tax’ , you take it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: उतना repartee होता रहता है, आनन्द जी।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Next, Sir, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted in 2016 as a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters; again, a structural reform. Now, let me go to the other structural reforms because the former Minister said only eleven in twenty-two years but within the five years what are the structural reforms we have done. Amalgamation of public sector banks to reap the benefits of economies of scale, improved access to capital and covering a larger geographical spread. That was done by us. Startup India and Standup India initiatives have evidently proved India’s global ranking as a business destination. Radical changes in FDI policy regime. Most sectors on automatic route to FDI. It has been done by this Government. Special thrust on key development sectors including rural roads, housing, railways, power, highways and digital infrastructure. To support farmers, direct income support at the rate of ₹6,000 per year has been introduced, announced under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi; again, a structural reform. Sir, even before I go into the next, we have the DBT and the Aadhaar. They may have started it to the extent which we can spread it, give support statutorily and also show, using DBT, the Government saving several crores of rupees which were otherwise getting pilfered. This is DBT and Aadhaar. Reducing the tax burden on middle class. Individual taxpayers having a taxable annual income up to ₹5 lakh would get full tax rebate. The Government has invested for recapitalization of public sector banks. Push to infrastructure development through Bharat Mala Pariyojana. Lower income tax for companies with annual turnover upto ₹400 crores. Special package including a slew of labour-friendly measures to promote employment generation in textile sector. Developing inland waterways to shift a significant portion of inland cargo movement from road to rail. Development of large public infrastructure on land parcels held by Central Ministries and CPSEs all across the country. Action plan to deepen the market for long-term bonds. Do not miss that.

Development of social stock exchange. It is very important, Sir. I know a lot of Members have already been very concerned about funds not being available, options not existing for social sector voluntary organisations. Development of social stock exchange is an absolutely progressive idea, which we have come up with. Even in the Western countries, many of them have not yet begun. Some of them have already done but development of social stock exchange on electronic fund raising platform for listing social enterprises and voluntary organisations, a very transparent way in which funding for these organisations can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nirmalaji, 2.30 p.m. is non-official Business time. Members have to go and come back.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I agree, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are responding very well. I have no problem but Members have to go and come back.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I appreciate that, Sir. I would finish it. I just want to underline. He went on saying that only eleven major structural reforms have been done in twenty-two years. The former Finance Minister mentioned only about abolition of license permit, FERA and FEMA, exchange control and rupee to find its own value. These kinds of steps had been taken by them.

I do give credit for that. How many are they? If I missed out on some, please correct me. But how many did he mention? Four. How much have I read for five years? More than sixteen. The former Finance Minister...(Interruptions)... It can be even more. ...(Interruptions)... He has mentioned. I have said it. Yes, I have said it. ...(Interruptions)... I have said it; he mentioned only four. There can be more. ...(Interruptions)... I have said it. ...(Interruptions)... Sorry. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please carry on. ...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record. Why are you wasting your energy? You are already hungry. ...(Interruptions)... Then, spending more energy will be a problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: There is nothing in the Budget. Again, the former Minister said that there is nothing in the Budget, which will increase household savings. I would like to draw the attention of the House through you, Sir, the Government has taken various measures for investment promotion. I would just like to list them. They will have a bearing on the savings because the huge squeezing out, which is happening, will be reduced and there shall be greater funds and we also want more people to come

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into this fold of buying shares, retail, purchase of shares and also savings. We have liberalised FDI in policy. Proposed 100 per cent FDI will be permitted for insurance intermediaries. Local sourcing norms will be eased for FDI in single-brand retail sector. Hopefully, that will promote a lot more buying and selling at local areas, thereby, giving more people more money, real money in their hands. The Budget proposes to increase the statutory limit for FPI investment in a company from 24 per cent to sectoral foreign investment limit with option given to the concerned corporates to limit it to a lower threshold. Increasing the annual turnover limit, which I have already mentioned, from ₹ 250 crores to ₹ 400 crores. The Infrastructure Development Fund, ₹ 100 lakh crores. Then, Public Private Partnership model for the Railways. The SFURTI Scheme about which I have spoken a lot; in MUDRA, ₹ 1 lakh for a woman; ₹ 70,000 crores for bank recapitalisation; these are all ways in which small savings will increase. Sir, then, the very important point which the former Finance Minister raised is, only 30 lakh people have got health benefits, 43 per cent toilets are not usable because of lack of water. I just want to draw the attention of the House, Sir, through you, that the above issue pertains to scheme implementation which may be replied by the concerned Ministry at the time of discussion related to the detailed Demand for Grants but, however, the following may be noted. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000 to provide for water availability—the point that the hon. former Minister raised—including for storing water, for handwashing and cleaning. Further, under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), rural tanks are used which require only one to two litres of water for flushing. A thought has been given even for that. Then, as per the results of the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey, 2018-19, conducted through an independent verification agency under World Bank support to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 96.5 per cent of the households, who had access to toilets, are using them. If there was no water, how will they use? Sir, 96.5 per cent are using them, and it is not the Government of India saying this, an independent organisation is saying this. It is under the World Bank. Please remember that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Are they using without water? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Will they use it without water? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't get into that.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No allocation for the maintenance of PMGSY. I remember him taking the name of his own native town, Sivaganga. I think, I will draw

his attention through you, Sir, for maintenance, management of rural roads, at present, the main features inbuilt in the PMGSY are as follows: All PMGSY roads are covered by five year maintenance contracts. There are maintenance contracts inbuilt, to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SDD). Maintenance funds to service the contract is to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate maintenance account. It exists, please use it for Sivaganga. On expiry of five year post- construction maintenance period, that is, even after five years, these roads are to be placed under the zonal maintenance contracts consisting of five year maintenance, including, renewal, as per cycle. So, the next five years are also made provisions for. State Governments are stipulated to take adequate steps to build up capacity in the district panchayats, and endeavour to devolve funds and functionaries from the State Governments on to these panchayats, in order to enable them to maintain and manage maintenance contracts for rural roads. So, the protocol is adequately laid down. Till such a time district panchayats take over maintenance functions, the PIUs, the panchayat institutions, will continue to be responsible for the administration of post construction and zonal maintenance contracts of the PMGSY, and not the Union Government, not Modi Sarkar. Sir, I won't go further into the maintenance of roads.

One last thing which was absolutely interesting is this. Sir, what was the former Minister telling us?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to introduce a Bill also.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am sorry, Sir. Please give me a few minutes. I will finish it within that time. What was the comment, Sir? The lenders of money, money lenders, can probably tell us. I don't know, perhaps, the exact words that this five trillion US dollar business...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has covered wide range of issues. If you want, she will cover further. Are you ready? Let us be serious. She is speaking on facts and rebutting the arguments. If at all there is a problem, you can again take recourse, as per the rules.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I will come with the exact wording because I don't want anyone of them to mistake me. I am sorry, Sir, I am seeking your indulgence. I will finish with this. "The goal of five trillion dollar economy is, oh! just a mathematical calculation. A money lender can do it and let you know that it gets compounded. It is all right. Every couple of years, the economy will double." If that is indeed the case, Sir, why are all of us here? Why should there be a Government? And

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I am tempted to ask, indeed, if money doubles, the economy doubles anyway, just by the money lenders business, he can keep his *khata*, accounts keeper will tell you that don't bother, sit quiet, economy will double in every few years. Is that why during UPA's rule, no attention was given to the economy, but, scandals were going on? All attention was there. Economy will anyway be doubled. Economy will anyway be doubled in every five years. Don't bother. We will concentrate on doing what we need to do to increase our personal income! What is this? What is the former Finance Minister trying to imply? ..(*Interruptions*).. I am sorry for having made an observation like that, and slighted, mocked, ridiculed that the Governments need not do anything, the country's GDP will multiply every two, three, four, five years!! Let me ask a question. In the first sixty years of this country, did it double every two years? Hindu rate of growth was the accusation. Why didn't it double at that time? That was a Congress Government. Why didn't it double?...(*Interruptions*).. The contempt, the slight, the indifference, the subtle tongue in cheeks!! I am sorry, and, therefore, I have to come fairly strongly on this. Inflation rate, depreciation of the currency, the exchange rate, so many things will have to be managed so that this country's economy doubles. It is not easy that only a money lender will keep an account and the economy will double on its own. I am sorry to say this. With due respects to the former Finance Minister, I honestly want to learn a lot of lessons.

In the last few minutes, I will only say that you have been very indulgent to me. To all Members, I am sorry that I have held you back from the lunch hour and also for taking the time of Private Member's Business. Sir, I would like to say one last point. I love to learn a lot of lessons from every former Finance Minister. But just because the former Finance Minister has sort of slighted our thoughts, did not he think it had any virtue? I just want to say about the lessons that I wanted to learn from his *kaarya-kaala* as Finance Minister. The Voluntary Income Disclosure Scheme which was introduced by him, the C&AG of India condemned the scheme saying it is abusing and fraud and that the general tax payers have suffered. Should not have we been learning a lesson, Sir?

Secondly, in 2008, the credit culture was something which has really laid a lot of burden on us. In 2014, when we came, the burden was passed on us on the election eve. In order to earn some brownie points, the then Finance Minister, for containing the fiscal deficit within the budgeted 4.8 per cent of the GDP, left a huge burden of unpaid bills for the next Government, which was our Government in 2014. We took the burden on ourselves. I have to learn a lesson, Sir!

The under-recoveries of the oil marketing companies alone were set to be ₹1.4 lakh crore. We inherited that. I have to learn a lesson from the former Finance Minister, Sir! Both in 2008 and 2013-14, in separate terms, the Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram, had accepted and I am quoting him: “The extent of our inflation in the economy was worrisome. It is common knowledge that the Government of the day will pay a price for the high inflation especially when the inflation persists over a long time.” This he said on December 12, 2013.

Lastly, the White Paper on Black Money, prepared by the then Finance Ministry, under the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, our former President, in May, 2012, said something. I would like to quote it again. It had a boxed item, Sir, on participatory notes. “These instruments are traded overseas outside the direct purview of the SEBI surveillance thereby raising many apprehensions about the beneficiary ownership and the nature of funds invested in these instruments. Concerns have been raised that some of the money coming into the market via participatory notes could be unaccounted wealth, camouflaged under the guise of FII investments. SEBI has been taking measures to ensure that participatory notes are not used as conduits for black money or terrorist funding.” This is the White Paper released during the time of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

So, interestingly, Shri P. Chidambaram, again, who took over as Finance Minister in 2013...(Interruptions)...

Sir, I am finishing with this. I am quoting here. This is from a speech given in Lok Sabha in 2013. I am not taking it from any other source. “SEBI and the Directorate of Enforcement which have a regulatory role in the matter have not come across any instance of participatory notes being used for money-laundering. FIIs are also required to provide undertaking that they have not issued participatory notes to Indian residents or non-resident Indians and KYC compliance norms have been followed for the beneficial owner of the participatory notes.” And this was in 2013. The final word, Sir, coming from the Supreme Court in 2015...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: This is the third final word.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, I am answering all of you, if you don't mind. I have no pleasure otherwise. I am duty-bound to answer. Sir, after that Statement in Lok Sabha, 2015 by the former Minister, the Supreme Court appointed Special Investigation Team entrusted with the task of suggesting measures to curb black money. SEBI should do more to identify real onus of participatory notes and restrict their

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

transfer. Many things can be added. In the past also there have been concerns over Indian promoters using participatory notes. It is only after our Government has come in, we have started complete correctives on participatory notes. So, lessons are being learnt from every former Finance Minister. So, these are all my suggestions and I hope I have answered all the Members' concerns.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members want to seek some clarifications, but there is no time. I am not entertaining it because Members seem to be tired. So, the House stands adjourned to meet at 3.00 p.m., not 2.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-one minutes
past one of the clock.*

The House reassembled after lunch at three of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Agreement with private companies for skilled labour

*211. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has entered into an agreement with Urban-Clap Technologies Limited to deal with the challenges of finding skilled labour for various domestic needs;

(b) whether any other private companies have been involved in the last two years in this task; and

(c) if so, the details of the achievements in this direction and the number of persons getting employment?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing demand-driven flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 for imparting skill training (Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training providers/training centres. Under the scheme, focus has been given for imparting skill training through various employers for placement of certified candidates

in STT courses and up-skilling/orienting/certifying their existing manpower through RPL. RPL is being conducted in Camp, Employer premises, Centre and through Best-in-Class-Employers (BICE), etc.

Under RPL (Best-in-Class Employers) of PMKVY 2016-20, MSDE is actively engaging with reputed employers/industry players to recognise and certify their existing work force. More than 400 reputed employers including Urban Clap Technologies Limited have been engaged across 35 diverse sectors. About 7 lakh candidates have been certified across 320 diverse job roles. Employers such as Urban Clap, Mahindra Logistics, Yokohama, Ola, Volvo Group, Tata Projects, Sun Pharmaceuticals, Shopper's Stop, Patanjali, L&T, etc. have been on-boarded so far.

Urban Clap, being an aggregator platform, has a large pool of service professionals in its network. Such aggregator platforms offer door-to-door services by aggregating the demand through digital platforms and outsource the work to service professionals catering to domestic needs. The collaboration with Urban Clap under RPL BICE of PMKVY (2016-20) is to certify such existing workforces to increase their credibility and end-user acceptance. As on 12th June, 2019, more than 6,000 candidates have been oriented in Beauty and Wellness Sector in association with Urban Clap.

Under PMKVY (2016-20), there is provision for offering placement to the certified candidates under STT. As on 12.06.2019, 12.6 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country.

Availability of medicines at generic medicine stores

†*212. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between the prices of branded and generic medicines and whether the prices of branded medicines are fixed by the companies independently or whether there is any pricing mechanism in place;

(b) the number of Jan Aushadhi Stores opened under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) with the objective of providing generic medicines to the patients, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that medicines are not available at generic medicine stores which compels the patients to purchase branded medicines; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the details of money spent on promotion of PMBJP in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling price of scheduled medicines (branded or generic) specified in the first schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO) in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO. All manufacturers of scheduled medicines (branded or generic) have to sell their products within the ceiling price (plus applicable local taxes) fixed by the NPPA. A manufacturer is at liberty to fix the maximum retail price of a non-scheduled formulation (branded or generic) launched by it. However, as per the DPCO, the manufacturers of non-scheduled formulations are not allowed to increase the maximum retail price of such formulations by more than 10% per annum.

(b) As on 01.07.2019, a total number of 5395 Janaushadhi kendras are opened under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP). The medicines sold in these Janaushadhi Kendras are generic and are normally cheaper by 50-90% as compared to average price of top 3 brands of corresponding medicines. The State-wise details of Janaushadhi kendras opened under PMBJP is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The product basket of PMBJP currently comprises 900 medicines and 154 surgicals and consumable items. Out of this product basket, 714 medicines and 53 surgical/consumable items are presently available for sale at PMBJP kendras. The purchase orders for procurement of 24 medicines and 90 surgical items have already been issued and these medicines/surgicals will be available for sale at PMBJP kendras in next two months. For 162 medicines and 11 surgical items, no bids were received in last two tenders. Floating tenders for required medicines is an ongoing process.

(d) The details of money spent on promotion of PMBJP in last 5 years are as follows:—

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount
1.	2014-15	0.52
2.	2015-16	0.94
3.	2016-17	2.61
4.	2017-18	4.74
5.	2018-19	6.60

Statement

*State-wise details of Janaushadhi Kendras opened under the Pradhan
Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)*

(As on 01.07.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of PMBJP Kendras
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	179
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
4.	Assam	79
5.	Bihar	157
6.	Chandigarh	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	206
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	95
11.	Goa	8
12.	Gujarat	492
13.	Haryana	157
14.	Himachal Pradesh	57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	55
16.	Jharkhand	56
17.	Karnataka	518
18.	Kerala	465
19.	Lakshadweep	*0

1	2	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	145
21.	Maharashtra	345
22.	Manipur	35
23.	Meghalaya	1
24.	Mizoram	18
25.	Nagaland	15
26.	Odisha	172
27.	Puducherry	14
28.	Punjab	163
29.	Rajasthan	124
30.	Sikkim	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	533
32.	Telangana	115
33.	Tripura	24
34.	Uttar Pradesh	837
35.	Uttarakhand	174
36.	West Bengal	105
TOTAL		5395

*The administration of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is directly procuring PMBJP medicines from the Bureau of Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) and provides these medicines free-of-cost to the public.

Establishment of FMTTI in Odisha

*213. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Government for establishment of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (FMTTI) in Odisha to meet the increasing farm mechanisation demand of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted or any Central Team has visited the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no proposal of Government of India for establishment of a new Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (FMTTI) in the country including Odisha.

However, two State level Farm Machinery Testing Centres are already recognised by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) for testing of Agricultural Machinery and Implements as below:—

- (i) State Level Farm Machinery Training and Testing Centre, Bhubaneswar.
- (ii) Farm Machinery Testing Centre, College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar.

(c) In 2016, on the request of State Government of Odisha, the Central team inspected the proposed sites identified by the State Government.

Training of youth under National Skill Development

Mission

*214. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth enrolled, trained and certified under National Skill Development Mission as of now, the year-wise details thereof;

(b) how many of them were able to get employment after certification, the year-wise details thereof;

(c) the details of different sectors in which they got the employment and average salary with age group, the year-wise details thereof;

(d) the percentage of female certification and employment under this Mission, the year-wise details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government is taking to counter the challenge, if youth is unable to get employment after three months of certification?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched on 15th July, 2015 to rapidly implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country. Under this initiative, there are more than 40 schemes/programmes implemented around 20 Central Ministries/Departments addressing skill requirement of different Geographies, Sectors and vulnerable groups. All the skill development initiatives of Central Government lead to skill development of around one crore youth annually. However, different implementing Government of India Ministries/Departments have been maintaining data in different formats. As per the available information, the details of candidates trained, certified and placed under three major programmes namely, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antoyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Besides the above, under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), long term training is imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 14494 ITIs with a seating capacity of 33.98 lakh. The year-wise details of trainees enrolled and trained under Craftsmen Training Scheme implemented by ITIs during is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The year-wise details of placement of youth in different sectors and the average salary received based on PMKVY data are placed in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The percentage of females certified and employed under PMKVY 2.0 is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(e) As per the placement guidelines of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), Training Providers (TPs) are mandated to facilitate placements of certified candidates. TPs needs to organise Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils and to ensure the participation of local industry along with awareness building in aspiring youth. National Skill Development Corporation, PPP company under MSDE has also empanelled placement partners, with the objective of ensuring placement opportunities to PMKVY certified candidates not placed by TPs within 90 days from date of certification.

Further, as per the Common Norms, the reimbursement of 20% of training cost to training centres is made only after wage employment or self employment is assured to at least 70% of the certified candidates. There is also a provision to provide post placement support to candidates belonging from special areas/special groups in order to enable the newly skilled persons to settle into their jobs/vocations.

Statement-I

Year-wise details of candidates trained, certified and placed under Central Ministries/Departments

Sl. No.	Year	Trained	Certified	Placed
1.	2016-17	546229	526166	300063
2.	2017-18	1887415	1515385	609888
3.	2018-19	1355504	1494063	924009
4.	2019-20	274962	408486	117079
TOTAL		4064110	3944100	1951039

Note: data pertain to PNIKVY, DDU-GKY and DAY-NULM

Statement-II

The details of trainees enrolled and trained under Craftsmen Training Scheme

Year	Trainees enrolled (Lakhs)	Trainees trained (Lakhs)
2014-15	9.42	6.44
2015-16	11.01	10.77
2016-17	11.39	10.04
2017-18	12.17	9.84
2018-19	14.48	Exam due for batch admitted in 2018-19

Statement-III

Year-wise details of placement of youth in different sectors and the average salary received under CSCM of PMKVY 2.0.

Sl. No.	Sector	Placement	Average salary
1	2	3	4
1.	Aerospace and Aviation	—	—
2.	Agriculture	29,328	13,398

1	2	3	4
3.	Apparel	206,762	12,289
4.	Automotive	15,491	15,613
5.	Beauty and Wellness	77,100	11,351
6.	BFSI	37,337	19,326
7.	Capital Goods	8,950	18,232
8.	Construction	41,419	16,110
9.	Domestic Worker	4,669	7,608
10.	Electronics and Hardware	218,533	18,216
11.	Food Processing	3,841	15,874
12.	Furniture and Fittings	4,402	7,797
13.	Gems and Jewellery	8,234	7,687
14.	Green Jobs	10,642	18,787
15.	Handicrafts and Carpet	2,383	6,646
16.	Healthcare	27,065	16,373
17.	Infrastructure Equipment	324	17,703
18.	Iron and Steel	6,405	8,532
19.	IT-ITeS	51,496	16,201
20.	Leather	4,193	14,315
21.	Life Sciences	4,904	16,793
22.	Logistics	72,149	17,985
23.	Management	1,360	8,198
24.	Media and Entertainment	11,468	13,658
25.	Mining	4,277	9,306
26.	Persons with Disability	3,481	18,237

1	2	3	4
27.	Plumbing	7,375	17,139
28.	Power	12,314	16,005
29.	Retail	110,358	17,341
30.	Rubber	529	5,743
31.	Security	8,616	18,518
32.	Sports	605	6,562
33.	Telecom	80,171	17,704
34.	Textiles and Handlooms	5,424	16,576
35.	Tourism and Hospitality	34,351	16,559

Source: NSDC **Statement-IV**

The details of females certified and employed under CSCM component of PMKVY 2.0.

Year	Trained	Certified	Placed	Percentage of Certification	Percentage of Placement
2016-17	22352	6015	114	27	1.9
2017-18	744051	556250	223087	75	40.10
2018-19	383514	406908	313217	106.0	77
2019-20	97091	66091	32178	68.07	48.7

New scheme for persons trained under skill development programmes

*215. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with a scheme for persons who got skill development training under the skill development programmes initiated by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Under the Skill India Mission, there are about 20 Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes to develop skilled manpower to meet the requirements of different sectors.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 for imparting Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country. This placement linked scheme is enabling a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training for securing a better livelihood. Under the scheme, as on 12.06.2019, 52.12 lakh (approx.) candidates have been trained in the country.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, there are various provisions for augmenting the placements of the trained candidates in different sectors and industries. Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. TPs are mandated to organize Placement/ Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and to ensure the participation of local industry. Scheme also incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. Further, the reimbursement of last 20% of training payout to TCs is linked with the placement (wage employment or self employment) of the candidate. Additionally, post placement support of ₹ 1500 per month per trainee is applicable for special group (women candidates and persons with disability) and special areas (LWE, North East region and Jammu and Kashmir) for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate.

Under STT, the placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), as on 12.06.2019, 24.56 lakh candidates are certified under STT of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under STT of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* upto 12.03.2019 is 21.97 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 12.06.2019, 12.6 lakh candidates have been reported to have been placed in various sectors across the country which is approx. 57% of the certified candidates.

Investment in agriculture sector

*216. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the reason for poverty of farmers is low productivity (yield per hectare) of all major crops in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for low productivity of agriculture in the country;
- (c) whether increase in agricultural productivity requires greater investment in farm inputs; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to increase investment, both public and private, in agriculture sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Productivity of major crops, like rice, wheat and pulses has increased by 29.8 per cent, 29.4 per cent and 47.8 per cent respectively during 2004-05 to 2017-18. During the same period, production of rice, wheat and pulses has increased from 83.13 million tonnes to 112.8 million tonnes, 68.6 million tonnes to 99.9 million tonnes, and 13.1 million tonnes to 25.4 million tonnes respectively. Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon which depends on various socio-economic factors and thus cannot be attributed to a single cause of crop productivity levels.

There are wide inter-State variations in productivity of major crops on account of difference in the level of irrigation, weather and temperature conditions, resource endowment, farm mechanization, land-holding size, etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Due to limited availability of land, crop productivity becomes a key determinant of gross value added in agriculture sector. Timely availability and correct method of application of farm inputs is vital for improving crop productivity. Government is implementing various schemes for supply of farm inputs, like seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and equipments, irrigation facilities, institutional credit, etc., at subsidized rates to the farmers in the country.

Further, Government has recently taken several steps for increasing investment in agriculture sector which include creation of Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), Micro Irrigation Fund for water use efficiency, promotion of commercial organic farming, etc. Moreover, under the revamped Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) namely

RKVY-RAFTAAR (Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation), 50 per cent of the regular outlay has been earmarked for infrastructure and assets.

Suicide by farmers

*217. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a steep rise in cases of suicide by farmers in the country during the last five years in comparison to previous five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether more than 12,000 farmers have committed suicide in Maharashtra alone during the last five years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, districtwise; and
- (e) the reasons for inability of Government to check suicide by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. The reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published. As per the ADSI Reports for the years 2014 and 2015, the total number of suicides by farmers in the country State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the State Government of Maharashtra. Further, as stated in (a) and (b) above, the reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published by the NCRB. District-wise details are not collated at Government of India level.

(e) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertakes development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/programmes for the welfare of farmers. The various schemes/programmes of the Government of India are meant for increasing production and remunerative returns to the farmers. A list of various interventions taken by the Government is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of suicides by self Employed persons in farming/agriculture during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015		
		Self-employed Persons [Agriculture (Farmers)]	Self-employed Persons [Agriculture (Agricultural Labourers)]	Self-employed Persons [Agriculture (Total)] Sum of Col. 1+2	Farmers/ Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Suicides in Farming Sector (Total) Sum of Col. 4+5
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	472	632	516	400	916
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	3	7	3	10
3.	Assam	21	38	59	84	54	138
4.	Bihar	0	10	10	0	7	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	312	755	854	100	954
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	555	600	57	244	301

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Starred Questions

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	72
8. Haryana	14	105	119	28	134	162	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
9. Himachal Pradesh	32	31	63	0	46	46	
10. Jammu and Kashmir	12	25	37	0	21	21	
11. Jharkhand	0	4	4	0	21	21	
12. Karnataka	321	447	768	1197	372	1569	
13. Kerala	107	700	807	3	207	210	
14. Madhya Pradesh	826	372	1198	581	709	1290	
15. Maharashtra	2568	1436	4004	3030	1261	4291	
16. Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1	
17. Meghalaya	0	2	2	2	1	3	
18. Mizoram	0	5	5	0	1	1	
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Odisha	5	97	102	23	27	50	Starred Questions
21. Punjab	24	40	64	100	24	124	
22. Rajasthan	0	373	373	3	73	76	

23.	Sikkim	35	0	35	15	3	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	827	895	2	604	606
25.	Telangana#	898	449	1347	1358	42	1400
26.	Tripura	0	32	32	1	48	49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	129	192	145	179	324
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	2
29.	West Bengal	0	230	230	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	8	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	16	16	0	12	12
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5650	6710	12360	8007	4595	12602

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Starred Questions

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Statement-II*The details of various interventions taken by the Government*

The schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare focus on directly benefitting farmers through various interventions and schemes such as:—

- (i) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) —Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged, for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)” for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (v) A crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) providing insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers for risk mitigation has been launched.
- (vi) Under “Har Medh Par Ped” , agro forestry is being promoted for additional income.
- (vii) Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme ‘ Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)’ aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers’ income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.

- (x) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xi) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xii) Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.
- (xiv) Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The current year's agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 13.50 lakh crore.
- (xv) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.
- (xvi) The Government has approved for giving the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities and has also decided to extend the Interest Subvention Facilities to such categories of farmers.
- (xvii) With a view to provide income support to all farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Central Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme aims to provide a payment of ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly instalments of ₹ 2000/- to the farmers families, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. About 14.5 crore farmers are expected to be covered under the scheme.

- (xviii) Further with a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood, the Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years. The scheme aims to cover around 5 crore beneficiaries in the first three years. It would be a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years, The Government has approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 10774.50 crore for the scheme till March, 2022.

**Procedure for enrolment of training centres
under PMKVY**

*218. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the training providers enrolled with NSDC under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015, and procedure for enrolment of such training providers, State-wise;
- (b) the beneficiaries trained by empanelled training centres along with persons trained and employed under the scheme since 2015, State-wise;
- (c) whether a target was fixed to its two components, if so, the details of target set, year-wise, since 2015 and on what basis the estimation has been made that corresponding target was met; and
- (d) the monitoring mechanism to ensure that a person is enrolled, trained and employed under PMKVY, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development (MSDE) and Entrepreneurship is implementing demand-driven flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 for imparting skill training [(Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)] through empanelled training providers/training centres. During 2015-16, MSDE through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has implemented the PMKVY scheme across the country on pilot basis. Owing to its successful outcomes, scheme has been extended for four years (2016-20) with new features/modifications.

Under the PMKVY 2015-16, 19,85,937 candidates have been trained/oriented [18,04,170 in Short Term Training (STT) and 1,81,767 in Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)] under 13,277 empanelled TCs/TPs of NSDC. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for training providers to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a very small part of the actual employment provided under the scheme. Out of 13.32 lakh certified candidates in STT courses, 2.51 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under PMKVY (2016-20), the allocation of skilling target was made under its two components i.e. 75 percentage of the total under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) is being implemented by NSDC and 25 percentage under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) is being implemented by State Governments/SSDMs (State Skill Development Missions). Such allocation of target across States/UTs was based on the parameters of working age population (15-35 years), Human Development Index, unemployment percentage and skill gap analysis.

Under PMKVY (2016-20), for ensuring quality of training, all accreditation and affiliation of TCs/TPs are done through an online portal, SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centre) with inspection done by an independent third party assessment agencies. As on 12.06.2019, 12,127 TCs/TPs (9,651 under CSCM and 2,476 under CSSM) are empanelled under the scheme for STT courses.

Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 12.06.2019, 52.12 lakh (approx.) candidates have been trained (31.08 lakh STT + 21.04 lakh RPL) under STT and RPL in the country. Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on placement of the certified candidates has been significantly enhanced. Under STT, the placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS (Skill Development Management System), as on 12.06.2019, 24.56 lakh candidates are certified under STT of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under STT of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* upto 12.03.2019 is 21.97 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 12.06.2019, 12.6 lakh candidates have been reported to be placed in various sectors across the country which is approx. 57% of the certified candidates.

The State/UT-wise details of STT and RPL under PMKVY 2016-20 are given in Statement-II and III, respectively. (*See below*).

(d) Under PMKVY (2016-20), there are various provisions for monitoring of training centres as well as candidates. The life cycle of training process of candidates (enrollment-training-assessment-certification-placement) are tracked or monitored on real-time basis through the Skill Development Management System (SDMS) which is linked with Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance. Each candidate is being tracked for one year in case of fresh training and 14 months in case of re-skilling/up-skilling after completion of training.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise number of TCs/TPs, candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of TCs/TPs	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	194	194	164	20	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	828	135920	135920	133439	108394	18589
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	1017	1017	881	611	88
4.	Assam	332	33378	33378	32365	19649	3686
5.	Bihar	544	92018	92018	90492	60655	12015
6.	Chandigarh	35	5032	5032	4976	3964	396
7.	Chhattisgarh	197	37302	37302	36730	26109	1340
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	258	258	258	163	96
9.	Daman and Diu	3	230	230	230	180	111
10.	Delhi	495	105682	105682	104724	70877	5222
11.	Goa	6	569	569	499	284	213
12.	Gujarat	266	43999	43999	43313	31089	3117
13.	Haryana	591	86884	86884	83832	63431	8441
14.	Himachal Pradesh	200	22891	22891	22377	17966	2157
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	18177	18177	18033	12904	274
16.	Jharkhand	206	28773	28773	28722	21450	1855
17.	Karnataka	674	77226	77226	75889	56002	13852
18.	Kerala	213	15339	15339	15098	11570	1487
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1097	160868	168868	166655	125347	21624

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Maharashtra	843	109435	109435	107479	77532	10742
21.	Manipur	16	1603	1603	1577	1195	499
22.	Meghalaya	24	1899	1899	1554	480	110
23.	Mizoram	11	1030	1030	1030	694	93
24.	Nagaland	18	1271	1271	1271	838	77
25.	Odisha	493	61357	61357	59940	40802	10430
26.	Puducherry	49	7301	7301	7221	6288	904
27.	Punjab	499	84624	84624	83192	63228	10620
28.	Rajasthan	934	133567	133567	132538	103644	13170
29.	Sikkim	11	886	886	856	409	13
30.	Tamil Nadu	1238	169206	169206	165039	129082	44729
31.	Telangana	712	109478	109478	107794	86322	20860
32.	Tripura	114	15140	15140	14930	10664	5235
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1677	272002	272002	267256	201041	24184
34.	Uttarakhand	105	14301	14301	14108	9984	1170
35.	West Bengal	691	129080	129080	126963	88417	14290
GRAND TOTAL		13277	1985937	1985937	1951425	1451285	251689

Statement-II

The State/UT-wise details of candidates enrolled, trained, assessed, certified and reported placed under STT-PMKVY 2016-20, as on 12.06.2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	Noof TCs/TPs	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	918	169	102	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	351	122643	113596	104778	94179	60045
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	7676	5892	3604	3210	535
4.	Assam	280	85265	71558	59953	51918	21814
5.	Bihar	424	179544	149810	134102	116360	55490
6.	Chandigarh	37	8339	6210	5438	4748	2041
7.	Chhattisgarh	162	73131	64103	55742	46873	18102
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	1588	1108	902	766	372
9.	Daman and Diu	11	2557	1754	1322	1110	377
10.	Delhi	344	140629	125875	110536	100037	51622
11.	Goa	18	1867	1230	805	753	630
12.	Gujarat	358	91387	70135	58428	50967	24136
13.	Haryana	1003	273051	245866	222108	203181	113008
14.	Himachal Pradesh	224	47520	33610	29911	27012	11483
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	343	89357	77467	68033	59986	31953
16.	Jharkhand	145	50689	40149	35906	31026	15248
17.	Karnataka	205	91647	83490	75031	66459	32780
18.	Kerala	241	48766	39489	34207	30376	12798
19.	Madhya Pradesh	899	324756	287202	262552	230992	121298
20.	Maharashtra	469	136488	118621	96636	79874	33555
21.	Manipur	73	15721	9549	7328	6338	2136
22.	Meghalaya	37	9486	6675	5376	4255	2102
23.	Mizoram	61	9540	4962	2730	2404	820
24.	Nagaland	35	7085	4359	3323	2867	1305

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Odisha	339	106877	90904	78701	68532	35288
26.	Puducherry	37	10320	9389	8376	7832	2617
27.	Punjab	637	166998	146650	135230	124115	64905
28.	Rajasthan	1324	287287	255045	232593	214255	107584
29.	Sikkim	28	4962	3096	2152	1890	79
30.	Tamil Nadu	888	200142	185729	163217	148124	90747
31.	Telangana	369	133283	121574	110773	99961	62494
32.	Tripura	126	19335	15092	13314	11451	4372
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1988	581541	504363	451430	398131	192137
34.	Uttarakhand	238	74429	63495	56420	48589	23860
35.	West Bengal	376	166912	149754	134541	118153	62807
TOTAL		12127	3571736	3107971	2765600	2456724	1260540

*Placement figures are against the candidates certified under Short Term Training courses of PMKVY 2016-20 90 days prior i.e. 21.97 lakh.

Statement-III

The State/UT-wise details of candidates enrolled, oriented, assessed and certified under RPL–PMKVY 2016-20, as on 12.06.2019

Sl. No.	State	Enrolled	Oriented	Assessed	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	46	46	21	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37034	37009	27462	25317
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3744	3744	3534	3513
4.	Assam	66511	64918	47880	45172
5.	Bihar	86000	84137	72324	63902

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	3738	3707	2750	2628
7.	Chhattisgarh	10408	10122	7323	6234
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1318	1318	1033	1007
9.	Daman and Diu	812	812	742	714
10.	Delhi	75757	73956	58530	54225
11.	Goa	2299	2265	1407	1372
12.	Gujarat	87839	86964	73298	69689
13.	Haryana	111554	111127	89722	83356
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22232	22156	19916	18235
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34913	34080	32127	30831
16.	Jharkhand	54175	52461	44566	40535
17.	Karnataka	156877	152225	109844	98667
18.	Kerala	87471	86852	66978	62125
19.	Madhya Pradesh	103606	102031	85126	75639
20.	Maharashtra	301075	229210	178325	156503
21.	Manipur	11976	11976	11337	11337
22.	Meghalaya	8158	7650	7857	7084
23.	Mizoram	700	700	688	687
24.	Nagaland	236	236	123	123
25.	Odisha	100976	99953	77514	68953
26.	Puducherry	3217	3195	2143	1968
27.	Punjab	44235	43956	34187	31268
28.	Rajasthan	163805	163075	133566	123567

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Sikkim	979	954	871	831
30.	Tamil Nadu	166409	165822	142138	123260
31.	Telangana	55162	54642	42669	39397
32.	Tripura	9259	9259	8621	8090
33.	Uttar Pradesh	294635	289453	234289	214554
34.	Uttarakhand	26070	25712	21771	19356
35.	West Bengal	70414	68236	54982	50381
GRAND TOTAL		2203640	2103959	1695664	1540541

Recovery of land allocated to SEZs

*219. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to recover the land allocated for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) which is not being used for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to curtail the misuse of SEZ land?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per Entry No. 18 of the State list in the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'land' is a State subject. The Board of Approval (BoA) approves a proposal for establishment of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in the SEZ Act and Rules. The approval is granted only after the concerned State Government recommends the setting up of the SEZ. After the approval, the implementation of SEZ projects by developers is monitored by the Development Commissioners as per SEZ Act and Rules on a regular basis. Based on such monitoring, in case of violation of SEZ Act/Rules, action is initiated against the Developers to recover any fiscal benefit availed by them as well as to penalise them for the violations. De-notification is done based on recommendation of concerned Development Commissioner and after obtaining the No-objection from the State Government concerned as well as Department of Revenue.

**Assistance to tobacco-growing farmers for
cultivating alternative crops**

*220. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made to ensure that tobacco is purchased from farmers only by Government agencies to create competitive environment between private traders and Government agencies;

(b) the efforts so far made by the Ministry to educate and help tobacco growing farmers for taking up alternative crops;

(c) whether it is a fact that financial assistance has been provided to farmers of some districts in the country for taking up alternative crops; and

(d) if so, details thereof and steps taken or proposed to provide financial assistance to tobacco-growing farmers from Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is not implementing any tobacco development scheme for tobacco growers/farmers. However, the Tobacco Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry set up under Tobacco Board Act, 1975 is regulating the production and curing of Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco having regard to the demand for tobacco in India and abroad, marketability of different types of FCV tobacco and other factors so as to ensure fair and remunerative prices to growers. Tobacco Board is implementing fair and transparent electronic system for sale of FCV tobacco to ensure competition among the buyers in the market. The situation does not necessitate any intervention by Government Agencies for procurement of tobacco.

(b) to (d) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has made budgetary allocations of ₹ 667.00 lakh (Central Share) during 2019-20 under Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), an ongoing sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternative crops/cropping system in tobacco growing States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The programme is being implemented w.e.f. 2015-16 on 60:40 sharing basis between Government of India and State Governments. Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra has not implemented the scheme due to negligible area under tobacco in the State. Under CDP, tobacco growing States have been given flexibility to take suitable activities/

interventions in major tobacco growing districts of the State for replacing the tobacco crop with alternative crops/cropping system as per the cost norms approved under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme/State Scheme. For motivating the farmers, State may also organize study tours/exposure visits and campaigns etc. for highlighting harmful effects of tobacco and long term benefits of alternative crops. In order to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to other crops, a National Seminar on Crop Diversification sponsored by DAC&FW was organized by the ICAR-Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI) at Rajahmundry to exchange information and experiences of various stakeholders on various issues relating to tobacco diversification. In addition to above, DAC&FW is also supplementing the efforts of the States through implementation of various Crop Development Programmes on Agriculture/Horticulture crops. Tobacco Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is working continuously in collaboration with the Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI) and State Agricultural Departments to provide economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing farmers besides educational and awareness programmes on cultivation of alternative crops to tobacco crops. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted ₹ 20.13 lakh to Nellore district under CDP for replacing tobacco farming during 2018-19.

Funds allocated and utilized for fisheries in Jharkhand

*221. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated and utilized for fisheries in Jharkhand under 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' Scheme during the last three years and current year;
- (b) the facilities provided to fishermen under various fisheries schemes; and
- (c) the details of the developments which took place in Jharkhand in employment generation and fish production during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries has released an amount of ₹ 3300.60 lakh to the Government of Jharkhand during last three years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19 for development of fisheries in the State, out of which ₹ 1840.75 lakh has been utilized by the Government of Jharkhand. The Government of Jharkhand is to submit utilization certificate in respect of the balance central funds together with physical and financial progress report for release of Central funds during the current year.

(b) The CSS *interalia* provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs to support the fishermen for construction and renovation of ponds, input cost, fish seed rearing units, construction of hatcheries, procurement of fishing craft and gear, establishment of fish feed mills/plants, installation of cages/pens in reservoir and other open water bodies, Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), training and skilled development, saving-cum-relief assistance, houses, insurance coverage and construction of community hall. Besides, the scheme also provides assistance for motorization of traditional craft, safety kits, procurement of Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats, replacement of wooden/traditional boats, construction and renovation of ice plants, cold storages, ice plant-cum-cold storages, construction of fish retail outlets, procurement of refrigerated and insulated trucks, auto-rickshaws, bicycles and motor cycles with ice boxes, support for value addition and marketing etc.

(c) The fisheries developmental works taken up in Jharkhand includes setting up of fish seed Hatcheries, Cage culture, development of Fish Raring Tanks, Fish Seed Growers, Spawn to Fish Seed Growers, assistance for procurement of Fishing Boats, setting up of Stall for Fisheries Retailers, construction of Retail Fish Markets, supply of Moped for Fish Retailers, assistance for pick up van for FCSs, Riverine Fish Farming (RFF), setting up of Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), Fishermen Housing, Training of Fish Farmers and Insurance Coverage. The details of fish production in Jharkhand during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Years	Fish Production reported (Quantity in Metric Tonne)
1.	2016-17	1,45,142
2.	2017-18	1,90,000
3.	2018-19	2,08,450
4.	2019-20	28,420
		(Till May, 2019)

Utilization of funds under RGM

*222. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by Government for the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) for conserving the indigenous breed of cattle;

- (b) the details of allocated funds spent on various programmes under the Mission;
- (c) whether there has been delay and under-utilization of funds under RGM; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of funds allocated and spent under various activities of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) for development and conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle is as under:—

[₹ in crore]

Financial	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Allocation	159.40	81.77	119.5	190	750.5	1301.17
Funds Released	159.02	81.76	118.75	187.64	750.44	1297.61

Further, an allocation of Rs 50 crore was also made available separately as budget announcement during August 2014 under Indigenous Breeds and Rs 25 crore each has been released to Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for establishment of two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre for Northern and Southern Region respectively.

There has been no delay in release of funds to the States/Union Territories for implementation of the project. The details of the State wise funds released and funds utilized by the State is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise funds released and utilized by the States/implementing agencies under Rashtriya Gokul Mission from 2014-15 to 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs/ Implementing Agencies	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3612.26	3226.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	494.06	489.78
3.	Assam	5383.25	50.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	11442.78	7229.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3820.42	1164.80
6.	Goa	2.84	2.84
7.	Gujarat	3053.32	771.16
8.	Haryana	4791.56	2701.77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2987.46	1458.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2116.72	232.73
11.	Jharkhand	4945.09	1857.73
12.	Karnataka	2281.38	1238.03
13.	Kerala	5298.29	2900.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9702.20	7443.74
15.	Maharashtra	5214.57	2429.38
16.	Manipur	2282.12	2267.85
17.	Meghalaya	1045.82	40.29
18.	Mizoram	693.19	693.19
19.	Nagaland	2412.10	2027.35
20.	Odisha	5181.69	3054.64
21.	Punjab	2102.18	1132.75
22.	Rajasthan	2700.07	1541.56
23.	Sikkim	1493.77	893.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	7040.18	4108.08
25.	Telangana	3930.36	1751.45
26.	Tripura	1695.83	1322.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6503.16	3777.06

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	6168.18	4966.26
29.	West Bengal	2780.49	885.28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	309.90	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	3.18	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.38	1.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.12	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	1.02	1.00
36.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00
37.	NDDB	14258.20	0.00
38.	ICAR-NBAGR	890.11	0.00
39.	CFSP&TI	3105.00	0.00
TOTAL		129744.3	61659.5

**Cancellation charges of unsuccessful booking of
Tatkal tickets**

*223. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during unsuccessful booking of Tatkal ticket through IRCTC portal, cancellation charges are levied by the system while ticket is cancelled by the system and not by the user;

(b) if so, details thereof including such cases reported during financial year 2018-19 and current financial year;

(c) whether Government is aware that payment gateway charges are also deducted during unsuccessful booking of Tatkal tickets;

(d) if so, details thereof including Government's reaction thereto;

(e) whether Government is aware that users are losing faith in digital transactions in Railways which would derail Digital India initiatives; and

(f) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate the urgent travel needs of passengers, limited number of berths/seats is earmarked under Tatkal quota. These berths are booked on first come first served basis both through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) as well as Railway reservation counters. On exhaustion of confirmed Tatkal accommodation, waitlisted Tatkal tickets are issued. The status of such waitlisted Tatkal tickets get updated against cancellation of tickets booked prior to these tickets. This is a dynamic process. In case the status of a Tatkal e-ticket continues to remain fully waitlisted even after the preparation of first reservation chart, then the names of all such passengers booked on that Passenger Name Record (PNR) are dropped from the reservation chart. Only nominal clerkage charges are collected and no cancellation charges are levied in such cases. Uniform clerkage charges are levied on tickets booked through IRCTC as well as Railway reservation counters. The due refund of fare is credited directly to the account from which booking transaction is done in such cases. In case of e-tickets, due to the auto-refund facility for fully waitlisted e-tickets, such passengers are saved from the botheration of taking refund from the Railway reservation counters. The year-wise details of fully waitlisted Tatkal e-tickets dropped from the reservation chart and granted refund of fare automatically is as under:—

Financial Year	Number of fully waitlisted Tatkal e-tickets given auto-refund (in lakh)
2018-19	31.03
2019-20 (upto May)	8.70

In case of failed transactions *i.e.* the transactions in which the money is deducted but ticket is not issued due to various factors like failure of response from bank, choice of berth preference not met, connectivity issues etc., no charges are deducted by IRCTC/Indian Railways or the bank.

(c) and (d) Payment Gateway charges are levied by the banks on its users while booking of e-tickets, including Tatkal. This is collected by the banks irrespective of the booking status of the ticket. However, no online transaction charges are levied by the banks in case of cancellation of tickets. No payment gateway charges are levied by banks in case of failed transactions.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Online ticketing through IRCTC is gaining popularity and its share *vis-a-vis* counter tickets is increasing. During Financial Year 2018-19, online tickets booked through IRCTC accounted for approximately 70% of total reserved tickets booked. Various measures have also been undertaken for promotion of digital transactions over Indian Railways, including the following:—

- (i) The payment for tickets booked through IRCTC website is made through various cashless modes such as net banking, through credit/debit cards, cash cards, e-wallets and Unified Payment Interface (UPI)/Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM).
- (ii) To incentivise payment through digital means, service charge on online booking of tickets was withdrawn for the tickets booked from 23.11.2016. The facility has been extended upto 30.09.2019.
- (iii) User friendly Mobile App is also available for online booking of tickets wherein payment can be made through credit/debit cards, net banking etc.
- (iv) International credit/debit cards issued outside India are accepted for booking of e-tickets through IRCTC website.

Agrarian crisis in the country

*224. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study on the regions facing agrarian crisis in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to encourage the use of modern agriculture techniques to sustain growth of agriculture to solve the problem of agrarian crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Taking cognizance of the problem of Agrarian distress and consequent farmers suicide in the country, Government had undertaken a study “Farmers Suicide in India: Causes and Policy Prescription” as an all India coordinated study in the work plan 2016-17 through the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru. The study covered 13 States of the country which included Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The study concluded that frequent crop failure due to vagaries of monsoon, absence of assured water resources and attack of pest and diseases are the most important causes of farmers' distress. The study had made *inter-alia* following suggestions to address the above problems:—

- (i) Bringing individual farmers under the ambit of crop insurance;
- (ii) Judicious use of available water is required;
- (iii) Government intervention through MSP covering cost of production plus reasonable profit margin;
- (iv) Risk hedging through crop and enterprise diversification should be encouraged to reduce farmers' distress aiming at sustainable income; and
- (v) Regulate informal credit market.

The Government has launched various schemes to cater for the above suggested recommendations namely; Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi Crops, Har Med Par Ped, Bee-Keeping, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Blue Revolution, Interest Subvention Scheme, Kisan Credit Card (KCC), etc.

(c) The Government has taken various steps by making various interventions *inter alia* developing/provisioning of improved varieties of seeds; livestock and fish culture; water use efficiency; pest management; improved farm practices; improved nutrient management; agricultural insurance; credit support; markets; access to information and livelihood diversification for a better agriculture production and welfare of the farmers. A brief of various schemes are as under:—

- (i) A Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is implemented since 2014-15. The SMAM provides a suitable platform for converging all activities for inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization by providing a 'single window' approach for implementation with a special focus on Small and Marginal farmers with the following objectives:—
 - (a) Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;
 - (b) Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership;

- (c) Creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments;
 - (d) Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities; and
 - (e) Ensuring performance testing and certification of designated testing centres located all over the country.
- (ii) A new Central Sector Scheme on Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been launched to address air pollution due to stubble burning and to subsidize machinery for the farmers for *in-situ* management of crop residue.
- (iii) Government has been laying special emphasis on dissemination of information and knowledge transfer to the farmers through a series of initiative like Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres, Exhibitions/Fairs etc. Further, a network of 681 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been established by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to facilitate farmer's access to knowledge and information generated by Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes of the country.
- (iv) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms' popularly known as Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation since 2005. Presently, Scheme is being implemented in 684 districts of 29 States and 3 UTs of the country. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-friendly system in the country with an objective to support State Government's efforts to revitalize the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmer. The extension activities under ATMA include Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc. During the year 2018-19, 18,59,231 farmers have been given training under the scheme.
- (v) Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme wherein online trading of agriculture commodities including horticulture commodities is carried out in transparent and competitive manner helping the farmers with better price discovery for their produce, while at the same time

lowering transaction costs thereby stabilizing prices. So far, 585 wholesale regulated markets across the country have been integrated with e-NAM platform.

- (vi) Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme is being implemented to assist all State Governments to evaluate fertility in all farm holdings across the country and issue soil health cards to farmers regularly in a cycle of 2 years. Soil health cards provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.
- (vii) Under Rainfed Area Development (RAD) a component under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is implemented since 2014-15 in the country. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Under this system, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events with the income opportunity from allied activities during crop damage. Since inception of the scheme an area of 3.85 lakh hectares has been covered with expenditure of ₹ 1120.95 crore by adaptation of Integrated Farming System.
- (viii) Government is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/Micro Irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement source creation.

FDI in multi-brand retail

*225. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision not to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that predatory pricing by multinational companies would not be allowed; and

(d) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, the provisions regarding Multi Brand Retail Trading are enclosed in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) A strong legal framework in the form of the Competition Commission of India which covers all sectors, is available to deal with any anti-competitive practices, including predatory pricing. As per the provisions of Section 4(2)(a)(ii) of the Competition Act, 2002, direct or indirect imposition of unfair or discriminatory price (including predatory price) by a dominant enterprise is prohibited.

Statement

FDI Policy in Multi Brand Retail Trading

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
Multi Brand Retail Trading	51%	Government
Para 5.2.15.4 (1) (i-ix) and (2) of Consolidated FDI Policy, 2017		

(1) FDI in multi brand retail trading, in all products, will be permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) Fresh agricultural produce, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, pulses, fresh poultry, fishery and meat products, may be unbranded.
- (ii) Minimum amount to be brought in, as FDI, by the foreign investor, would be US \$ 100 million.
- (iii) At least 50% of total FDI brought in the first tranche of US \$ 100 million, shall be invested in ‘ back-end infrastructure’ within three years, where ‘ back-end infrastructure’ will include capital expenditure on all activities, excluding that on front-end units; for instance, back-end infrastructure will include investment made towards processing, manufacturing, distribution, design improvement, quality control, packaging, logistics, storage, ware house, agriculture market

produce infrastructure etc. Expenditure on land cost and rentals, if any, will not be counted for purposes of backend infrastructure. Subsequent investment in backend infrastructure would be made by the MBRT retailer as needed, depending upon its business requirements.

- (iv) At least 30% of the value of procurement of manufactured/processed products purchased shall be sourced from Indian micro, small and medium industries, which have a total investment in plant and machinery not exceeding US \$ 2.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. The 'small industry' status would be reckoned only at the time of first engagement with the retailer, and such industry shall continue to qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose, even if it outgrows the said investment of US \$ 2.00 million during the course of its relationship with the said retailer. Sourcing from agricultural co-operatives and farmers co-operatives would also be considered in this category. The procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the manufactured/processed products purchased, beginning 1st April of the year during which the first tranche of FDI is received. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis.
- (v) Self-certification by the company, to ensure compliance of the conditions at serial nos. (ii), (iii) and (iv) above, which could be cross-checked, as and when required. Accordingly, the investors shall maintain accounts, duly certified by statutory auditors.
- (vi) Retail sales outlets may be set up only in cities with a population of more than 10 lakh as per 2011 Census or any other cities as per the decision of the respective State Governments, and may also cover an area of 10 kms around the municipal/urban agglomeration limits of such cities; retail locations will be restricted to conforming areas as per the Master/Zonal Plans of the concerned cities and provision will be made for requisite facilities such as transport connectivity and parking.
- (vii) Government will have the first right to procurement of agricultural products.
- (viii) The above policy is an enabling policy only and the State Governments/ Union Territories would be free to take their own decisions in regard to implementation of the policy. Therefore, retail sales outlets may be set up in those States/Union Territories which have agreed, or agree in future, to allow

FDI in MBRT under this policy. The list of States/Union Territories which have conveyed their agreement is at (2) below. Such agreement, in future, to permit establishment of retail outlets under this policy, would be conveyed to the Government of India through the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and additions would be made to the list at (2) below accordingly. The establishment of the retail sales outlets will be in compliance of applicable State/Union Territory laws/regulations, such as the Shops and Establishments Act etc.

- (ix) Retail trading, in any form, by means of e-commerce, would not be permissible, for companies with FDI, engaged in the activity of multi-brand retail trading.

(2) List of States/Union Territories as mentioned in Paragraph 5.2.15.4(1)(viii)

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Delhi
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Jammu and Kashmir
7. Karnataka
8. Maharashtra
9. Manipur
10. Rajasthan
11. Uttarakhand
12. Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Union Territories)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Farm machines and robotics in farming

2214. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that to feed our ever growing population, the country requires to equip and modernise farming methods;

(b) whether Government is aware that educating and equipping our farmers with modern farm machines and robotics, would significantly increase our yield;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Improved agricultural implements and machinery are essential inputs for modern agriculture. It enhances productivity, besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation. It also helps in improving utilization efficiency of other inputs.

(c) and (d) Human resource development in the field of farm mechanization and to equip the farmers with modern farm machines are playing vital role in enhancement of production and productivity of agriculture.

Under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Government is providing financial assistance to State Governments for providing training and demonstrations on modern farm machines to farmers.

The Government has also set up four number of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTIs) which are located at Budni (Madhya Pradesh), Hisar (Haryana), Ananapur (Andhra Pradesh) Biswanath Ceriali (Assam) which are directly functioning under the control of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) to impart the training on modern farm machines to farmers.

During 2014-15 to 2018-19, under SMAM total 15628 trainees were trained and 35633 demonstrations conducted by the State Governments and by FMTTIs, 43310 trainees were trained and 1447 demonstrations conducted.

Average income of farmers

2215. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the average annual income of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether annual growth rate of the income of farmers in the country has marginally increased; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The income of agricultural households in the country is estimated by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) through the 'Situation Assessment Survey' conducted from time to time. The first such survey was conducted in rural parts of the country during NSS 59th round (January, 2003-December, 2003). Thereafter, a repeat survey was conducted during NSS 70th round (January, 2013- December, 2013).

As per the survey results, which although not strictly comparable, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is estimated to have increased from ₹ 2115 in 2003 to ₹ 6426 in 2013. This increase in income translates into about 4 per cent annual average growth in real terms. State-wise average monthly income per agricultural household is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise average monthly income per agriculture household

State/UT	Average monthly income per agricultural Household (₹)	
	SAS 2003	SAS 2013
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1634	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	7455	10869
Assam	3161	6695
Bihar	1810	3558
Chhattisgarh	1618	5177
Gujarat	2684	7926
Haryana	2882	14434
Himachal Pradesh	3309	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	5488	12683
Jharkhand	2069	4721
Karnataka	2616	8832
Kerala	4004	11888

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	1430	6210
Maharashtra	2463	7386
Manipur	2741	8842
Meghalaya	4496	11792
Mizoram	4862	9099
Nagaland	3590	10048
Odisha	1062	4976
Punjab	4960	18059
Rajasthan	1498	7350
Sikkim	3258	6798
Tamil Nadu	2072	6980
Telangana	-	6311
Tripura	1742	5429
Uttarakhand	3351	4701
Uttar Pradesh	1633	4923
West Bengal	2079	3980
Group of UTs	3235	8568
ALL-INDIA	2115	6426

Notes: (i) For SAS 2013: Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

(ii) For SAS 2003: Income is excluding income from non-economic activities such as interest, dividend, etc.

Source: National Sample Survey Office.

Welfare schemes for landless farmers

2216. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any data pertaining to the number and details of landless farmers and farm workers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any scheme for the rehabilitation and welfare of the farm workers and landless farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No specific census/survey of landless farmers has been conducted, and as such, the exact number of landless farmers and farm workers in the country is not available. However, State-wise number of wholly leased-in operational holdings as per Agriculture Census 2010-11 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government is providing guaranteed employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and implementing other developmental programmes to benefit rural people, including farm workers by supplementing their income.

Moreover, there are various welfare schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government which, among others, aim to benefit landless farmers and agricultural labourers. These include Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Integrated Programme of Older Persons (IPOP) and Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY).

Statement

*State-wise No. of wholly leased-in operational holdings
as per agriculture Census 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of wholly leased-in operational holdings ('00 Units)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	328
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	9
6.	Goa	59
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	Negligible
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	7
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	104
15.	Maharashtra	Negligible
16.	Manipur	50
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	3
20.	Odisha	2193
21.	Punjab	19
22.	Rajasthan	65
23.	Sikkim	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	120
25.	Telangana	State created in 2014
26.	Tripura	14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3036
28.	Uttarakhand	3
29.	West Bengal	1124
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Negligible
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	2
ALL INDIA		7239*

*Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Agriculture Census 2010-11, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Income insecurity in agriculture

2217. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the main challenge to Indian agriculture is income security instead of low productivity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the average monthly income of a farmer, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

Having achieved record production in cereals, pulses and horticulture, the strategy of the Government now focuses on farmers' welfare. The policy of agriculture sector has transformed to an income-centric approach as against the earlier production centric one. This focuses on achieving higher productivity, reduced cost of cultivation and remunerative prices on the produce to ensure higher profits for the farmers. A list of various interventions taken by the Government is placed in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 70th round (January – December, 2013) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the agricultural year July, 2012-June, 2013. Among other things related to farming, the survey collected information on income generated by agricultural households from different economic activities both farm and non-farm. As per the results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from different sources for different State/Group of UTs is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I***Details of various interventions taken by the Government***

The schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is mandated with improving agriculture in the country, hence benefitting farmers through various interventions and schemes such as:—

- (i) Distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Per Drop More Drop (PDMC) initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged, for optimal utilisation of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.

- (iii) “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)” for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (v) A crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) providing insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers for risk mitigation has been launched.
- (vi) Under “Har Medh Par Ped”, agro forestry is being promoted for additional income.
- (vii) Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.
- (viii) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM- AASHA)’ aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers’ income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (ix) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (x) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xi) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xii) Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently,

loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.

- (xiv) Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The current year's agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 13.50 lakh crore.
- (xv) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.
- (xvi) The Government has approved for giving the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities and has also decided to extend the Interest Subvention Facilities to such categories of farmers.
- (xvii) With a view to provide income support to all farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Central Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme aims to provide a payment of ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly instalments of ₹ 2000/- to the farmers families, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. About 14.5 crore farmers are expected to be covered under the Scheme.
- (xviii) Further with a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood, the Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years. The scheme aims to cover around 5 crore beneficiaries in the first three years. It would be a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years. The Government has approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 10774.50 crore for the scheme till March, 2022.

Statement-II

The average monthly income (₹) per agricultural household for different States/group of UTs for the period July, 2012 – June, 2013 as per the results of the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households of NSS 70th round

States/Group of UTs	Income from wages (₹)	Net receipt from cultivation (₹)	Net receipt from farming of animals (₹)	Net receipt from non-farm business (₹)	Total income (₹)	Number of agricultural households	
						estimated (00)	sample
Andhra Pradesh	2482	2022	1075	400	5979	35968	1151
Arunachal Pradesh	2076	6647	1310	836	10869	1080	312
Assam	1430	4211	799	255	6695	34230	1681
Bihar	1323	1715	279	240	3558	70943	2077
Chhattisgarh	1848	3347	-19	1	5177	25608	630
Gujarat	2683	2933	1930	380	7926	39388	1303
Haryana	3491	7867	2645	431	14434	15693	587
Himachal Pradesh	4030	2876	1047	824	8777	8811	622
Jammu and Kashmir	7336	3063	801	1483	12683	11283	711
Jharkhand	1839	1451	1193	238	4721	22350	770
Karnataka	2677	4930	600	625	8832	42421	1322
Kerala	5254	3531	575	2529	11888	14043	1217
Madhya Pradesh	1332	4016	732	129	6210	59950	1925

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Maharashtra	2156	3856	539	834	7386	70972	2574
Manipur	3815	2924	1563	540	8842	1762	748
Meghalaya	3776	6472	657	887	11792	3544	522
Mizoram	3655	4561	864	19	9099	758	344
Nagaland	5393	3212	1384	59	10048	2621	352
Odisha	1716	1407	1314	539	4976	44934	1677
Punjab	4779	10862	1658	760	18059	14083	725
Rajasthan	2534	3138	967	710	7350	64765	1635
Sikkim	3113	1696	980	1009	6798	674	312
Tamil Nadu	2902	1917	1100	1061	6980	32443	1933
Telangana	1450	4227	374	260	6311	25389	752
Tripura	2185	2772	311	162	5429	2445	829
Uttarakhand	1069	2531	848	253	4701	10608	295
Uttar Pradesh	1150	2855	543	376	4923	180489	4787
West Bengal	2126	979	225	650	3980	63624	2556
Group of UTs	5179	1864	213	1312	8568	715	422
ALL-INDIA	2071	3081	763	512	6426	902039	34907

Note: State-wise estimates were presented in the report in respect of those States for which number of sample households was at least 300. Figures of all UTs have been clubbed together and shown under the head 'group of UTs' as sample number of households for each of the UTs was less than 300.

Source: Table 1 of Appendix A, NSS Report No. 576: Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India.

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Expansion of PMFBY

†2218. SHRI KAILASH SONI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of farmers/beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in the year 2018-19, State-wise;
- (b) the number of farmers with landholding measuring five hectares or below;
- (c) whether this scheme has been extended to all the farmers, in all the States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State-wise details of farmer beneficiaries covered during 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the provisional results of latest Agriculture Census 2015-16, the total number of Operational Holdings (defined as “All land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location”) with operated area upto 5 hectare is 141.73 million.

(c) and (d) The scheme is voluntary for the States. The concerned State Government notifies the crops and areas under the Scheme. The scheme is available for all farmers both loanee and non-loanee. The Scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers availing seasonal agricultural operation loans/Kisan Credit Card loans for notified crops/areas and voluntary for other farmers.

Statement

Details of farmer beneficiaries applicants enrolled under PMFBY during 2018-19 (Kharif and Rabi seasons)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Farmer applicants enrolled (in No.) (Provisional)		
		Loanee	Non Loanee	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	103	720

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,675,076	82,796	1,757,872
3.	Assam	30,903	37,246	68,149
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,342,132	229,037	1,571,169
5.	Goa	341	3	344
6.	Gujarat	2,151,370	7,807	2,159,177
7.	Haryana	1,404,667	61,029	1,465,696
8.	Himachal Pradesh	260,453	9,552	270,005
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	153,951	2,688	156,639
10.	Jharkhand	204,578	1,090,174	1,294,752
11.	Karnataka	890,988	1,118,775	2,009,763
12.	Kerala	47,550	9,616	57,166
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6,638,919	408,884	7,047,803
14.	Maharashtra	1,750,966	12,363,349	14,114,315
15.	Manipur	1,315	137	1,452
16.	Meghalaya	693	—	693
17.	Odisha	1,787,654	288,608	2,076,262
18.	Puducherry	887	9,859	10,746
19.	Rajasthan	6,612,860	21,086	6,633,946
20.	Sikkim	210	31	241
21.	Tamil Nadu	947,395	1,098,404	2,045,799
22.	Telangana	680,785	96,088	776,873
23.	Tripura	65	2,049	2,114
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5,767,021	216,126	5,983,147
25.	Uttarakhand	160,686	30,763	191,449
26.	West Bengal	2,996,417	2,609,114	5,605,531
GRAND TOTAL		35,508,499	19,793,24	55,301,823

Increase in production of foodgrains

2219. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the foodgrains production in the country is satisfactorily increasing every year;
- (b) if so, the production of foodgrains in the country in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19; and
- (c) the quantum of production of paddy, wheat and vegetables during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Except in the years of erratic/deficient rainfall and unfavourable weather conditions, the production of agricultural crops in the country has been generally increasing. The country has achieved a record foodgrain production of 285.01 million tonnes during 2017-18.

The details of production of foodgrains, paddy (in terms of rice), wheat, and vegetables in the country during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as per 3rd Advance Estimate of foodgrains including rice and wheat and 2nd Advance Estimate of vegetables) are given as under:—

(in million tonnes)

Crops	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Foodgrains	275.11	285.01	283.37
Rice	109.70	112.76	115.63
Wheat	98.51	99.87	101.20
Vegetables	178.17	184.39	187.37

Proposal to save poor landless farmers

2220. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that PM's income support scheme will benefit over 8 lakh large farmers of the country;

(b) if so, the fate of the general farmers who are not having land and daily wage farmers; and

(c) the details of the scheme thereof and the proposal of Government to save the poor landless farmers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme was initially started to provide income support to all Small and Marginal landholder farmers' families across the country, whose number was estimated at 12.5 crore. The ambit of the PM-Kisan Scheme has been expanded to cover all farmers in the country irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to the other existing exclusion criteria. It is expected that an additional 2 crore farmers will be covered.

(b) and (c) The benefit under PM-Kisan Scheme is aimed at land owning farmers. However, various schemes run by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare aim at benefitting the cultivators irrespective of the ownership status.

Schemes for farmers' welfare

†2221. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes started for farmers' welfare during last three years in the country; and

(b) the details of the schemes and the facilities provided through them to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Though agriculture is a State subject, during the last three years Government of India has started/restructured the following schemes for the farmers' welfare in the country:—

1. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* Management of Crops Residue in the State of Haryana, Punjab, UP and NCT of Delhi.

The scheme provides for protecting environment from air pollution and preventing loss of nutrients and soil micro-organisms caused by burning of crop residue. It provides assistance to farmers for procurement of *in-situ* crop residue management machinery and for establishment of farm machinery banks for custom hiring such machinery.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry

The Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry provides assistance to farmers to take planting of trees in complementary and integrated manner with crops and livestock to improve productivity, employment opportunities, income generation and livelihoods of rural households, especially the small farmers

3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)

The scheme is aimed towards ensuring remunerative prices to farmers for their produce. The scheme is envisaged to complement the increase in MSP which will be translated to farmer's income by way of robust procurement mechanism in coordination with the States. It will help to protect farmers' income which is expected to go long way to the welfare of farmers.

4. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM):

The objective of the scheme is to provide transparent price discovery and remunerative prices for the farmers for their produce through competitive online bidding system and access to more markets.

5. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) aims at mitigating the risk of farmers in view of crop loss/damage due to natural calamities. The salient features of the scheme is:-

- (i) PMFBY provides comprehensive crop insurance from pre-sowing to post-harvest losses against non-preventable natural risks.
- (ii) Extremely low maximum premium rate payable by farmers of 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi Crop and 5% for annual commercial/ horticultural crops.
- (iii) The balance of actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 bases. One premium rate across the country.

6. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

This is an umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture

and allied sectors by allowing States to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/State agriculture plan.

- (i) Infrastructure and assets – 50% (of 70%) of regular RKVY-RAFTAAR outlay-pre-harvest infrastructure – 20%, post-harvest infrastructure – 30%
- (ii) Value addition linked production projects (agribusiness models) that provide assured/additional income to farmers including Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPPIAD) projects – 30% (of 70%) of regular RKVY outlay.
- (iii) Flexi funds – 20% (of 70%) of regular RKVY-RAFTAAR outlay. States can use this fund for supporting any projects as per their local needs preferably for innovative activities in agriculture and allied sectors.
- (iv) RKVY-RAFTAAR special sub-schemes – 20% of total annual outlay - based on national priorities as notified by Government of India from time to time for development of region and problem specific areas.
- (v) Innovation and agri-entrepreneur development – 10% of annual outlay- for encouraging innovation and agri-entrepreneurs through skill development and financial support. It will support incubatees, incubation centres, awards etc. These funds will be with Central Government (DAC&FW) including 2% of administrative costs at the Centre. In case the funds are not utilised, it will be diverted to regular RKVY and sub-schemes.

7. Restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM):—

The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been launched in April, 2018 for plantations in non-forest Government land and private farmer's field in States as well as product development with the objective to link farmers to markets. There is a subsidy component in all activities of the complete value chain for farmers.

8. National Food Security Mission – Oil Seed and Oil Palm

To increase production and productivity of vegetable oils sourced from oilseeds and Oil palm, the scheme aims to augment the availability of vegetable oils

and to reduce the import of edible oils by increasing the production and productivity of oilseeds. Assistance has been extended for:—

- (i) The interventions under NFSM (Oilseeds) comprises of three major components *i.e.* (i) seed component covering purchase of breeder seeds, production of foundation seeds, production of certified seeds, distribution of certified seeds, supply of seed minikits, seed hub (ii) production inputs component covering PP equipments, PP Chemicals, NPV/bio agent, gypsum/pyrites/lime etc., bio-fertilizers, improved farm implements, sprinkler sets, water carrying pipes, seed storage bins, seed treating drum and (iii) transfer of technology component covering cluster/block demonstration, FLD and training through NARS and KVKs, IPM on FFS mode, training of farmers, training of officers/extension workers, need based R&D project including seminar/kisan mela. Besides oil extraction unit will be covered under flexi funds.
- (ii) The interventions under NFSM-Oil palm comprises of three major components *i.e.* (i) area expansion inputs component covering assistance for planting material, maintenance/cultivation cost, inputs to intercropping in oil palm fields during gestation period of 4 years, (ii) production inputs component covering drip-irrigation, bore-well/ water harvesting structure, diesel-pump set, vermi-compost unit, establishment of new seed garden, machinery and tools, special component for NE/hilly States/LW Areas for construction of roads and establishment of new oil palm processing unit and (iii) transfer of technologies component covering assistance for training of farmers/ officers demonstrations on oil palm at farmer's field, need based R&D projects on oil palm including import of germplasm and training infrastructure support to ICAR/SAUs, local initiatives/publicity/ contingency including monitoring and evaluation and operational costs including Consultant services etc., exposure visits of farmers/officers to oil palm fields/seminar/conference etc.
- (iii) The interventions under NFSM-TBOs comprises of three major components *i.e.* area expansion component covering plantation of TBOs, maintenance/intercropping during gestation period of the TBOs, transfer of technologies component covering assistance for training of farmers/

officers, need based R&D Projects through institutes of ICAR/ICFRE/ IITs/SAUs and installation of pre-processing and oil expeller units, collection of TBOs. etc.

9. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

The Government has started the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme, effective from 1.12.2018, to provide income support to all farmers' families across the country to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. The Scheme provide a payment of ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/-, to the farmers' families. As on 20th June, 2019 the first installment has been released to 33,082,811 farmers amounting to ₹ 66,165,622,000/- and second installment to 28,865,038 farmers amounting to ₹ 57,730,076,000/-.

10. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

The Government has recently approved a pension scheme for all Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) in the country, with a view to provide them social security net as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood. The scheme provides for payment of a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3,000/- per month to the eligible farmers on attaining the age of 60 years. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years. The beneficiary can opt to become member of the Scheme by subscribing to a Pension Fund, managed by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC).

Data of farmers availing Government's MSP

2222. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crop-wise segregated data of farmers who have availed Government's MSP of the last five years, is available; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Crop-wise segregated data of farmers whose crops have been procured at MSP during the last five years are given in Statement-I, II, III and IV.

Statement-I									
Number of farmers benefited, State-wise, marketing season-wise (Paddy and Wheat) as on 03.07.2019									
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Paddy				Wheat			
		KMS	KMS	KMS	KMS	RMS	RMS	RMS	RMS
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276699	544570	498100	559745	0	0	0	0
2.	Telangana	535007	1088312	1077667	1474828	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7288	6960	4332	8970	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	275484	287830	163425	210028	0	0	4311	554
5.	Chandigarh	3468	2235	3148	3028	1025	935	1557	1691
6.	Chhattisgarh	1110163	1327944	1014195	1571412	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	335	1316	462	4370	14	1700	20768	922
8.	Haryana	212351	556654	681984	830792	472313	690448	883783	902937
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	127	167	318	335
10.	Jharkhand	53945	39480	42346	34595	0	0	0	0

11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2812	2693	3856	3034	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	14587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	162737	125530	140777	172790	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	199984	287759	278898	362089	532907	738895	958417	961338
15.	Maharashtra	111503	149279	116641	266282	0	0	0	0
16.	Odisha	1078596	1101193	798619	1010390	0	0	0	0
17.	Punjab	1206216	940560	1142621	1143713	834655	843446	897905	830528
18.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	38942	110338	123939	102031
19.	Tamil Nadu	850640	73367	413076	472189	0	0	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	433556	435320	492913	684013	166073	800646	1070044	749858
21.	Uttarakhand	51772	79470	7618	62564	710	654	15987	6886
22.	West Bengal	1244256	373311	351538	683774	0	0	0	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	5506	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		7831399	7423783	7232216	9564112	2046766	3187229	3977029	3557080

*KMS 2018-19 and RMS 2019-20 is under progress. Data is available from KMS 2015-16 and RMS 2016-17 onwards.

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Statement-II*Details of farmers benefited under PSS during the last five years (as on 04.07.2019)*

States/Commodity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Quantity produced (MTs)	Number of farmers benefited	Quantity produced (MTs)	Number of farmers benefited	Quantity produced (MTs)	Number of farmers benefited	Quantity produced (MTs)	Number of farmers benefited	Quantity produced (MTs)	Number of farmers benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Copra					6325.80	4460				
Andhra Pradesh					3318.50	1995				
Karnataka					1836.40	1526				
Tamil Nadu					1170.90	939				
Gram							2769430.16	1244833	775303.26	356158
Andhra Pradesh							91982.65	55126	3470.85	1854
Gujarat							91000.00	52350	17068.40	10296
Haryana									207.60	199
Karnataka							135422.10	103491	33.40	38

Madhya Pradesh			1611972.09	624073	576745.58	243188	<i>Written Answers to</i>
Maharashtra			194726.89	139792	22392.32	18047	
Rajasthan			579972.38	222133	120398.31	60458	
Telangana			50000.00	36949	34500.00	21833	
Uttar Pradesh			14354.05	10919	486.80	245	
Groundnut	211678.93	109835	1051582.68	546775	717514.93	335641	<i>[12 July, 2019]</i>
Andhra Pradesh			61300.12	43629			
Gujarat	210731.16	109240	829697.00	430048	447638.22	213879	
Karnataka			11860.28	9908			
Madhya Pradesh					28501.21	15829	
Odisha	947.77	595	2418.78	2092	130.76	55	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
Rajasthan			146279.51	61078	232482.14	99571	
Telangana			26.98	20			
Uttar Pradesh					8762.60	6307	
Masoor			246943.85	175341	56226.52	45695	
Madhya Pradesh			233245.61	164940	56075.02	45580	119
Uttar Pradesh			13698.24	10401	151.50	115	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Moong					121902.70	59973	299182.35	188321	324057.89	281614
Andhra Pradesh							3962.70	2328	12671.25	6982
Gujarat									4044.75	2348
Haryana									224.90	227
Karnataka					2518.90	1322	21758.40	22034	28950.00	73636
Madhya Pradesh					111000.00	48992			3037.46	3871
Maharashtra					6977.81	6727	5262.35	11288	18230.48	34854
Odisha					1405.99	2932	2675.11	4914	1497.67	2024
Rajasthan							262203.84	143828	236277.28	137752
Tamil Nadu									5748.79	4552
Telangana							3319.95	3929	13375.31	15368
Mustard Seed					36940.18	19241	873661.00	367765	1084534.76	494049
Gujarat							52659.55	25742	41308.45	20027
Haryana					36940.18	19241	227602.00	114745	250985.00	121211
Madhya Pradesh							119747.28	53489	182483.29	65258
Rajasthan							471614.16	170825	608571.47	286895

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Uttar Pradesh							1211.41	794	1186.55	658
West Bengal							826.60	2170		
Nigerseed									15.90	17
Madhya Pradesh									15.90	17
Sesamum Seed					3419.81	2842				
West Bengal					3419.81	2842				
Soyabean					162.19	96	72282.10	42535	19483.02	11364
Karnataka									6.00	8
Maharashtra					162.19	96	26104.46	18309	1283.02	1026
Rajasthan							11624.58	6074	2957.80	1533
Telangana							34553.06	18152	15236.20	8797
Sunflower Seed	4241.68	2213	4949.31	2694	6539.09	3891	2745.43	1950	3155.53	1746
Haryana	4165.67	2052	4784.75	2460	6249.99	3551	2400.00	1454	2375.00	1158
Odisha	76.02	161	164.56	234	177.00	235	130.43	265	30.53	22
Telangana					112.10	105	215.00	231	750.00	566
Toor					195993.68	218861	873758.62	995524	290735.07	299782
Andhra Pradesh							55600.00	44507	4680.27	5994
Gujarat					49797.10	35354	69986.72	345343	32275.90	19476

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka					30920.55	60531	336154.15	279087	125938.10	141581
Madhya Pradesh									3154.96	2622
Maharashtra					115276.03	122976	336717.75	265854	53985.94	54627
Tamil Nadu									399.90	551
Telangana							75300.00	60733	70300.00	74931
Urad					15747.65	7482	363593.88	301694	492014.46	442723
Andhra Pradesh							92763.00	60987	13290.05	10738
Gujarat							19878.40	16172	9409.75	8521
Karnataka							13090.50	19317	10.10	21
Madhya Pradesh					15747.65	7482			345000.00	323462
Maharashtra							58663.95	80354	11374.09	20041
Odisha							4216.77	5214	823.32	803
Rajasthan							130905.00	82536	77444.94	47456
Tamil Nadu							1547.86	1309	3379.07	3368
Telangana							13170.41	12918	1540.19	1372
Uttar Pradesh							22567.99	13858	29742.95	26941
West Bengal							6790.00	9029		

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-III*Details of farmers benefited under PSF scheme*

Commodity	States	Procurement (in Mt)	No. of farmers benefited
Tur (KMS 2016-17)	Andhra Pradesh	582.95	660
	Gujarat	127,088.35	60,716
	Karnataka	313,166.75	127,554
	Madhya Pradesh	104,167.31	48,875
	Maharashtra	404,182.10	263,969
	Telangana	207,543.56	193,334
	Uttar Pradesh	370.80	121
	TOTAL	1,157,101.82	695,229
Moong (KMS 2016-17)	Andhra Pradesh	3,665.48	1,475
	Gujarat	77.44	36
	Haryana	1,069.35	415
	Karnataka	2,533.45	1,137
	Madhya Pradesh	8,716.19	4,161
	Maharashtra	297.56	360
	Rajasthan	190,165.17	75,586
	Telangana	3,409.88	3,372
	TOTAL	209,934.52	86,542

Statement-IV*State-wise details of procurement of cotton under MSP during the last five years and approx. number of farmers benefited*

States	Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during crop year 2014-15			Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during crop year 2015-16			Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during crop year 2016-17			Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during crop year 2017-18			Procurement of cotton under MSP by CCI during crop year 2018-19		
	Qty. in lakh Bales	Qty. in lakhs Qntls. (approx.)	Approx. No. of farmers' beenfited (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Qty. in lakhs Qntls. (approx.)	Approx. No. of farmers' beenfited (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Qty. in lakhs Qntls. (approx.)	Approx. No. of farmers' beenfited (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Qty. in lakhs Qntls. (approx.)	Approx. No. of farmers' beenfited (in lakhs)	Qty. in lakh Bales	Qty. in lakhs Qntls. (approx.)	Approx. No. of farmers' beenfited (in lakhs)
Punjab	1.28	6.40	0.196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	0.80	4.00	0.107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	0.88	4.40	0.120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	6.66	33.30	0.783	0.51	2.55	0.073	—	—	—	0.95	4.75	0.114	0.08	0.40	0.012
Maharashtra	17.63	88.15	4.386	1.17	5.85	0.308	—	—	—	0.15	0.75	0.037	1.96	9.80	0.514
Madhya Pradesh	2.82	14.10	0.405	0.29	1.45	0.043	—	—	—	0.08	0.40	0.010	0.51	2.55	0.062
Telangana	36.91	184.55	5.947	5.95	29.75	0.864	—	—	—	2.63	13.15	0.435	7.77	38.85	1.435
Andhra Pradesh	17.56	87.80	2.584	0.40	2.00	0.053	—	—	—	0.07	0.35	0.010	0.05	0.25	0.010
Karnataka	1.39	6.95	0.170	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.003	0.02	0.0005	0.08	0.40	0.017
Odisha	1.03	5.15	0.207	0.12	0.60	0.024	—	—	—	0.02	0.10	0.004	0.25	1.25	0.042
West Bengal and Others	0.003	0.02	0.0003	0.004	0.02	0.0005	0.005	0.025	0.001	0.004	0.02	0.0005	—	—	—
TOTAL	86.96	434.82	14.906	8.44	42.22	1.365	0.005	0.025	0.001	3.91	19.52	0.612	10.70	53.50	2.092

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh under PMKSY

†2223. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the annually approved assistance and achievements thereon for Micro Irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) Rain based Area Development, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission for Medicinal Plants (NMMP), and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for the period ranging from 2014-15 to 2018-19 for the State of Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally funded/sponsored scheme, along with the details thereof including the provisions made for Financial Year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): The details of Central Assistance released during 2014-15 to 2018-19 and allocation for 2019-20 under these schemes to the State of Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the details of physical achievement during 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Central Assistance (CA) released during 2014-15 to 2018-19 and allocation for 2019-20 to the State of Madhya Pradesh

							(₹ in Crore)
Sl. No.	Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Allocation)
1.	PMKSY-PDMC	66.50 *	161.74	121.10	150.00	132.56	170.00
2.	RAD	24.98	11.00	0 ***	2.00	0 ****	4.50
3.	RKVY-RAFTAAR	511.78	264.09	293.49	217.53	219.17	179.73
4.	MIDH	42.23	40.50	35.62	30.00	31.76	38.50
5.	Medicinal Plants	5.07 **	3.06	4.96	4.50	3.34	5.64

*Under on Farm Water Management component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

**Under National Mission on Medicinal Plants.

***State had Unspent Balance of ₹ 7.37 Crore and same was revalidated for utilization during 2016-17.

****State did not submit Annual Action Plan approved by SLSC.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-II

*Details of physical achievement during 2014-15 to 2018-19 in the
State of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Year	PMKSY-PDMC Area covered under Micro Irrigation (ha.)	RAD Area covered under Integrated Farming System (ha.)	MIDH Area coverage, rejuvenation, protected cultivation (ha.)	Medicinal Plants Cultivation (ha.)
1.	2014-15	24084 *	12122	7524	5146 **
2.	2015-16	75224	4959	14921	1844
3.	2016-17	54323	0	6213	2480
4.	2017-18	39761	0	1519	500
5.	2018-19	35195	0	1064	—

*Under On Farm Water Management component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

**Under National Mission on Medicinal Plants.

Benefit of PM-KISAN scheme to farmers

2224. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently extended the ambit of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of farmers likely to benefit, State-wise; and

(c) in what manner Government proposes to transfer the money to the farmers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The ambit of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme has been extended to cover all farmers in the country, irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher income status.

(b) A Statement showing the estimated number of State/UT-wise operational holdings is laid on the table of the House (*See* below).

(c) Benefits under the scheme is provided directly in the bank accounts of eligible farmers' families through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Statement

*Number of operational holdings as per Agriculture Census 2015-16
(provisional)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number ('000)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8524
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	113
4.	Assam	2742
5.	Bihar	16413
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	3960
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15
9.	Daman and Diu	8
10.	Delhi	21
11.	Goa	56
12.	Gujarat	5320
13.	Haryana	1628
14.	Himachal Pradesh	996
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1417

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	2732
17.	Karnataka	8677
18.	Kerala	7583
19.	Lakshadweep	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10003
21.	Maharashtra	14707
22.	Manipur	150
23.	Meghalaya	232
24.	Mizoram	90
25.	Nagaland	197
26.	Odisha	4866
27.	Puducherry	34
28.	Punjab	1093
29.	Rajasthan	7655
30.	Sikkim	68
31.	Tamil Nadu	7938
32.	Telangana	5948
33.	Tripura	573
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23822
35.	Uttarakhand	881
36.	West Bengal	7243
TOTAL		145727

Note : Figures for Jharkhand and Maharashtra have been estimated.

Schemes for reducing agricultural input cost

†2225. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government to reduce agricultural input cost during the last five years;
- (b) the details of budget allocation and expenditure incurred in the said schemes;
- (c) the extent of reduction observed in the agriculture input cost per hectare and increase in farmers' income following their implementation, the details of last three years thereof, and
- (d) whether Government proposes to reduce GST rate on the essential resources required for agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India facilitates the State Governments through various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes with a view to increase production, introduction of new technologies to reduce cost of cultivation like drip irrigation, soil testing and using fertilizers most suited for crops, scientific crops production technologies, improved variety of seeds, seed minikit, etc., A Statement showing the amount of budget allocated and expenditure incurred during the last five years is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) Findings of Evaluation impact studies of such major schemes are as follows:—

(i) Soil Health Card Scheme

As per feedback received from farmers from 21 States covering 171 districts, it emerged that application of fertilizers as per the recommendation of soil health cards led to savings in nitrogen fertilizers like urea thereby resulted in reduction in cost of cultivation as follows:—

Rice — The cost of cultivation is reduced by 16-25% and savings of nitrogen is found to be around 20 kg. per hectare.

Pulses — 10-15% reduction in cultivation cost and savings of 10 kg. per hectare of urea is observed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Oil Seeds – Reduction in cultivation cost is 10-15% and savings on Nitrogen is 9 kg./acre in Sunflower, around 23 kg./acre in groundnut and around 30 kg./acre in castor.

Cash crops – In the case of cotton, reduction in cultivation cost is 25% and savings on nitrogen fertilizer is around 35 kg./acre.

Horticulture crops – In potato, 46 kg./acre of nitrogen saving is observed.

Savings on fertilizers and increase in production also resulted in increased income to the farmers:–

Paddy : Increase in income around ₹ 4500/- per acre.

Tur : Increase in income to ₹ 25000-30,000/- per acre.

Sunflower : Increase in income around ₹ 25000/- per acre.

Groundnut : Increase in income around ₹ 10000/- per acre.

Cotton : Increase in income around ₹ 12000/- per acre.

Potato : Increase in income around ₹ 3000/- per acre.

(ii) Micro Irrigation

An impact evaluation study for Micro Irrigation was carried out in the year 2014 and major findings of the study are:–

Irrigation costs reduce by 20% to 50% with an average of 32%.

Electricity consumption reduced by about 31%.

Saving of fertilizers vary from 7% to 42%.

Average productivity of fruits and vegetables increased by about 42.3% and 52%.

Overall income enhancement of farmers is in the range of 20% to 68% with the average of 48.5%.

(d) Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has proposed reduction of GST on some agriculture inputs to Department of Revenue for consideration by GST Council.

Statement*Details of the amount of budget allocated and expenditure incurred during the last five years***Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare Details of Budget Estimate and Expenditure**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Whether CSS or CS Scheme	2014-15*		2015-16*		2016-17*		2017-18*		2018-19*	
			BE	Expenditure	BE	Expenditure	BE	Expenditure	BE	Expenditure	BE	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	CSS	2030.00	1872.74	1300.00	1162.34	1700.00	1286.03	1726.39	1384.16	1700.00	1614.51
2.	National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	CSS	433.00	319.07	353.00	305.81	500.00	32750	405.40	266.05	402.07	343.20
3.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	CSS	2263.00	1956.45	2000.00	1696.80	1620.00	1493.07	2329.13	2033.77	2546.30	2003.19
4.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA/RADP)	CSS	1684.00	1391.77	835.00	701.38	1062.00	658.34	1145.33	695.62	1186.18	10601

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)	CSS	1316.00	1241.86	1170.35	1033.10	1100.00	1192.75	196139	2259.86	2937.48	2582.14
6.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics (ISACS)	CSS	257.00	216.56	257.00	218.58	210.00	172.49	262.84	246.73	302.14	279.79
7.	National Project on Agro Forestry (NPAF)	CSS	0.00	0.00	100.00	51.19	0.00	0.00	100.00	42.66	75.00	28.58
8.	National Rainfed Area Authority	CSS	0.00	0.00	20.00	3.08	0.10	0.00	8.08	1.75	10.32	3.20
9.	PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	CSS	0.00	0.00	1800.00	1555.94	234000	1991.25	3400.00	2819.24	4000.00	2918.38
10.	National Agriculture Market	CSS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	44.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	CSS	9954.00	8443.20	45000	3940.01	5400.00	3892.02	4750.00	3560.11	3600.00	3370.71
12.	National Bamboo Mission	CSS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	150.04
13.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (NCIP)	CS	2823.00	2598.35	2823.00	2983.04	5500.00	14650.83	9000.75	9419.68	13014.15	11945.33
14.	Interest Subsidy	CS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15000.00	13045.72	15000.00	11495.66
15.	Invest in Land Banks	CS	25.00	10.89	12.00	12.30	0.00	18.18	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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16. Integrated Scheme of Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)	CS	900.00	979.80	900.00	570.30	787.90	782.49	1238.40	637.21	1104.50	525.98
17. Integrated Scheme of Agriculture Cooperation (ISAC)	CS	111.00	99.41	111.00	121.70	130.00	129.81	130.00	228.18	130.00	137.79
18. Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme (MIS/PSS)	CS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	199.30	700.92	200.00	1400.00
19. Price Stab Fund	CS	500.00	50.00	450.00	660.00	0.00	–	0.00	0.00	–	0.00
20. Soil and Land Use Survey of India	CS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.51	23.81	25.43	25.43
21. Diesel Subsidy	CS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.34	0.00	0.00
22. Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization for In-situ Management of Crop Residue	CS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.33
23. Income Support Scheme	CS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6050.56
TOTAL		22296.00	19180.10	16631.35	15015.57	20400.00	26639.66	41704.52	37386.81	46533.57	46519.03

*Only Plan Schemes.

**Both Plan and Non-Plan Schemes.

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Development of potato seed by 'PepsiCo'

†2226. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the American company, 'PepsiCo' has developed a special variety of seed for potato, if so, the purpose thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a common farmer cannot grow the crops by using the seed developed by the said company, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the plant protection rights awarded to 'PepsiCo' company in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The PepsiCo has developed two potato varieties, namely, FL 2027 and FL 1867 and registered under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 for a period of 15 years since 18.02.2011. These varieties are being used for manufacturing potato chips, which are sold under the brand name called LAY'S.

Provision is available under Section 39(iv) of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 that the farmers have the right to save, use, sow, re-sow, exchange, share or sell the farm produce from the protected variety under this Act in the same manner, as he was entitled before the coming into force of this Act provided that the farmer shall not be entitled to sell branded seed of a variety protected under this Act.

Settlement of claims under crop insurance scheme

2227. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several claims under crop insurance scheme are pending for settlement in various States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of crops insured, premium paid to companies and claims made and settled and pending for settlement since last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per provisions of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) admissible claims are generally paid by the insurance companies within two months of completion of Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period subject to availability

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of yield data and total State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time. However, settlement of claims in some States get delayed due to reasons like delayed transmission of yield data; late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States, yield related disputes between insurance companies and States, non-receipt of account details of some farmers for transfer of claims and National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) related issues, etc. However, this Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of PMFBY including timely settlement of claims. Penalty provisions for late settlement of claims by insurance companies and late release of funds by State Governments have also been stipulated under the scheme.

Details of gross premium, claim paid, claims pending since inception of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Kharif 2016 season are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The scheme envisages coverage of (i) Food Crops (Cereals, Millets and pulses), (ii) Oilseeds and (iii) Commercial/Horticultural crops. The crops and areas are notified by the concerned State Government subject to availability of past yield data of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and capacity of the State Government to conduct the requisite number of CCEs to know the yield for calculation of claims. State-wise details of crops notified by the concerned States in Kharif 2018 and Rabi 2018-19 seasons are in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of gross premium paid to insurance company, claims paid, claims payable, pending claims and farmers benefitted under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) since inception in Kharif 2016

Season	Gross Premium (₹in crore)	Claims made (₹in crore)	Claims paid (₹in crore)	Claims outstanding against approved claims (₹in crore)	No. of farmers benefitted (in lakhs)
Kharif 2016	16047	10557	10555	2	108
Rabi 2016-17	6056	5704	5702	2	38
Kharif 2017	19601	18244	18221	24	154
Rabi 2017-18	6562	3277	3049	228	22
Kharif 2018*	20923	10247	9046	1201	80

*Provisional for Kharif 2018 season only. Some claims of Kharif 2018 and the claims of Rabi 2018-19 are not reported.

Statement-II

State-wise details of crops notified by States/UTs under PMFBY and RWBCIS during Kharif 2018

State	Scheme	Crop
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Castor (Rehri, Rendi, Arandi), Chillies - IR, Chillies - RF, Cotton (Kapas) - IR, Cotton (Kapas) - RF, Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut) - IR, Groundnut (Pea Nut) - RF, Korra, Maize (Makka), Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sugarcane - Ratoon, Sugarcane - Seasonal/Suru/Plant, Sunflower (Suryamukhi), Turmeric
	WBCIS	Cotton (Kapas) - RF, Groundnut (Pea Nut) - RF, Mosambi (sweet lime), Oil Palm, Red Chillies - RF, Tomato - RF
Assam	PMFBY	Jute, Paddy - Sali
Chhattisgarh	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Paddy - IR, Paddy - RF (UnIR), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Soybean (Bhat)
	WBCIS	Banana, Brinjal, Chillies, Ginger, Guava, Papaya, Tomato
Goa	PMFBY	Groundnut (Pea Nut), Paddy (Dhan), Pulses, Sugarcane-Seasonal/Suru/plant
Gujarat	PMFBY	Banana, Black Gram (Urad), Castor (Rehri, Rendi, Arandi), Cotton (Kapas) - IR, Cotton (Kapas) - RF, Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Groundnut (Pea Nut) - IR, Maize (Makka), Moth Bean (Kidney Bean/Deww Gram), Paddy - IR, Paddy - RF (UnIR), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet)

1	2	3
Haryana	PMFBY	Cotton (Kapas), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra)
Himachal Pradesh	PMFBY	Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan)
	WBCIS	Cabbage, Cauliflower, Ginger, Peas (Field Peas/ Garden Peas/Matar), Potato, Tomato
Jammu and Kashmir	PMFBY	Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan)
Jharkhand	PMFBY	Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan)
Kerala	PMFBY	Banana, Paddy - Autumn, Tapioca
	WBCIS	Arecanut, Banana, Cardamom, Ginger, Nutmeg, Paddy Autumn, Pepper, Pineapple, Sugarcane - Adsali, Turmeric
Madhya Pradesh	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Little Millet (Samai/Kutki/Kodo-Kutki), Maize (Makka), Paddy - IR, Paddy - RF (UnIR), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat)
	WBCIS	Banana, Brinjal, Chillies, Onion, Orange, Papaya, Tomato
Maharashtra	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika) - RF, Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Niger (Ramtil), Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat), Sunflower (Suryamukhi)
	WBCIS	Guava, Mosambi, Mosambi (sweet lime), Orange, Pomegranate, Sapota
Meghalaya	PMFBY	Ginger, Maize (Makka), Paddy - Aahu, Paddy - Sali, Potato

1	2	3
Odisha	PMFBY	Cotton (Kapas), Ginger, Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Turmeric
Puducherry	PMFBY	Paddy-I, Paddy-II
Rajasthan	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Cowpea, Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Guar, Maize (Makka), Moth Bean (Kidney Bean/ Deww Gram), Paddy (Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pearl Millet (Bajra) - RF, Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/ Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat)
	WBCIS	Castor (Rehri, Rendi, Arandi), Chillies, Guava, Kinnow, Onion, Orange, Pomegranate
Sikkim	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Buck Wheat (Kaspat), Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Ginger, Maize (Makka), Paddy (Dhan), Soybean (Bhat) - IR
Tamil Nadu	PMFBY	Banana, Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Cowpea, Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Onion, Paddy-I, Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Potato, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sunflower (Suryamukhi), Tapioca, Turmeric
Telangana	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka) - RF, Paddy (Dhan), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/ Tur), Rice, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet) - RF, Soybean (Bhat) - RF, Turmeric
	WBCIS	Cotton (Kapas), Mosambi (sweet lime), Oil Palm, Red Chillies
Uttar Pradesh	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Paddy

1	2	3
		(Dhan), Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Soybean (Bhat)
	WBCIS	Banana, Chillies
Uttarakhand	PMFBY	Fingermillet (Ragi/Mandika) - RF, Paddy - Hills, Paddy (Dhan)
	WBCIS	Chillies - Hills, French Bean - Hills, Ginger, Ginger - Hills, Potato - Hills, Tomato - Hills
West Bengal	PMFBY	Jute, Maize (Makka), Paddy - Aman, Paddy - Aus
	WBCIS	Amarphophallus (Surankand/Elephant Foot Yam), Ash Gourd (Petha), Banana, Betel Vine, Bhindi (Okra/Ladyfinger), Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Brinjal, Cardamom, Cauliflower, Chillies, Cucumber, Ginger, Guava, Indian Squash (Tinda/Round Melon), Kundru, Marigold, Onion, Orange, Papaya, Pineapple, Pointed Gourd, Pumpkin, Ridge Gourd, Smooth Guard, Snake Gourd, Spine Gourd, Sponge Gourd, Tomato, Tuberose, Turmeric

State-wise details of crops notified by States/UTs under PMFBY and RWBCIS during Rabi 2018-19

State	Scheme	Crop
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Onion, Red Chillies, Rice, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sunflower (Suryamukhi)
Andhra Pradesh	WBCTS	Acid Lime, Banana, Cashew, Mango - 16 to 50 years, Mango - 5 to 15 years, Tomato

1	2	3
Assam	PMFBY	Mustard, Paddy - Summer, Potato, Sugarcane - Noble Cane
Chhattisgarh	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Linseed (Alsi), Mustard, Wheat - IR, Wheat - RF
Chhattisgarh	WBCIS	Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Potato, Tomato
Goa	PMFBY	Groundnut (Pea Nut), Paddy (Dhan), Pulses
Gujarat	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Cumin, Fennel, Garlic, Groundnut (Pea Nut) - Summer, Isabgol, Onion, Pearl Millet (Bajra) - IR, Potato, Raya (Indian Mustard), Wheat - IR, Wheat - RF
Haryana	PMFBY	Barley (Jau), Bengal Gram (Chana), Mustard, Sunflower (Suryamukhi), Wheat
Himachal Pradesh	PMFBY	Barley (Jau), Wheat
Himachal Pradesh	WBCIS	Apple - >5 years, Capsicum, Citrus - >5 years, Garlic, Mango - >5 years, Peach - >5 years, Plum - >5 years, Potato, Tomato
Jammu and Kashmir	PMFBY	Wheat
Jharkhand	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Mustard, Potato, Wheat
Kerala	PMFBY	Banana, Banana - Plaintain, Paddy-II, Paddy - Summer, Tapioca - Rabi-I, Tapioca - Rabi-II
Kerala	WBCIS	Banana, Bitter Gourd, Cabbage, Carrot, Cashew, French Bean, Garlic, Mango, Paddy-II, Paddy - Summer, Potato, Snake Gourd, Sugarcane - Adsali, Yard Long Bean
Madhya Pradesh	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Lentil (Masur), Linseed (Alsi), Mustard, Wheat-IR, Wheat-RF
Madhya Pradesh	WBCIS	Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Coriander, Garlic, Grape, Mango, Onion, Peas (Field Peas/Garden Peas/Matar), Pomegranate, Potato, Potato-II, Tomato

1	2	3
Maharashtra	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Groundnut (Pea Nut) - Summer, Onion, Paddy - Summer, Safflower (Kusum/Kardi), Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet) - IR, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet) - RF, Sunflower (Suryamukhi), Wheat - IR, Wheat - RF
Maharashtra	WBCIS	Acid Lime, Banana - Tissue Culture, Cashew, Grape, Guava, Mango, Mosambi (sweet lime), Orange, Pomegranate,
Odisha	PMFBY	Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Mustard, Onion, Paddy (Dhan), Potato, Sugarcane - Noble Cane, Sunflower (Suryamukhi)
Rajasthan	PMFBY	Barley (Jau), Bengal Gram (Chana), Coriander, Cumin, Fodder Maize, Isabgol, Lentil (Masur), Maize (Makka) - Rabi, Methi (Fenugreek), Mustard, Rocket Salad (Taramira), Wheat
Rajasthan	WBCIS	Aonla, Butter Pea (Vegetable), Datepalm, Garlic, Melon, Onion, Potato, Tomato, Watermelon,
Tamil Nadu	PMFBY	Banana, Black Gram (Urad), Cotton (Kapas), Cowpea, Finger millet (Ragi/Mandika), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Onion, Paddy-II, Paddy-III, Pearl Millet (Bajra), Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur), Potato, Red Chillies, Rice Fallow Cotton, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sugarcane - Seasonal/Suru/plant, Sunflower (Suryamukhi), Tapioca
Telangana	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Black Gram (Urad), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut), Maize (Makka), Onion, Red Chillies, Rice, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet), Sunflower (Suryamukhi)
Telangana	WBCIS	Mango -16 to 50 Years, Mango - 5 to 15 Years

1	2	3
Tripura	PMFBY	Brinjal, Cauliflower, Paddy - Boro, Potato, Tomato, Watermelon
Uttar Pradesh	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Lentil (Masur), Mustard, Pea, Potato, Wheat
Uttarakhand	PMFBY	Lentil (Masur), Wheat, Wheat - Hills
Uttarakhand	WBCIS	Apple - 15 to 40 Years, Apple - 5 to 15 Years, Litchi - 11 to 30 Years, Litchi - 51 to 10 Years, Litchi - Hills 11 to 30 Years, Litchi - Hills 5 to 10 Years, Malta - 05 to 10 Years, Malta - 11 to 25 Years, Mango - 16 to 50 Years, Mango - 5 to 15 Years, Mango - Hills - 16 to 50 Years, Mango - Hills - 5 to 15 Years, Mosambi (sweet lime) - 11 to 25 Years, Mosambi (sweet lime) - 5 to 10 Years, Orange - 11 to 25 Years, Orange - 5 to 10 Years, Peach - 10 to 25 Years, Peach - 5 to 10 Years, Peas (Field Peas/Garden Peas/Matar), Peas (Field Peas/Garden Peas/Matar) - Vegetables Hills, Potato, Tomato
West Bengal	PMFBY	Bengal Gram (Chana), Green Gram (Moong), Groundnut (Pea Nut) - Summer, Lentil (Masur), Maize (Makka) - Rabi, Maize (Makka) - Summer, Mustard, Paddy - Boro, Potato, Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum, Sugarcane - Noble Cane, Wheat
West Bengal	WBCIS	Ash Gourd (Petha), Banana, Banana - Plaintain, Betel Vine, Bhindi (Okra/Ladyfinger), Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Brinjal, Cabbage, Capsicum, Cauliflower, Chillies, Cucumber, Guava, Ivy Gourd, Litchi, Litchi - 11 to 30 Years, Litchi - 51 to 10 Years, Mango, Mango - >5 Years, Mango - 05 to 10 Years, Mango - 10 to 40 Years, Mango - 16 to 50 Years, Mango - 5 to 15 Years, Mango - More than 40 Years, Marigold, Onion, Papaya, Pointed Gourd, Pumpkin, Ribbed Gourd (Kali Tori), Ridge Gourd, Smooth Guard, Snake Gourd, Spine Gourd, Sponge Gourd, Tomato, Tuberose

Replacing Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices

2228. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to replace the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) with an Agriculture Tribunal;
- (b) if so, the details of the functions of the Tribunal in comparison to CACP, along with the reasons for replacing the Commission; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to replace the Minimum Support Price (MSP) with any other price mechanism, if so, the details thereof and if not, whether any changes to the MSP mechanism are being thought of?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, in view of above.

(c) No, Sir. Government presently fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops.

While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, rational utilisation of productive resources like land and water etc. and a minimum of 50% as the margin over cost of production.

Decreasing size of landholding in the country

†2229. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the size of landholding (arable land) is decreasing day by day in the country;
- (b) if so, the main reasons therefor;
- (c) the way in which Government is looking at the impending crisis likely to arise from situation of growing population and decreasing size of landholding; and
- (d) if not, the details of size of landholding in the country in 1950 and the same at present?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the latest two Agriculture Censuses, the average size of operational holdings has decreased from 1.15 hectare in 2010-11 to 1.08 hectare in 2015-16 (provisional results). However, the number of operational holdings has increased from 138.35 million to 145.73 million during the same period.

(c) and (d) Except in the years of adverse weather, rainfall, temperature conditions, natural calamities etc. the production and productivity (per hectare production) of agriculture crops in the country has been generally increasing, as observed in the table given below:—

All-India production of foodgrains

Sl. No.	Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
1.	2000-01	196.81
2.	2005-06	208.60
3.	2010-11	244.49
4.	2015-16	251.54
5.	2016-17	275.11
6.	2017-18	285.01
7.	2018-19*	283.37

*As on 03.06.2019 (Third Advance Estimate).

With a view to improve the condition of farmers in the country, the Government has realigned its interventions from production-centric approach to income-centric initiatives with focus on better and new technological solutions. These include implementation of schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Soil Health Card, Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Kisan Credit Card etc.

Relief to drought affected farmers in Maharashtra

2230. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that crops of foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds and horticulture including pomegranate have completely been destroyed in various parts of

Maharashtra due to severe, unprecedented drought conditions adversely affecting the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to provide relief to the affected farmers of the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The State Government of Maharashtra declared drought during Kharif 2018 season and submitted a Memorandum, indicating damage to crops such as, cotton, coarse cereals, soyabean, tur, mung, urd, sweet orange (mosambi), santra (mandarin), mango and pomegranate. Based on the report of the Inter-Ministerial Central Team and the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee, financial assistance of ₹ 4714.28 crore has been approved by the High Level Committee from National Disaster Response Fund. Distribution of relief at the ground level is the responsibility of the State Government.

PM's Income Support Scheme for all farmers

2231. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of PM's Income Support Scheme;

(b) the details of small, marginal and big farmers likely to be benefited in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of expenditure involved for this purpose; and

(d) the reasons for extending this scheme to big landlords, whereas the objective is to help only small, marginal and medium farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme was initially started to provide income support to all landholding Small and Marginal landholder farmers' families across the country, numbering about 12.5 crore, subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher income status, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. The Scheme provided for payment of ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/-, to the eligible farmers' families with cultivable land holding upto 2 hectare, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. The ambit of

the Scheme has now been extended to cover all farmers in the country irrespective of the size of their land holding subject to all other existing exclusions. It is estimated to cover an additional 2 crore farmers. The details showing the estimated number of State/UT-wise operational holdings is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A financial provision of ₹ 87,217.50 crore is expected for the revised Scheme in the financial year, including the administrative charges of ₹ 217.50 crore, in case of coverage of all the estimated eligible 14.54 farmers families.

(d) The Scheme has been extended to all farmers, excluding those who fall under the exclusion criteria relating to higher income status.

Statement

*Number of operational holdings as per Agriculture Census 2015-16
(provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number in ('000)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8524
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	113
4.	Assam	2742
5.	Bihar	16413
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	3960
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15
9.	Daman and Diu	8
10.	Delhi	21
11.	Goa	56
12.	Gujarat	5320
13.	Haryana	1628

1	2	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	996
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1417
16.	Jharkhand	2732
17.	Karnataka	8677
18.	Kerala	7583
19.	Lakshadweep	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10003
21.	Maharashtra	14707
22.	Manipur	150
23.	Meghalaya	232
24.	Mizoram	90
25.	Nagaland	197
26.	Odisha	4866
27.	Puducherry	34
28.	Punjab	1093
29.	Rajasthan	7655
30.	Sikkim	68
31.	Tamil Nadu	7938
32.	Telangana	5948
33.	Tripura	573
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23822
35.	Uttarakhand	881
36.	West Bengal	7243
TOTAL		145727

*Figures for Jharkhand and Maharashtra have been estimated.

Production of sugarcane

2232. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the cost of production of sugarcane in the country annually and globally; and
- (b) the steps to be taken to improve the sugarcane production and output during dry season?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) All India Weighted Average Projected Cost of Production of Sugarcane Crop for India is given in the Statement (*See below*). Comparable data on Cost of Production of Sugarcane for other countries is not available.

(b) To enhance production and productivity of sugarcane in the country, the Government has been implementing Sugarcane Development Programme under National Food Security Mission - Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) in 13 major sugarcane growing States of the country *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh from 2014-15. Under this scheme thrust has been given on transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to the farmers. The components under NFSM-CC Sugarcane include demonstration on intercropping and single bud chip technology with sugarcane, assistance for breeder seed production, production/supply of tissue culture plantlets/seedlings, distribution of plant protection chemicals and bio-agents, etc.

The following package of practices to improve the sugarcane production and output during the dry season is recommended.

1. Using Drought tolerant varieties.
2. Treating the sets with saturated lime solution.
3. Foliar application of Nitrogen and Potassium.
4. Application of 25% additional potassium.
5. Trash mulching.
6. Drip irrigation.
7. Scheduling irrigation and fertigation.

Statement*Sugarcane: All India Weighted Average Projected Cost of
Production for Crop Seasons - 2013-14 to 2017-18*

Crop	Cost of Production*				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Sugarcane	129	140	140	152	155

*Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/ machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilisers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

Initiatives for doubling farmers' income in Jharkhand

2233. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initiatives Government has taken under the scheme of “Doubling of Farmers’ income by 2022” especially in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) the positive impact of the above said scheme in Santhal Pargana of Jharkhand for the last one year, 2018-19; and

(c) the details of the fund allocated under this scheme to Santhal Pargana of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) In order to realise enhanced returns for the farmer, several initiatives have already been rolled out by the Government of India on the recommendations of Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI) Committee. The Schemes of Government of India are for all the States/UTs including of the State of Jharkhand. A list of various interventions taken by the Government for implementing recommendations of DFI is given in Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to Answer to USQ No. 2217 (part a and b)].

(b) No such impact assessment of doubling of farmers income has been conducted for the State of Jharkhand including Santhal Pargana.

(c) Various State Governments including State of Jharkhand have been allocated budget as per their Annual Action Plan under various Schemes of Department of

Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW). An amount of ₹ 122.28 crore has been released to State of Jharkhand including Santhal Pargana during the year 2018-19 under various schemes of DAC&FW.

Drought prediction system to help farmers

2234. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed the severity and the after effect of present drought on Indian farmers and agricultural sector;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to face the challenges; and
- (c) whether any drought prediction system is introduced by Government for helping the farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per second India Meteorological Department (IMD) Long Range Forecast, released on 31.05.2019, rainfall over the country as a whole for the 2019 South-West Monsoon Season (June to September) is likely to be Normal (96% to 104% of the Long Period Average). However, a detailed advisory has been issued to all States/Union Territories before the onset of Monsoon, 2019 season for reviewing the States' preparedness in managing any weather related contingency for mitigating the adverse impacts of an aberrant monsoon. District Agriculture Contingency Plans for 648 districts have been prepared by Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA) to mitigate the situation in drought affected areas. There is a provision of distribution of seeds of contingency crops such as pulses, millets, oilseeds, which are drought hardy and survive with minimal available water in rain fed/drought affected areas under National Food Security Mission (NFSM). States also have been made aware about the latest know-how/technology during National Conference on Kharif 2019.

(c) National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) project, developed by National Remote Sensing Centre, provides near real-time information on prevalence, severity level and persistence of agricultural drought at State/district/sub-district level. NADAMS project is being handled by Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. Currently, it covers 17 States of India, which are predominantly agriculture based and prone to drought situation. Since 2017, the drought assessment is done using the

methodology prescribed in the 'Manual for Drought Management, 2016'. MNCFC carries out the assessment using rainfall, remote sensing vegetation index and moisture adequacy index during Kharif season. Further, MNCFC is providing fortnightly and monthly drought assessment reports (June to October) to concerned States and national level Government agencies.

Implementation of crop insurance schemes

2235. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently reviewed various crop insurance schemes which are implemented for the benefit of farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise;
- (c) the deficiencies identified in various schemes and corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government for proper implementation of these schemes; and
- (d) the details of premium collected from the farmers in each State/UT under various crop insurance schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The revisions/improvements in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decisions on suggestions/representations are taken from time to time after consultation with various stakeholders. On the basis of experience of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) during past 2 years certain deficiencies like late/non-settlement of claims by insurance companies, late release of their share in premium subsidy by State Governments, delay in submission of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) based yield data to insurance companies by State Governments, demand for coverage of more risks in localized calamities/post harvest loss, very short window/time to inform losses for individual assessment, non-availability of structured grievance redressal system, non-availability of cover for perennial/horticultural crops etc. under yield index based scheme were noticed.

With a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima

Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from Rabi 2018-19. To ensure optimal benefits under the scheme, the following provisions, have, *inter alia*, been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines:—

- (i) Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut-off date for payment of claims.
 - (ii) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut-off date/submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.
 - (iii) Increased time for change of crop name for insurance – upto 2 working days prior to cut-off date for enrolment instead of earlier provision of 1 month before cut off date.
 - (iv) Rationalization of methodology for calculation of Threshold Yield (TY) to calculate claims – Moving average of best 5 out of 7 years to be taken for calculation.
 - (v) Increase in risk coverage by inclusion of risks of cloud burst and natural fire under localized calamities and hailstorm under post-harvest losses.
 - (vi) Time for intimation of loss due to localized calamities and post-harvest losses has been increased from 48 hours to 72 hours.
 - (vii) Stratified grievance redressal mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC).
 - (viii) Detailed plan for publicity and awareness - 0.5% of Gross premium per company per season earmarked for the purpose.
 - (ix) Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for settlement of claims under localized calamities, post harvest losses, mid-season adversity and prevented sowing and redressal of disputes regarding yield data including add on features.
 - (x) Inclusion of perennial crops and add on coverage for damage by wild animals on pilot basis.
- (d) State-wise details of premium collected from farmers during last three years is given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of premium collected from farmers during last three years under
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Year			Grand Total
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.06
	2. Andhra Pradesh	199.57	263.17	301.74	764.48
	3. Assam	4.97	5.28	4.83	15.09
	4. Bihar	204.62	177.76		382.38
	5. Chhattisgarh	136.49	133.41	161.25	431.15
	6. Goa	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.15
	7. Gujarat	243.26	398.38	401.71	1,043.35
	8. Haryana	196.53	208.67	252.72	657.91
	9. Himachal Pradesh	31.17	30.53	29.69	91.38
	10. Jammu and Kashmir		9.00	17.31	26.30
	11. Jharkhand	39.63	28.62	49.84	118.09
	12. Karnataka	249.74	237.46	248.98	736.17
	13. Kerala	7.22	6.35	6.20	19.77
	14. Madhya Pradesh	710.12	867.38	917.46	2,494.96
	15. Maharashtra	682.55	563.13	800.35	2,046.04
	16. Manipur	0.74	0.75	0.10	1.59
	17. Meghalaya	0.01	1.01	0.09	1.11
	18. Odisha	142.63	144.87	172.97	460.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Puducherry	0.22	—	0.99	1.21
20.	Rajasthan	367.33	480.42	570.29	1,418.05
21.	Sikkim	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.10
22.	Tamil Nadu	112.54	135.65	161.33	409.52
23.	Telangana	113.52	180.82	154.91	449.25
24.	Tripura	0.29	0.59	0.05	0.94
25.	Uttar Pradesh	530.88	384.82	405.73	1,321.43
26.	Uttarakhand	19.41	18.81	20.94	59.16
27.	West Bengal	230.10	212.57	258.21	700.88
GRAND TOTAL		4,223.62	4,489.57	4,937.82	13,651.01

Implementation of PMFBY in Karnataka

2236. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers insured under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) the amount of money that has been received by Government from farmers as instalment for the said scheme in Karnataka during last three years; and
- (c) the amount of money returned to farmers under this scheme in Karnataka during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) During 2018-19, 561 lakh farmers' applications have been received from farmers for coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

(b) and (c) As per provisions of the scheme actuarial/bidded premium rates are charged by insurance companies under the scheme. But farmers have to pay maximum 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi Crop and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops, with balance of actuarial/bidded premium being shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. Details of premium paid by farmers to insurance companies

and claims paid to eligible farmers in Karnataka during last three years under the scheme are given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Farmers' share in premium	Total Claims Reported	Total Claims Paid
2016-17	258	1815	1725
2017-18	237	857	851
Kharif 2018*	193	748	29

*Some claims for Kharif 2018 and claims of Rabi 2018-19 seasons have not been initiated by the Karnataka State Government on their portal.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Scheme

†2237. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has launched the 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Scheme' under which a provision has been made to grant a pension of ₹ 3000/- to each farmer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme is a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme for all the small and marginal farmers in the country, and whether a provision has been made under the scheme for equal contribution from farmers as well as the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved introduction of an old age pension scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY), for all Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) in the country, subject to certain exclusion criteria, with a view to provide them social security net as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood. The scheme provides for payment of a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3,000/- per month to the eligible farmers on attaining the age of 60 years. Small and Marginal Farmers in the age group of 18 to 40 years can subscribe the Scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme, with equal contribution by the subscribing farmers as well as the Central Government.

Raising limit of 90 days for drought relief

2238. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put a limit of 90 days for relief activities in the case of drought;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has laid down a ceiling of 25 per cent of State Disaster Relief Fund for the year to extend the above period beyond 90 days; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Based on the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission on financing of expenditure on immediate relief during natural calamities for the period 2015-20 and the report of the Expert Group, the Ministry of Home Affairs revised the items and norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2015-20 on 08.04.2015. A limit of 90 days has been put for the following items of assistance, in case of drought:—

- (i) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.
- (ii) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.
- (iii) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas.
- (iv) Provision of fodder/feed concentrate, including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.

Further, depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to stipulation that expenditure on each of the above items should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. This is to ensure judicious distribution of funds to all activities that need to be taken up in the wake of a drought situation.

Suicide by farmers

2239. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has received any report from the State Governments over the suicides, committed by farmers in their respective States during the last five years, year-wise; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs, which compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled "Accidental Death and Suicides in India" has informed that no report on farmers suicide has been received from the State Governments.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Cultivation of paddy in Punjab

2240. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the paddy cultivation in Punjab is taking an increasing toll on ground water and soil health beside its input costs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has motivated the farmers for diversification of crops along side rice;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has made any assessment of the returns from rice-wheat rotation cropping to other viable alternatives of farm enterprises; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to make agriculture as an entirely favourable business?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Paddy is water intensive crop. The paddy is cultivated in 109 blocks out of total 138 blocks in the State of Punjab which are over exploited. The underground water extraction range through tube-wells has risen to 165% in 2017 as

compared to 149% in 2013 in the State of Punjab. Therefore, the cultivation of paddy in Punjab is assumed to be taking an increasing toll on ground water and soil health beside its input cost.

To overcome the problem, the Government of Punjab has restricted the paddy transplantation before 20th June. In addition, under National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Rice programme, Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) techniques are being promoted in the State. The Government is also promoting cultivation of less water consuming crops like maize, cotton, sugarcane, pulses and vegetables to divert paddy area under these crops. During 2019, 4.00 lakh hectare area has been brought under cotton and 1.60 lakh hectare will be covered under maize crop. Drip irrigation and ridge sowing are also promoted in maize crop to save underground water.

(e) and (f) As per the assessment made by the State Government of Punjab, the rice-wheat crop rotation system gives around ₹ 73,132/- returns to the farmers while maize-wheat-summer moong/mash cropping system gives ₹ 1,05,741/- returns to the farmers. In order to increase the foodgrain production through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner, the Government is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM). Under NFSM programme, assistance is being provided to the farmers on latest crop production and protection technologies, promotion of newly released varieties/hybrids, INM and IPM techniques, improved farm machinery/tools, capacity building of farmers etc. In addition to this, Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) a sub-scheme of RKVY is being implemented in Punjab State since 2013-14 to divert the area of water guzzling paddy crop to alternate crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse-cum-nutri cereals, cotton and agro-forestry.

Notable achievements by scientists of ICAR and IARI

2241. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural scientists working at present with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and other institutions being funded by Government;

(b) the notable achievements made during the last one year by these scientists, especially in the field of dry-land farming;

(c) whether Government proposes to make changes in curriculum of agricultural universities to bring rapid advancement of technologies in the field of agriculture;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring scientists nearer to farmers through transfer of latest technologies to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The total number of agricultural scientists working in Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) at present is 5181, which also include 490 Scientists working at ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), at Pusa, New Delhi.

(b) The notable achievements made by the ICAR Scientists during 2018-19 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The revision of curricula of Agricultural Universities is a regular process and is done regularly. Deans Committee has been mandated to review and revise the syllabus of Under Graduate (UG) level in agriculture. Recommendations of V Deans' Committee received by the Council have been accepted and implemented in all Agricultural Universities from the academic year 2016-17, accordingly course curricula for degree courses in agricultural disciplines have been revised with greater focus on experiential learning, skill and entrepreneurship development.

(e) The agricultural scientists are working in close contact with farmers during technology development and transfer process which essentially involves testing of varieties/technologies through their demonstration and frontline extension at the farmers' field for their assessment and refinement before making final recommendations. During the year 2018-19, 42,361 On Farm Trials (OFTs) for assessing and refinement of technologies and 2,74,736 Front Line Demonstrations (FLD) showcasing potentials on improved varieties, modern technologies and practices were conducted on farmers' field to create awareness among them. To update the knowledge and skills on modern agricultural technologies ICAR scientists imparted training to 13.42 lakh farmers during the last 1 year. Besides, 139.67 lakh farmers participated in various extension activities. In addition, 1.77 lakh quintal seeds of crop varieties, 365.53 lakh planting materials of fruits, vegetables, agro-forestry etc. and 154.91 lakh live-stock strains and finger lings were produced and distributed among farmers. Further, 8.33 lakh soil, water, plant, manures samples were tested, and 612.95 lakh Mobile agro- advisory were provided to farmers during the last 1 year. Under *Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav* scheme, a team of scientists from various ICAR Institutes visits the nearby villages to obtain feedback and also bring awareness among farmers regarding the new agricultural technologies. A total of over 13500 villages have been adopted by our scientists for the purpose so far.

Statement

Notable achievements made during last one year especially in the field of dry land farming and other related areas

- During last year (2018-19), a total of 372 high yielding, agro-climatic zone specific varieties/hybrids have been developed by National Agricultural Research System (NARS) through AICRPs, which include! cereals (200), oil seeds (49), pulses (47), fibre crops (29), forage crops (28), sugarcane (18) and others (1). Out of these, 55 varieties are drought tolerant/moisture or water stress tolerant/tolerant to low rainfall and include: rice (16), wheat (6), sorghum (4), pearl millet (3), 2 each of maize, finger millet and cotton, sugarcane (7) and 1 each of kodo millet, toria, sesame, urd bean, pigeonpea, chickpea, lentil, clusterbean, fodder sorghum, fodder cowpea, marvel grass, anjan grass and forage sewan grass.
- During 2018-19, a total of 115293q of breeder seed have been produced as against the indented quantity of 83690q of as received from Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Framers Welfare (DAC&FW). Out of the total breeder seed produced during the year, 539.72q belonged to various drought tolerant/moisture or water stress tolerant/tolerant to low rainfall varieties developed during 2018.
- In the horticultural crops 120 varieties were developed during the last 1 year. Sixty-two in vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, okra, cabbage, cauliflower, onion, french bean, Indian bean, radish, kale, chilli, winged bean, pointed gourd, bottlegourd, cucumber, chenopod, pumpkin, sponge gourd, garden pea, round melon etc.), two in fruit crops (mango, papaya) and twenty-two in spices and tubers (cardamom, potato, cassava, ginger, coriander etc.). An inter-specific grafting on resilient brinjal rootstocks was identified as an alternate strategy to combat the deleterious effects of flooding in tomato.
- A total of 24 new breeds of livestock and poultry were registered taking the total number of registered indigenous breeds in the country to 184 including 43 of cattle, 16 of buffalo, 34 of goat, 43 of sheep, 7 of horses and ponies, 9 of camel, 8 of pig, 2 of donkey, 1 of yak, 19 of chicken, 1 of duck and 1 of geese. Selection in indigenous breeds, viz. Gir, Kankrej and Sahiwal improved the average age at first calving, lactation days, lactation length and peak yield. Himsamridhi, a multi-coloured dual purpose bird suitable for backyard poultry production in hilly areas was developed. To facilitate the dairy farmers Forewarning-Mobile Application 'LDF-Mobile App' was developed for extending the reach of the National Animal Disease

Referral Experts System (NADRES), which gave forewarning report of 13 economically important livestock diseases in the country.

- District level agricultural contingency plans were developed for additional 25 districts during the last 1 year thus taking the total number of district level contingency plans upto 648 districts. Also developed eight organic farming packages of practices for Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.
- Developed drip fertigation schedule for tomato, vegetable pea, Rabi sorghum, garlic, papaya (var. Taiwan 786), Cotton + Blackgram (intercrop) and zaid okra var. Ankur resulting in saving of irrigation water and fertilizer with higher yield.
- Developed fodder based cropping systems *viz.*, sorghum/annual fodders sorghum with pigeonpea/hedge lucerne, for rainfed areas.
- Soil maps at 1:10,000 scale were prepared for 62 different blocks covering 60 agro-Ecological Sub-Regions (AESRS) of the country. Landscape Ecological Unit (LEU) consisting of land forms, land use and slope was taken as the base map for LRI instead of land forms alone. The global soil carbon map consisting of national SOC maps were developed covering a depth of 0-30 cm. by FAO in collaboration with ICAR-NBSS and LUP, Nagpur and ICAR-IISS, Bhopal. Around two lakh geo-referenced soil organic carbon stock data were generated.
- To meet the future requirement of energy and food, an agri-voltaic system was designed and developed in which electricity generation, crop production and rain-water harvesting can be done on a single land unit. About 400 units of electricity (kWh) can be produced per day from the established system. Annual income from the developed agri-voltaic system has been estimated to be around ₹ 7.5-8.0 lakh/year. Micro-planning and management of rural energy system is a village level assessment of energy footprints in available energy flow pathways to find and suggest the need of energy intervention. Renewable energy supplementation using briquettes was estimated to be 60±20 MJ/day/family. The replacement of 50-80% of the fuel wood consumption for cooking by rural families saved 20-25% energy.
- A continuous bio-char production unit was developed. The bio-char produced from agro residues can be used as soil amendment. Further, it can be pelletized to meet the energy required for both domestic and industrial applications. The application of bio-char as soil amendment reduces the chemical fertilizer demands. The continuous pyrolyzer was developed for production of bio-oil from crop residues. The developed system is suitable for production of bio-oil from woody mass (saw dust), agro

residues (rice husk, groundnut shells and cotton stalk etc.), pellets and wood chips. The farmers will earn an extra income from selling crop residues.

- Managing paddy straw is a great challenge in northern States. Briquettes from paddy straw were prepared using portable briquetting machine and the performance was satisfactory. The machine can be used at farm site and utilisation of briquettes as domestic fuel can reduce dependency on conventional fuel. Bio-methanation reactor with horizontal stirring arrangement was developed to produce biogas from paddy residues. The reactor resulted cumulative biogas production of 266 litre/kg. of paddy straw.
- Farm mechanisation has become the critical input of agriculture sector because of reduced labour availability. Considering the vast requirement of mechanisation in Indian agriculture several machines were developed and steps were taken to develop reusable energy sources and to efficiently utilise energy.
 - A model farm machinery package for different agro-climatic zones of India has been developed which is very useful in calculating of various technical and economic parameters leading to decision making for establishment of technically feasible and economically viable model farm machinery for custom hiring at various agro-climatic zones/districts in India. This will be available as web based and on mobile app.
 - A high ground clearance platform for low hp tractor has been developed centre under CRP on Farm Machinery and Precision Farming for attachment of intercultural and spraying system for use in dry-land areas.
 - Yarn made from fine as well as coarser yak fibre in blending with jute fibre was used to produce shawl, suiting fabric and high value jackets etc. Commercial exploitation of yak fibre would create an environment of economic manoeuvring to yak herders living at much harsh and cold climatic regions.
 - A self-propelled site-specific fertilizer applicator for top dressing in wide spaced field crops viz. Cotton.
 - A two-row tractor operated rear offset cotton stalk puller-cum-conveyor for uprooting and disposal of cotton crops after harvesting.
 - A head gear for thermal protection of workers involved in manual harvesting operation. The head gear is integrated with temperature sensor which actuates

the fan when the temperature crosses the threshold value. The average head temperature with and without thermal protection is about 33.8°C and 42.3°C, respectively.

- Informative messages (175,941) sent by KVKs benefitted 612.95 lakh farmers on various aspects of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry, weather forecast, pest management and disease control. Pulses Seed-hubs set-up at 97 KVKs produced 40,077.37q seeds of pigeon pea, black gram, green gram, lentil, chickpea, field pea and lathyrus contributing to the highest ever pulses production in the country. The 475 static soil and water test laboratory in KVKs analyzed 83,3107 soil samples and distributed 879,574 Soil Health Cards among the farmers.
- Tribal welfare programmes were supported in 17 agricultural universities with financial support of ₹ 23.54 crore. Training programmes, workshops and demonstrations etc. were executed for capacity building and creating awareness among nearly 21 lakh tribal farmers. It is worthy to note that 47 patents were granted during this year taking ICAR's cumulative number of granted patents to 259.

Benefits of Fasal Bima Yojana to poor farmers

†2242. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that poor farmers of the country are not getting the benefits of Fasal Bima Yojana;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the number of farmers who have got the benefits of this scheme till date; and
- (d) the details of budget expenditure allocated under this scheme in last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The scheme is available for all farmers both loanee and non-loanee. However, the scheme is voluntary for the States. The concerned State Government notifies the crops and areas under the Scheme. The Scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers availing seasonal agricultural operation loans/Kisan Credit Card loans for notified crops/areas and voluntary for other farmers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Out of the total number of farmer applicants covered under the scheme over 80% farmers are small and marginal farmers. Season-wise details of subsidised number of farmers covered under the scheme, farmers who got claims on loss of their crops and amount of claims are given in following table:—

Season	No. of Farmer Applicants (in lakhs)	Farmer applicants who got claims (in lakhs)	Amount of claims paid (₹ in crores)
Kharif 2016	405.55	108.00	10555
Rabi 2016-17	172.98	57.94	5702
Kharif 2017	349.21	153.65	18221
Rabi 2017-18	172.17	21.65	3049
Kharif 2018*	348.27	79.75	9046

*Provisional for Kharif 2018 season only. Some claims of Kharif 2018 and the claims of Rabi 2018-19 are not reported.

(d) The scheme is demand driven. Details of budget and actual expenditure on Crop Insurance schemes during last three years by Central Government is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2016-17	5501.15	13240.04	11054.63
2017-18	9000.75	10701.26	9419.79
2018-19	13014.15	12983.10	11945.38

Implementation of PMFBY in Maharashtra

2243. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Maharashtra, the plight of poor farmers have changed;

(b) if so, the number of farmers insured under the PMFBY in Maharashtra; and

(c) the names of crops covered under this scheme and the amount of financial benefits provided to farmers under this Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Maharashtra is a leading State for voluntary coverage of non-loanee farmers under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), which shows the acceptability of the scheme amongst the farmers and benefits of the scheme to poor farmers of Maharashtra State During 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, about 120.37 lakh, 102.04 lakh and 141.69 lakh farmer applicants, respectively have been enrolled under the scheme in Maharashtra.

(c) The scheme envisages coverage of (i) Food Crops (Cereals, Millets and Pulses) (ii) Oilseeds (iii) Commercial/Horticultural crops. The crops and areas are notified by the concerned State Government subject to availability of past yield data of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and capacity of the State Government to conduct the requisite number of CCEs to know the yield for calculation of claims. State-wise details of crops notified by the concerned States in Kharif 2018 and Rabi 2018-19 seasons are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 2227 (Part a to c)].

Claims of ₹ 16257/- crore, ₹ 21270 crore and ₹ 9272 crore have been paid to eligible farmers by insurance companies in the country during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

Destruction of standing crops by stray animals

2244. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that stray animals are destroying the standing crops of farmers in some States;

(b) whether concerned State Governments have submitted any report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not received any report regarding damage of standing crops by stray animals from any States. However, the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana etc. have taken steps to manage stray animals to prevent crop damage.

Monitoring of PMFBY

†2245. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to constitute a committee for monitoring the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of the steps taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Monitoring and Review mechanism has already been provided in operational guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) of the concerned State is responsible for monitoring of the scheme in the State. District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) constituted by concerned States monitors the scheme at district level. National Level Monitoring Committee (NLMC) is responsible for monitoring the scheme at national level.

Besides this Government is regularly monitoring the scheme through one to one/ weekly meetings with States and insurance companies and weekly video conference with all stakeholders.

Plan for changes in existing farm insurance schemes

2246. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing farm insurance schemes are area based rather than individual farm based; and

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to usher in some changes in the existing schemes to make them specific farm based as that would find more acceptability amongst the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented on area approach basis for wide-spread calamities like drought, flood etc., which affect large areas. However, to lower the basis of risk, the unit for assessment of crop loss for major crops has been reduced to village/village Panchayat level. Further, the scheme also envisages coverage of localized risks such as hailstorm, landslide, inundation, natural fire and cloud burst and post-harvest losses due to cyclonic rains,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

unseasonal rains and hailstorm, which affects comparatively smaller areas/plots and assessment of crop losses is made on individual farm level. It is the endeavour of the Government to lower the insurance unit for assessment of crop yield/losses with use of technology.

Impact of demonetisation on agriculture

2247. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) failed to sell nearly 1.38 lakh quintals of wheat seeds because of the cash crunch due to demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has taken any measures to address the situation; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. National Seeds Corporation (NSC) has informed that stock of unsold seed cannot be linked to demonetization, as it is a routine phenomenon which depends upon various factors like climatic condition, farmers' preference of varieties, rainfall pattern and market condition etc. As far as sale of wheat seed is concerned, a quantity of 6.48 quintals seeds were sold during 2015-16 which increased by 4.47 per cent for the year 2016-17 to 6.77 lakh quintals.

Government has taken several measures *i.e.* farmers were allowed to purchase seeds using old ₹ 500 denomination notes. Further, the farmers were permitted to draw upto ₹ 25,000 per week in cash from their Know Your Customer (KYC) compliant account subject to the normal loan limits and conditions. This facility was also applicable to the Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs).

Arrangement of alternative pesticides for farmers

2248. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that acutely toxic Organophosphate insecticides like Monocrotophos which are banned in other countries are still on sale across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering any alternatives to these insecticides/pesticides in case of their ban;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by Government to prohibit/ban the production and sale of such insecticides/pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The decision to impose restriction of sale and use of pesticides is based on assessment of risk to human and animal health. The registration of Monocrotophos pesticide for use in agriculture in India was subjected to technical reviews in 1993, 1995 and 2005. None of the expert reviews have recommended imposition of complete ban on sale and use of this chemical in agriculture. The Central Government *vide* Notification S.O.1482(E) dated 10th October, 2005 imposed ban on use of Monocrotophos on vegetables with effect from date of publication of order. However, it is still registered for use in other crops like Cotton, Paddy, Maize, Black Gram, Green gram, Red Gram, Sugarcane, Coconut, Citrus, Mango, Coffee and Cardamom.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The alternatives of these Organophosphate insecticides/pesticides already exist. There are more than 40 numbers of insecticides/pesticides available as an alternative to these Organophosphates *eg.* Acetamiprid, Buprofezin, Cypermethrin, Dinotefuron, Fipronil, Imidacloprid, Azadirachtin, Indoxacarb, Flubendiamide, Hexaconazole etc.

(e) The Registration Committee registers pesticides including alternatives to existing products, under provisions of Insecticide Act, 1968 after technical examination of efficacy and safety. The impact of insecticides/pesticides is reviewed from time to time for their continued use. Based on last such review by Dr. Anupam Verma Committee, the Government in August, 2018 has banned 11 pesticides including two Organophosphate pesticides *i.e.* Fenthion and Thiometon and recommended phase out of 6 other pesticides including four organophosphate pesticides *i.e.* Dichlorvas, Phorate, Phosphamidone and Trizophos by 2020.

Implementation of Swaminathan Commission Report

2249. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost of production taken into account by Government does not match the real cost of production being borne by farmers and that is the reason why farmers across the country are agitating and demanding implementation of Swaminathan Commission Report on real cost;

(b) if so, whether Government would enhance the MSP on real costs of production;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government would bring perishable items like vegetables and fruits also under MSP; and

(f) the MSP fixed by Government for various crops as on date and variation observed during last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production.

While recommending MSPs, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) considers cost of production and host of factors such as demand-supply situation, trends in domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the likely impact of MSP on consumers and overall economy along with rational utilization of scarce natural resources like land and water. The costs considered are comprehensive and include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred in cash and kind on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

CACP uses all-India weighted average cost of production while making its recommendations. This cost of production is all comprehensive cost as projected by the CACP after factoring inflation of agricultural inputs.

Government had increased MSPs for all mandated crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19. Government has recently increased the MSPs for all kharif crops for 2019-20 season in line with the principle of providing 50 per cent return over all India weighted average cost of production. Details of MSP, cost and per cent return over cost since 2016-17 to 2019-20 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(e) Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for horticultural crops which are perishable in nature and some agricultural crops which are not covered under the MSP on the request of State/UT Governments concerned. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.

(f) Details of MSP and absolute increase in MSP is given in Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement-I*Details of MSP, Cost* and percent return over cost since 2016-17 to 2019-20*

Sl. No.	Commodity	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		Cost*	MSP	% return over cost	Cost*	MSP	% return over cost	Cost*	MSP	% return over cost	Cost*	MSP	% return over cost
Kharif Crops													
1.	Paddy (Common)	1045	1470	40.7	1117	1550	38.8	1166	1750	50.1	1208	1815	50.2
	(Grade A)^		1510			1590			1770			1835	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1501	1625	8.3	1556	1700	9.3	1619	2430	50.1	1698	2550	50.2
	(Maldandi)^		1650			1725			2450			2570	
3.	Bajra	925	1330	43.8	949	1425	50.2	990	1950	97.0	1083	2000	84.7
4.	Maize	966	1365	41.3	1044	1425	36.5	1131	1700	50.3	1171	1760	50.3
5.	Ragi	1733	1725	-0.5	1861	1900	2.1	1931	2897	50.0	2100	3150	50.0
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3241	5050	55.8	3318	5450	64.3	3432	5675	65.4	3636	5800	59.5
7.	Moong	4065	5225	28.5	4286	5575	30.1	4650	6975	50.0	4699	7050	50.0
8.	Urad	3584	5000	39.5	3265	5400	65.4	3438	5600	62.9	3477	5700	63.9
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	2889	3860	33.6	3276	4020	22.7	3433	5150	50.0	3501	5255	50.1
	(Long Staple)^		4160			4320			5450			5550	

10.	Groundnut in Shell	3371	4220	25.2	3159	4450	40.9	3260	4890	50.0	3394	5090	50.0
11.	Sunflower Seed	3479	3950	13.5	3481	4100	17.8	3592	5388	50.0	3767	5650	50.0
12.	Soyabean (Yellow)	1852	2775	49.8	2121	3050	43.8	2266	3399	50.0	2473	3710	50.0
13.	Sesamum	4188	5000	19.4	4067	5300	30.3	4166	6249	50.0	4322	6485	50.0
14.	Nigerseed	3366	3825	13.6	3912	4050	3.5	3918	5877	50.0	3960	5940	50.0
Rabi Crops													
1.	Wheat	797	1625	103.9	817	1735	112.4	866	1840	112.5			
2.	Barley	816	1325	62.4	845	1410	66.9	860	1440	67.4			
3.	Gram	2241	4000	78.5	2461	4400	78.8	2637	4620	75.2			
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2174	3950	81.7	2366	4250	79.6	2532	4475	76.7			
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	1871	3700	97.8	2123	4000	88.4	2212	4200	89.9			
6.	Safflower	3049	3700	21.4	3125	4100	31.2	3294	4945	50.1			
Other Crops													
1.	Copra (Milling)	4676	5950	27.2	4758	6500	36.6	5007	7511	50.0	6347	9521	50.0
	(Ball)^		6240			6785	42.6		7750			9920	
2.	Jute	2125	3200	50.6	2160	3500	62.0	2267	3700	63.2	2535	3950	55.8

*Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/ electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

^Cost is not separately compiled for Paddy (Grade A), Jowar (Maldandi), Cotton (Long Staple) and Copra (Ball).

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-II*Details of MSP and absolute increase in MSP*

(₹ /quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy	Common	1410	1470	1550	1750	1815
		Grade 'A'	1450	1510	1590	1770	1835
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1570	1625	1700	2430	2550
		Maldandi	1590	1650	1725	2450	2570
3.	Bajra		1275	1330	1425	1950	2000
4.	Maize		1325	1365	1425	1700	1760
5.	Ragi		1650	1725	1900	2897	3150
6.	Arhar (Tur)		4625	5050	5450	5675	5800
7.	Moong		4850	5225	5575	6975	7050
8.	Urad		4625	5000	5400	5600	5700
9.	Cotton	Medium	3800	3860	4020	5150	5255
		Staple					
		Long	4100	4160	4320	5450	5550
		Staple					
10.	Groundnut		4030	4220	4450	4890	5090
11.	Sunflower		3800	3950	4100	5388	5650
	Seed						
12.	Soyabean		2600	2775	3050	3399	3710
	(Yellow)						
13.	Sesamum		4700	5000	5300	6249	6485
14.	Nigerseed		3650	3825	4050	5877	5940

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rabi Crops							
15.	Wheat		1525	1625	1735	1840	
16.	Barley		1225	1325	1410	1440	
17.	Gram		3500	4000	4400	4620	
18.	Masur (Lentil)		3400	3950	4250	4475	
19.	Rapeseed/ Mustard		3350	3700	4000	4200	
20.	Safflower		3300	3700	4100	4945	
21.	Toria		3290	3560	3900	4190	
Other Crops							
22.	Copra	Milling	5550	5950	6500	7511	9521
	(Calender Year)	Ball	5830	6240	6785	7750	9920
23.	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)		1500	1600	1760	2030	2571
24.	Jute		2700	3200	3500	3700	3950

Statement-III*Absolute increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP)*

(₹/quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy	Common	50	60	80	200	65
		Grade 'A'	50	60	80	180	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	40	55	75	730	120
		Maldandi	40	60	75	725	120
3.	Bajra		25	55	95	525	50
4.	Maize		15	40	60	275	60
5.	Ragi		100	75	175	997	253
6.	Arhar (Tur)		275	425	400	225	125
7.	Moong		250	375	350	1400	75
8.	Urad		275	375	400	200	100
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	50	60	160	1130	105
		Long Staple	50	60	160	1130	100
10.	Groundnut		30	190	230	440	200
11.	Sunflower Seed		50	150	150	1288	262
12.	Soyabean		40	175	275	349	311
13.	Sesamum		100	300	300	949	236
14.	Nigerseed		50	175	225	1827	63
Rabi Crops							
15.	Wheat		75	100	110	105	
16.	Barley		75	100	85	30	
17.	Gram		325	500	400	220	
18.	Masur (Lentil)		325	550	300	225	
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		250	350	300	200	
20.	Safflower		250	400	400	845	
21.	Toria		270	270	340	290	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other Crops							
22.	Copra	Milling	300	400	550	1011	2010
	(Calender Year)	Ball	330	410	545	965	2170
23.	De-Husked		75	100	160	270	541
	Coconut						
	(Calender Year)						
24.	Jute		300	500	300	200	250

Distribution of Soil Health Cards

2250. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Soil Health Cards are being distributed to farmers in Delhi and Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof against the stipulated targets set in the past five years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the number of farmers who have received Soil Health Cards during the said period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Soil Health Cards are being distributed to farmers in Delhi and Rajasthan. However, Government of NCT of Delhi has not availed any financial assistance from the Central Government under the Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme.

(b) As per the State report, Delhi distributed 1962 Soil Health Cards against the target of 3950 in the last 5 years (2014-15 to 2018-19).

Rajasthan achieved 100% target of Soil Health Cards distribution in Cycle-I (2015-17) and Cycle-II (2017-19) and distributed 68.86 lakh Soil Health Cards, 104.32 lakh cards respectively in both the cycles of SHC.

The State-wise and year-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise and year-wise number of farmers who have received Soil Health Cards is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise and year-wise details of target and distribution of
Soil Health Cards in Delhi and Rajasthan*

(Unit in Nos.)

Year/Cycle	Targets	Soil Health Cards distributed to farmers
Delhi		
2014-15	750	502
2015-16	800	173
2016-17	800	427
2017-18	800	450
2018-19	800	410
TOTAL	3950	1962
Rajasthan		
2015-16	5765000	1114000
2016-17	1121000	5772000
TOTAL CYCLE-I (2015-17)	6886000	6886000
2017-18	3443000	1403000
2018-19	6988793	9028793
TOTAL CYCLE-II (2017-19)	10431793	10431793

Statement-II

*Details indicating State-wise and year-wise number of farmers
who have received Soil Health Cards (as on 09.07.2019)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of SHCs Distributed					
		Cycle-I			Cycle-II		
		2015-16	2016-17	Total	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	10000	10000	1625	7345	8970

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1635895	5819309	7455204	1011863	5915869	6927732
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	652	19880	20532	0	55	55
4.	Assam	11263	1289638	1300901	0	397135	397135
5.	Bihar	1007839	5461811	6469650	1209510	4508639	5718149
6.	Chhattisgarh	658048	3232661	3890709	1640830	3077736	4718566
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2222	2222	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	173	427	600	450	410	860
9.	Goa	19585	5415	25000	4223	7777	12000
10.	Gujarat	1366000	3742923	5108923	0	7776812	7776812
11.	Haryana	49000	4178238	4227238	61258	1775026	1836284
12.	Himachal Pradesh	127762	257249	385011	333657	627108	960765
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	32671	659391	692062	71281	933377	1004658
14.	Jharkhand	77018	560489	637507	96367	541141	637508
15.	Karnataka	40346	7791843	7832189	1674528	6157661	7832189
16.	Kerala	45935	717500	763435	0	747213	747213
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1203588	7668789	8872377	2914500	5957953	8872453
18.	Maharashtra	2947141	10030091	12977232	3552598	9545517	13098115
19.	Manipur	1478	113044	114522	0	24196	24196
20.	Meghalaya	18783	190778	209561	41077	174155	215232
21.	Mizoram	3750	8236	11986	557	13970	14527
22.	Nagaland	11900	172897	184797	38000	0	38000
23.	Odisha	654306	1719927	2374233	509685	854236	1363921
24.	Puducherry	0	19594	19594	0	7074	7074
25.	Punjab	295292	956434	1251726	0	924560	924560
26.	Rajasthan	1114000	5772000	6886000	1403000	9028793	10431793

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Sikkim	27000	19000	46000	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	2342589	4657411	7000000	1777518	5197325	6974843
29.	Telangana	1199343	4521394	5720737	616504	2854668	3471172
30.	Tripura	9260	108463	117723	21623	96100	117723
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1015007	15976339	16991346	2882593	15792639	18675232
32.	Uttarakhand	268000	482494	750494	358360	523668	882028
33.	West Bengal	91384	4949126	5040510	902000	2310713	3212713
TOTAL		16275008	91115013	107390021	21123607	85778871	106902478

Decadal growth rate of agriculture

2251. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decadal growth rate of agriculture has significantly decreased, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the current growth rate will be able to feed the country's population by the year 2025, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of foodgrains imported in the last five years, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir. As per the data available with Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) the average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2004-05 prices for agriculture and allied sectors during 1991-92 to 2000-01 and 2001-02 to 2010-11 was 2.8% and 3.3% respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The current growth rate is sufficient to feed the country's population by the year 2025. As per NITI Aayog's Working Group Report (February, 2018) on Demand and Supply Projections Towards 2033 for Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Agricultural Inputs, the aggregate demand of foodgrains for 2021-22 and 2028-29 is projected at 280.03 and 314.37 million tonnes respectively. The aggregate supply of foodgrains for 2021-22 and 2028-29 is projected at 303.97 and 353.17 million tonnes respectively.

(c) State-wise details of import of principal commodity groups of food grains in the country during the last five years are given in Statement.

Statement*Import of foodgrains for the last five years from 2014-15 to 2018-19*(Quantity in Metric Tonne)
(Import Value in Million USD)

Principal Commodity Groups of Foodgrains	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Quantity	Import Value	Quantity	Import Value	Quantity	Import Value	Quantity	Import Value	Quantity	Import Value
Rice (Basmati)										
Rice (Other than Basmati)	1958	1.77	1021	0.91	1144	1.08	2122	1.89	6871	4.56
Wheat	29493	9.95	517667	135.45	574943.4	1268.64	1649725	364.50	2746	0.77
Pulses	4584852	2786.11	5797706	3902.22	6609487	4244.13	5607532	2908.33	2527875	1140.76
Other Cereals	23397	10.03	206144	51.84	311367	73.30	265128	67.27	244317	67.92
Total		2807.86		4090.42		5587.14		3342.00		1214.01

Note: Figures pertaining to the financial year 2018-19 are provisional and subject to change.*Source:* DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Assistance to drought affected areas

†2252. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts which have been declared drought affected this quarter (April to June) of 2019;
- (b) whether Government has provided special assistance to States/districts which are most severely affected by drought; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the Manual for Drought Management, 2016, the responsibility of declaration of drought rests with the State Governments.

(b) No information regarding declaration of drought in any area by any State has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Awareness of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana

2253. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana (PMKPY);
- (b) the number of beneficiaries who have joined PMKPY in the country so far, State-wise;
- (c) the number of States implementing this scheme and the details thereof; and
- (d) the efforts made to make the farmers aware of this scheme at large?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government has approved introduction of an old age pension scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY), for all Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) in the country, subject to certain exclusion criteria, with a view to provide them social security net as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

scheme provides for payment of a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3,000/- per month to the eligible farmers on attaining the age of 60 years. Small and marginal farmers in the age group of 18 to 40 years can subscribe the scheme. It is a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme, with equal contributions by the subscribing farmers as well as the Central Government, to be credited into a pension fund to managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

(b) and (c) The process for enrolment of beneficiaries under the scheme is going to start shortly.

(d) The State/UT Governments have been formally informed about the introduction of this scheme by letter dated 5th July, 2019, requesting them to take necessary action for sensitizing all the stakeholders, including the State Nodal Officers (SNOs) of PM-Kisan Scheme, as also to put in place an effective implementation mechanism for maximum enrolment of the beneficiaries under the scheme.

Modification in parameters fixed for compensation to crop loss

†2254. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the parameters set for compensation to farmers for their crops in the eventuality of drought, flood and other natural disasters are quite old due to which farmers are not able to get compensation from Government and insurance companies even after significant portion of loss of the crops;

(b) Government parameters for the compensation on loss of crops for the farmers;

(c) when these parameters have been modified in the interest of farmers; and

(d) whether Government is considering to modify the old parameters so that farmers can get compensation even for the less loss of crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A Manual for Drought Management was published in the year 2009 by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. The Drought Manual was revised/updated in December, 2016, through a consultative process, involving the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, Scientific, Technical and Research Organizations. New scientific indices and parameters have been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

introduced for a more accurate assessment and monitoring of drought. The Drought Manual was further amended in May, 2018 in consultation with State Governments and experts in the interest of farmers.

Under the crop insurance schemes, claims are paid to only those farmers who had insured their crops and paid premium under any of the notified crop insurance scheme in the area notified by the State Government. Admissible claims are worked out and paid as per the provisions of the respective schemes.

As per provisions of 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' (PMFBY), if 'Actual Yield' per hectare of insured crop for the insurance unit (calculated on the basis of yield data from requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments-CCEs) in insured season, falls short of 'Threshold Yield', all insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered shortfall of similar magnitude in yield and claims per hectare are worked out as per following formula:-

$$\frac{\text{Threshold Yield (TY)} - \text{Actual Yield (AY)}}{\text{Threshold Yield (TY)}} \times \text{Sum Insured}$$

Threshold Yield for a crop in a notified insurance unit was the average yield of past 7 years [(excluding maximum of two 2 calamity year(s) as notified by State Government/ Union Territory)] multiplied by applicable indemnity level for that crop.

The provision of calculation of threshold yield, has been revised with effect from Rabi 2018-19 season, as average yield of best 5 years out of past seven years (lowest yield data of two years can be excluded even when natural calamity has not been notified by State Government/Union Territory) multiplied by applicable indemnity level for that crop, in the interest of the farmers.

(d) No, Sir.

Procurement of crops from farmers

†2255. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procurement of various crops from farmers by Government agencies at minimum support price, during the last three years, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the system of procurement of farmers' crop is not satisfactory due to which farmers are compelled to sell their crops to private traders at throwaway prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State-wise details of procurement of notified agricultural crops from farmers by Government agencies at Minimum support price during the last three years are given in Statement-I to VII (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government agencies procure the notified agricultural produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) directly from farmers in consultation with the concerned State Government/Union Territory as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP, as per prescribed guidelines. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

Statement-I

Procurement of rice at MSP

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	KMS 2016-17	KMS 2017-18	KMS 2018-19#
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Andhra Pradesh	37.24	40.00	45.65
Telangana	35.96	36.18	51.86
Assam	0.47	0.35	0.72
Bihar	12.34	7.93	9.49
Chandigarh	0.13	0.14	0.13
Chhattisgarh	40.22	32.55	40.80
Delhi			
Gujarat	0.01	0.01	0.09
Haryana	35.83	39.92	39.41
Himachal Pradesh			

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	0.08	0.13	0.09
Jharkhand	1.39	1.43	1.53
Karnataka			
Kerala	3.08	3.29	4.65
Madhya Pradesh	13.14	10.96	13.95
Maharashtra	3.09	1.79	5.72
Nagaland			
Odisha	36.30	32.87	43.83
Puducherry			
Punjab	110.52	118.33	113.34
Rajasthan			
Tamil Nadu	1.44	10.11	12.08
Uttar Pradesh	23.54	28.75	32.33
Uttarakhand	7.06	0.38	4.62
West Bengal	19.23	16.73	17.16
Others			0.07
TOTAL ALL INDIA	381.06	381.85	437.52

#As on 08.07.2019.

KMS-Kharif Marketing Season.

Statement-II*Procurement of wheat at MSP*

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	RMS 2016-17	RMS 2017-18	RMS 2018-19
1	2	3	4
Punjab	106.49	117.06	126.92

1	2	3	4
Haryana	67.52	74.32	87.84
Uttar Pradesh	7.97	36.99	52.94
Uttarakhand	0.02	0.02	1.10
Madhya Pradesh	39.92	67.25	73.13
Gujarat	0.00	0.07	0.37
Rajasthan	7.62	12.45	15.32
Bihar			0.18
Jharkhand			
Karnataka			
Delhi	0.00		
Jammu and Kashmir			
Maharashtra			
Odisha			
Himachal Pradesh	0.00		0.01
Chandigarh	0.07	0.08	0.14
West Bengal			
Chhattisgarh			
Andhra Pradesh			
Assam			
Telangana			
Others			
TOTAL ALL INDIA	229.62	308.24	357.95

Statement-III*Details showing procurement of coarsegrains As on (30.06.2019)*

[Figure in tonnes]

KMS	Commodity	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Total
2016-17	Jowar									3733		3733
	Bajra						6341					6341
	Maize								50000	12181		62181
	Ragi											0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	6341	0	50000	15914	0	72255
2017-18	Jowar								264	2668		2932
	Bajra						31347		4121			35468
	Maize									47794		47794
	Ragi											0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	31347	0	4385	50462	0	86194
2018-19	Jowar								135	10963		11098
	Bajra					696	180744		4099			185539
	Maize					1538				6987		8525
	Ragi											0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2234	180744	0	4234	17950	0	205162

Statement-IV

Details of pulses and oilseeds procured at MSP under PSS from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (as on 04.07.2019)

States/Commodity	2016-17		2017-18		2018-15	
	Quantity Procured (in MTs)	MSP value (₹ in lakh)	Quantity Procured (in MTs)	MSP value (₹ in lakh)	Quantity Procured (in MTs)	MSP value (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oil Seed	265066.00	111151.34	2000271.21	840590.36	1824704.14	814701.22
Copra	6325.80	3817.12				
Andhra Pradesh	3318.50	1974.51				
Karnataka	1836.40	1145.91				
Tamil Nadu	1170.90	696.70				
Groundnut	211678.93	89328.51	1051582.68	467954.29	717514.93	350864.80
Andhra Pradesh			61300.12	27278.55		
Gujarat	210731.16	88928.55	829697.00	369215.17	447638.22	218895.09
Karnataka			11860.28	5277.82		
Madhya Pradesh					28501.21	13937.09

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	188
Odisha	947.77	399.96	2418.78	1076.36	130.76	63.94	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Rajasthan			146279.51	65094.38	232482.14	113683.77	
Telangana			26.98	12.01			
Uttar Pradesh					8762.60	4284.91	
Mustard Seed	36940.18	13667.87	873661.00	349464.40	1084534.76	455504.60	
Gujarat			52659.55	21063.82	41308.45	17349.55	
Haryana	36940.18	13667.87	227602.00	91040.80	250985.00	105413.70	
Madhya Pradesh			119747.28	47898.91	182483.29	76642.98	
Rajasthan			471614.16	188645.66	608571.47	255600.02	
Uttar Pradesh			1211.41	484.56	1186.55	498.35	
West Bengal			826.60	330.64			Unstarred Questions
Nigerseed					15.90	9.34	
Madhya Pradesh					15.90	9.34	
Sesamum Seed	3419.81	1709.91					
West Bengal	3419.81	1709.91					
Soyabean	162.19	45.00	72282.10	22046.04	19483.02	6622.28	
Karnataka					6.00	2.04	

Maharashtra	162.19	45.00	26104.46	7961.86	1283.02	436.10
Rajasthan			11624.58	3545.50	2957.80	1005.36
Telangana			34553.06	10538.68	15236.20	5178.78
Sunflower Seed	6539.09	2582.94	2745.43	1125.63	3155.53	1700.20
Haryana	6249.99	2468.75	2400.00	984.00	2375.00	1279.65
Odisha	177.00	69.92	130.43	53.48	30.53	16.45
Telangana	112.10	44.28	215.00	88.15	750.00	404.10
Pulses	333644.03	170544.79	4552908.86	2162833.71	1938337.20	1049902.10
Gram			2769430.16	1218549.27	775303.26	358190.11
Andhra Pradesh			91982.65	40472.37	3470.85	1603.53
Gujarat			91000.00	40040.00	17068.40	7885.60
Haryana					207.60	95.91
Karnataka			135422.10	59585.72	33.40	15.43
Madhya Pradesh			1611972.09	709267.72	576745.58	266456.46
Maharashtra			194726.89	85679.83	22392.32	10345.25
Rajasthan			579972.38	255187.85	120398.31	55624.02
Telangana			50000.00	22000.00	34500.00	15939.00
Uttar Pradesh			14354.05	6315.78	486.80	224.90

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	190
Masoor			246943.85	104951.14	56226.52	25161.37	<i>Written Answers to</i>
Madhya Pradesh			233245.61	99129.38	56075.02	25093.57	
Uttar Pradesh			13698.24	5821.75	151.50	67.80	
Moong	121902.70	63694.16	299182.35	166794.16	324057.89	226030.38	[RAJYA SABHA]
Andhra Pradesh			3962.70	220921	12671.25	8838.20	
Gujarat					4044.75	2821.21	
Haryana					224.90	156.87	
Karnataka	2518.90	1316.13	21758.40	12130.31	28950.00	20192.63	
Madhya Pradesh	111000.00	57997.50			3037.46	2118.63	
Maharashtra	6977.81	3645.90	5262.35	2933.76	18230.48	12715.76	
Odisha	1405.99	734.63	2675.11	1491.37	1497.67	1044.62	
Rajasthan			262203.84	146178.64	236277.28	164803.40	
Tamil Nadu					5748.79	4009.78	
Telangana			3319.95	1850.87	13375.31	9329.28	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
Toor	195993.68	98976.81	873758.62	476198.45	290735.07	164992.15	
Andhra Pradesh			55600.00	30302.00	4680.27	2656.05	
Gujarat	49797.10	25147.54	69986.72	38142.76	32275.90	18316.57	

Karnataka	30920.55	15614.88	336154.15	183204.01	125938.10	71469.87	<i>Written Answers to</i>
Madhya Pradesh					3154.96	1790.44	
Maharashtra	115276.03	58214.40	336717.75	183511.17	53985.94	30637.02	
Tamil Nadu					399.90	226.94	
Telangana			75300.00	41038.50	70300.00	39895.25	
Urad	15747.65	7873.83	363593.88	196340.70	492014.46	275528.10	<i>[12 July, 2019]</i>
Andhra Pradesh			92763.00	50092.02	13290.05	7442.43	
Gujarat			19878.40	10734.34	9409.75	5269.46	
Karnataka			13090.50	7068.87	10.10	5.66	
Madhya Pradesh	15747.65	7873.83			345000.00	193200.00	
Maharashtra			58663.95	31678.53	11374.09	6369.49	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
Odisha			4216.77	2277.06	823.32	461.06	
Rajasthan			130905.00	70688.70	77444.94	43369.17	
Tamil Nadu			1547.86	835.84	3379.07	1892.28	
Telangana			13170.41	7112.02	1540.19	862.51	
Uttar Pradesh			22567.99	12186.71	29742.95	16656.05	
West Bengal			6790.00	3666.60			

Statement-V

Details of procurement of Pulses made by FCI, NAFED and SFAC at MSP under PSF during last three years

(Quantity in MTs)

Sl. No	States	Moong	Tur
1.	Madhya Pradesh	8716.19	104167.31
2.	Maharashtra	297.56	404182.13
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3665.48	582.95
4.	Telangana	3409.88	207543.56
5.	Karnataka	2533.45	313166.75
6.	Gujarat	77.44	127088.35
7.	Rajasthan	190165.17	0.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	370.80
9.	Haryana	1069.35	0.00
TOTAL		209934.52	1157101.85

Statement-VI

Details showing State-wise procurements of cotton under MSP by CCI

(Quantity in lakh bales)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
Punjab	—	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	0.951	0.08
Maharashtra	—	0.146	1.96

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	—	0.078	0.51
Telangana	—	2.635	7.77
Andhra Pradesh	—	0.065	0.05
Karnataka	—	0.003	0.08
Odisha	—	0.020	0.25
West Bengal and Others	0.005	0.004	—
Total	0.005	3.902	10.70

*Position upto 04.07.2019.

Statement-VII

Procurement of raw Jute under MSP scheme during last three years

(Amount ₹ in crores and Quantity in lakh bales)

State	Crop Year 2016-17		Crop Year 2017-18		Crop Year 2018-19	
	Quantity procured under MSP	Amount disbursed	Quantity procured under MSP	Amount disbursed	Quantity procured under MSP	Amount disbursed
West Bengal	0.275	14.66	1.994	80.23	0.697	42.83
Bihar	0.069	3.66	0.382	18.13	0.023	1.31
Assam	0.010	0.50	0.964	50.97	0.003	0.21
Odisha	0.000	0.00	0.050	2.72	0.004	0.23
Andhra Pradesh	0.208	10.34	0.000	0	0	0
Tripura	0.007	0.35	0.000	0	0	0
TOTAL	0.569	29.51	3.390	152.05	0.727	44.58

Cultivation of Bt. Cotton

2256. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite ban, HTBT cotton is widely cultivated in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Central Government has taken measures to discourage cultivation of Bt. cotton in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir, however, certain cases of sale/cultivation of HT cotton seeds have been reported in Telangana and Maharashtra. These States have seized stock of HT cotton seed and have taken stringent measures to check the illegal sale of unapproved HT cotton.

- (c) Government has approved the cultivation of Bt. cotton in 2002 and there is no policy to discourage Bt. cotton cultivation, however, Government is making all efforts to control and curb the spread of unapproved HT cotton.

Acquisition of fertile land for non-agricultural activities

†2257. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government does not have any State-related information regarding acquisition of fertile land for developmental activities and information regarding compensation paid for these activities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the basis on which Government devises its strategy to maintain the details of agricultural lands and the manner in which Government exercise control over agricultural land while converting it for other activities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. As per allocation of business in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India, issue of land acquisition falls under purview of Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development. Information on account of acquisition of fertile land in the States for developmental activities and compensation paid for these activities are not maintained centrally by Department of Land Resources.

(c) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India compiles and disseminates State-wise and district-wise Land Use Statistics (LUS) on categories of land under utilisation comprising of agricultural and non-agricultural land in the country supplied by State Agricultural Statistics Authority (SASA), which is designated to collect LUS data in each State/UT. Land Use Statistics data base captures State/District-wise information on (i) Nine-fold classification of land usage pattern (ii) Irrigated area for select crop by source and (iii) Area under different crops.

To regulate the land acquisition in the country, Department of Land Resources enacted 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' which came into effect from 01.01.2014. The aforesaid Act has special provision to safeguard the food security of the country which *inter alia* provides to minimize the acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land and to define the limits for the acquisition of agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in a district or State. Besides, under Second Schedule of the Act there is a provision of providing land for land in certain cases of land acquisition.

In addition, National Policy for Farmers-2007 (NPF-2007) has recommended to State Government to earmark land with low biological potential such as un-cultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities. Besides, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 (NRRP-2007) has recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided to extent possible.

Cultivation of GM crops

2258. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the controversy regarding cultivation of genetically modified crops as the farmers in some parts of the country want to cultivate the GM crops like brinjal, cotton, etc. despite the ban on their cultivation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Bt. cotton is the only Genetically Modified (GM) crop approved in 2002 by the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for commercial cultivation in the country and, therefore, cultivation of other unapproved GM crops are banned in India.

Few incidences of suspected open cultivation of Bt. brinjal and HT cotton were reported in Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has issued advisories to States to take appropriate necessary action to curb and control the spread of Bt. brinjal and HT cotton. State Governments have given the directions to all District Administration to take necessary legal steps to curb the production and selling of illegal GM crops.

There is a well established regulatory framework for approval of GM Crops as per "Rules for the Manufacture/Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms, Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989" under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the country.

Evaluation of each application of GM crop is done on a case-to-case basis after a thorough examination of health, environment, food and feed safety assessment studies undertaken in a systematic and scientific manner as per prescribed guidelines, manuals and standard operating procedures stipulated by various regulatory agencies under the Rules, 1989 from time to time. The data generated by the applicants is reviewed at every step in the development process of GM crops by various Statutory Committees under the Rules, 1989 such as Institutional Bio-safety Committee, Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation and GEAC.

**Financial aid to youth for setting-up dairy
units in Jharkhand**

2259. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand has least number of dairy units and received the least financial aid from the Central Government for setting-up of dairies by the youth of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the number of applications received from all the States including Jharkhand during financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 along with the number of youth provided with financial grant-in aid; and

(c) the details of budget allocation for youth to set up dairies, State-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per 19th Livestock Census 2012, there are 26,26,889 household enterprises owning cattles and 4,00,268 household enterprises owning buffaloes in Jharkhand which is not the least among all States across the country. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India does not maintain data on setting up of Dairies by youth in States. Financial assistance sanctioned under following Dairy Development Schemes by the Department for Jharkhand upto March, 2019 is as under:—

Scheme	Jharkhand (₹ in crore)
National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) – Central Share	3.08
National Dairy Plan (NDP-I) – Central Share	4.50
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) – subsidy amount	5.30
TOTAL	12.88

(b) As per the Guidelines of Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS), loan applications from the beneficiaries are received by the concerned banks across the country for sanction of the project based on its bankability. State-wise data on number of applications received by the Banks are not available with the Department. However, NABARD has informed that the details of subsidy applications received online from Banks in the DEDS portal during 2017-18 (with effect from 05.09.2017) and 2018-19 is available, which is given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise subsidy assistance given under DEDS during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) There is no gender and youth specific budget allocation under the scheme. However, State-wise Budget allocation under DEDS for 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise online subsidy applications received during the year 2017-18
(with effect from 05.09.2017) and 2018-19 under Dairy
Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)*

(Amount ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	8	2.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	2660	1810.51
3.	Bihar	250	156.29	666	311.30
4.	Chhattisgarh	108	35.45	59	38.81
5.	New Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00	1	0.88
7.	Gujarat	3	3.08	1200	1890.75
8.	Haryana	212	157.14	574	401.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	185	208.14	284	266.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	391	235.16	1042	622.05
11.	Jharkhand	18	17.38	327	336.85
12.	Karnataka	217	99.77	2759	1219.51
13.	Kerala	1070	533.91	723	380.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	629	314.46	2214	1032.06
15.	Maharashtra	1751	813.06	3826	1804.84
16.	Odisha	717	296.84	848	364.46
17.	Punjab	734	444.96	1876	1149.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Rajasthan	3547	1602.49	4322	2725.94
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	3563	1042.93
20.	Telangana	0	0.00	1311	1005.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1224	530.54	6983	4309.80
22.	Uttarakhand	555	292.44	1264	696.80
23.	West Bengal	213	114.55	786	544.12
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	116	232.00	2	4.00
25.	Assam	199	181.77	703	521.46
26.	Manipur	48	15.60	206	97.79
27.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	3	3.63
28.	Mizoram	0	0.00	163	116.95
29.	Nagaland	0	0.00	158	116.92
30.	Sikkim	85	43.40	26	25.39
31.	Tripura	48	26.75	181	109.89
32.	Puducherry	—	—	99	16.46
TOTAL		12320	6355.18	38837	22969.57

Statement-II*DEDS subsidy released during year 2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	During 2017-18		During 2018-19	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	3.50	8	2.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11534	4575.96	2660	1810.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	998	331.34	666	311.30
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	9.42	59	38.81
5.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00	1	0.88
7.	Gujarat	5921	3077.54	1200	1890.75
8.	Haryana	96	87.61	579	405.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	452	441.49	284	266.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	332	213.61	1042	622.05
11.	Jharkhand	122	83.80	327	336.85
12.	Karnataka	1852	995.27	2759	1219.51
13.	Kerala	1098	633.67	723	380.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	855	505.24	2214	1032.06
15.	Maharashtra	4305	2312.90	3826	1804.84
16.	Orissa	253	86.77	848	364.46
17.	Punjab	944	666.20	1876	1149.23
18.	Rajasthan	831	586.27	4322	2725.94
19.	Tamil Nadu	7877	1727.78	3563	1042.93
20.	Telangana	4962	2438.35	1311	1005.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2415	1328.21	6983	4309.80
22.	Uttarakhand	1725	853.42	1268	709.19
23.	West Bengal	80	61.77	786	544.12
TOTAL (A)		46681	21020.12	37305	21974.21
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	48.20	2	4.00
2.	Assam	1149	972.13	703	521.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Manipur	67	30.52	206	97.79
4.	Meghalaya	18	10.60	3	3.63
5.	Mizoram	182	106.23	163	116.95
6.	Nagaland	334	149.80	158	116.92
7.	Sikkim	331	223.19	26	25.39
8.	Tripura	385	264.16	181	109.89
TOTAL (B)		2492	1804.83	1442	996.03
1.	Daman and Diu	1	1.50	0	0.00
2.	Puducherry	0	0.00	99	16.46
TOTAL (C)		1	1.50	99	16.46
Online – (D)		12320	6355.18		
TOTAL (A+B+C+D)		61494	29181.63	38846	22986.69

Statement-III*Fund allocation during 2017-18 and 2018-19 under DEDS*

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1809.36	2114
2.	Bihar	1593.13	763
3.	Chhattisgarh	257.36	116
4.	Goa	30.90	6
5.	Gujarat	1231.25	2240
6.	Haryana	396.55	603

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	407.30	447
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	386.56	698
9.	Jharkhand	58.03	467
10.	Karnataka	939.98	1327
11.	Kerala	823.48	902
12.	Madhya Pradesh	816.43	1826
13.	Maharashtra	2762.65	1816
14.	Odisha	270.30	595
15.	Punjab	992.93	1367
16.	Rajasthan	1939.57	3097
17.	Tamil Nadu	556.02	1249
18.	Telangana	1015.02	1110
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1149.16	4845
20.	Uttarakhand	719.31	556
21.	West Bengal	101.64	814
TOTAL STATES (A)		18302	26958
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	117.00	238
24.	Assam	819.00	3428
25.	Manipur	58.50	251
26.	Meghalaya	468.00	341
27.	Mizoram	234.00	134
28.	Nagaland	58.50	223
29.	Sikkim	117.00	182
30.	Tripura	128.00	432
TOTAL NER STATES (B)		2000	5230

1	2	3	4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.05	22
32.	Chandigarh		12
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		12
34.	Daman and Diu		12
35.	Lakshadweep		12
36.	NCT Delhi	36.02	12
37.	Puducherry		30
TOTAL UTs (C)			112
TOTAL (A+B+C)		20302	32300

Subsidy to fishery sector

2260. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- whether subsidies are provided to the fisheries sector in the country;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the latest steps taken/being taken by the Central Government for overall development of fisheries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries at a total central outlay of ₹3000 crore and this scheme provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for development of fisheries in the country. Under the prevailing guidelines of the CSS, for the beneficiaries oriented activities in inland and marine fisheries sectors, the total admissible subsidy is limited to 40% of the unit cost for general category beneficiaries and 60% of the unit cost for weaker sections like Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), women and their co-operatives with the ceiling in accordance with the

scheme guidelines. Besides, the Government of India during 2018-19 has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to fisheries and animal husbandry farmers to help them to meet their working capital needs. Under KCC facility, interest subvention is available for animal husbandry and fisheries farmers at 2% per annum at the time of disbursal of loan and an additional interest subvention of 3% per annum in case of prompt repayment as Prompt Repayment Incentive.

In order to address the infrastructural requirements for fisheries sector, a dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) has been launched during 2018-19 with a fund size of ₹ 7522.48 crore. Under the FIDF, concessional finance is also provided for development fisheries infrastructure in the country. Under the FIDF, the Government of India provides interest subvention upto 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs).

Insurance cover for livestock

2261. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to increase livestock in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any special insurance scheme for livestock is operational in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) In order to complement and supplement the efforts of the States/UTs to develop and conserve livestock population in the country Government is implementing various schemes namely:—

- (I) Rashtriya Gokul Mission;
- (II) National Dairy Plan-I;
- (III) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme;
- (IV) National Livestock Mission; and
- (V) Livestock Health and Disease Control.

(c) and (d) National Livestock Mission (NLM) has been implementing Risk Management and Insurance component under Sub-mission of Livestock Development in conjunction with State Governments. Under the scheme, it covers the indigenous/crossbred milch animals, pack animals (Horses, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies and Cattle/Buffalo Male) and Other livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pig, Rabbit, Yak and Mithun). Benefit of subsidy is restricted to 5 animals per beneficiary per household for all animals except sheep, goat, pig and rabbit. In case of sheep, goat, pig and rabbit, the benefit of subsidy is restricted based on 'Cattle Unit' and one cattle unit is equal to 10 animals *i.e.* for sheep, goat, pig and rabbit.

(e) Does not arise.

Diversion of NDDB Fund

2262. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3242 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 2018 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that from the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) fund which is set up and regulated under Section 26 of the NDDB Act, a sum of ₹ 1200 crore was diverted and contributed as equity of the NDDB in its wholly owned subsidiary company called NDDB Dairy Services, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that NDDB claims that the said ₹ 200 crores lying as equity in NDDB Dairy Services and all income accruing thereof is not covered under the RTI Act, if so, the action that has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. NDDB has informed that it has contributed ₹ 200 crore towards equity of NDDB Dairy Services. The Department has asked NDDB to supply a copy of the Resolution of NDDB Board in this regard, which is awaited.

(b) This Ministry has advised NDDB to extend the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005 to its subsidiary companies including NDDB Dairy Services.

Government's opinion on status of MDFVPL

2263. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the law officers of Government like Solicitor General (SG) have given an opinion that Mother Dairy Fruits and Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. (MDFVPL), a wholly

owned subsidiary of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is a semi-Government organisation, if so, the final opinion of Government in this regard; and

(b) whether the Central Vigilance Commission Act, Right to Information Act and Prevention of Corruption Act are applicable to MDFVPL, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Legal Affairs has supported the view of Ld. Solicitor General of India who opined that “Mother Dairy should qualify in the semi-government if not, a fully Government dairy as all of its shareholding is Government owned. Solicitor General of India concludes that Mother Dairy is only the corporatized form of the Central Government’s dairy initiative. Therefore, in his considered opinion Mother Dairy should qualify under the semi-Government’ dairy, if not a fully Government dairy as all of its shareholding is Government owned. A Government company may either be a public company or a private one. Being a private company only operates as a restriction to its membership structure, and that does not preclude such a company from being a Government company.”

Based on the advice received from Department of Legal Affairs, this Department had allowed Mother Dairy Fruits and Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. (MDFVPL) to participate in the tender process for leasing out of Delhi Milk Scheme, being a Government Company.

(b) In view of the reply given in Part (a) above, MDFVPL, being a Government Company should fall under the purview of Central Vigilance Commission Act.

As regards the issue of applicability of Right to Information Act, Central Information Commission in its Order dated 15.04.2011 in case of Shri Hatim Ali and Shri Gaurav Tripathi had given judgement that the Respondent Company (Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Private Ltd.) is a public authority under clause (i) of Section 2(h) of the RTI Act and it will appoint a CPIO and the Appellate Authority as per the mandate of the RTI Act. MDFVPL filed an appeal against CIC order dated 15.04.2011 in the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi *vide* WP(C) 3110/2011 and CM 6577/2011 and WP(C) 5809/2011 and CM 11833/2011, which was dismissed by the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi *vide* order dated 2.02.2015. Further, MDFVPL again filed an appeal *vide* LPA 148/2015 in the Divisional Bench of Hon’ble High Court of Delhi against the single bench judgment dated 02.02.2015. The Divisional Bench of Hon’ble High Court of Delhi *vide* order dated 17.03.2015 has stayed the order under appeal.

This Ministry *vide* letters dated 10.12.2018 and 10.07.2019 has taken a view and requested NDDB Board, which owns 100% shares of MDFVPL to *suo moto* accept the orders dated 15.4.2011 and 2.2.2015 of CIC and Delhi High Court and put the decisions of MDFVPL in public domain in the interest of transparency, accountability and also to increase trust of consumers. The decision of the Board of NDDB in this regard, is awaited.

Promoting cage fishing

2264. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is extending financial and technical support in promoting/starting and complementing cage fishing farming across the country, including Thoothukudi district in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government reviewed environmental and geographical aspects of the region where it proposes implementing cage fishing farming; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries is extending financial support for promoting/starting and complementing Open Sea Cage Culture and Cage/Pen Culture in inland water bodies across the country, including Tamil Nadu. The Department during the period from 2014 to 2019 has released ₹ 1,123.05 lakh for 770 Open Sea Cage Culture and ₹13,833 lakh for 13,460 Cages/Pens during 2014-2019. The Research Centre of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) is providing technical support to the Government of Tamil Nadu for cage farm to culture Cobia, Seabass and Lobster at Keezhavaipar and Sippikulam, Thoothukudi. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that in Thoothukudi district cage culture was implemented during 2015-16 with the funding support of National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP) and under World Bank funded Fisheries Management and Sustainable Livelihood (FIMSUL-II).

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) — Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) also supports in selecting suitable sites for cage

farming with consideration of environmental and geographical aspects before installation of sea cages. The broad criteria adopted for selecting a suitable site for Open Sea Cage Culture are: (i) water depth, (ii) current speed, (iii) domestic/industrial pollution free site, (iv) safe from severe cyclonic/natural calamities, and (v) minimum distance between the cages.

**Non-engagement of poultry farmers in operation
of battery cages**

2265. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any objections to the notification G.S.R. 335(E), dated 24.04.2019 issued by the Ministry on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Egg Laying Hens) Rules, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether nearly 24 States have agreed that battery cages are wrong and requested to ensure that no new poultry farmers engage in operation of battery cages; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government issued draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Egg Laying Hens) Rules, 2019 vide G.S.R. 335(E) dated 29.04.2019 seeking public comments within a period of 30 days of publication of the said notification. The comments or suggestions from various poultry farmers, industries, Non-Governmental Organizations involved in Animal Welfare, Public, State Government etc. have been received on the draft Rules. The Rules have been notified in pursuance of the Direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. As per the direction of the Hon'ble Court, the comments and final Rule need to be submitted to Hon'ble High Court for finalization of Rules by the Hon'ble Court before it is finally notified. Hence, no further information in this regard can be provided in view of the matter is pending before the court.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Development of Animal Husbandry in Kerala

2266. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is giving any financial assistance for the various projects in connection with the development of Animal Husbandry in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing various schemes to complement and supplement the efforts of States/UTs including Kerala for Development of Animal Husbandry sectors, namely:—

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- (iv) National Dairy Plan-I
- (v) National Livestock Mission
- (vi) Livestock Health and Disease Control

(b) and (c) The details of financial assistance provided to Kerala under the various schemes being implemented by the Government for Development of Animal Husbandry in Kerala is as under:—

Funds released to the State Government of Kerala during the last five years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	1000.00	500.00	1000.00	136.00	2662.29
2.	National Programme for Dairy Development	2523.50	105.97	1305.03	543.77	2381.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	National Dairy Plan-I	623.00	604.00	641.00	431.00	1153.00
4.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	954.56	46.05	442.08	1152.03	380.98
5.	National Livestock Mission	—	—	104.28	364.74	555.3
6.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	293.93	485.40	223.00	515.63	750.83

Punganur cattle on verge of extinction

2267. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase the population of Punganur cattle in Telangana under National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre (NKBC) as they are on the verge of extinction;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is one NKBC in the Southern Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time NKBC would take to bring the Punganur cattle population to an acceptable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre (NKBC) for Southern Region has been established at Chintaladevi, Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh. As per the latest report submitted by the State the NKBC is maintaining 7 adult females, 2 male calves and 3 female calves of Punganur breed of cattle along with animals of other breeds for genetic upgradation.

In addition funds have been sanctioned to Telangana for establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology Laboratory with In Vitro Fertilization facility at Korutla Veterinary College Karimnagar and an amount of ₹ 583 lakh has been released to the State. Funds have also been sanctioned for establishment of Gokul Gram at P.V. Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Hyderabad for promotion of Punganur and other indigenous breeds of cattle in the State.

Implementation of programmes for welfare of fishermen

2268. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data about the fishermen community in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the programmes that have been implemented by Government for the welfare of fishermen community;
- (d) whether Government has any data on fishermen who have mistakenly crossed the international waters and presently under the custody of neighbouring countries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) The Department of fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is not mandated for census of Fishermen population. However, based on the Livestock Census, 2003 the details of fishermen population of the country are given in Statement.

(c) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' which has a component "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen" with following sub-components:-

- (i) Saving-cum-Relief (For both Inland and Marine Fishers): Under this component assistance is provided @ ₹3000/- per fishers for three months during fishing ban/lean periods.
- (ii) Housing for Fishers: This component is being implemented in alignment with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) guidelines, wherein, financial assistance @ ₹ 1.20 lakh is provided to fishermen in General States and @ ₹ 1.30 lakh is provided to fishermen in Himalayan and North Eastern States.
- (iii) Other basic amenities for fishers (Drinking water facility, Construction of Community Hall): Assistance is provided @ ₹ 0.50 lakh in General States and ₹ 0.60 lakh in North Eastern States and Himalayan States for tube well, while ₹ 4.00 lakh for construction of community hall.

(iv) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen [converged with the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) w.e.f. 1st June, 2017]. This component is being implemented in convergence with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide insurance coverage to active fishermen registered with the State Governments and Union Territories. The insurance coverage under the scheme includes: (i) ₹2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability, (ii) ₹1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability. This scheme is being implemented by National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED).

The assistance to be provided in all the aforesaid sub-components of National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen are shared in the ratio of 50:50 for General States, 80:20 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States while 100% for Union Territories, except housing for fishermen, where funding pattern is 60:40 for General States and 90:10 for Himalayan and North Eastern States while 100% for Union Territories.

(d) and (e) The details of fishermen who have mistakenly crossed the international waters and presently under the custody of neighbouring countries as furnished by the Ministry of External Affairs are as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Number of Indian fishermen under the custody of neighbouring countries
1.	Sri Lanka	5 Indian fishermen
2.	Pakistan	209 Indian and believed to be Indian fishermen
3.	Iran	2 Indian Fishermen

Statement

State-wise total number of fishermen population

Sl.No.	State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	893365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4399
3.	Assam	390380
4.	Bihar	4959516

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1911368
6.	Goa	13970
7.	Gujarat	493255
8.	Haryana	16491
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5622
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30453
11.	Jharkhand	1930920
12.	Karnataka	158952
13.	Kerala	747837
14.	Madhya Pradesh	716974
15.	Maharashtra	171830
16.	Manipur	70468
17.	Meghalaya	2383
18.	Mizoram	17907
19.	Nagaland	14862
20.	Odisha	180026
21.	Punjab	9085
22.	Rajasthan	7316
23.	Sikkim	26814
24.	Tamil Nadu	476618
25.	Tripura	46733
26.	Uttar Pradesh	179064
27.	Uttarakhand	90
28.	West Bengal	911622

1	2	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17552
30.	Chandigarh	479
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	25485
33.	Delhi	2515
34.	Lakshadweep	13029
35.	Puducherry	37974
TOTAL		14485354

Fertilizers subsidy to poor and marginal farmers

2269. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers are getting requisite benefit of subsidy on fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some companies resort to tactics of indicating lower production capacity and on the basis of percentage production obtain huge subsidy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure that the poor and marginal farmers get the maximum benefit of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA): (a), (b) and (e) Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The MRP of 45 kg. bag of urea is ₹ 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable) and the MRP of 50 kg. bag of urea is ₹ 268 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as

applicable). The difference between the delivered cost of urea at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India. Accordingly, all farmers are being supplied urea at the subsidized rates.

The Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidised P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level which is monitored by the Government.

Accordingly, any farmer who is buying these fertilizers is getting benefits of subsidy.

Further, the Department of fertilizers has implemented Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system across all States/UTs w.e.f. March, 2018. Under the DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, Kisan Credit Card, Voter Identity Card etc.

(c) and (d) At present, payment of subsidy is not linked with the production capacity.

Efforts to produce and promote compost from city garbage

2270. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's efforts to produce and promote compost from city garbage has yielded desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fertilizer companies and marketing entities are actively involved in producing and promoting compost from city garbage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA): (a) to (d) The Government is encouraging Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to manage municipal solid waste in scientific manner including processing waste-to-compost and other process. The Government has introduced a policy on promotion of city compost wherein a Market Development Assistance (MDA) of ₹ 1500/- MT in the form

of subsidy has been provided for scaling up production and consumption of city compost made out from city waste. Initially, marketing and promotion of city compost was done through the existing fertilizer marketing companies. Subsequently to increase the volume of sale and to make compost available at affordable prices to farmers, compost manufacturers willing to market city compost were allowed for sale compost in bulk directly to farmers and claim MDA. The fertilizers companies have adopted 498 villages for promoting use of city compost. With the concerted efforts of the Government as well as fertilizer marketing companies/marketing entities, the production and sale of city compost has increased consistently over the years. The exact year-wise production and sales position for the last three years is as under:—

(Figures in MT)

Year	Production of city compost	Sale by marketing companies	Bulk sale by manufacturing companies	Total sale	% increase in total sale from previous year
2016-17	196999.32	96584.00	—	96584.00	—
2017-18	338701.38	123569.87	75492.04	199061.91	106.1
2018-19	363261.24	195551.48	111078.99	306630.47	54.03

Generic drugs in Jan Aushadhi Kendras

2271. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras opened under the “Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana” (PMBJP) scheme; and

(b) the details of the different generic drugs sold under this scheme and their prices?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA): (a) As on 08.07.2019, 5415 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) are opened under ‘Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana’ (PMBJP) scheme.

(b) The product basket of PMBJP comprises 900 drugs and 154 surgicals. The price list of the same is given in Statement.

Statement

Price list of PMBJP medicines

Sl. No.	Drug Code	Name of the Medicine	Unit Size	PMBJP MRP (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1	Aceclofenac 100mg and Paracetamol 325mg Tablet	10's	9
2.	2	Aceclofenac Tablets IP 100mg	10's	6
3.	4	Acetaminophen 325mg + Tramadol Hydrochloride 37.5mg Film Coated Tablet	10's	9
4.	5	Aspirin Tablets IP 150mg	14's	2
5.	6	Diclofenac 50mg + Paracetamol 325mg + Chlorzoxazone 500mg Tablets	10's	14
6.	7	Diclofenac Gel BP (Diclofenac Diethylamine 1.16% w/w)	15gm Tube	11
7.	8	Diclofenac Sodium 50mg + Serratiopeptidase 10mg Tablet	10's	12
8.	9	Diclofenac Prolonged Release Tablet 100mg	10's	9
9.	10	Diclofenac Sodium 25mg per ml Injection IP	3ml Amp	3
10.	11	Diclofenac Gastro-Resistant Tablets IP 50mg	10's	4
11.	12	Etoricoxib Tablets IP 120mg	10's	33

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
12.	13	Etoricoxib Tablets IP 90mg	10's	25
13.	14	Ibuprofen 400mg + Paracetamol 325mg Tablets IP	10's	5.6
14.	15	Ibuprofen 200mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	11
15.	16	Ibuprofen 400mg Film Coated Tablet IP	15's	5
16.	17	Indomethacin Tablet USP 25mg	10's	Not Available*
17.	20	Nimesulide BP 100mg Tablets	10's	4.1
18.	21	Diclofenac Sodium 50mg and Paracetamol 325mg Tablets IP	10's	8
19.	22	Paracetamol Suspension IP 125mg/5ml	60 ml Bottles	10
20.	23	Paracetamol Tablets IP 500mg	10's	5
21.	24	Pentazocine Injection IP 30mg/ml	1ml Amp	4
22.	25	Serratiopeptidase Tablets IP 10 mg	10's	9
23.	26	Tramadol HCL 100 mg Injection	2ml Amp	6
24.	27	Tramadol HCL Injection 50mg 1ml	1ml Amp	5
25.	28	Tramadol 50mg Tablet	10's	6
26.	29	Acyclovir 400mg Tablets	10's	33

218 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	30	Amikacin Injection IP 100mg/2ml	2ml Vial	11
28.	32	Amikacin Injections IP 250mg/ml 2ml	2ml Vial	25
29.	34	Metformin HCL 500mg PR and Glimepiride 2mg Tablets IP	15's	22
30.	35	Amoxycillin 1000mg and Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 200mg) Injection IP	Vial with WFI	58
31.	36	Amoxycillin 200mg, Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 28.5mg) per 5ml Oral Suspension	30 ml	25
32.	37	Amoxycillin 200 mg and Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 50mg) Injection IP	Vial with WFI	Not Available*
33.	38	Amoxycillin 500mg + Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 100mg) Injection	Vial with WFI	30.38
34.	39	Amoxycillin 500mg + Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 125mg) Film Coated Tablet IP	6's	51
35.	40	Amoxycillin 250mg + Cloxacillin 250mg Capsules	10's	24
36.	42	Amoxycillin Dispersible Tablets IP 125mg	10's	11
37.	43	Amoxycillin 125mg/5ml Dry Syrup	60ml Bottles	15
38.	44	Amoxycillin Capsules IP 250mg	10's	10
39.	45	Amoxycillin Capsules IP 500mg	10's	29

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

219

1	2	3	4	5
40.	46	Ampicillin Injection IP 500mg	Vial with WFI	6
41.	47	Azithromycin Oral Suspension 100mg/5ml	15ml	13
42.	48	Azithromycin 100mg Dispersible Tablet	10's	26
43.	49	Azithromycin 250mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	40
44.	50	Azithromycin 500mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	85
45.	51	Cefadroxil Dispersible Tablets 250mg	10's	14
46.	52	Cefadroxil 500mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	18.75
47.	53	Cefixime Oral Suspension IP 50mg/5ml	30 ml	18
48.	54	Cefixime Film Coated Tablets IP 100mg	10's	25
49.	55	Cefixime 200mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	45
50.	56	Cefoperazone 1gm + Sulbactam 1gm Injection	Vial with WFI	71.5
51.	57	Cefoperazone 500mg + Sulbactam 500mg Injection	Vial with WFI	44
52.	58	Cefoperazone Injection IP 1gm	Vial with WFI	40
53.	59	Cefotaxime Sodium 1gm + Sulbactam Sodium 500mg Injection	Vial with WFI	23
54.	60	Cefotaxime Sodium 250mg + Sulbactam Sodium 125mg Injection	Vial with WFI	10
55.	61	Cefotaxime Sodium 500mg + Sulbactam Sodium 250 mg Injection	Vial with WFI	15.5

220 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

56.	62	Cefotaxime Sodium 1000mg Injection IP	Vial with WFI	16
57.	63	Cefotaxime Sodium 250mg Injection IP	Vial with WFI	8
58.	64	Cefotaxime Sodium 500mg Injection IP	Vial with WFI	10
59.	65	Cefpodoxime Proxetil 100mg Dispersible Tablet IP	10's	34
60.	66	Cefpodoxime Film Coated Tablets IP 200mg	10's	70
61.	67	Ceftazadime Injection IP 1000mg	Vial with WFI	74
62.	68	Ceftazadime Injection IP 250mg	Vial with WFI	65
63.	69	Ceftazadime Injection IP 500mg	Vial with WFI	
64.	70	Ceftriaxone 1000mg + Sulbactam 500mg Injection	Vial with WFI	40
65.	71	Ceftriaxone 1000mg + Tazobactam 125mg Injection	Vial with WFI	44.46
66.	73	Ceftriaxone 250mg + Sulbactam 125mg Injection with WFI	Vial with WFI	13
67.	74	Ceftriaxone 500mg with Sulbactam 250mg Injection	Vial with WFI	30
68.	75	Ceftriaxone Injection IP 1gm	Vial with WFI	24
69.	76	Ceftriaxone Injection IP 250mg	Vial with WFI	11.4
70.	77	Ceftriaxone injection IP 500mg	Vial with WFI	20.9
71.	78	Cefuroxime Axetil 250mg Film Coated Tablets IP	10's	56
72.	79	Cefuroxime Axetil 500mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	104.5

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

221

1	2	3	4	5
73.	80	Cephalexin Dispersible Tablets 125mg	10's	18
74.	81	Cephalexin Capsules IP 250mg	10's	22
75.	82	Cephalexin Capsules IP 500mg	10's	46
76.	84	Ciprofloxacin 500mg + Tinidazole 600mg Film Coated Tablet	10's	32
77.	85	Ciprofloxacin 250mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	10
78.	86	Ciprofloxacin 500mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	17
79.	87	Clotrimazole 1% w/w cream	15gm Tube	12.6
80.	88	Co-trimoxazole (Sulphamethoxazole 200mg + Trimethoprim 40mg/5ml) Suspension	50ml	6
81.	89	Terimethoprim 160mg and Sulphamethoxazole 800mg Tablet IP	10's	5
82.	90	Terimethoprim 20mg and Sulphamethoxazole 100mg Tablet IP	10's	2.5
83.	91	Terimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazole Tablet IP (80mg + 400mg)	10's	3
84.	92	Doxycycline Capsules IP 100mg	10's	12
85.	93	Erythromycin Stearate 250mg Film Coated Tablets IP	10's	15
86.	94	Gentamycin Sulphate Injection IP 80mg/2ml	2ml Amp	2.25
87.	95	Levofloxacin Film Coated Tablets IP 250mg	10's	16

222 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

88.	96	Levofloxacin Film Coated Tablets IP 500mg	10's	27
89.	97	Meropenem Injection IP 1g	Vial with WFI	236
90.	98	Norfloxacin 400mg + Tinidazole 600 mg Film Coated Tablet	10's	33
91.	99	Norfloxacin 400mg Film Coated Tablets IP	10's	13
92.	100	Ofloxacin 200mg + Ornidazole 500mg Film Coated Tablet	10's	22
93.	101	Ofloxacin Film Coated Tablets IP 200mg	10's	12
94.	102	Ofloxacin Tablets IP 40mg Film Coated	10's	22
95.	103	Piperacillin 4gm + Tazobactam 0.5gm Injection IP	Vial with WFI	115
96.	104	Roxithromycin 50mg/5ml Suspension	30ml	14
97.	105	Roxithromycin Tablets IP 150mg Film Coated	10's	26
98.	106	Roxithromycin Tablets IP 300mg Film Coated	10's	46
99.	107	Tinidazole 300mg Film Coated Tablets IP	10's	12
100.	108	Tinidazole Film Coated Tablets IP 500mg	10's	13
101.	109	Vancomycin injection IP 500mg	Vial and WFI	136
102.	110	Adapalene 0.1% w/w Ointment	15gm Tube	26
103.	112	Beclomethasone Dipropionate IP 0.025% w/w, Clotrimazole IP 1% w/w, Gentamycin Sulphate 0.1% w/w	15gm Tube	11

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

223

1	2	3	4	5
104.	113	Beclomethasone 0.025% + Neomycin 0.5% w/w Cream	15gm Tube	10
105.	115	Calamine Lotion IP	100ml	25
106.	117	Chlorhexidine Mouthwash IP 0.2% w/v	100ml	19
107.	118	Clobetasol Propionate IP 0.05 % w/w Cream	15gm Tube	13
108.	120	Fusidic Acid Cream 2% w/w	5gm tube	52.47
109.	122	Ketoconazole 2% w/w Lotion	100ml Bottle	2.9
110.	125	Povidone Iodine 5% w/w Ointment	15gm Tube	4
111.	126	Povidone Iodine 10 % Solution IP	500ml	228.9
112.	127	Povidone Iodine 5 % Solution IP	100ml	16.5
113.	128	Povidone Iodine 5% Solution 500 ML IP	500ml	55
114.	129	Povidone Iodine 7.5% Solution IP	500ml	737.6
115.	131	Silver Sulphadiazine 1% w/w Cream_20 gm	20gm Tube	63
116.	132	Silver Sulphadiazine 1% w/w Cream_50 gm	500gm	24
117.	133	Glibenclamide 2.5mg Tablet IP (Scored Oval)	10's	14
118.	134	Glibenclamide 5mg Tablets IP (Scored Oval)	10's	12
119.	135	Gliclazide 40mg Tablets IP	10's	24

224 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

120.	136	Gliclazide 80mg Tablets IP	10's	24.26	<i>Written Answers to</i>
121.	137	Glimeperide Tablets IP 1mg	10's	23	
122.	138	Glimeperide Tablets IP 2mg	10's	51.72	
123.	141	Glipizide 5 mg Tablet IP	10's	50.8	
124.	142	Insulin Injection IP 40 IU/ml (Insulin Human Recombinant)	10ml Vial	12.33	
125.	143	Insulin Injection (Insulin Human Soluble 30% and Isophane 70%) 40 IU/ML	10ml Vial	39	[12 July, 2019]
126.	144	Metformin Hydrochloride 1000 mg SR Tablets IP	10's	21.26	
127.	145	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets IP 500mg	10's	11.7	
128.	146	Pioglitazone 15mg Tablets IP	10's	28.13	
129.	147	Pioglitazone 30mg Tablets IP	10's	Not Available*	
130.	150	Metformin 500mg SR + Pioglitazone 15mg Tablet IP	10's	Not Available*	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
131.	152	Bleomycin Injection IP 15mg	Vial	259.2	
132.	153	Cisplatin Injection IP 10mg	Vial	160	
133.	154	Cisplatin Injection BP 50mg/50ml	Vial	45	
134.	155	Doxorubicin Injection IP 10mg	Vial	1988	
135.	156	Doxorubicin Injection IP 50mg	Vial	70	225

1	2	3	4	5
136.	158	Etoposide 100mg/5ml Injection IP	Vial	Not Available*
137.	159	Gemcitabine 1000mg Injection IP	Vial	66.38
138.	160	Gemcitabine Injection IP 200mg	Vial	25
139.	162	Raloxifene Tablets IP 60mg	10's	NotAvailable*
140.	163	Tamoxifen Citrate 10mg IP Tablets	10's	33.5
141.	164	Tamoxifen Citrate 20mg IP Tablets	10's	12.9
142.	165	Ciprofloxacin (2mg/ml) IP Infusion	100 ml	50
143.	169	Levofloxacin 500mg I P Infusion	100 ml	138.5
144.	170	Mannitol Injections IP 20% w/v	100 ml	4.64
145.	172	Metronidazole 5 mg/ml I.P Infusion	100 ml	416
146.	174	Plasma Volume Expander (Gelatin Base)	500 ml	6
147.	177	Albendazole Suspension IP 200mg/5ml	10ml	13
148.	178	Albendazole 400mg + Ivermectin 6mg Tablets	1's	17
149.	180	Bisacodyl Tablets IP 5mg	10's	7
150.	181	Tricholine Citrate 275 mg+ Cyproheptadine HCl 2 mg/5ml Syrup	200ml	18.97
151.	183	Dicyclomine Tablets IP 10mg	10's	2.9

226 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

152.	184	Paracetamol 325mg and Dicyclomine HCL 20 mg Tablet	10's	5
153.	186	Domperidone 10mg I.P Tablet	10's	4
154.	187	Domperidone 5mg./5 ml IP Suspension	30 ml	12
155.	188	Aluminium Hydroxide + Magnesium Hydroxide + Activated Dimethicone (250mg +250mg+50mg) Tablets	10's	5
156.	191	Famotidine 20 mg IP Tablet	14's	3.55
157.	192	Famotidine 40 mg IP Tablet	14's	2.74
158.	193	Furazolidone IP 100 mg Tablet	10's	4
159.	194	Hyoscine Butyl Bromide 10 mg Film Coated Tablet	10's	14
160.	195	Isapgol Husk 200gm IP 99%	200 gm	75
161.	196	Lactobacillus Sporogenes 60 Million Spores Tablets	10's	5.5
162.	197	Lactulose 10 g/15 ml Syrup	100 ml	50
163.	198	Dried Aluminium Hydroxide IP 250mg, Magnesium Hydroxide IP 250mg, Activated Methyl Polysiloxane 50/5ml syrup	170 ml	24
164.	199	Metoclopramide 10 mg IP Tablets	10's	5
165.	200	Metoclopramide Injection IP 5mg/ml	2ml Vial	Not Available*
166.	201	Metronidazole Film Coated Tablets IP 200mg	10's	2
167.	202	Metronidazole Film Coated Tablets IP 400mg	10's	3.85

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

227

1	2	3	4	5
168.	203	Misoprostol tablets IP 200 mcg Film Coated	4's	16
169.	206	Omeprazole 20mg + Domperidone 10 mg IP Capsules	10's	9
170.	207	Omeprazole 20 mg IP capsules	10's	9
171.	208	Ondansetron 2 mg/ml IP Injection	2ml Amp	4
172.	209	Ondansitron Tablets IP 4mg	10's	5
173.	210	Ornidazole Film Coated Tablets IP 500mg	10's	18
174.	212	Pantoprazole Enteric Coated Tablets IP 40mg	10's	9.5
175.	213	Pantoprazole Injection BP 40mg	Vial with WFI	21
176.	214	Rabeprazole 20 mg and Domperidone SR 30 mg Capsule	10's	14
177.	215	Rabeprazole Gastro-Resistant Tablets IP 20mg	10's	7
178.	216	Ranitidine (50 mg/2ml) Injection	2ml Amp	2
179.	217	Ranitidine HCl tablet IP 150mg Film Coated	10's	4
180.	218	Ranitidine HCl tablets IP 300mg Film Coated	10's	8
181.	220	Calcium Carbonate 1250mg (Calcium 500mg) + Vitamin D3 250 IU Film Coated Tablet	10's	5
182.	223	Pyridoxine HCl 10 mg + Doxylamine 10 mg + Folic Acid 2.5mg Tablets	30's	228.9

228 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

183.	224	Folic Acid Tablets IP 5mg	15's	4
184.	225	Iron and Folic Acid (Elemental Iron 30mg + Folic Acid 0.5mg) Flavoured Base Syrup	200ml	32
185.	227	Polyvitamin (Prophylactic) NFI	10's	Not Available
186.	229	Haematinic Syrup of Iron, Folic acid and Vitamin B12	100 ml	31
187.	230	Vitamin B-Complex (B1,B2,B6,B12) and Vitamin 'C' with Zinc 22.5mg Capsule	10's	6.78
188.	231	Vitamin B1 10mg, B2 10mg, B3 45mg, B5 50mg, B6 3mg, B12 15mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*
189.	232	Vitamin B-Complex Syrup (Niacinamide-25mg, Cynocobalmin-3mcg, Riboflavin-3.5mg, Lysine-375mg, D-panthenol-3mg, Thiamine HCL-2.5mg, Pyridoxin HCL-1mg)	200ml	Not Available*
190.	233	Vitamin-C Chewable 100mg Tablet	10's	Not Available*
191.	235	Budesonide Respules 0.5mg/ml	2ml	Not Available*
192.	236	Budesonide 100 mcg/Dose IP Inhaler	200 MDI	Not Available*
193.	238	Budesonide 200 mcg/Dose IP Inhaler	200 MD	Not Available*
194.	239	Cerizine (5 mg/5ml) IP Syrup	60ml Bottles	11
195.	240	Cerizine Tablet IP 10mg Film Coated	10's	5
196.	244	Etophyllin 84.7mg and Theophylline 25.3mg Injection	2ml Amp	2

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

229

1	2	3	4	5
197.	245	Etophyllin 23mg and Theophylline 77mg Tablets	10's	2
198.	246	Fexofenadine 120mg Film Coated Tablet	10's	20
199.	247	Fexofenadine 180mg Film Coated Tablet	10's	31
200.	248	Levocetirizine Film Coated Tablets IP 5mg	10's	4
201.	250	Montelukast Sodium Tablets IP 5mg	10's	12
202.	251	Montelukast Sodium Tablets IP 10mg	10's	16.5
203.	252	Levocetirizine 5mg and Montelukast Sodium 10mg IP Film Coated Tablet	10's	16
204.	253	Pheniramine Maleate 25mg IP Tablet	15's	4
205.	254	Promethazine (5mg/5ml) IP Syrup	100 ml	13
206.	255	Salbutamol 100mcg/puff IP Inhaler	200 MD	37
207.	256	Salbutamol Tablets IP 2mg	10's	1
208.	259	Salbutamol 2mg/5ml IP Syrup	100 ml	7
209.	260	Salbutamol 4mg IP Tablets	10's	1
210.	261	Adenosine 6mg/2ml Ampule	2ml Amp.	95
211.	263	Amlodipine 5mg and Atenolol 50mg Tablet	10's	6
212.	264	Amlodipine Tablets IP 5mg	10's	4

230 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

213.	265	Atenolol Tablets IP 50mg	14's	6	<i>Written Answers to</i>
214.	266	Atorvastatin 10mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's	7	
215.	267	Atorvastatin Film Coated Tablets IP 20mg	10's	10	
216.	268	Clonidine 0.1mg IP Tablet	10's	8	
217.	269	Clopidogrel Tablets IP 75mg	10's	15	
218.	270	Aspirin 75mg + Clopidogrel 75mg Tablets	10's	18	
219.	271	Diltiazem 30mg IP Tablets	10's	10	<i>[12 July, 2019]</i>
220.	272	Diltiazem 60mg IP Tablets	10's	14	
221.	273	Dobutamine Injection IP 250mg/20ml	Vial	Not Available*	
222.	274	Dopamine HCl 200mg/5ml Injection	5ml Vial	Not Available*	
223.	275	Enalapril 5mg IP Tablets	10's	4	
224.	276	Enoxaparin 40mg/0.4ml IP Injection	0.4ml PFS	163	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
225.	277	Enoxaparin 60mg/0.6ml IP Injection	0.6ml PFS	180	
226.	278	Frusemide (10mg/ml) IP Injection	2ml Amp	1.5	
227.	279	Frusemide 40mg IP Tablets	10's	2.6	
228.	280	Heparin Sodium 1000 IU/ml IP Injection	5ml Vial	37	
229.	281	Heparin Sodium 5000 IU/ml IP Injection	5ml Vial	40	

1	2	3	4	5
230.	283	Isosorbide Dinitrate Tablets IP 10mg	50's	17
231.	285	Amlodipine 5mg + Lisinopril 5mg Tablets	15's	16
232.	286	Lisinopril Tablets IP 5mg	10's	9
233.	287	Losartan 50mg and Hydro Chlorthaizide 12.5mg Tablet	10's	9
234.	288	Losartan Potassium Film Coated Tablets IP 25mg	10's	5
235.	289	Losartan Potassium Film Coated Tablets IP 50mg	10's	9
236.	290	Metoprolol 25mg I.P Tablet	10's	5.1
237.	291	Metoprolol Extended Release Tablets IP 50mg	10's	9
238.	293	Ramipril Tablets IP 2.5mg	10's	6
239.	294	Ramipril Tablets IP 5mg	10's	8
240.	295	Simvastatin Tablets IP 10mg	10's	9.05
241.	296	Simvastatin 20 mg I.P Tablets	10's	13
242.	298	Telmisartan 40mg + Hydrochlorthiazide 12.5mg IP Tablet	10's	14
243.	299	Telmisartan Tablets IP 20mg	10's	7
244.	300	Telmisartan Tablets IP 40mg	10's	10
245.	301	Tranexamic Acid Tablets IP 500mg	10's	74

232 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

246.	302	Tranexamic Acid 500mg/5ml IP Injection	5ml Amp.	22
247.	304	Arteether 150mg IP Injection	2ml Vial	15
248.	305	Chloroquine Phosphate Tablet IP 250 mg Film Coated	10's	4
249.	306	Primaquine Tablets IP 15mg	10's	15
250.	311	Disodium Hydrogen Citrate (Alkalyser) 1.4gm/5ml Syrup	100 ml	18
251.	312	Oral Rehydration Salts Citrate IP 20.5gm (WHO Formula) Sachet	1's	7
252.	313	Alprazolam Tablets IP 0.25mg	10's	3
253.	314	Alprazolam Tablet IP 0.5mg Uncoated	10's	3
254.	316	Betahistine Tablets IP 8mg	10's	7
255.	317	Carbamazepine 100mg IP Tablet	10's	3.3
256.	318	Carbamazepine Tablets IP 200mg	10's	8
257.	319	Clonazepam Tablets IP 0.5mg	10's	4
258.	320	Diazepam Tablets IP 5mg	10's	3
259.	321	Escitalopram 10mg IP Tablet	10's	8
260.	322	Escitalopram 20mg IP Tablet	10's	65
261.	323	Flunarizine 10mg Tablets	10's	7
262.	324	Flunarizine 5mg Tablets	10's	5

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

233

1	2	3	4	5
263.	325	Fluoxetine Hydrochloride Capsules IP 20mg	10's	7
264.	326	Methyl Ergometrine Tablets IP 0.125mg	10's	9
265.	327	Phenytoin Tablets IP 100mg	100's in Bottle	45
266.	328	Prochlorperazine Tablets IP 5mg	10's	5
267.	329	Prednisolone Tablets IP 5mg	15's	4
268.	330	Prednisolone 10mg IP Tablet	10's	5
269.	332	Thyroxine Sodium 100mg IP Tablet	100's in Bottle	59
270.	333	Dexamethasone 0.5mg IP Tablets	10's	0.95
271.	334	Dexamethasone 4mg IP Injection	2ml Vial	Not Available*
272.	336	Allopurinol 100mg IP Tablet	10's	9
273.	337	Clomiphene Citrate 50mg IP Tablets	10's	22
274.	338	Atropine Sulphate Injection IP 0.6mg/ml	1ml Amp	1.9
275.	340	Acyclovir 3% w/w IP Eye Ointment	5gm	Not Available*
276.	341	Carboxy Methyl Cellulose Eye Drops IP 0.5% w/v	10ml	22
277.	344	Ciprofloxacin 0.3% w/v Eye Drop IP	5ml Drops	4
278.	345	Gentamycin 0.3% w/v Eye Drop IP	10ml	4.3

234 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

279.	351	Xylometazoline Nasal Drop IP 0.1% w/v	10ml	10
280.	352	Bupivacaine Injection IP 0.5% w/w	20ml	40
281.	356	Lignocaine Injection IP 2% w/v	30ml Vial	14
282.	357	Lignocaine 1% and Adrenaline 2% w/v Injection IP	30ml Vial	Not Available*
283.	358	Propofol 10 mg/ml Injection IP	10ml Vial	35
284.	359	Tetanus Toxoid Injection	0.5ml Amp	Not Available*
285.	360	Mifepristone Tablets IP 200mg	1's	61
286.	362	Biphasic Isophane Insulin Injection IP 40 IU/ML (50:50)	10ml Vial	75
287.	363	Insulin Glargine 100 IU/ml Injection	Cartridge 3ml	282
288.	367	Voglibose Tablets IP 0.3mg	10's	13
289.	368	Gliclazide Tablets SR 60mg	10's	40
290.	369	Acarbose Tablets IP 50mg	10's	56
291.	371	Voglibose Tablets IP 0.2mg	10's	11
292.	373	Artesunate Injection IP 60mg	Vial	21
293.	374	Artemether 80mg + Lumefantrine 480mg Tablets	6's	Not Available*
294.	375	Quinine Sulphate Tablets IP 300mg Film Coated Tablets	10's	28
295.	376	Imipenem and Cilastatin Injection IP (500mg + 500mg)	Vial with WFI	284

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

235

1	2	3	4	5
296.	377	Clindamycin Capsules IP 300mg	10's	90
297.	380	Clarithromycin Tablets IP 500mg	4's	60
298.	381	Cefixime Trihydrate 200mg + Ofloxacin 200mg Tablets	10's	40
299.	382	Linezolid Tablets IP 600mg	10's	144
300.	383	Cefpodoxime 200mg + Potassium Clavulanate 125mg Tablets	6's	65
301.	384	Itraconazole Capsules 100mg	4's	20
302.	385	Cefixime 200mg + Potassium Clavulanate 125mg Tablets	10's	106
303.	386	Diethylcarbamazine Tablets IP 50mg	30's	7.5
304.	387	Terbinafine 250mg Tablets Ip	7's	36
305.	389	Penicillin G 400000 IU Tablets	6's	Not Available*
306.	391	Moxifloxacin Tablets 400mg	5's	54
307.	392	Griseofulvin Tablets IP 250mg	10's	24.14
308.	393	Aciclovir Dispersible Tablets IP 800mg	5's	35
309.	394	Pyrantel Pamoate Oral Suspension IP 250mg/10ml	10ml	Not Available*
310.	395	Cefuroxime 500mg + Potassium Clavulanate 125mg Tablets	6's	90
311.	396	Amphotericin B Injection IP 50mg/ml	20ml	Not Available*

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

312.	397	Oxytetracycline Capsules IP 250mg	8's	Not Available*
313.	400	Ketoconazole Tablets IP 200mg	10's	26
314.	401	Amoxycillin 250mg and Potassium Clavulanate 125mg Tablets IP	6's	38.4
315.	402	Amoxycillin and Potassium Clavulanate Tablets IP (875mg+125mg)	6's	63
316.	403	Clindamycin Injection IP 300mg/2ml	2ml Amp	Not Available*
317.	404	Linezolid Infusion 600mg/300ml	300ml	110
318.	405	Ofloxacin Infusion IP 200mg/100ml	100ml	30
319.	406	Aciclovir Intravenous Infusion IP 500mg/Vial	Vial with WFI	77.63
320.	407	Ivermectin Tablets USP 12mg	10's	19
321.	408	Benzylpenicillin Injection IP 0.6 Million Units	Vial with WFI	Not Available*
322.	409	Benzylpenicillin Injection IP 1.6 Million Units	Vial with WFI	Not Available*
323.	410	Trastuzumab Injection 440mg With Wfi	Vial with WFI	Not Available*
324.	411	Bevacizumab Injection 25mg/ml	1's Vial	Not Available*
325.	412	Azathioprine Tablets IP 50mg	10's	47
326.	413	Methotrexate Tablets IP 7.5mg	10's	55
327.	414	Tranexamic Acid 500mg + Mefenamic Acid 250mg Tablets	10's	737.6
328.	415	Glyceryl Trinitrate Tablets IP 2.6mg	25's	63

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
329.	416	Prazosin Tablets IP 5mg	15's	24
330.	417	Telmisartan IP 40mg + Amlodipine 5mg Tablets	15's	20
331.	418	Rosuvastatin Tablets IP 20mg	10's	26
332.	419	Heparin Sodium 50 IU + Benzyl Nicotinate 2mg GEL	20gm Tube	Not Available*
333.	420	Atorvastatin 10mg + Clopidogrel 75mg Capsules	10's	32
334.	421	Nebivolol Tablets IP 5mg	10's	34
335.	422	Torsemide Tablets IP 10mg	15's	11
336.	423	Bisoprolol Fumarate Tablets USP 5mg	10's	Not Available*
337.	424	Carvedilol 3.125mg Tablets IP	10's	5
338.	425	Diltiazem Tablets SR IP 90mg	10's	32
339.	426	Acenocoumarol Tablets 2mg	30's	32.5
340.	427	S-Amlodipine Tablets IP 2.5mg	10's	10
341.	428	Digoxin Tablets IP 250UG [0.25mg]	10's	6
342.	429	Atorvastatin 10mg + Fenofibrates 160mg Tablets IP	15's	25
343.	430	Amiodarone Tablets IP 200mg	10's	53
344.	431	Ramipril 5mg + Hydroclorthiazide 12.5mg Tablet IP	10's	Not Available*

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

345.	432	Olmesartan Medoxomil Tablets IP 40mg	10's	30
346.	433	Isosorbide Mononitrate Tablets IP 30mg	30's	145
347.	434	Propranolol Tablets IP 40mg	10's	5
348.	435	Rosuvastatin 10mg and Fenofibrates 160mg Tablets IP	10's	28
349.	436	Telmisartan 40mg + Chlorthalidone 12.5mg Tablets	10's	20
350.	437	Nifedipine Prolonged Release Tablets IP 20mg	10's	6
351.	438	Indapamide Tablets IP 1.5mg	10's	Not Available*
352.	439	Olmesartan Medoxomil 40mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tablets IP	10's	22.5
353.	440	Metoprolol Succinate 50mg + Amlodipine 5mg Tablets	7's	10
354.	441	Losartan Potassium 50mg and Amlodipine 5mg Tablets IP	10's	34
355.	442	Fenofibrate Tablets IP 160mg	10's	Not Available*
356.	443	Isosorbide Dinitrate Tablets IP 5mg	50's	19
357.	444	Enalapril Maleate 10mg and Hydrochlorothiazide 25mg Tablets IP	30's	Not Available*
358.	445	Olmesartan 20mg + Amlodipine 5mg Tablets	10's	21
359.	446	Amlodipine 5mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tablets	10's	14
360.	447	Moxonidine Tablets 0.3mg	10's	Not Available*
361.	448	Amlodipine 5mg + Ramipril 5mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
362.	449	Spironolactone Tablets IP 25mg	15's	14
363.	450	Labetalol Tablets IP 100mg	10's	41
364.	451	Streptokinase Injection IP 1500000 IU	Vial and Wfi	Not Available*
365.	452	Warefarin Tablets IP 5mg	10's	13
366.	453	Bisoprolol Fumarate 5mg and Hydrochlorothiazide 6.25mg Tablets IP	10's	Not Available*
367.	454	Valsartan Tablets IP 80mg	10's	30
368.	455	Verapamil Tablets IP 80mg	10's	Not Available*
369.	456	Atorvastatin Tablets IP 40 Mg	10's	20
370.	457	Torasemide Tablets IP 20 Mg	10's	Not Available*
371.	458	Labetalol Injection IP 5mg/ml	4ml Vial	58
372.	459	Hydroquinone 2% + Mometasone 0.1% + Tretinoin 0.025% Cream	20gm Tube	22
373.	461	Betamethasone Valerate 0.1% w/w + Neomycin Sulfate 0.5% w/w Cream	20gm Tube	14
374.	462	Betamethasone Valerate and Clioquinol Cream BP (0.12w/w + 3% w/w)	30gm Tube	Not Available*
375.	463	Mupirocin Ointment IP 2% w/w	5gm	42.5
376.	464	Dicyclomine Hydrochloride 10mg + Paracetamol 325mg + Tramadol Hydrochloride 50mg Capsules	10's	Not Available*

240 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

377..	465	Domperidone 30mg + Pantoprazole 40mg Capsules [SR]	10's	20
378.	466	Ursodeoxycholic Acid Tablets IP 300mg	10's	132
379.	467	Dicyclomine 10mg+ Mefenamic Acid 250mg Tablets	10's	8
380.	468	Bacillus Clausii Spores Oral Suspension 2 Billion/15ml	5 ml mini bottle	Not Available*
381.	470	Pepsin 10mg + Diastase 50mg Oral Liquid 15ml	200ml	38
382.	471	Oxetacaine 10mg + Aluminium Hydroxide 0.291gm + Magnesium Hydroxide 98mg/5ml Gel	200ml	40
383.	472	Domperidone 30mg + Esomeprazole 40mg Capsule	10's	15
384.	473	Levosulpiride 75mg + Pantoprazole 40mg Capsule	10's	47
385.	474	Doxylamine Succinate 10 Mg + Pyridoxine HCl 10mg Tablets	30's	17
386.	475	Sucralfate Suspension 500mg/5ml	200ml	64
387.	476	Liquid Paraffin 1.25ml + Milk of Magnesia 3.75ml + Sodium Picosulphate 3.33mg/5ml Suspension 170ml	170 ml Bottle	47
388.	477	Clidinium Bromide 2.5 Mg + Chlordiazepoxide 5 Mg Tablets	10's	8
389.	478	Sodium Picosulphate 10 Mg Tablets	10's	9
390.	479	Tricholine Citrate 550mg + Sorbitol 7.15gm/10ml Syrup	200ml	32
391.	480	Levosulpiride 75mg + Esomeprazole 40mg Capsules	10's	55
392.	481	Rifaximin Tablets BP 400mg	10's	Not Available*
393.	482	Levosulpiride (Sustained Release) 75mg + Rabeprazole (Enteric Coated) 20mg Capsules	10's	30

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
394.	483	Loperamide Capsules IP 2mg	10's	6
395.	484	Esomeprazole Tablets IP 40mg (Enteric Coated)	10's	17
396.	485	Promethazine (Film Coated) Tablets IP 25mg	10's	6
397.	486	Pancreatin 170 Mg+ Dimethicone 80mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*
398.	487	Dicyclomine Hydrochloride 10mg + Activated Dimethicone 40mg/5ml Suspension	30ml	Not Available*
399.	488	Lansoprazole Gastro-Resistant Capsules IP 15mg	10's	17
400.	489	Sulfasalazine Tablets USP 1000mg Delayed Release Tablets	10's	Not Available*
401.	490	Simethicone 40mg Drops	15ml	50.4
402.	491	Itopride Tablets 50mg	10's	35.5
403.	492	Sulfasalazine Tablets USP 500mg Enteric Coated	10's	18.5
404.	493	Ispaghula Husk 50gm IP 99%	50gm	17.5
405.	494	Ispaghula Husk 100gm IP 99%	100gm	98
406.	495	Ferrous Ammonium Citrate 160 Mg + Cyano Cobalamine 7.5 Mcg + Folic Acid 0.5mg/15ml Syrup	200ml	24
407.	496	Dydrogesterone Tablets IP 10mg	10's	Not Available*
408.	497	Kit of Mifepristone 200 Mg (1 Tablet) + Misoprostol 200 Mcg (4 Tablets)	1's	67

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

409	498	FERROUS ASCORBATE 100 MG WITH FOLIC ACID 1.5MG TABLETS	10's	21
410	499	NORETHISTERONE Tablets IP 5 mg	10's	11
411	500	LEVO-THYRGXINE SODIUM TABLETS IP 100mcg	100's in Bottle	56
412	501	BETAMETHASONE SODIUM PHOSPHATE TABLETS IP 0.5 MG	20's	5
413	502	DEFLAZACORT Tablets 6 mg	6's	10.93
414	503	METHYLPREDNISOLONE SODIUM SUCCINATE INJECTION 1000 MG PER VIAL	Vial with WFI	Not Available*
415	504	NANDROLONE DECANOATE INJECTION IP 25MG/ML	1ml Amp	17
416	505	CARBIMAZOLE TABLETS IP 10 MG	100's in Bottle	374.67333 33
417	506	LEVO-THYROXINE TABLETS IP 50 MCG	100's in Bottle	45
418	507	CARBIMAZOLE TABLETS IP 5 MG	10's	9
419	508	LEVETIRACETAM Tablets 500 mg	10rs	56
420	509	HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE Tablets IP 200 mg	10's	30
421	510	PARACETAMOL 325 mg+ TRAMADOL 37.5 mg Tablets	10's	10
422	511	PARACETAMOL Tablets IP 650 mg	15's	9
423	512	Aceclofenac 100 mg + Paracetamol 325 mg + Serratiopeptidase 15 mg Tablets	10's	15
424	513	PIROXICAM Capsules IP 20 mg	10's	7
425	514	CHYMOTRYPSIN + TRYPSIN (1:6) ENTERIC Coated TABLETS 100K AU	20's	50
426	515	MEFENAMIC ACID Suspension 100 mg/5 ml	60ml Bottles	14
427	516	ACECLOFENAC Tablets SR/CR 200 mg	10's	13
428	517	THIOLCHOLCHOSIDE 4 mg+ ACECLOFENAC 100 mg Tablets	10's	54
429	518	BACLOFEN Tablets IP 10 mg	10's	8

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
430	519	Ketorolac Tromethamine Tablets IP 10mg	10's	8
431	520	MEFENAMIC ACID 500 MG+ PARACETAMOL 325 MG TABLETS	10's	15
432	521	TRAMADOL TABLETS SR 100 MG	10's	12
433	522	ALFACALCIDOL SOFT GELATIN CAPSULES 0.25 MCG	10's	20
434	523	NAPROXEN TABLETS IP 500 MG	15's	24
435	524	LIDOCAINE INJECTION IP 2% W/V	30 ML VIAL	Not Available*
436	525	DICLOFENAC 1.16 w/w + LINCEED OIL 3% w/w + METHYL SALICYLATE 10% w/w + MENTHOL 5% w/w GEL	30 g tube	20
437	528	PARACETAMOL 325mg+ PHENYLEPHRINE 10 mg+ CHLORPHENIRAMINE 2 mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*
438	529	LEVOSALBUTAMOL 1.25 MG+ IPRATROPIUM 500 MCG RESPULES/2.5ML	2.5 ml Respules	Not Available*
439	530	FORMOTERAL 6mcg + BUDESONIDE 20Qmcg ROTACAP	30'S	190
440	531	GUAIFENESIN 100 mg+ TERBUTALINE 2.5 mg+ BROMHEXINE 8 mg /10ml SYRUP	100 ml	23
441	532	SALMETEROL 50mcg + FLUTICASONE 250mcg ROTACAP	30's	147
442	5.34	SALBUTAMOL 400mcg + BECLOMETHASONE 200mcg RESPICAP	30's	Not Available*
443	535	TERBUTALINE 2.5 MG + BROMHEXINE 8 MG /1Q ML SYRUP	100ml	Not Available*
444	537	SALBUTAMOL 1 MG+ AMBROXOL HYDROCHLORIDE 15 MG/5 ML SYRUP	100ml	Not Available*
445	538	THEOPHYLLINE TABLETS 400 MG	10's	25
446	539	ACETYLCYSTEINE Tablets 600 mg	10's	26

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

447	540	LEVOSALBUTAMOL 1.25 MG+ BUDESONIDE 1MG REPSULE	2ml Respules	NotAvailable*
448	541	Acebrophylline Capsules 100 mg	10's	17
449	542	SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.65% w/v NASAL DROPS	20ml	NotAvailable*
450	543	MENTHOL CINNAMON and PINE OIL SOFT CAPSULES	10's	Not Available*
451	544	FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE RESPULE 0.5 MG/2ML	2ml	Not Available*
452	555	DOXOFYLLINE TABLETS IP 400 MG	10's	11
453	556	MONTELUKAST 10 MG + FEXOFENADINE HCl 120 MG TABLETS	10's	37
454	557	TIOTROPIUM ROTOCAP 18 MCG	15's	Not Available*
455	558	FLUTICASONE 50mcg + AZELASTINE 140mcg NASAL SPRAY	120MD	Not Available*
456	559	SALBUTAMOL 2MG + THEOPHYLLINE 100 MG TABLETS	30's	Not Available*
457	560	FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE 50mcg PER PUFF NASAL SPRAY	120 MD	Not Available*
458	561	LEVOSALBUTAMOL 1 MG/5ML SYRUP	100ml	16.55
459	562	LORATIDINE Tablets BP 10 mg	10's	8
460	563	OXYMETA2OLINE 0.5 MG /ML NASAL DROPS	10ml.	11
461	564	FORK.OTERAL 12 MG + TIOTROPIUM 18 MG ROTOCAP	15's	Not Available*
462	565	CICLESONIDE 400 MCG+ FORMOTEROL 12 MCG + TIOTROPIUM 18 MCG ROTOCAP	15's	Not Available*
463	566	IPRATROPIUM 250 MCG/ML INHALATION SOLUTION	15ml	Not Available*
464	567	SALBUTAMOL 100mcg + IPRATROPIUM 20mcg PUFF .INHALER	200 MDI	Not Available*
465	568	SALMETEROL 50mcg + FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE 250mcg Puff Inhaller	100 MD	Not Available*
466	569	SILDENAFIL Tablets IP 50 mg	4's	8
467	570	TADALAFIL Tablets 20 mg	4's	8

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
468	571	Tamsulosin 0.4 mg + Dutasteride 0.5 mg Tablets	15's	22
469	574	VACCINE RABIES INJECTION 2.5 IU	1ml Amp	Not Available*
470	579	ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C) (40) MG + CARBOHYDRATE (0.423) GM + COPPER (0.9} MG + CYANOCOBALAMIN (VITAMIN B12) (1.2) MG + FAT (0.014) GM + FERROUS ASCORBATE (0) - + FOLIC ACID (100) MCG + MANGANESE (2) MG + MECOBALAMIN (METHYLCOBALAMIN) (1) MCG + NIACINAMIDE(VIT B3) (16) MG + PYRIDOXINE(VIT B6) (2) MG + RIBOFLAVIN(VIT B2) (1 .4) MG + SELENIUM (55) MCG + TOCOPHERYL (VITE) (15) MG + VITAMIN A (600) MCG + ZINC OXIDE (10) GM + PROTEIN (0.023) GM + PANTOTHENIC ACID (VIT B5) (5) MG Multivitamin Capsule	20's	Not Available*
471	580	Ginseng, Multivitamin and Multiminerals Capsules	10's	27
472	581	CALCIUM CARBONATE 500mg + CALCITRIOL 0.25mcg + ZINC 7.5mg Capsules	10's	16
473	582	VITAMINS A,C,D,E,AND B COMPLEX AND MINERALS SYRUP	200ml	40
474	583	CYPROHEPTADINE Tablets IP 4 mg	10rs	2.5
475	584	CALCIUM CITRATE MALATE 250 MG , VITAMIN D3 100 IU AND FOLINIC ACID 50 MCG TABLETS	30's	
476	585	VITAMIN D3 - CHOLECALCIFEROL 60000 IU /1 GM Sachet	1 Sachet	8
477	586	METHYLCOBALAMIN 1 500 MCG, L- CARTININE L- TARTRATE 500 MG, FOLIC ACID 1. 5 MG TABLETS	10's	51.72
478	587	APPETITE ENHANCER (PEPTONE, MINERALS, VITAMINS) SYRUP	300 ML	50.8
479	588	VITAMIN E SOFTGEL CAPSULES 400 MG	10's	20

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

480	589	CALCIUM 500mg + CALCITRIOL 0.25 mcg Tablets	15's	14
481	590	VITAMIN A, B-COMPLEX, D & E INJECTION	10 ML VIAL	Not Available*
482	591	METHYLCOBALAMIN 500 MCG INJECTION	1ml Amp	6
483	592	L-LYSINE + MULTIVITAMINS (VIT-B1,B2,B3,B5,B6) SYRUP	200ml	Not Available*
484	593	NICOTINAMIDE 200 MG+ FOLIC ACID 15 MG + CYANOCOBALAMIN 0.5 MCG injection	10 ml Vial	Not Available*
485.	594	Glucose Powder	75gm	21
486.	595	Thiamine 100mg+ Pyridoxine HCL 50mg + Cyanocobalamin 1000mg Injection	2ml Amp	Not Available*
487.	596	Zinc Sulphate 20 mg/ml Oral Solution	15ml	12.33
488.	597	Pyridoxine Tablets IP 50mg	10's	7.9
489.	598	Pregabalin 75mg + Methylcobalamin 750mcg Tablets	10's	31
490.	601	Disulfiram Tablets IP 500mg 4's	4's	5
491.	603	Cetirizine Dihydrochloride IP 5mg, Phenylephrine HCl IP 10 mg, Paracetamol IP 325mg Tablets 10's	10's	8
492.	607	Beclomethasonedipropionate 0.025% w/w, Neomycin Sulphate 0.5% w/w Cream	15gm Tube	10
493.	608	Betamethasone 0.05% w/w + Salicylic acid 3% w/w Ointment 20mg	20gm Tube	15
494.	609	Silver Nitrate 0.20%w/w, Chlorhexidine Gluconate 0.20%, Chlorocresol 0.12% w/w Cream	15gm Tube	Not Available*

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
495.	610	Paracetamol 125mg + Phenylephrine Hydrochloride IP 5mg + Cetirizine Dihydrochloride 2.5 mg IP Suspension Per 5ml	60ml Bottles	13
496.	611	Cyproheptadine, Hydrochloride(Anhydrous) IP..2 mg./5ml Syrup	200ml	30
497.	612	Povidone 5% Dusting Powder	10gm Container	15
498.	613	Diclofenac Potassium BP 50mg + Paracetamol 325mg + Serratiopeptidase 10mg Tablets 10's	10's	16
499.	614	Ear Drops (Paradichlorobenzene 2% +Benzocaine 2.7% + Chlorbutol 5% + Turpentine Oil 15%)	10ml	12
500.	616	Celecoxib 100 mg capsules	10's	Not Available*
501.	617	Celecoxib 200 mg capsules	10's	Not Available*
502.	619	Dextromethorphan IP 5mg + Bromhexine 4mg + Phenylpropanolamine 10mg + Menthol IP 0.75mg/5ml	60ml Bottles	40
503.	623	Cough lozenges Regular 2,4 - Diclorobenzyl Alcohol 1.2mg, Amylmetacresol BP 0.6mg	8's	Not Available*
504.	625	Cough Tablets Bromhexine HCL 8.00 mg Phenylephrine HCL 5.00mg	15's	
505.	626	Ketoconazole Shampoo 2% W/V	100ml Bottle	52
506.	627	Etophylline IP 115mg + Theophylline 35mg Prolonged Release Tablet	10's	3

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

507.	628	Etophylline IP 231 mg. + Theophylline 69mg Tablet	10's	13
508.	629	Inhalent Softgel Capsule (Camphor 25mg + Clorothymol 5mg + Eucalyptus 130mg + Menthol 55mg + Turpentine Oil 110mg)	10's	65.6
509.	630	Liquid Paraffin 3.75ml + Milk of Magnesia 11.25ml Suspension	170 ml Bottle	31
510.	631	Etamsylate Tablets 500mg	10's	11
511.	632	Etamsylate Tablets 250mg	10's	7
512.	633	Adapalene BP 0.1% w/w, Clindamycin Phosphate USP (Clindamycin) 1% w/w Gel	15gm Tube	29
513.	634	Clobetasol Propionate BP 0.05% w/w Neomycin IP 0.50% w/w Miconazole IP 2% w/w Chlorocresol IP 0.10 % w/w Cream	20gm Tube	26
514.	637	Aceclofenac 100mg + Paracetamol 325 mg + Chlorzoxazone 250mg Film Coated Tablets	10's	12.3
515.	639	Terbutaline Sulphate 1.25mg, Bromhexine 4 mg, Guaiphenesin 50mg Menthol 2.5mg/5ML Syrup	100 ml	20
516.	640	Nimesulide 1% w/w Gel	20gm Tube	Not Available*
517.	643	Paracetamol 125mg + Chlorpheniramine Maleate 1 mg + Sodium Citrate 60mg in Flavour Syrup Base	60ml Bottles	
518.	644	Phenylephrine Hydrochloride 5mg Chlorpheniramine Maleate 2mg Drops	15ml Bottle	18
519.	645	Nimesulide 100mg, Paracetamol 325mg, Chlorzoxazone 375mg Tablet	10's	Not Available*

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
520.	648	Diclofenacdeethylamine BP 1.16% Linseed Oil BP 3% w/w Methylsalicylate IP10 %w/w Menthol IP5% w/w Spray	35gm	40
521.	649	Dicyclomine 10mg + Activated Dimethicone 40mg/ml	10ml Bottle	10
522.	650	Mefenamic Acid 500mg + Paracetamol 325mg Tablet	10's	17
523.	651	Paracetamol IP... 125 mg, Mefenamic Acid IP: 50mg, in a Flavoured Syrup Base...q.s.	60ml Bottles	19
524.	652	Dicyclomine 10mg + Mefenamic 250mg Tablets	10's	8
525.	653	Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol IP) 200 IU Vitamin B12 IP 2.5 mcg Calcium Phosphate equivalent to Elemental Calcium 82 mg Per 5ml Flavoured Syrup	225ml	Not Available*
526.	654	Pepsin 7.5mg + Fungal Diastase 12.5mg/5ml Enzyme Syrup Cardamom Flavour	200ml	Not Available*
527.	655	Pepsin 7.5mg + Fungal Diastase 12.5mg/5ml Enzyme Syrup Mix Fruit Flavour	200ml	Not Available*
528.	656	Pepsin (1:3000) 5mg + Fungal Diastase (1:1200) 33.33 mg/ml Enzyme Drops	15ml	Not Available*
529.	657	Hydroquinone 2.0% w/w + Tretinoin 0.025% w/w + Mometasone Furoate 0.1% w/w Cream	15gm Tube	22
530.	658	Chlorhexidine Gluconate 0.3% v/v + Cetrimide 0.6% w/v Antiseptic Liquid	100ml	10

250 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

531.	660	Cetrimide 0.5% + Vit. E Acetate 0.1% + Glycerin Soap	75gms.	Not Available*
532.	661	Gama Benzene Hexachloride 1 % w/v + Cetrimide 0.1% w/v lotion	100ml	50
533.	664	Mouth Ulcer Gel (Choline Salicylate Sodium 9% w/v, Benzalkonium Chloride 0.01% w/w)	10gm	13
534.	665	Vit B1 IP 10mg Vit B2 IP 10mg Vit B6 IP 3mg Vit B2 IP 5ug Vit B3 IP 50mg Vit B5 IP 12.5mg Folic Acid IP 1mg Vit C 150mg Bcomplex Capsule	10's	14
535.	666	Pheniramine Maleate I.P 22.75mg , Methyl Paraben I.P 0.135% w/v, Propylparaben I.P 0.015% w/v Syrup	2ml Amp	Not Available*
536.	668	VitA 2500 IU.VitE 2.5 IU, VitD3 200 IU, VitC 40mg, VitB1 VitB2 VitB3 VitB6 .Biotin, Lysine Multivitamin Drop	15ml	Not Available*
537.	669	Cefuroxime Axetil 125 mg/5 mL Oral Suspension	30ml	75
538.	670	Diacerein 50mg + Methyl Sulphonylmethane 250 mg + Glucosamine Sulphate 750mg Tablets	10's	41
539.	671	Diacerein 50mg + Glucosamine Sulphate 500mg Tablets	10's	50
540.	672	Mometasone Furoate 0.1%w/w cream 15gm	15gm Tube	16
541.	673	Biotin 10mg Tablet USP	10's	28
542.	676	Triamcinolone Acetonide 0.1 % Mouth Ulcer gel	10gm	21.26
543.	677	Flupentixol Tablets 0.5mg	10's	8.84
544.	678	levodopa 250mg and Carbidopa 25mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

251

1	2	3	4	5
545.	679	Nalidixic Acid 500mg Tablet IP	10's	30
546.	680	Finasteride Tablets IP 5mg	10's	40
547.	681	Phenazopyridine HCL 100mg Tablets USP	10's	Not Available*
548.	682	Rabeprazole ER 20mg + Domperidone SR 10mg Capsule	10's	Not Available*
549.	683	Rabeprazole Sodium IP 20mg + Itopiride HCL 150mg	10's	33.4
550.	685	Pantoprazole 40mg + Itopride 150mg Sustained Release	10's	45
551.	686	Magaldrate 400mg + Simethicone 20mg/5ml Oral Suspension IP 170ml	170ml	31
552.	687	Lactulose IP 10gm/15ml	200ml	100
553.	688	Nitroglycerine Injection IP 5mg/ml	10ml Vial	Not Available*
554.	689	Clotrimazole 100mg Vaginal Tablet IP	10's	
555.	690	Timolol Maleate 0.5% Eye Drops IP	5ml Drops	21
556.	691	Ofloxacin 0.3% w/v Eye Drops 10ml IP	10ml	9
557.	692	Olopatadine 0.1% Eye Drops 10ml Vial IP	10ml Vial	Not Available*
558.	693	Tropicamide Eye Drops 1% w/v	5ml Drops	Not Available*
559.	694	Tobramycin 0.3% w/v Eye Drops 10ml	10ml Vial	5
560.	695	Polymyxin B Sulphate BP 5000 IU, Chloramphenicol IP 4mg Phenylmercuric Nitrate IP Ear/Eye Drop	5ml Drops	Not Available*

252 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

561.	696	Polymyxin-B BP5000 IU,Chloramphenicol IP 4mg, Dexamethasone IP 1mg Phenulmercuric IP Ear/Eye Drop	5ml Drops	42
562.	697	Sulfacetamide Eye Drop IP 10%	10ml	10
563.	700	Ketamine HCL Injection IP 10 mg/ml	20ml Vial	Not Available*
564.	701	PILOCARPINE 2% Eye Drop IP	10ml Vial	Not Available*
565.	702	Haloperidol 0.5mg Tablet IP	10's	7
566.	704	Cephalexin 125mg/5ml Dry syrup	30ml	16
567.	705	Levofloxacin Infusion IP 500mg	100ml	29
568.	707	Piroxicam Tablets IP 10mg	10's	Not Available*
569.	708	Piroxicam 20mg Dispersible Tablets	10's	19
570.	709	Piroxicam 20mg Injection	1ml Amp	13
571.	710	Piroxicam 40mg Injection	2ml Amp	Not Available*
572.	712	Paracetamol Oral Suspension IP 250mg Per 5ml	60ml Bottles	19
573.	713	Glibenclamide 5mg and Metformin HCL 500mg Tablet IP	10's	11
574.	715	Glycerin IP 98% w/w	50gm	17
575.	716	Urea IP 1% + Salicylic Acid IP 1% w/w Zinc SO4 0.1% w/w cream/onit	10gm	Not Available*
576.	717	Etodolac Tablets IP 300mg	10's	25

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

253

1	2	3	4	5
577.	718	Escitalopram Oxelate 10mg and Clonazepam 0.5mg Tablets IP	10's	12
578.	720	Ringer Lactate 500ml IV Fluid in FFS Technology Plastic Container	500ml	22
579.	721	Water for Injection IP Ampule Polypack 2ml	2ml Amp	Not Available*
580.	722	Water for Injection IP Ampule Polypack 5ml	5ml Amp.	3.25
581.	723	Water for Injection IP Ampule Polypack 10ml	10ml	1.1
582.	724	Whey Peptide based Internal nutrition Protein Fat Carbs Vit ADEKCB Complex Mineral Choline Taurine Carnitine	200gm Tin	Not Available*
583.	725	Dextrose 5% IV Fluid USP	500ml	14.5
584.	726	Dextrose 10% IV Fluid USP	500ml	13
585.	728	Dextrose 5% w/v + Sodium Chloride 0.9% w/v Injection	500ml	15
586.	732	Sodium Chloride Injection IP 0.9%	100ml IV fluid plastic container	12.5
587.	733	Progesterone 200mg SR Tablets	10's	148
588.	734	Dehydroepiandrosterone 25mg Capsule	10's	58
589.	736	Megestrol Tablets IP 40mg	10's	Not Available*
590.	739	Cefuroxime Axetil Tablets IP 125mg	6's	35
591.	740	Clarithromycin Tablets IP 250mg	10's	75

254 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

592.	741	CefpodoximeProxetil Dispersible Tablet 50mg	10's	24
593.	746	Valganciclovir Hydrochloride USP 450 mg Tablet	10's	1740
594.	747	Glimepiride Tablets IP 3mg	10's	5
595.	748	Glimepiride Tablets IP 4mg	10's	6.5
596.	752	Clotrimazole 1% 100gm Dusting powder	100gm Powder	50
597.	754	Clotrimazole 1% w/w, Beclometasone Dipropionate 0.025% w/w cream 15gm Tube	15gm Tube	11
598.	757	Cefuroxime Injection IP 1500mg	Vial and WFI	64
599.	759	Rosuvastatin Tablets IP 10mg	15's	15
600.	760	Cyclophosphamide 200mg Injection IP	10ml Vial with WFI	Not Available*
601.	762	Nortriptyline Tablet IP 25mg Tablet	10's	Not Available*
602.	764	Etizolam 0.5mg Tablets	10's	8
603.	766	L-Methylfolate Calcium 7.5mg Tablet	10's	59
604.	767	Metformin 1000mg Prolonged Release + Glimipride 2mg Tablet IP	10's	18
605.	768	Acetazolamide Tablets I.P 250mg	10's	18
606.	769	Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin) Tablet IP 325mg	14's	5.36
607	772	Adenosine Injection IP 3mg/ml	2ml Vial	25

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

255

1	2	3	4	5
608.	779	Alpha Lipoic acid 100mg Vit. D3 1000 IU Folic Acid 1.5mg Pyridoxine 3mg Methylcobalamin 1500mcg	10's	40
609.	781	Alprazolam 0.25 mg and Fluoxetine Hydrochloride 20mg Tablets	10's	13
610.	784	Amisulpride Tablets IP 50mg	10's	26
611.	785	Amitriptyline Hydrochloride 25mg Tablets IP	15's	8
612.	786	Amitriptyline hydrochloride 10mg Tablets IP	10's	5
613.	788	Anastrozole Tablets IP 1mg	10's	78
614.	790	Aspirin 75mg Enteric Coated/Gastro Resistant Tablets IP	14's	2
615.	791	Atenolol 25mg and Amlodipine 5mg Tablets	14's	Not Available*
616.	793	Atenolol Tablets IP 25mg	14's	4
617.	796	Atorvastatin IP 10mg and Enteric Coated Aspirin 75mg Capsules	10's	Not Available*
618.	797	Atracurium Besilate Injection IP 25mg/2.5ml	2.5ml Amp	60
619.	800	Bacitracin Zinc 250 IU, Neomycin 5mg, Sulphacetamide Sodium 60mg Per 1gm Dusting Powder	10gm Powder	20
620.	804	Betamethasone Injection IP 4 mg/ml	1ml Amp	2
621.	806	Bicalutamide Tablets IP 50mg	10's	131

256 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

622.	807	Biphasic Isophane Insulin Injection IP 100 lu/ml (30:70) (30% Soluble Insulin and 70% Isophane Ins	3 ml	165
623.	809	Bortezomib Injection IP 3.5mg	Vial	3188
624.	811	Bromfenac Sodium Eye Drop 0.09%	5 ml Drops	Not Available*
625.	812	Bromocriptine Mesylate Tablets IP 2.5mg	10's	78
626.	814	Cabergoline Tablets IP 0.5mg	4's	140
627.	815	Calcitriol Capsules IP 0.25mcg	10's	24
628.	816	Calcium Acetate Tablets 667mg USP	10's	25
629.	817	Calcium Carbonate 1250mg Vitamin D3 250 IU Magnesium Oxide 40mg Manganese Sulphate 1.8mg Zinc Suspension	10's	12
630.	818	Calcium Gluconate Injection IP 10%	10ml	Not Available*
631.	819	Capecitabine Tablet IP 500mg	10's	420
632.	820	Carboprost Tromethamine Injection IP 250 mcg/ml	1ml Amp	68
633.	821	Carvedilol Tablets IP 6.25mg	10's	6
634.	822	Cefazolin Sodium Injection IP 500mg	Vial and WFI	Not Available*
635.	829	Chloramphenicol Eye Ointment IP 1%w/w	5gm	Not Available*
636.	830	Chlordiazepoxide 10mg + Trifluoperazine 1mg Tablets	10's	11.9

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

257

1	2	3	4	5
637.	832	Chlorthalidone Tablets 12.5mg	10's	13
638.	833	Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3) Drops 800 IU/ml	15ml	24
639.	834	Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3) Drops 400 IU/ml	15ml	17
640.	835	Chondroitin 400mg Glucosamine Sulphate 500mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*
641.	837	Cilnidipine Tablets 20mg	10's	18
642.	838	Cilostazol Tablets IP 50mg	10's	Not Available*
643.	840	Citicoline Tablets 500mg	10's	183
644.	844	Clonazepam Tablets IP 1mg	10's	5
645.	851	Dacarbazine Injection IP 200mg	Vial	Not Available*
646.	853	DaunorubicinHCl Injection IP 20mg	Vial	Not Available*
647.	860	Dextromethorphan HBr Syrup IP 13.5mg/5ml	50ml	21
648.	864	Dextrose Injection IP 25% w/v	100ml	9.24
649.	865	Diacerein Capsules IP 50mg	10's	41
650.	866	Diazepam Injection IP 5mg/ml	2ml Amp	5.7
651.	868	Dicyclomine HCL (Dicycloverine) Injection IP 10mg/ml	2ml Amp	3
652.	875	Donepezil Hydrochloride Tablets IP 10mg	10's	48

258 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

653.	878	Drotaverine HCL 80mg, Mefenamic Acid 250mg Tablets	10's	16
654.	879	Drotaverine Tablets IP 40mg	10's	8
655.	881	Ebastine Film Coated Tablets 10mg	10's	16
656.	882	Efavirenz Tablets IP 600mg	30's	465
657.	884	Erythromycin Estolate Suspension 125 Mg/5ml	60ml Bottles	15
658.	885	Ethinylestradiol 0.05mg, Levonorgestrel-0.25mg Tablets IP	21's	Not Available*
659.	888	Febuxostat Tablets 40mg	10's	18
660.	889	Febuxostat Tablets 80mg	10's	28
661.	893	Filgrastim 300mcg/1ml Prefilled Syringe	1's	259.2
662.	897	Formoterol Fumerate 6mcg, Fluticasone Propionate 250mcg Inhaler	120 MDI	268
663.	899	Frusemide (Furosemide) 20mg, Spironolactone 50mg Tablets	10's	19
664.	900	Gabapentin 100mg Methylcobalamine 500mcg Tablets	10's	30
665.	901	Gabapentin Capsules USP 300mg	10's	23
666.	904	Glimepiride 1mg Metformin SR 500mg Tablets	10's	15
667.	906	Glyceryl Trinitrate Tablets IP 2.6mg	30's	68
668.	909	Human Albumin Solution 20%	100ml Vial	Not Available*
669.	910	Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin 5000 IU Powder For Inj. With solvent	Vial and solvent	215

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

259

1	2	3	4	5
670.	911	Human Menopausal Gonadotrophin Injection 75 IU with solvent (Menotropin for Inj IP.75 IU)	Vial and solvent	Not Available*
671.	912	Hydroclorthiazide Tablets 12.5mg	10's	5
672.	913	Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate Injection IP 100mg	Vial	20
673.	915	Hydroxyzine HCl Tablets IP 10mg	10's	7
674.	916	ImatinibMesylate Tablets IP 400mg	10's	345.8
675.	917	Imipramine Hcl Tablets 25mg	10's	4
676.	920	Insulin Regular (R-DNA Origin) Injection 100 IU	3ml	160
677.	922	Isopropyl Alcohol (70%) (Spirit)	100ml Bottle	Not Available*
678.	923	Isosorbidemononitrate Tablets IP 20mg	10's	7
679.	924	IsoxsuprineHCl Tablets 10mg	50's	45
680.	926	Ketoconazole Cream 2% w/w 15gm Tube	15gm Tube	18
681.	931	Lamotrigine Tablets IP 100mg	10's	20.25
682.	932	Latanoprost Eye Drops 0.005% w/v (50mcg/ml)	2.5ml	Not Available*
683.	933	Leflunomide Tablets IP 20mg	10's	Not Available*
684.	934	Lenalidomide Capsules 10mg	10's	422

260 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

685.	935	Letrozole Tablets 2.5mg	10's	31
686.	936	Leuprolide Acetate Injections 3.75mg	1's	1988
687.	937	Levetiracetam Syrup 100mg/5ml	100ml	185
688.	938	Levocarnitine Injections 1mg	5ml Amp	Not Available*
689.	939	Levocarnitine Tablets 500mg	10's	45.5
690.	944	Levosulbutamol HCl (Levalbuterol) Inhalation solution 50mcg/MDI	200 MDI	Not Available*
691.	945	Levosulpiride Tablets 25mg	10's	9.5
692.	946	Lignocaine (Lidocaine) Hydrochloride Gel IP 2% w/v	20gm Tube	10
693.	947	Lithium Carbamate Prolonged Release Tablets IP 450mg	10's	18
694.	948	Lorazepam Tablets IP 1mg	10's	7
695.	949	Lorazepam Tablets IP 2mg	10's	9.5
696.	951	Lycopene 1000Mcg Vitamin A Palmitate 2500 IU Vitamin E Acetate 10 IU Selenium 35 Meg Vitamin C syrup	200ml	Not Available*
697.	954	Medroxy Progesterone Acetate Tablets IP 10mg	10's	23.7
698.	955	Mefenamic Acid 50mg, Paracetamol 125mg/5ml Suspension	60ml Bottles	11
699.	956	MefloquineHCl Tablets IP 250mg	4's	95
700.	957	Memantine Hydrochloride 10mg Tablets	10's	24.75
701.	960	Metformin SR Tablets IP 850mg	10's	15

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

261

1	2	3	4	5
702.	965	Miconazole 2% w/w FluocinoloneAcetonide 0.01 %w/w Ointment 15g	15gm Tube	13.37
703.	968	Mirtazapine Tablets 15mg	10's	22.3
704.	972	MycophenolateMofetil Tablets 500mg	10's	299
705.	973	Naloxone Injection IP 400mcg	1ml Amp	41
706.	974	Natural Micronised Progesterone Capsules 100mg	10's	60.5
707.	975	Nebivolol 5mg, Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tab.	10's	Not Available*
708.	976	Nebivolol Tablets IP 2.5mg	10's	Not Available*
709.	978	Nepafenac 0.1% w/v Eye Drop	5ml Drops	60
710.	986	Nitrazepam Tablets IP 10mg	10's	8
711.	987	Nitrofurantoin Tablets IP 100mg	10's	16
712.	990	Olanzapine Tablets IP 10mg	10's	6
713.	991	Olanzapine Tablets IP 5mg	10's	5
714.	992	Olmesartan Film Coated Tablets 20mg	10's	13
715.	993	Ondansetron Oral Solution IP 2 mg/5ml	30ml	66.38
716.	994	Oxaliplatin Injections 50mg	Vial	430
717.	996	Oxcarbazepine Tablets I.P 300mg	10's	33.3

262 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

718.	997	Paclitaxel Injection IP 100mg (6mg/ml)	Vial	540
719.	999	Paroxetine SR Tablet 37.5mg	10's	54
720.	1003	Permethrin Cream 5% w/w	30 tube	20
721.	1005	Phenobarbitone Tablets IP 30mg	30's	11
722.	1007	Phenylephrine Injection IP 10mg/ml	1ml Amp	Not Available*
723.	1008	Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1) Injection 1 mg/0.5ml	0.5ml Amp.	Not Available*
724.	1009	Pioglitazone Tablet IP 15mg	10's	7
725.	1011	Piracetam Syrup 500mg/5ml	100 ml	50
726.	1012	Piracetam Tablets 400mg	10's	15
727.	1013	Potassium Chloride 500mg/5ml Syrup	200ml	31.2
728.	1017	Pralidoxime Chloride Injection IP 500mg	Vial	33.5
729.	1022	Prochlorperazine Maleate Tablets IP 5mg	10's	12.9
730.	1024	Promethazine Injection IP 25 mg/ml	2ml Amp	Not Available*
731.	1026	Propranolol Tablets IP 10mg	10's	4
732.	1029	Pyrazinamide Tablets IP 1000mg	10's	Not Available*
733.	1031	QuetiapineFumarate Tablets IP 200mg	10's	62
734.	1032	Quetiapine Tablets IP 100mg	10's	30

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

263

1	2	3	4	5
735.	1037	Recombinant Human Erythropoietin Injection 4000 IU	Vial	270
736.	1038	Recombinant Human Erythropoietin Injection 2000 IU	Vial	210
737.	1041	Risperidone 4mg, Trihexiphenidyl 2mg Tablet	10's	12
738.	1042	Risperidone Tablets 4mg	10's	7
739.	1044	Rosuvastatin Tablet IP 5mg	10's	11.2
740.	1049	Sertraline Tablets 50mg	10's	11.25
741.	1050	Sertraline Tablets IP 100mg	10's	22
742.	1051	Sertraline Tablets IP 25mg	10's	13
743.	1059	Sodium Valproate Entric Coated Tablets IP 200mg	10's	16
744.	1060	Sodium Valproate Tablets 300mg	10's	18
745.	1062	Sofosbuvir Tablets 400mg	28's in a bottle	Not Available*
746.	1068	Sucralfate 1gm With Oxetacain 10mg/10ml Suspension	100ml	45
747.	1069	Sulphacetamide Sodium Eye Drop IP 20% w/v	10ml	18
748.	1072	Tamsulosin Modified-Release Capsules 0.4mg	10's	18
749.	1073	Telmisartan 40mg, Metoprolol 25mg Tablets	10's	30
750.	1074	Telmisartan 80mg, Hydroclorthiazide 12.5mg Tablets	10's	19

264 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

751.	1075	Teneligliptin Film Coated Tablets 20mg	10's	50
752.	1076	Tenofovir Tablets 300 mg	10's	178
753.	1081	Tizanidine Tablets IP 2mg	10's	22
754.	1087	Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride Tablets 2mg (benzhexol HCL Tablets IP 2mg)	10's	5
755.	1088	Trimetazidine Tablets 35mg	10's	Not Available*
756.	1091	Vecuronium Bromide Injection IP 4mg	Vial	43
757.	1095	Vinblastine Injection IP 10mg	10ml	Not Available*
758.	1096	Vincristine Injection IP 1mg	Vial	Not Available*
759.	1097	Vitamin A Capsule 25000 IU	30's	14
760.	1098	Voglibose 0.2mg, Metformin 500mg SR Tablets	10's	14
761.	1099	Voglibose 0.3 mg, Metformin 500mg Tablets	10's	14
762.	1104	Zoledronic Acid Injections IP 4mg/ml	5 ml Vial	164.25
763.	1105	Zolpidem Tablets IP 10mg	10's	15
764.	1106	Telmisartan 50mg + Metoprolol Succinate Entric Coated 40mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*
765.	1107	Pregabalin Capsules 75mg	14's	20
766.	1108	Sildenafil Tablets 100mg	4's	8
767.	1110	Clobazam Tablet 5mg	10's	13

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

265

1	2	3	4	5
768.	1111	Gabapentin+Nortriptyline(400/omg) Tablets	10's	45
769.	1112	Cinnarizine Tablets 25mg	10's	7
770.	1114	Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride Sterile Ophthalmic solution 0.5% w/v	5ml Drops	12
771.	1123	Clomipramine Hydrochloride Sustained Release Tablets 75mg	10's	49.5
772.	1124	Fluvoxamine Maleate Tablets 100mg	10's	68
773.	1125	Aripiprazole Tablets 5mg	10's	12.6
774.	1129	Teneligliptin 20mg + Metformin 500mg Tablet Sustained Release	10's	59
775.	1130	Teneligliptin 20mg + Metformin 1000mg Tablet Sustained Release	10's	61
776.	1131	Natural Micronised Progesterone Capsules 200mg	10's	103
777.	1134	Vitamins A, C, D, E, and B Complex and Minerals Syrup	100ml	30
778.	1135	Diacerein 50mg + Glucosamine Sulphate 750mg Tablets	10's	45
779.	1143	ZINC SULPHATE 20mg/ml Oral Solution	100ml	34
780.	1149	Lisinopril 10mg Tabs	15's	21
781.	1152	Carbamazepine 200mg Tabs Controlled Release/Sustained Release	10's	Not Available*
782.	1154	Diethylcarbamazine Citrate 100mg Film Coated Tablets	30's	Not Available*
783.	1156	Metoprolol 25mg + Amlodipine 5mg Tablets	7's	Not Available*

266
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

784.	1157	Doxylamine Succinate 20mg + Pyridoxine HCL 20mg Tablets	10's	36
785.	1162	Betamethasone 0.1% w/w Cream	20gm Tube	8
786.	1164	Nandrolone Decanoate Injection IP 50mg/ml	2ml Amp	36
787.	1166	Mefenamic Acid 250mg Tablets	10's	8.75
788.	1167	Mefenamic Acid 500mg Tablets	10's	11
789.	1168	Ketorolac Injection 30mg/ml	Vial	10.5
790.	1170	Acetylcysteine Injection 200mg/ml	2ml Amp	25.67
791.	1178	5-Fluorouracil Injection 500mg	10ml Vial	Not Available*
792.	1181	Carboplatin Injection 150mg	15ml Vial	375
793.	1182	Carboplatin Injection 450mg	45ml Vial	1086.5
794.	1183	Cyclophosphamide 500mg Injection	Vial	Not Available*
795.	1186	Cyclosporin Capsules IP 25mg	5's	65
796.	1191	Glycopyrrolate Injection 0.2mg	1ml Amp	6
797.	1199	Hydroxyurea Capsule 500mg	10's	54
798.	1201	Ifosfamide Injection 1g	Vial	170
799.	1203	Protamine Injection 10mg/ml	5ml Vial	Not Available*
800.	1210	Bendamustine 100mg Injection	Vial	3651.57

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

267

1	2	3	4	5
801.	1211	Docetaxel 80mg Injection	Vial	1800
802.	1212	Docetaxel 120mg Injection	Vial	2700
803.	1213	Erlotinib 150mg Tablet	10's Bottle	1680
804.	1214	Gefitinib 250mg Tablets	10's	400
805.	1215	Pemetrexed 100mg Injection	Vial	810
806.	1216	Pemetrexed 500mg Injection	Vial	2310
807.	1217	Temozolomide 100mg Capsule	5's	1463
808.	1218	Temozolomide 250mg Capsule	5's	2685
809.	1219	Amino Acid Solution for IV 200ml bottle	200ml Glass Bottle	Not Available*
810.	1220	Oseltamivir 75mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*
811.	1221	Thyroxine Sodium 50mcg Tablets	100's in Bottle	40
812.	1222	Artemether 80mg + Lumefantrine (Banflumetol) 480mg Tablets	6's	20
813.	1223	Iron (Carbonil Iron) 50mg + Folic Acid 0.5mg + Zinc 61.8mg Capsules	15's	18
814.	1224	Povidone-Iodine 10% Antiseptic Paint	50 ml	
815.	1225	Orlistat 120mg Capsule	10's	130

816.	1226	Triamcinolone 40mg/ml Injection	Vial	Not Available*
817.	1227	Triamcinolone 4mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*
818.	1228	Gabapentin + Amitriptyline (300mg/10mg) Tablets	10's	Not Available*
819.	1229	Levosulbutamol + Ipratropium (2.5+500) mcg Respules	2.5ml Respules	Not Available*
820.	1230	Levosulbutamol + Ipratropium (50+20) mcg Inhaler	200 MDI	Not Available*
821.	1231	Levocarnitine+VitaminE(150+200)mg Tab.	10's	Not Available*
822.	1232	Noscapine 1.83mg/5ml Syrup	50 ml	52.64
823.	1233	Valethamate 8mg injection	Vial	9
824.	1236	Albendazole 400mg Tablets IP	1's	2
825.	1237	Methyldopa Tablets IP 500mg	10's	72.68
826.	1238	Prazosin Tablets 2.5mg Sustained Release Tablets	30's	Not Available*
827.	1240	Gliclazide 80 Mg + Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	10's	24
828.	1241	Cefaclor Tablet IP 250mg Tablets	10's	374
829.	1242	Cefaclor Tablet IP 375mg Tablets	10's	Not Available*
830.	1243	Betamethasone 0.05% w/w + Salicylic acid 3% w/w cream	20 gm Tube	374
831.	1244	Zinc Sulphate Oral Solution 20mg/ml	15ml	6

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1	2	3	4	5
832.	1245	Calcium Carbonate 500mg + Calcitriol 0.25mcg + Zinc 7.5mg Tablets	10's	13
833.	1246	Fluconazole 150mg Tablets	1's	5
834.	1248	Iron 32mg, Folic Acid 0.5mg and Vitamin B12 7.5mcg Haematinic syrup	200ml bottle	Not Available*
835.	1251	Vitamin B6 Tablets IP 100mg (Pyridoxine HCL Tablets IP 100mg)	10's	20
836.	1252	Vitamin D3 200 IU + Vitamin B12 2.5mcg + Calcium Phosphate (Calcium) 82mg/5ml Syrup	200ml	Not Available*
837.	1253	Dicyclomine HCL 20mg + Paracetamol 500mg Tablets	10's	16
838.	1254	Diphenhydramine 13-15mg. + Ammonium Chloride 135-150mg + Sodium Citrate 57-85mg + Menthol 0.9-2.6mg IP Cough Syrup	100ml Bottle	15
839.	1255	Acebrophylline Sustained Release 200mg + Montelukast 10 mg Tablet	10's	50
840.	1257	Allylestrenol Tablet 5 mg	10's	28
841.	1261	Amiloride 2.5mg + Hydrochlorthiazide 25mgTablet	10's	12
842.	1263	Ampicillin 500mg Capsule	10's	36
843.	1265	Arginine Sachet 3gm	8.5gm Sachet	Not Available*
844.	1280	Cetirizine Tablet 10mg	10's	8
845.	1281	Chlordiazepoxide Tablet 10mg	10's	21
846.	1283	Chlorthalidone 6.25mg Tablet	10's	16
847.	1284	Cilnidipine 10mg + Telmisartan Tablet 40mg	10's	20

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848.	1285	Cinitapride Tablet 1mg	10's	37
849.	1297	Domperidone 10mg + Ranitidine Tablet 150mg	15's	6
850.	1298	Donepezil Tablet 5mg	10's	15
851.	1301	Drotaverine 80mg + Aceclofenac Tablet 100mg	10's	30
852.	1302	Duloxetine Tablet 20mg	10's	25
853.	1306	Escitalopram 5mg + Clonazepam 0.5mg	10's	13
854.	1307	Ethinyl Estradiol 0.03mg + Desogestrel 0.15mg Tablet	21's	71
855.	1308	Ethinylestradiol 0.03mg + Levonorgestrel 0.15mg Tablet	21's	79.36
856.	1310	Faropenem Tablet 200mg	6's	40
857.	1311	Fenofibrate Tablet 145mg	10's	Not Available*
858.	1312	Flavoxate Tablet 200mg	15's	50
859.	1315	Fluticasone Furoate Nasal Spray 27.5mcg	120 MDI	Not Available*
860.	1319	Gabapentin Tablet 100mg	10's	14
861.	1322	Human Menopausal Gonadotrophin Injection 150 IU	1ml Vial	Not Available*
862.	1328	Isoxsuprine Injection 5mg	2ml Vial	Not Available*
863.	1331	Levamisole Tablet 150mg	1's	14
864.	1341	Mebendazole Tablet 100mg	6's	Not Available*
865.	1342	Mebeverine Tablet 200mg	10's	Not Available*
866.	1344	Meropenem 1000mg + Sulbactam 500mg Injection	Vial with WFI	260

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1	2	3	4	5
867.	1345	Meropenem Injection 500mg	Vial with WFI	140
868.	1348	Methyl Prednisolone Tablet 4mg	10's	14
869.	1353	Mirtazepine Tablet 7.5mg	10's	10
870.	1354	Modafinil Tablet 200mg	10's	84
871.	1359	Naproxen Tablet 250mg	15's	13
872.	1360	Netilmicin Injection 10mg	1ml Vial	Not Available*
873.	1367	Olmesartan 20mg + Amlodipine 5mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tablet	10's	35
874.	1368	Olmesartan 20mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tablet	10's	35
875.	1375	Phenobarbitone Tablet 60mg	30's	25
876.	1382	Prasugrel 10 mg Tablet	10's	55
877.	1383	Pregabalin 75mg + Nortriptyline Tablet 10mg	10's	28
878.	1384	Quetiapine Tablet 25mg	10's	9
879.	1392	Rosuvastatin 10mg + Aspirin Capsule 75mg	10's	31
880.	1393	Rosuvastatin 10mg + Clopidogrel 75mg Capsule	10's	35
881.	1396	Sertaconazole Cream 2% w/w	15gm Tube	64
882.	1401	Sodium Valproate Tablet 200mg	10's	14
883.	1408	Tamsulosin 0.4mg + Finasteride 5mg Tablet	15's	30

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884.	1409	Teicoplanin Injection 400mg	Vial	700
885.	1410	Telmisartan 40mg + Amlodipine 5mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tablet	10's	17
886.	1411	Telmisartan 40mg + Chlorthalidone 6.25mg Tablet	10's	17
887.	1414	Terlipressin Injection 100mcg/ml	10ml Vial	Not Available*
888.	1417	Thiocolchicoside Capsule 4mg	10's	76
889.	1418	Tigecycline Injection 50mg	5ml Vial	620
890.	1421	Torsemide Tablet 10mg	15's	16
891.	1423	Triamcinolone Injection 40mg	1ml Vial	28
892.	1427	Trypsin 48mg + Rutoside 100mg + Bromelain 90mg Tablet	10's	93
893.	1431	Valethamate Injection 8 mg	1ml Vial	Not Available*
894.	1432	Tobramycin 0.3% w/v Eye Drops	5ml Vial	31
895.	1434	Imatinib Mesylate Film Coated Tablets IP 400mg	10's	350
896.	1435	Capecitabine Film Coated Tablets I.P 500mg	10's	420
897.	1436	Iron 30mg and Folic Acid 550mcg Syrup in Flavoured Base	150ml	159.5
898.	1437	CefpodoximeProxetil 50mg Oral Suspension	30ml	26
899.	1438	Voglibose 0.2mg + Metformin Sustained Release 500mg + Glimepiride 2mg Tablet	10's	29
900.	1439	Sulfacetamide Eye Drop 20%	10ml Drop	18.97

Not available*: MRP is not available, as no bids are received in recent tender.

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Price list of PMBJP surgicals and consumables

Sl. No.	Drug Code	Name of the Medicine	Unit Size	PMBJP MRP (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	5001	Absorbent Cotton Wool IP. 75gm (Non-Sterile)	1's	29
2.	5002	Absorbent Cotton Wool IP. 200gm (Non-Sterile)	1's	68
3.	5003	Absorbent Cotton Wool IP. 500gm (Non-Sterile)	1's	172
4.	5004	Crepe Bandage B.P. 15cm x 4 meter	1's	55
5.	5005	Crepe Bandage B.P. 10cm x 4 meter	1's	36
6.	5006	Cotton Bandages (Non-Sterile), Size 7.5cm x 4m as per Schedule F-II	1's	9.1
7.	5007	Cotton Bandages (Non-Sterile), Size 10cm x 4m as per Schedule F-II	1's	12.1
8.	5008	Cotton Bandages (Non-Sterile), Size 15cm x 4m as per Schedule F-II	1's	22
9.	5009	Adhesive Bandages Washproof 19 mm x 72mm or 19mm X 70mm containing Benzalkonium Chloride Solution IP eq. to Benzalkonium Chloride 0.5% W/W	1's	1
10.	5010	Sterile Hypodermic Syringe with Needle attached, 24G , Single use-2ml, should confirm IS 12050 [Syringe 2ml with needle 24G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)] Latex Free, Highly transparent barrel.	1's	Not Available*

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11.	5011	Sterile Hypodermic Syringe with Needle attached, 24G, Single use-5ml, should confirm IS 12050 [Syringe 5 ml with needle 24G (Sterile, single use disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)] Latex Free, Highly transparent barrel.	1's	Not Available*
12.	5012	Sterile Hypodermic Syringe with Needle attached, 21G, Single use-10ml, should confirm IS 12050 [Syringe 10 ml with needle 21G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)] Latex Free, Highly transparent barrel.	1's	Not Available*
13.	5013	Sterile Hypodermic Syringe with Needle attached, 23G Single use-20ml, should confirm IS 12050 [Syringe 20 ml with needle 23G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)] Latex Free, Highly transparent barrel.	1's	Not Available*
14.	5014	Needle 16G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)	1's	1.5
15.	5015	Needle 18G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)	1'S	1.5
16.	5016	Needle 23G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)	1's	1.5
17.	5017	Needle 26G X 1/2" (1.27cm)(Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)	1's	Not Available*
18.	5018	Needle 26G X 1/2" (Sterile, single use, disposable).	1's	Not Available*
19.	5019	Paper Adhesive Plaster 1 inch x 9.0mts (Non-woven adhesive tape) with cutter	1's	26

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1	2	3	4	5
20.	5020	Paper Adhesive Plaster 2 inch x 9.0 mts (Non-woven adhesive tape) with cutter	1's	44.07
21.	5021	Paper Adhesive Plaster 3 x 9.0 mts. Non-woven adhesive tape	1's	44.07
22.	5022	Plaster of Paris Bandages BP 15cm X 2.7mts/Roll	1's	50.95
23.	5023	Plaster of Paris Bandages BP 10cm X 2.7mts/Roll	1's	33.9
24.	5024	Scalp Vein Set (Disposable) Size 18G Sterile, Soft, kink resistant, non-toxic, non-irritant tube	1's	6.83
25.	5025	Scalp Vein Set (Disposable) Size 20G, Sterile, Soft, kink resistant, non-toxic, non-irritant tube	1's	4.95
26.	5026	Scalp Vein Set (Disposable) Size 22G, Sterile, Soft, kink resistant, non-toxic, non-irritant tube	1's	4.95
27.	5027	Scalp Vein Set (Disposable) Size 24G Sterile, Soft, kink resistant, non-toxic, non-irritant tube	1's	4.95
28.	5028	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 11, Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any sign of corrosion. Should conform to IS 3319. The tip of the blade shall be well defined, central and sharp. There shall be no waviness, jags, feathers, nicks, or other defects on the cutting edge.	1's	3

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29.	5029	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 15, Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any sign of corrosion. Should conform to IS 3319. The tip of the blade shall be well defined, central and sharp. There shall be no waviness, jags, feathers, nicks, or other defects on the cutting edge.	1's	3	<i>Written Answers to</i> [12 July, 2019] <i>Unstarred Questions</i> 277
30.	5030	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 22 Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any sign of corrosion. Should conform to IS 3319, The tip of the blade shall be well defined, central and sharp. There shall be no waviness, jags, feathers, nicks, or other defects on the cutting edge.	1's	3	
31.	5031	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 10 Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any sign of corrosion. Should conform to IS 3319. The tip of the blade shall be well defined, central and sharp. There shall be no waviness, jags, feathers, nicks, or other defects on the cutting edge.	1's	3	
32.	5032	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 11 Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any sign of corrosion. Should conform to IS 3319. The tip of the blade shall be well defined, central and sharp. There shall be no waviness, jags, feathers, nicks, or other defects on the cutting edge.	1's	3	

1	2	3	4	5
33.	5033	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 15 Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any sign of corrosion. Should conform to IS 3319. The tip of the blade shall be well defined, central and sharp. There shall be no waviness, jags, feathers, nicks, or other defects on the cutting edge.	1's	3
34.	5034	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 20 Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any sign of corrosion. Should conform to IS 3319. The tip of the blade shall be well defined, central and sharp. There shall be no waviness, jags, feathers, nicks, or other defects on the cutting edge.	1's	3
35.	5035	Surgical Blade, Sterile .Size No. 22 Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any sign of corrosion. Should conform to IS 3319. The tip of the blade shall be well defined, central and sharp. There shall be no waviness, jags, feathers, nicks, or other defects on the cutting edge.	1's	3
36.	5036	Sterile Hypodermic Syringe with Needle attached, 23G Single use-50ml, should confirm IS 12050. [Syringe 50 ml with needle 23G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)] Letex Free, Highly transparent barrel.	1's	Not Available*
37.	5037	Sterile Disposable (Single Use) Teflon/PTFE I.V. Cannula Sterile Disposable	1's pack	17

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		(Single Use) Teflon/PTFE I.V. Cannula with X-Ray Opaque Line, wings and injection port. Size 26G, should be pack in Transparent, single blister pack. Should conform to IS 10555 Standard.		
38.	5041	Urine Collecting Bag, Disposable, 2000 ml, Kink resistant flexible tubing not less than 90cm in length should have non-return valve, Top drainage outlet, Graduated Bag.	1's	21.28
39.	5046	Endotracheal Tube Plain Size 2.5 single use sterile Standard 15mm connector at proximal end.	1's pack	31.28
40.	5047	Endotracheal Tube Plain Size 3 single use sterile Standard 15mm connector at proximal end.	1's pack	31.28
41.	5048	Endotracheal Tube Plain Size 3.5 single use sterile Standard 15mm connector at proximal end.	1's pack	31.28
42.	5049	Endotracheal Tube Plain Size 4 single use sterile Standard 15mm connector at proximal end.	1's pack	55.68
43.	5050	Endotracheal Tube Plain Size 4.5 single use sterile Standard 15mm connector at proximal end.	1's pack	31.28
44.	5051	Endotracheal Tube Plain Size 5 single use sterile Standard 15mm connector at proximal end.	1's pack	31.28
45.	5052	Endotracheal Tube Plain Size 8.5 single use sterile Standard 15mm connector at proximal end.	1's pack	Not Avilable*

1	2	3	4	5
46.	5053	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 4 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	Not Avilable*
47.	5054	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 4.5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	Not Avilable*
48.	5055	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	55.68
49.	5056	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 6 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	55.68
50.	5057	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 6.5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	55.68
51.	5058	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 7 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	55.68
52.	5059	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 7.5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	55.68
53.	5060	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 8 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	55.68
54.	5061	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 8.5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	55.68
55.	5062	Endotracheal Tube Cuffed Size 9 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack	55.68

56.	5065	Abdominal Drain Kit, Sterile, having Drainage Catheter and Collection Bag (2000 ml) size 24' Graduated Bag .Soft drainage catheter 50cm long, with radio opaque line. Catheter with markings at 2cm interval.	1's pack	75.81
57.	5066	Abdominal Drain Kit, Sterile, Having Drainage Catheter And Collection Bag (2000 ml) size 28' Graduated Bag, Soft drainage catheter 50cm long, with radio opaque line .Catheter with markings at 2cm interval	1's pack	75.81
58.	5071	Bone Wax, Sterilised	1's	76.86
59.	5073	Crepe Bandage B.P. 6cm X 4 meter	1's	20
60.	5077	Rapid Diagnostic Malaria Test Kit: Test card; Sterile lancet, Reagents including buffer solution in a dropping bottle. The test kit should be able to rapidly diagnose both P. falciparum and P. vivax The product should comply with ISO 9001 ISO 13485. The invalid rate should be less than 5% should have space for recording particulars of test. US-FDA approved	1's monocarton	30
61.	5078	Dengue Antigen IgG/IgM AB test kit Uses serum, plasma or whole blood Detects all four Dengue serotypes (DEN 1, 2, 3, 4) Result time: 5 minutes Sensitivity: IgM - 96.5-99.5, IgG - 95.6-98.6 Specificity: IgM - 97-100%, IgG - 97-100 Shelf life 24 months. Storage 2-30 degree Celsius.	1's kit monocarton	118

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1	2	3	4	5
62.	5079	HCG-Pregnancy Card Test Kit: Test device, Dropper, clean cup/tube. Reading time 5-10 min, Hermetically sealed CE marking as per in vitro Diagnostic Directive (IVDD) 98/79/EC for EU (Annex S8), or be US FDA-approved as per 510(k)	1's monocarton	118
63.	5083	Ear buds 100% Cotton, Ideal Size for Cleaning	100 swab	97
64.	5094	Sterile gauze pad size 2" X 2"	10's Pack	6
65.	5095	Sterile gauze pad size 3" X 3"	10's Pack	7
66.	5096	Sterile gauze pad size 4" X 4"	10's Pack	8
67.	5097	Alcohol Swab (Spirit Swab)	1's	1
68.	6001	Disposable Sterile Surgical Rubber Gloves, size 6½ inches, conforms to IS 1342, ISI marked/CE certified/FDA approved	Pair	15
69.	6002	Disposal Sterile Surgical Rubber Gloves size 7 inches, conforms to IS 13422, ISI marked/CE certified/FDA approved	Pair	15
70.	6003	Disposal Sterile Surgical Rubber Gloves size 7½ inches, conforms to IS 13422, ISI marked/CE certified/FDA approved	Pair	15
71.	6004	Disposable Sterile Surgical Rubber Gloves size 8 inches, conforms to IS 13422, ISI marked/CE certified/FDA approved	Pair	16.46

72.	6006	Rubber Examination Gloves made of Natural Rubber Latex. Non-sterile, Size: Small Conforms to IS 15354/CE Certified	1's	3.2
73.	6007	Rubber Examination Gloves made of Natural Rubber Latex. Non-sterile, Size: Medium Conforms to IS 15354/CE Certified	1's	3.2
74.	6010	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 5, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	7.02
75.	6011	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 6, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	7.02
76.	6012	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 8, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	7.48
77.	6013	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 10, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	7.72
78.	6014	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 12, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	8.3
79.	6015	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 14, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	8.3
80.	6016	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 16, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	8.3
81.	6017	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 18, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	8.3
82.	6018	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 20, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	8.57
83.	6019	Suction Catheter, Sterile Size, FG 22, Length 50cm (min.)	1's pack	Not Available*
84.	6020	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size 8 FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3-5ml/30-50ml	1's pack	53.25
85.	6021	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size 10 FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3-5ml/30-50ml	1's pack	53.25

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1	2	3	4	5
86.	6022	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size, 16 FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3-5ml/30-50ml	1's pack	32.6
87.	6023	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size, 18 FG ,conform to Balloon capacity 3-5ml/30-50ml	1's pack	32.6
88.	6024	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size, 20 FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3-5ml/30-50ml	1's pack	36.18
89.	6025	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size, 22 FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3-5ml/30-50ml	1's pack	36.18
90.	6026	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, 24 FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3-5ml/30-50ml	1's pack	36.18
91.	6030	Sterile Disposable Perfusion set with airway and needle adult use 150cm long smooth kink resist	1's pack	10.11
92.	6031	Sterile Disposable Perfusion Set (Infusion set) with Built Airway and Needle (Adult Use). Burette type measured volume chamber of 100ml Drop size of approx. 60 drops per ml Injection port, latex free, for intermittent medication. Floating auto shut off valve (latex free) in burette. Soft and kink resistant PVC tubing. Roller controller for flow control tube length 150 cm 23G needle, Should conform to IS No.12655 (part-4 of 2003) as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940.	1's	11.32

93.	6032	Sterile Disposable Perfusion Set (Infusion set) with Airway and Needle (Paediatric Use). Burette type measured volume chamber of 100 ml Drop size of approx. 60 drops per ml Injection port, latex free, for intermittent medication. Floating auto shut off valve (latex free) in burette. Soft and kink resistant PVC tubing. Roller controller for flow control Tube length 150 cm 23G needle Should conform to IS No. 12655 (part-4 of 2003) as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940	1's	52.14
94.	6033	Insulin syringe (40 units/100 Units) with (fixed) 30 G needle conform to IS 1222 7/CE certified	1's	5
95.	6035	Sterile Disposable (Single Use) Teflon/PTFE I.V. Cannula with integrated 3 Way stop cock. Size 18G, Should be pack in transparent, single blister pack. Should conform to IS 10555 Standard	1's pack	17.36
96.	6036	Sterile Disposable (Single Use) Teflon/PTFE I.V. Cannula with Integrated 3-Way stop Cock . Size 20G, Should be pack in transparent, single blister pack. Should conform to IS 10555 Standard	1's pack	17.36
97.	6037	Sterile Disposable (Single Use) Teflon/PTFE I.V. Cannula with Integrated 3-Way stop Cock. Size 22G), Should be pack in transparent, single blister pack. Should conform to IS 10555 Standard	1's pack	17.36
98.	6038	Sterile Disposable (Single Use) Teflon/PTFE PTFE I.V. Cannula with Integrated 3-Way stop Cock. Size 24G), Should be pack in transparent, single blister pack. Should conform to IS 10555 Standard	1's pack	11.8

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1	2	3	4	5
99.	6039	Nasal Oxygen Cannula (Set) Twin Prong (Accessory For Compressed Air Breathing) Adult General specification: Suitable for easy application and efficient administration of oxygen, soft, light weight non-toxic material, non-irritating even in long term use anatomically fit Twin prong/nasal tips are designed to ensure equal volume of oxygen to both the air passages	1's	28.28
100.	6042	Blood administration set/Blood transfusion set with filter 170 micron. The soft kink resistance, translucent tubing is prepared from medical grade PVC material, double drip clearly visible chamber facilitates visual access and rapid adjustment of fluid level. Specially design roller controller offer accurate regulation of infusion rate with self-sealing latex bulb to avoid any contamination and Easy flushing. Length 150 cm.	1's	18.55
101.	6045	RYLES tube/Nasogastric Tube Size 10 Soft kink, resistance PVC tubing for atraumatic intubation. Closed distal end should be coned with radio opaque Material for accurate intubation. Four lateral eyes for greater efficiency. Radio Opaque Line. Marking at 50, 60,70 cm from trip. Colour coded funnel. With luer connector/closure. Length 105 cm.	1's	9.43
102.	6046	RYLES tube/Nasogastric Tube Size 12 Soft kink, resistance PVC tubing for atraumatic intubation. Closed distal end should be coned with radio	1's	9.43

		opaque Material for accurate intubation. Four lateral eyes for greater efficiency. Radio Opaque Line. Marking at 50, 60,70 cm from trip. Colour coded funnel. With luer connector/closure. Length 105 cm.		
103.	6047	RYLES tube/Nasogastric Tube Size 14 Soft kink, resistance PVC tubing for atraumatic intubation. Closed distal end should be coned with radio opaque Material for accurate intubation. Four lateral eyes for greater efficiency. Radio Opaque Line. Marking at 50, 60,70 cm from trip. Colour coded funnel. With luer connector/closure. Length 105 cm.	1's	11.66
104.	6048	RYLES tube/Nasogastric Tube Size 16 Soft kink, resistance PVC tubing for atraumatic intubation. Closed distal end should be coned with radio opaque Material for accurate intubation. Four lateral eyes for greater efficiency. Radio Opaque Line. Marking at 50, 60,70 cm from trip. Colour coded funnel. With luer connector/closure. Length 105 cm.	1's	11.66
105.	6049	RYLES tube/Nasogastric Tube Size 18 Soft kink, resistance PVC tubing for atraumatic intubation. Closed distal end should be coned with radio opaque Material for accurate intubation. Four lateral eyes for greater efficiency. Radio Opaque Line. Marking at 50, 60,70 cm from trip. Colour coded funnel. With luer connector/closure. Length 105 cm.	1's	12.45
106.	6050	Knee Cap Small Tubular anatomically design made of soft, skin friendly, Made of Neoprene Material	One Pair mono- carton	120

1	2	3	4	5
107.	6051	Knee Cap Medium Tubular anatomically design made of soft, skin friendly, Made of Neoprene Material	One Pair mono-carton	120
108.	6052	Knee Cap Large Tubular anatomically design made of soft, skin friendly, Made of Neoprene Material	One Pair mono-carton	120
109.	7001	Hot water bag size 25.5cm X 17.8cm (10" X 7") BS:1970:2012	1's	160
110.	8080	Face Mask, Disposable .Should be manufactured from non-woven poly prop fabric. Should be 3 ply construction. Should have high Bacterial filtration efficiency .Should be heat sealed to keep 3 layers together .Standard Size 17.5 X 9cm. Colour Green/Blue. There should be a string each at all four corners, length of string should be 40cm	1's	2
111.	8087	Automatic Snap-Out Folding Walking Cane Stick with Adjustable Length- Color: Copper easy and quick to use walking cane for treks, casual walks or outdoor travel. Release the stick and 4 folding sections snap out automatically to make a rigid cane. lightweight anodized aluminum pole. Contour grip handle with rubber bottom. Sections folds conveniently in its own wallet. Adjustable Length: 33 inch to 37 inch. Package contains 1Pc adjustable metal walking cane.	1's	500
112.	8088	Walking Stick with three supporter-light weight length 33 inch to 37 inch	1's	400

113.	8089	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color - Large 36-40 inch (25cm width)	1's mono-carton	240
114.	8090	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color - Small 28- 32 inch (25cm width)	1's mono-carton	240
115.	8091	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color Medium 32-36 inch (25cm width)	1's mono-carton	240
116.	8092	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color X-Large 36-40 inch (25cm width)	1's mono-carton	250
117.	8093	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color XX-Large 44-48 inch (25cm width)	1's mono-carton	250
118.	8099	Cervical Collar – designed to meet the needs of ambulatory patients over and extended time. Technologically advanced Sorbatex padding adds long term comfort by quickly absorbing moisture away from the skin. Anatomical shape, Well ventilated, High density PU foam, Skin matching shades. Hypo-allergenic covering Small- 3-3.5 inch	1's mono-carton	120
119.	8100	Cervical Collar designed to meet the needs of ambulatory patients over and extended time. Technologically advanced Sorbatex padding adds long term comfort by quickly absorbing moisture away from the skin. Anatomical shape, Wellventilated, High density PU foam, Skin matching shades, Hypo-allergenic covering Medium – 3.5-4 inch	1's mono-carton	120

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1	2	3	4	5
120.	8101	Cervical Collar designed to meet the needs of ambulatory patients over and extended time. Technologically advanced Sorbatex padding adds long term comfort by quickly absorbing moisture away from the skin. Anatomical shape, Wellventilated, High density PU foam, Skin matching shades, Hypo-allergenic covering Large 4-4.5 inch	1's mono-carton	120
121.	8102	Cervical Collar designed to meet the needs of ambulatory patients over and extended time. Technologically advanced Sorbatex padding adds long term comfort by quickly absorbing moisture away from the skin. Anatomical shape, Wellventilated, High density PU foam, Skin matching shades, Hypo-allergenic covering X-Large - 4.5-5 inch	1's mono-carton	120
122.	8103	Thumb and Wrist brace - Soft Neoprene thumb cover • Pre-shaped and removable metal stays for wrist and thumb • Distal brace edge situated under the palmar crease • Brace is contoured at the ulnar aspect of the hand o Elastic material • High coverage of dorsal aspect of the hand • Reliable thumb support • Convenient application Small Wrist Circle-6, Length-7'	1's mono-carton	90
123.	8104	Thumb and Wrist brace - Soft Neoprene thumb cover • Pre-shaped and removable metal stays for wrist and thumb • Distal brace edge situated under the palmar crease • Brace is contoured at the ulnar aspect of the hand • Elastic material • High coverage of dorsal aspect of the hand	1's mono-carton	90

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable thumb support • Convenient application Medium Wrist Circle-6-7.5, Length-7' 		
124.	8105	Thumb and Wrist brace - Soft Neoprene thumb cover • Pre-shaped and removable metal stays for wrist and thumb • Distal brace edge situated under the palmar crease • Brace is contoured at the ulnar aspect of the hand • Elastic material • High coverage of dorsal aspect of the hand • Reliable thumb support • Convenient application Large Wrist Circle-7.5-8.5, Length-8"	1's mono-carton	90
125.	8106	Thumb and Wrist brace - Soft Neoprene thumb cover • Pre-shaped and removable metal stays for wrist and thumb • Distal brace edge situated under the palmar crease • Brace is contoured at the ulnar aspect of the hand • Elastic material • High coverage of dorsal aspect of the hand • Reliable thumb support • Convenient application X-Large Wrist Circle-8.5 and above , Length-8"	1's mono-carton	90
126.	8107	Knee Brace Belt - Excellent Support and Targeted Pain Relief • May Relieve the Pain Associated with Mild Osteoarthritis (OA) of the Knee • Unilateral Hinge and Strapping Configuration Apply Corrective Force to Offload the Affected Side of the Joint • Wrap-Around, Patient-Friendly Design - Easy to Apply to Swollen Tender Knees • Neoprene Provides Therapeutic Warmth to Soothe the Aching Joint • Support Straps Allow for Adjustable Compression • Available in Medial and Lateral Designs for Left and Right Knee Applications • Interchangeable Condyle Pads for Day-to-Day Adjustment Size-Small 14-15 fits	1's mono-carton	400

1	2	3	4	5
127.	8114	Knee Brace Belt - Excellent Support and Targeted Pain Relief • May Relieve the Pain Associated with Mild Osteoarthritis (OA) of the Knee • Unilateral Hinge and Strapping Configuration Apply Corrective Force to Offload the Affected Side of the Joint • Wrap-Around, Patient-Friendly Design - Easy to Apply to Swollen Tender Knees • Neoprene Provides Therapeutic Warmth to Soothe the Aching Joint • Support Straps Allow for Adjustable Compression • Available in Medial and Lateral Designs for Left and Right Knee Applications • Interchangeable Condyle Pads for Day-to-Day Adjustment Size-Medium 16-17 fits	1's mono-carton	400
128.	8108	Adult Diaper (Large Size)	5's	140
129.	8115	Knee Brace Belt - Excellent Support and Targeted Pain Relief • May Relieve the Pain Associated with Mild Osteoarthritis (OA) of the Knee • Unilateral Hinge and Strapping Configuration Apply Corrective Force to Offload the Affected Side of the Joint • Wrap-Around, Patient-Friendly Design - Easy to Apply to Swollen Tender Knees • Neoprene Provides Therapeutic Warmth to Soothe the Aching Joint • Support Straps Allow for Adjustable Compression • Available in Medial and Lateral Designs for Left and Right Knee Applications • Interchangeable Condyle Pads for Day-to-Day Adjustment Size- Large 18-19 fits	1's mono-carton	450
130.	8109	Adult Diaper XI (Extra Large Size)	5's	140

131.	8110	Baby Diaper (Small Size)	5's	25
132.	8111	Baby Diaper (New Born)	5's	25
133.	8113	Hernia Belt - made from good quality surgical elastic with elasticated straps, pads can be adjusted. Size Universal (Size : Small)	1's mono-carton	200
134.	8116	IV Cannula Fixer good aesthetic appeal due to woven fast edges, Moisture responsive high moisture vapour transmission rate film, Low allergy grid pattern adhesive, Porous adhesive to allow skin breathing, Easy and painless remove, because of thin-non adhesive edges and leaves no residue after remove, Medium : 6cm X 5cm	1's pack	6
135.	8117	Cervical Pillow- Designed to decrease morning pain and stiffness, Height 12.3 centimetres, Length 26 cm, Width 47 cm, Material Polyester, Shell Soft, Made from high quality polyurethane foam of optimum density, Provides firm, soft and comfortable support to neck and head, B shaped neck pillow with 2 height levels for different user requirements, designed to counter the stress and pain associated with cervical	1's mono-carton	500
136.	8120	Lancets Round Sterile tip One time use; 28 G, in virgin packing Length : 30mm ± 2mm Compatibility : Should be compatible with Jan Aushadhi Glucometer.	50 pcs/Box	33

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1	2	3	4	5
137.	8121	Glucometer Test Strip (Compatible with Janaushadhi Glucometer Digital)	25 strips pack	225
138.	8122	Glucometer Digital (1 Glucometer-25 strips, 25 lancets, 1 lancing device, 1 battery 3v. Warranty card) Glucometer Specification Glucose ranges : 30 - 800 md/dL, Analysis time : 5 Sec Sample Volume : < 1.0 micro-liters, Sample : Whole Blood Sample Mode : Capillary, Fill detection: Automatic Battery : 3v Lithium Battery, (Replaceable) (CR2032), should work for minimum 1000 test, Minimum memory : 50 samples (Erasable) Replacement Warranty Period : 3 years, Storage Temp. : 0-50° C Operating Temp : 2-50°C, Relative Humidity : 10-95% (Non-Condensing) Code :Auto Coding/No Coding Display: 48mm (diagonally) LCD (±5mm) Strip Ejector facility to avoid contamination with blood. ISO-15197:2013 (International Standard) CE Certificate NIB (National Institute of Biological) Tested Note: Control Solution for calibration of device Customer Care Toll Free Number: Customer Care Toll Free Number must be provided by the Awardee bidder for the customer support.	1 Kit mono-carton	480
139.	8123	Adhesive Surgical Paper Tape Size 5cm x 5m	1's	26
140.	8124	Adhesive Surgical Paper Tape Size 2.5cm x 5m	1's	13
141.	8125	Adhesive Surgical Paper Tape Size 1.25cm x 5m	1's	7

142.	8126	Pollution Control Mask/Nanofiber Mask: made up of high efficiency nanofiber material with non-return valve for easy breathing. It efficiently filters the atmospheric particulate matter 0.3u and defends against haze, invisible killers like bacteria and viruses, automobile exhaust fumes, second-hand smoke, formaldehyde, dust mites, volatile chemicals, air polluted poison gas, block droplets, fluids and secretions, respirable particulate matter due to automobile exhaust fumes and so on. colour: Sky Blue Certification as per CE0120/EN: 149:2009	1's mono pack	66
143.	8127	Nebulizer Mask with Tubing, made of clear, non-toxic PVC, medium concentration, adjustable nose clip and non-autoclavable Tube Length: 2mtr. Nebulization rate : 3cc/10 mins. Packing: Single Piece poly packed	1's pack	58
144.	8128	Medical Digital Thermometer	1's mono-carton	94
145.	8130	Manual breast pump	1's mono pack	51
146.	8131	Plastic Urine Pot collector, Male and Female use	1's	100
147.	8132	Plastic Bedpan	1's	107
148.	8133	Digital Blood Pressure Instrument (100% mercury free): LCD Digital Display/Digital monitor, upper arm type Measurement Range-	One	1200

1	2	3	4	5
		Pressure – 0mm Hg – 300mmHg Pulse – 30 to 199 Beats/Minute Measurement Accuracy Pressure- ± 3mmHg Pulse- ± 5% Irregular Heartbeat Detection, WHO Classification Indicator, Low Battery Detection, Automatic Power Off Battery type: AA type		
149.	8134	Ice bag	1's pack	20
150.	8140	Oxo-Biodegradable sanitary napkins	Pack of 4 Sanitary Napkins	10
151.	8141	Oxo-Biodegradable Sanitary Napkins Large Size with wings	Pack of 4 Sanitary Napkins	12
152.	8142	Oxo-Biodegradable Sanitary Napkins Extra Large (XL) Size with wings	Pack of 4 Sanitary Napkins	15

Not Available* : MRP is not available, as no bids are received in recent order.

**Limiting profit of drug manufacturing companies to
reduce prices of medicines**

†2272. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that drug manufacturing companies fix the cost of medicines by 3000 per cent of their actual cost because of which it has become difficult for patients to buy medicines;

(b) whether Government would put an end to this malpractice committed by drug manufacturing companies and make some legal arrangements so that they get profit only upto a certain limit; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, the Government is aware that there are instances where the MRP printed on a drug is more than 3000 per cent of its cost of production.

(b) There is no proposal before the Government to cap profits of pharmaceutical companies.

(c) The prices of drugs are regulated in the country as per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO), 2013. The DPCO is based on the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP), 2012. The NPPP, provided for a market-based pricing mechanism (in place of earlier existing cost-based mechanism) with the objective to ensure availability of essential medicines at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of industry, thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well-being for all. The NPPP adopted market-based pricing mechanism because of the following reasons:—

- (i) Under cost based pricing, the prices of drugs had to be calculated in detail every year which required a complex variety of data. For this, the manufacturers were required to provide their pricing data in an extremely

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

detailed manner which was intrusive and hence highly resisted by the individual manufacturers resulting in possible manipulation and time delay of provision of the base costing data. This also made it difficult to properly check the data provided by individual manufacturers in a timely and adequate manner. Additionally the data was also subject to variations in terms of production cost depending on technologies used for production.

- (ii) Under cost based pricing as the controlled prices of formulations of a particular API were determined on a 'lowest common denominator' basis, they tended to be clustered within a narrow band. As a result, production activity and competition in the product segment tended to stagnate.
- (iii) Under market based pricing, as the pricing is based on widely available information in the public domain as against individual manufacturer level production costing data, the calculation and determination of prices is more transparent and fair.
- (iv) The Indian economy is largely market-driven and, particularly in the area of pricing of manufactured products, prices are determined by market conditions and market forces. Determination of prices on the basis of costing, particularly where the input prices themselves were not subject to any form of price control and were determined in the open market by market forces, was found to be anomalous.
- (v) In the market-based policy, where ceiling prices are fixed, it was held that there would be ample space for manufacturers to position themselves in an appropriate price band below the ceiling price and thereby also retain competition in the market.

Import of fertilizers

2273. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various fertilizers that are being imported into the country through various ports of the country; and

(b) the details of various agencies involved in importing fertilizers from various countries through various ports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The details of fertilizers are being imported in the country through various port is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The import of Urea for direct agriculture use on Government account through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) namely MMTC Limited (MMTC) and State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government. Government is also importing approximately 20 Lakh Metric Tonnes urea from Oman India Fertiliser Company (OMIFCO) under a Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GoI & OMIFCO. The STE-wise import of Urea is as under:—

Year	From	Through STE (In LMT)					Total	Total
	OMIFCO						Urea	Urea
							imported	imported
							through	through
							STE	STE
	(LMT)	IPL	MMTC	STC	NFL	RCF	(LMT)	(LMT)
2016-17	20.02	4.37	16.35	14.07	-	-	34.79	54.81
2017-18	20.93	17.31	13.13	-	4.01	4.37	38.82	59.75
2018-19	19.51	11.21	44.09	-	-	-	55.30	74.81
2019-20*	04.81	-	09.00	-	-	-	09.00	13.81

*upto June, 2019.

Import of fertilizers (other than Urea) is free, commonly known as Open General Licence (OGL). Various companies/agencies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgement. The agency-wise import of fertilizers other than Urea is as per Statement-II (*See* below). The country-wise import of fertilizer is as per Statement-III.

Statement-I

Port-wise import of Fertilizers during last 3 years and current year

(Qty. in lakh MT)

Ports Name	2016-17				2017-18				2018-19				2019-20 (up to June, 2019)			
	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
Adani Tuna Bulk Terminal	2.87	1.06	—	—	4.53	0.66	—	—	5.42	1.65	—	—	1.30	0.55	—	—
Chennai	—	—	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochin	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	0.35	—	—	—	0.15	—	—	—	0.22	—
Dharmatar	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dhamra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.33	0.83	—	0.44	0.88	0.33	—
Dighi	—	—	0.33	—	—	—	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangavaram	3.81	1.58	2.96	0.60	3.53	1.09	2.12	—	6.53	1.15	1.95	—	0.92	0.47	0.60	—
Goa	—	—	0.10	—	—	—	0.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gopalpur	1.36	—	—	—	0.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haldia	—	—	0.09	—	—	—	1.46	—	—	—	1.45	—	—	—	0.21	—
Hazira (Adani)	0.88	—	—	—	2.27	—	—	—	2.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hazira (Ancherage)	3.00	—	—	—	3.56	—	—	—	0.44	0.05	0.24	—	—	0.17	0.14	—

300 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Jaigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.90	–	–	–	0.85	–	–	–	0.15	–
Kakinada	5.73	5.16	4.09	0.65	6.60	4.28	9.69	1.27	10.17	9.18	8.78	0.55	2.32	1.76	1.25	0.87
Kamarajar (Cibtl)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.42	–	–	–			–	–
Kandla	6.56	11.47	9.82	0.62	6.63	11.04	1 1.05		6.40	17.02	8.70	0.66	0.86	5.31	4.27	–
Karaikal	0.63	–	–	–	0.51	–	0.11		2.02	0.37	0.16	0.30	0.95	–	–	
Krishnapatnam	3.90	1.16	0.37	1.52	2.70	0.86	1.28	0.35	6.66	4.09	3.34	1.02	0.47	1.60	0.56	0.50
MBPT	–	0.22	0.71	–	–	–	1.05	–	–	–	1.07	–	–	–	0.37	–
Mormugao	–	–	1.52	–	–	–	0.92	–	–	–	2.11	–	–	–	0.13	–
Mumbai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.15	–	–	–	–	–
Mundra	6.28	19.14	5.60	0.39	12.63	16.05	7.14	–	10.97	19.29	3.89	1.88	1.72	2.89	2.31	0.44
New-Mangalore	1.76	0.12	2.07	–	2.16	0.16	2.98	–	1.42	–	2.37	–	–	0.30	0.46	–
Paradip	–	–	1.60	–	–	–	0.75	0.46	–	–	0.25	–	–	–	–	–
Paradip (PICT)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.40	0.57	–	–	1.21	0.57	–	–
Pipavav	10.02	–	–	–	6.81	3.13	–	–	9.16	4.30	–	–	1.85	1.95	0.33	–
Rozy	3.56	–	–	0.36	2.94	0.33	–	–	4.78	0.22	–	–	1.01	–	–	0.26
Tuticorin	0.96	0.81	2.99	0.55	0.42	–	2.81	–	0.88	0.48	2.04	–	–	–	0.49	–
Vizag	3.49	3.13	4.66	0.52	4.02	4.26	2.90	2.91	5.82	4.32	3.81	1.05	0.76	2.32	1.55	0.55
GRAND TOTAL	54.81	43.85	37.36	5.21	59.75	42.17	47.36	4.99	74.81	66.02	42.14	5.46	13.81	18.77	13.37	2.62

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Statement-II

Agency-wise import of fertilizers during last 3 years and current year

(Figures in lakh MT)

Importing Agency	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (upto June, 19)		
	DAP	MOP	NPK	DAP	MOP	NPK	DAP	MOP	NPK	DAP	MOP	NPK
CHAMBAL	9.50	1.69	0.99	8.39	3.35	0.07	9.10	1.92	0.11	1.96	1.46	—
CIL	0.45	1.20	—	0.39	3.41	—	2.95	4.02	—	—	0.76	—
DEEPAK	0.42	0.33	0.55	—	1.71	—	0.53	1.00	0.66	—	—	—
FACT	—	0.24	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenstar	0.75	—	0.22	0.35	—	0.82	0.37	—	0.74	—	—	—
GSFC	0.99	—	—	1.63	—	—	3.32	—	0.23	0.98	0.36	0.53
HINDALCO	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IFFCO	4.05	6.20	—	—	5.43	—	9.52	4.54	—	2.23	1.14	—
IPL	12.94	18.76	2.79	12.97	19.49	2.28	13.97	17.63	1.63	5.39	5.98	0.55
IRC Agrochem	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.66	2.65	—	1.43	0.39	—

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Kanpur Fertilizer	0.32	—	—	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KRIBHCO	4.25	—	0.39	3.60	—	0.96	5.56	—	0.88	3.20	—	—
MCF	0.66	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MCFL	0.43	0.59	—	0.69	1.89	0.22	0.97	1.06	0.32	—	0.20	—
MFL	—	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MOSAIC	4.43	0.71	—	5.68	2.56	—	5.50	2.06	—	—	1.00	—
NFCL	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NFL	0.50	—	—	2.81	0.27	0.64	7.82	—	0.37	2.07	0.66	1.04
PPL	0.65	1.15	—	—	0.75	—	1.17	1.18	—	—	0.24	—
RCF	0.58	0.71	—	0.47	1.05	—	0.48	1.60	0.52	1.51	0.90	0.50
TCL	0.76	0.72	—	2.43	2.29	—	—	0.20	—	—	—	—
ZIL	1.54	4.04	—	2.44	5.16	—	2.10	4.28	—	—	0.28	—
GRAND TOTAL	43.85	37.36	5.21	42.17	47.36	4.99	66.02	42.14	5.46	18.77	13.37	2.62

MOP includes both Agriculture and Industrial use.

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-III

Country-wise import of fertilizers during last 3 years and current year

(Figures in lakh MT)

Country Name	2016-17				2017-18				2018-19				2019-20 (upto June, 2019)			
	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
Algeria	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	0.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	—	—
Bahrain	0.78	—	—	—	1.19	—	—	—	1.68	—	—	—	0.86	—	—	—
Belarus	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.32	—
Canada	—	0.47	7.58	0.90	—	—	11.01	—	—	—	13.34	—	—	—	2.91	—
China	8.20	21.76	—	0.28	7.47	18.94	—	0.59	14.30	31.01	0.24	—	0.47	8.67	—	0.60
CIS+Belarus	—	—	5.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.51	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.66	—
Egypt	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.82	—	—	—	1.46	—	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	0.81	—	—	—	1.10	—	—	—	1.63	—	—	—	0.55
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	0.55	—	—	—	1.81	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	0.31	—
Indonesia	—	—	—	0.85	—	—	—	0.93	0.33	—	—	0.23	0.88	—	—	0.53

304 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Iran	14.56	—	—	—	20.35	—	—	13.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	—	—	7.06	—	—	—	7.06	—	—	—	6.87	—	—	—	1.77	—
Jordan	—	1.08	4.85	—	—	2.27	5.41	—	—	3.20	5.72	—	—	1.02	1.73	—
Kuwait	2.19	—	—	—	1.14	—	—	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lativa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	—	—	4.89	—	—	—	4.60	—	—	—	4.39	—	—	—	1.52	—
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	—	1.62	—	—	—	0.54	—	—	—	6.47	—	—	—	0.53	—	—
Oman	22.91	—	—	—	25.12	—	—	—	25.68	—	—	—	7.79	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	0.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qatar	—	—	—	—	0.42	—	—	1.96	—	—	—	—	0.62	—	—	—
Russia	1.11	1.60	6.78	2.37	0.53	1.45	10.02	2.37	1.98	1.18	4.07	3.38	—	0.66	0.82	0.94
Saudi–Arabia	—	11.90	—	—	0.70	13.18	—	—	2.69	22.02	—	0.22	—	7.59	0.33	—
UAE	0.52	—	—	—	1.33	0.31	—	—	3.97	—	—	—	1.73	—	—	—
Ukraine	1.84	—	—	—	0.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
USA	—	5.03	—	—	—	5.48	—	—	—	2.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	—	—	0.24	—	—	—	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	54.81	43.85	37.36	5.21	59.75	42.17	47.36	4.99	74.81	66.02	42.14	5.46	13.81	18.77	13.37	2.62

MoP includes both Agriculture and Industrial use.

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Import of APIs

2274. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all medicines that get affected due to rise in price of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) imported from China;
- (b) the details of measures Government has taken to safeguard the interests of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies against price rise of API imports; and
- (c) the details of budgetary allocation by Government to reduce import dependence on API like setting up API parks as recommended by the Katoch Committee Report and the details of action taken on the same since 2015, if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As per representations received by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) from some pharmaceutical companies, costs of some medicines including Azithromycin, Clotrimazole, Cefixime, Dexamethasone and Gentamycin etc. have increased on account of increased import price of API from China.

(b) and (c) The Government is committed to make India sufficiently self-reliant in end-to-end indigenous drug manufacturing by making Indian Pharma Industry globally competitive. The policies formulated by Government from time to time are designed to minimize country's dependence on imports and to give fillip to indigenous manufacturing. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared a scheme namely 'Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry' which includes a sub-scheme 'Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre' for providing financial assistance to any upcoming bulk drug park for development of common facilities such as Effluent Treatment Plants, Captive Power Plants, etc. Total budgetary allocation of the 'Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry' for the Financial Year 2019-20 is ₹ 8.29 crore.

Discrepancy in import of raw material for medicines

†2275. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that discrepancy is being committed in the import of raw materials used in making medicines in different parts of the country, every now and then;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to check it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame by which it would be executed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Import of drugs is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. For import of any drug, including bulk drug (API), the overseas manufacturing site and the drug are required to be registered and import license is required to be obtained in accordance with provisions of said Act and Rules. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has not received any such report that discrepancy is being committed in the import of raw materials used in making medicines in different parts of the country. As and when issue regarding quality of imported drug is received, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of said Act and Rules.

Selling of stents at price higher than the ceiling price

2276. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that stents are being sold at a price higher than the ceiling set by it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is effectively monitoring the implementation of ceiling prices fixed for Coronary Stents. As and when any incident of overpricing of coronary stents is reported to the NPPA or it receives any complaint in this regard, an appropriate action is taken by the NPPA under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO) and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

After price fixation of Coronary Stents in February, 2017, a total number of 40 complaints were received in the NPPA alleging overpricing by hospitals. Out of the 40 complaints, overcharging was found in 2 cases. In these two cases, the hospitals refunded the overcharged amount to the patients concerned after the intervention of the NPPA.

**Pending cases for overcharging of patients on
essential medicines**

2277. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases, at present, against pharma companies initiated by National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) for over charging of patients on essential medicines and number of pending cases along with the amount involved therein; and
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps for early disposal of such pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) At present, 1069 number of overcharging cases, initiated by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) against pharma companies, are pending. The overcharging cases involve a total amount of ₹ 5,480.89 crore under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO) and the DPCO, 1995, out of which an amount of ₹ 4, 032.55 crore is under litigation in various courts.

(b) Action for recovery of the overcharged amount is taken as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 and the DPCO, 2013. In case the concerned company does not deposit the amount of demand, the matter is referred to the concerned District Collector for recovery of the overcharged amount as arrears of land revenue under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The cases referred to the District Collectors are also followed up on regular basis by issuing reminders. In some cases, the demands raised for overcharging have been challenged by the pharma companies in various courts. The NPPA is actively pursuing these court cases.

Price control on drug formulations by NPPA

2278. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government, through National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), has identified the drug formulations for medical treatment of diseases for imposing price restriction to make the same available to patients including those from weaker sections;
- (b) if so, the diseases and the drug formulations so far identified; and
- (c) what special measures Government proposes to take to ensure that the quality of drugs is not compromised while putting restrictions on their price?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling price of scheduled formulations specified in Schedule I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO). The first schedule of the DPCO contains those formulations which are included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2015 prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The NLEM, 2015 contains 377 medicines which are used in treatment of various diseases under 30 different therapeutic categories.

The NPPA has also capped the prices of 106 formulations related to treatment of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases under para 19 of the DPCO vide order dated 10th July, 2014. The NPPA has further fixed the ceiling price of coronary stents in February, 2017 and of knee implants in August, 2017.

Further, NPPA vide order SO 1041(E) dated 27th February, 2019 has put a cap on trade margin of 42 selected non-scheduled anti-cancer medicines under 'Trade Margin Rationalisation' approach.

The details of prices fixed for scheduled formulations, 106 anti-diabetes and cardiovascular medicines, coronary stents, knee implants and anti-cancer medicines are available on NPPA's website www.nppaindia.nic.in.

(c) The drug manufacturers/marketers in the country are required to comply with the standards as prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. The NPPA has not received any report on quality of medicines being compromised due to price regulation.

Impact on exports due to decline in export credit

2279. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that there is a sharp decline in export credit given by banks during the last three-four years;

(b) if so, whether Ministry has ever tried to find out the reasons behind this;

(c) the short and long-term measures that have so far been taken to correct the situation and how the above decline has impacted the exports;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with RBI to provide some credit from its currency reserves; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per data compiled by RBI, the balance outstanding for export credit by all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 1,85,591 crore as on 31.3.2015 to ₹ 2,43,890 crore as on 31.3.2018 before declining to ₹ 2,26,363 crore on 31.3.2019.

(b) and (c) Government has taken following major steps to increase the flow of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) exporters:—

- (i) raising interest equalization rate under Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) from 3% to 5% for MSME exports;
- (ii) including merchant exporters under IES for pre and post shipment rupee export credit;
- (iii) facilitating export under GST by permitting Letter of Undertaking in place of bond with no bank guarantee for exporting goods or services or both;
- (iv) allowing merchant exporters to procure goods from domestic suppliers, for export, with nominal GST of 0.1%;
- (v) provisional sanction of 90% GST refund amount for exports within 7 days; and
- (vi) reducing insurance premium rates by an average of 17% for export credit.

Department of Financial Services has informed that RBI is currently examining the priority sector lending norms for export credit and certain enabling guidelines are under consideration. When issued, revised guidelines are expected to release additional ₹ 350-680 billion export credit under priority sector.

(d) and (e) RBI has informed that it is not in favour of earmarking a part of foreign exchange reserves for export credit.

Prices of tea

2280. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that prices of tea have not risen due to the rapid increase in tea supply, especially from the small tea growers segment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that during 2018, according to Tea Association of India, this segment accounted for a 48 per cent share in India's output of 1,338 million kilogram against 20 per cent in 2003; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The price of tea is dependent on factors such as global demand and supply like other commodities. There is slight increase in the price of tea in the auction recorded in last five years. The auction price of tea sold, year-wise during the last 5 years as well as for the current year is given in the following table:—

Year	All India (₹ per kg.)
2014-15	125.59
2015-16	127.62
2016-17	133.51
2017-18	132.66
2018-19	140.26
2019-20 (April-May)	143.12

Source: Tea Board.

(c) and (d) The share of small growers to total production of tea has increased to 48.29% in 2018 as compared to 25.90% in 2003, the details of which are given in the following table:—

(Figures in million kgs.)

Year	Small growers production	Organised sector production	Total production	% share of small growers to total production
2003	180.66	697.47	878.13	25.90
2018	646.37	692.26	1338.63	48.29

Source: Tea Board.

New e-market for tea

2281. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board has inked a Memorandum of Understanding with companies for introducing a new e-market place for tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the new initiative is expected to improve cost effectiveness and price discovery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Tea Board has informed that they have selected a company through tender for introducing a new e-market place for tea. The new e-market place is expected to bring about improvement in terms of turnaround time and cost effectiveness. The new e-market place is also expected to aid fair and market-driven price discovery and bring on board secondary and tertiary buyers from all over the country, giving them access to fresh tea, easy to use automated e-catalogue and faster movement of produce.

Giving pace to Make in India

†2282. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is pondering over to provide more pace to Make in India;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard, so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government of India launched the Make in India initiative in 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. Make in India initiative is focused on 27 sectors – 15 manufacturing sectors and 12 champion service sectors. The sectoral action plans under the initiative include measures to promote infrastructure, fiscal incentives, skill development etc. in each sector. Activities under Make in India and the action plans for each of the sectors is implemented and monitored by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department.

Relaxation in FDI norms

2283. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to relax FDI norms in various sectors in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country to turnaround slowing economic growth of the country, if so, the details thereof, sector-wise;

(b) whether Government does not perceive that such increase in FDI limits of such sectors is dangerous to the security of the country, keeping in view that the entire control of some sectors would go into foreign hands, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is an ongoing process and changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination. FDI policy on various sectors indicating therein sector-wise FDI limits is provided in the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017', as amended from time to time through subsequent press notes, which are available on the website of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade at www.dipp.gov.in.

(b) and (c) While FDI policy lays down an enabling framework for attracting foreign investment, Ministry of Home Affairs has laid down detailed guidelines for assessment of proposals from national security point of view. In order to boost economic growth without compromising the security of the country, proposals are evaluated on the basis of their potential threat to nation's unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

**Criteria for imposing or lifting ban on export/
import of agricultural products**

2284. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion followed/adopted by Government for imposing/lifting ban on export/import of various agricultural products from time-to-time;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the adverse impact on farmers/consumers of such imposing/lifting ban on export/import of agricultural products during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to protect the interests of farmers/consumers from the adverse impact of imposing/lifting ban on export/import of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and

(b) The export and import policies for agricultural products, which include the decisions

on lifting/imposing bans on export/import of individual agricultural products, are framed keeping several factors in mind, such as availability of surplus over the domestic requirements (including the requirement of buffer stock and strategic reserve, if any), concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc. During the last three years, no bans have been imposed on export/import of any of the major agricultural products. As such, no study has been conducted in this regard.

(c) The Agriculture Export Policy, brought out by the Government in December, 2018, aims at a stable trade policy for agricultural products, involving following steps:—

- (i) Providing assurance that the processed agricultural products and all kinds of organic products will not be brought under the ambit of any kind of export restriction (*viz.* Minimum Export Price, Export duty, Export bans, Export quota, Export capping, Export permit etc.) even though the primary agricultural product or non-organic agricultural product is brought under some kind of export restrictions.
- (ii) Identification of a few commodities which are essential for food security in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and Ministries. Any export restriction on such identified commodities under extreme price situation will be based on decision of a high level committee. Also, any kind of export prohibitions and restrictions on the identified commodities above would be taken up in a WTO compatible manner.
- (iii) Liberalised import of agricultural products for value addition and re-export.

Consequent to the approval of policy, mandate of the Committee of Secretaries on 'essential commodities' has been expanded to provide recommendation on export restrictions on a few commodities, which are essential for food security, under extreme price situation only.

Initiatives for promotion of exports

2285. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the various initiatives Government has taken in the recent past in order to promote export of various items to different countries;

(b) whether Government is planning to come out with more such initiatives during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Government takes various initiatives to promote exports globally, which include measures under the Foreign Trade Policy, sector specific interventions and efforts to increase market access in other countries. Some major initiatives are as below:—

- (i) A new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 was launched on 1st April, 2015. The policy, *inter alia*, rationalised the earlier export promotion schemes and introduced two new schemes, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for boosting export of goods and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for increasing exports of services. Duty credit scrips issued under these schemes were made fully transferable.
- (ii) The mid-term review of the FTP 2015-20 was undertaken on 5th December, 2017. Incentive rates for labour intensive/MSME sectors were increased by 2% with a financial implication of ₹ 8,450 crore per year.
- (iii) During 2018-19, MEIS rates were enhanced for many agricultural items for a limited period. The total annual financial envelope available for MEIS for financial year has been increased by about 50% from 01.04.2015 to the present time. The MEIS scheme enables exporters to claim benefits on all notified products, irrespective of the destination of the exported product at the same rate.
- (iv) A new Logistics Division was created in the Department of Commerce to co-ordinate integrated development of the logistics sector. India's rank in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index moved up from 54 in 2014 to 44 in 2018.
- (v) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post-shipment rupee export credit was introduced from 1.4.2015 providing interest equalisation at 3% for labour intensive/MSME sectors. The rate was increased to 5% for MSME sectors with effect from 2.11.2018 and merchant exporters were covered under the scheme with effect from 2.1.2019.
- (vi) Various measures for improving ease of doing business were taken. India's rank in World Bank 'ease of doing business' ranking improved from 142 in

2014 to 77 in 2018 with the rank in 'trading across borders' moving up from 122 to 80.

- (vii) A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" was launched with effect from 1st April, 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (viii) A comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" was launched on 6th December, 2018 with an aim to double farmers' income by 2022 and to provide an impetus to agricultural exports.
- (ix) A new scheme called "Transport and Marketing Assistance" (TMA) scheme has been launched for mitigating disadvantage of higher cost of transportation for export of specified agriculture products.

(b) and (c) A new scheme called Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) covering export of garments and made-ups was notified on 7.3.2019 providing refund of duties/taxes at higher rates in the form of duty credit scrips.

Pendency in approvals of patents

2286. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of applications seeking patents are lying pending for necessary approval;
- (b) if so, the details of patents granted/applications pending by/at various offices during the last three years and the current year and the reasons for delay in granting patent, State-wise;
- (c) the names of the drugs which have been granted patent during the said period; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to dispose of the patent applications at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The pendency of patent applications is measured in terms of pending requests for examination. The pendency for examination of patent applications has gone down by over 49% in the past 3 years from 2,04,177 as on 31.03.2017 to 1,03,928 as on 30.06.2019.

The number of patents granted and applications pending in the patent office during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Patents Granted	Patent applications pending for examination at the end of FY/period
2016-17	9,847	2,04,177
2017-18	13,045	1,67,402
2018-19	15,284	1,12,856
2019-20 (upto 30.06.2019)	4,616	1,03,767

Patent office-wise breakup of patent applications pending for examination as on 30.06.2019 is as under:—

Patent Office Location	Applications pending for examination
Chennai	36,336
Delhi	38,999
Kolkata	12,348
Mumbai	16,084

Based on the address of applicants, State-wise details of patent applications filed by domestic applicants and patents granted during the last 3 years and the current year are given in Statement (*See* below). However, data on State-wise pendency of patent applications is not maintained Centrally. The pendency in patent applications in the past before the steps given in part (d)(i) below were implemented, has been primarily due to vastly inadequate strength of examiners and controllers in the patent Offices.

(c) Patents are not granted to drugs *per se* by name. Patents are granted to inventions in all fields of technology, including products and processes related to pharmaceuticals, which fulfill the criteria of patentability under the Patents Act. Data is not maintained Centrally as to whether the patent granted for an invention is an ingredient of a drug or not. However, the list of granted patents related to Chemical and Biotechnology fields, which are related to pharmaceuticals, during last 3 years and

current year is available at the following website link:-

<http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/Drugs.Patent.pdf>.

(d) The Government has taken various measures to clear the pending applications, *inter-alia*, including:-

1. Addressing the issue of lack of technical manpower for examination and disposal of patent applications, available manpower has been augmented manifold through creation of new posts. Recruitment has been made to the posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs, and also promotions have been done to the posts of Controllers of Patents.
2. Training programmes are regularly conducted at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM) Nagpur.
3. Patent Rules have been amended and notified on 16.05.2016 to simplify procedures for disposal of patent applications. The salient amendments include:-
 - (i) Provisions have been included for condonation of delay due to war/natural calamities.
 - (ii) For the first time, refund of fees in certain cases has been permitted, as also withdrawal of application being permitted without any fees.
 - (iii) Timelines have been imposed to ensure speedy disposal, while the number of admissible adjournments has been limited.
 - (iv) Applications can be transferred electronically from any of the patent Office branches to another, utilizing specialized technical manpower more efficiently.
 - (v) Expedited examination is now permitted on certain grounds.
 - (vi) Hearing through video conferencing has been permitted.
4. IPO website has been updated to make it more interactive, informative, user-friendly and transparent.
5. In order to facilitate the examination work and optimise the speed and quality of examination, number of measures *viz.*, computerized work-flow, automation and IT enablement in the functioning has been implemented.

The multipronged approach of legislative and administrative measures undertaken has resulted in an increasing trend in disposal of patent applications.

<i>Statement</i>								
<i>State-wise patent applications filed/granted during last 3 years</i>								
State/Union Territory	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-2020 (as on 30.06.2019)	
	Filed	Granted	Filed	Granted	Filed	Granted	Filed	Granted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
Andhra Pradesh	278	66	276	104	330	113	109	24
Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
Assam	69	5	71	6	111	12	32	3
Bihar	27	1	63	0	50	6	12	2
Chandigarh	35	9	33	8	76	7	30	3
Chhattisgarh	23	0	50	5	42	7	38	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daman and Diu	0	0	4	0	2	1	1	0
Delhi	1,075	278	1,434	458	1,355	440	289	104
Goa	29	1	22	5	45	2	10	0
Gujarat	633	50	712	60	837	107	206	42
Haryana	444	18	449	38	531	73	157	26
Himachal Pradesh	40	1	110	5	193	5	23	0
Jammu and Kashmir	49	0	34	0	41	3	17	3
Jharkhand	144	27	168	90	162	105	16	15
Karnataka	1,815	196	2,022	143	2,230	196	522	62
Kerala	276	14	312	23	278	25	81	17
Madhya Pradesh	141	0	191	9	201	7	91	3
Maharashtra	3,595	353	3,820	480	4,308	750	1,079	267
Manipur	2	0	1	0	7	0	3	0
Meghalaya	0	0	4	0	6	2	1	0

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Mizoram	3	0	0	1	25	0	10	0
Nagaland	1	0	3	0	5	1	0	0
Odisha	103	8	166	13	165	17	54	3
Puducherry	27	0	24	2	56	4	8	1
Punjab	207	18	247	27	664	41	80	7
Rajasthan	181	5	190	17	308	15	60	6
Sikkim	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	2,018	138	2,742	153	2,433	220	729	49
Telangana	805	10	999	11	1,061	43	258	15
Tripura	7	0	4	0	9	0	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	637	26	721	65	984	89	219	20
Uttarakhand	64	2	128	7	157	8	43	2
West Bengal	480	85	538	163	536	216	118	32
TOTAL	13,219	1,311	15,550	1,893	17,221	2,515	4,306	708

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Entrepreneurship Facilitation Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

2287. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for formulation of Entrepreneurship Facilitation Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which Central Government received the proposal and the steps it has taken on the proposal;
- (c) whether the proposal was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA);
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, by when it is likely to be placed before the CCEA?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A proposal dated 13.3.2017 for formulation of Entrepreneurship Facilitation Scheme in Andhra Pradesh was received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Government of India has already granted certain tax incentives to promote industrialization and economic growth in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, Special Package to backward areas of State of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned for 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh @ ₹ 50 crore each per annum from 2015-16 till 2019-20. The proposed Entrepreneurship Facilitation Scheme may be taken up through such special grants provided to the State.

**Selection of lawyers, law firms and subject experts to represent
India in WTO disputes and ISDS cases**

2288. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the Department within the Ministry which is responsible for selecting lawyers, law firms and subject experts to represent India in WTO disputes and ISDS cases;
- (b) the details of process followed by the concerned Department to hire the best talent available for the aforementioned purpose;
- (c) the steps taken to develop talent in this sphere so that reliance on international lawyers and law firms is minimized;
- (d) the number and details of WTO disputes and ISDS cases which are currently active and in which India is a party; and

- (e) the number thereof which have been assigned to foreign lawyers/law-firms?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Department of Commerce defends India's interests on trade issues in WTO. Department of Economic Affairs coordinates ISDS cases and these are individually taken up by relevant line Ministries/Departments.

(b) Department of Commerce empanels law firms through a process of selection committee based on subject expertise in international trade and WTO law.

(c) A rotational policy is adopted while engaging law firms to ensure that law firms get opportunities to improve their expertise. Think tanks such as Centre for Trade and Investment Law and Centre for WTO Studies are also consulted regularly on India's disputes to improve expertise on such issues.

(d) and (e) At present, India is involved in fourteen WTO disputes given in Statement (*See below*), all of which are being handled by domestic law firms. In one of these disputes, the expertise of the Geneva based international law organization 'Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL)', which assists developing countries on WTO law was engaged to guide the domestic law firm in a WTO dispute. There is no ISDS case pending with Department of Commerce.

Statement

WTO disputes wherein India is involved

Dispute No.	Dispute Name	Complainant
1	2	3
DS430	India – Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Agricultural Products	United States
DS456	India – Certain Measures Relating to Solar Cells and Solar Modules	United States
DS518	India – Certain Measures on Imports of Iron and Steel Products	Japan
DS541	India – Export Related Measures	United States
DS579	India – Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	Brazil

1	2	3
DS580	India – Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	Australia
DS581	India – Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	Guatemala
DS582	India – Tariff Treatment on Certain Goods in the Information and Communications Technology Sector	European Union
DS584	India – Tariff Treatment on Certain Goods	Japan
DS585	India – Additional duties on certain products from the United States	United States
DS436	United States – Countervailing Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India	India
DS503	United States – Measures Concerning Non-Immigrant Visas	India
DS510	United States – Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector	India
DS547	United States – Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	India

Slowdown in manufacturing sector

2289. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that manufacturing sector has been the major cause of concern for Government;
- (b) if so, the details of the factors responsible for slowdown in the manufacturing sector; and
- (c) the initiatives proposed to be taken for improving manufacturing growth?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the latest available estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by National Statistical Office, the Gross Value Added (GVA), at constant prices (2011-12), for the manufacturing sector registered a growth of 6.9 per cent in the year 2018-19 as compared to a growth of 5.9 per cent in the year 2017-18.

(c) Overall performance of manufacturing sector is an interplay of several factors such as domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The Government has been continuously taking steps to boost manufacturing. Key initiatives taken, *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India.
- (ii) 'Startup India' initiative for encouraging self employment.
- (iii) 'Ease of Doing Business' where the Government aims at creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations, processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements/procedures.
- (iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively.
- (v) Recent budget has further rationalized corporate tax and custom duties.

Increased tariffs on US agricultural and industrial imports

2290. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to increase tariffs of 29 high value US agricultural and industrial imports by upto 50 per cent from June, 16; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the expected earnings through these new taxes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government has increased tariff on 28 products originating or exported from the US, *vide* Notification no. 17/2019-Customs dated 15th June, 2019 of Department of Revenue effective from 16th June, 2019.

(b) The list of products along with rate of additional basic customs duty is given in Statement (*See* below). The retaliatory tariffs on 28 products are expected to have an additional duty impact of US\$ 217 Million (approx.) on US products.

Statement

*Imposition of additional basic customs duty w.e.f. 16 June, 2019 on
28 products originating or exported from the United States*

Sl. No.	HS Code	Commodity	Proposed additional duty (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	7132000	Chickpeas (Garbanzos) Dried and SHLD	10
2.	7134000	Lentils (Mosur), Dried and SHLD	20
3.	8021100	Almonds fresh or Dried in Shell	17
4.	8021200	Shelled Almonds Frsh or Dried	20
5.	8023100	Walnuts fresh or Dried in Shell	20
6.	8081000	Apples fresh	20
7.	28092010	Phosphoric Acid	5
8.	28100020	Boric Acid	20
9.	38220090	Others-Diagnostic Reagents	20
10.	38249990	Other-Binders for Foundry Moulds	10
11.	72101210	Ots/Mr Type-Flat Rolled Products of Thickness >600mm	15
12.	72101290	Other Plates, Sheets, Strips	15
13.	72191200	HT-RLLD products in Coils of Thckns >=4.75mm	15
14.	72191300	HT-RLLD products in Coils of Thckns >-, 3mm Bt <4.75mm	15
15.	72192190	Other NCKL CHRM AUSTNTC Type N.E.S.	15
16.	72199090	Other Sheets and Plates N.E.S.	15

1	2	3	4
17.	72251100	Flt-Rld products of Silicon Elctrcel STL Grain Oriented	15
18.	73072900	Other fittings of Stainless Steel	15
19.	73079990	Non-Galvanised	15
20.	73089090	Other Structure and Parts of Structures of Iron and Steel	15
21.	73102990	Others-Tanks and Drums etc.	15
22.	73181500	Other Screws and Bolts W/N WTH Nuts	15
23.	73181600	Threaded Nuts	15
24.	73182990	Other Non-Threaded Articles N.E.S.	15
25.	73209090	Others of other Springs of Iron/Steel	15
26.	73259999	Other cast Articles of Iron or Steel N.E.S	15
27.	73261990	Articles of Forged or Stamped but not further worked	15
28.	73269099	All other Articles of Iron/Steel	15

Widening of trade deficit

2291. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's trade deficit widened in May, 2019 to US \$15.36 billion, with imports growing faster than exports during the said period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that electronics and chemical sectors have shown good export growth during May, 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and

(b) The details of India's merchandise exports, imports and trade deficit in May, 2018 and May, 2019 are as follows:—

Value (in Billion USD)

Category	May-18	May-19	% Growth May-2019 over May-2018
Export	28.94	29.99	3.63
Import	43.92	45.35	3.27
Trade Deficit	14.97	-15.36	2.59

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata Trade deficit marginally widened to US\$ 15.36 billion in May, 2019 from US\$ 14.97 billion in May, 2018, with exports growing faster than imports. Exports increased to US\$ 29.99 billion in May, 2019 from US\$ 28.94 billion in May, 2018, registering a positive growth of 3.63% and Import increased to US\$ 45.35 billion in May, 2019 from US\$ 43.92 billion in May, 2018, registering a positive growth of 3.27%.

(c) and (d) The details of India's exports of Electronic Goods and Organic and Inorganic Chemical sectors in May, 2018 and May, 2019 are as follows:—

(Value in US\$ Million)

Sl.No.	Sector	May, 2018	May, 2019	% Change
1.	Electronic Goods	603.59	911.23	50.97
2.	Organic and Inorganic Chemical	1723.77	2079.56	20.64

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Exports of Electronic Goods and Organic and Inorganic Chemicals have shown high growth in May, 2019 over May, 2018.

Export of tea

2292. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major countries where tea is exported and foreign exchange earned by the tea industry in the last three years;

(b) whether export of tea to Iran is going to affect us in view of the US economic sanctions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any alternate arrangements in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of the major countries to which tea is exported and foreign exchange earned by the tea industry in the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Export of tea depends on the Rupee trade arrangements with Iran. In view of the continuation of the Rupee trading agreement with Iran, the detrimental effect of the US economic sanctions has not yet been felt. At present Rupee-Rial payment mechanism is working well in favour of both exporters and importers.

Statement

Details of major countries to which tea is exported and foreign exchange earned during the last three years

Country Name	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Qty. (Million Kgs.)	Value (₹ Crore)	Qty. (Million Kgs.)	Value (₹ Crore)	Qty. (Million Kgs.)	Value (₹ Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Russian Fed	45.21	683.38	48.10	777.17	45.37	716.84
Ukraine	12.09	228.41	9.74	177.15	3.38	51.05
Kazakhstan	3.28	48.64	3.75	56.24	10.28	193.19
Other CIS	1.21	22.66	1.50	29.19	1.69	33.61
TOTAL CIS	61.79	983.09	63.09	1039.75	60.72	994.69
United Kingdom	24.24	632.82	31.19	778.61	14.64	323.79
Netherlands	18.84	390.61	21.63	427.47	3.83	137.99
Germany	11.13	113.69	16.09	147.94	9.96	301.97
Ireland	16.06	316.14	16.07	324.19	1.87	96.97
Poland	14.61	405.63	13.23	363.27	6.38	113.10
U.S.A	5.20	58.58	12.69	174.40	11.29	362.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Canada	10.79	262.01	10.42	246.20	1.69	58.53
U.A.E.	6.09	113.49	9.00	154.08	17.96	370.26
Iran	5.38	83.72	6.25	96.79	41.02	1076.56
Saudi Arabia	3.72	90.30	4.50	106.51	4.28	111.17
Egypt (ARE)	3.70	97.03	4.26	99.85	8.42	111.70
Afghanistan	2.87	41.25	4.08	52.11	0.56	14.20
Bangladesh	3.29	140.02	3.70	147.80	3.46	45.64
China	2.36	93.55	2.65	102.17	10.58	180.19
Singapore	3.39	134.49	2.55	90.90	1.18	29.02
Sri Lanka	2.95	87.74	2.50	67.47	3.55	55.62
Kenya	1.01	14.77	1.05	15.43	0.11	2.44
Japan	0.96	20.03	0.95	16.95	3.73	154.11
Pakistan	0.49	13.14	0.51	14.17	14.59	148.46
Australia	7.20	77.46	0.46	5.86	2.43	91.88
Other countries	21.56	462.94	29.70	592.96	32.25	726.39
TOTAL	227.63	4632.50	256.57	5064.88	254.50	5506.84

Source: Tea Board.

Complaints against India at WTO

2293. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last one and a half years, many countries have complained against India at the WTO regarding tariffs and subsidies, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of status of these complaints and the steps taken by Government to resolve the issues involved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Members of the WTO raise concerns against each other from time to time on trade related issues. India also raises similar concerns in relation to its trading partners. Few countries have recently claimed that India's tariff hikes on some Information and Technology products, subsidies for sugar sector and export promotion schemes are WTO incompatible. India has adequately defended its policies and measures at WTO.

Separate department for logistics

2294. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a separate logistics department to enhance the growth of the sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that extensive coordination among different stakeholders of the logistics sector, including roads, railways, shipping, civil aviation and States is required to boost the exports; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under active consideration of the Ministry of Commerce at present.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A separate Division has been created in the Department of Commerce for "integrated development of logistics sector".

Retaliatory tariff on US goods

2295. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is considering to impose retaliatory tariffs on 29 American goods;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the move comes after a year of talks on trade barriers to Indian steel, aluminium, etc.; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Additional Tariffs have been imposed on 28 products originating or exported from the US, *vide* notification no. 17/2019-Customs dated 15th June, 2019 of Department of Revenue effective from 16th June, 2019.

(b) The list of products along with rate of additional basic customs duty is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2290 (Part-b)]

(c) Yes.

(d) India has been continuously engaged with US on this issue, as part of the ongoing bilateral trade dialogue. The US did not accede to India's request for withdrawal of its additional tariff of 25% and 10% on steel and aluminium respectively imposed under section 232 of Trade Expansion Act, 1962.

Revival of coffee plantation in Karnataka and Kerala

2296. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of revival of coffee plantation in Kodagu (Karnataka) and Kerala after the severe natural calamity in 2018;

(b) the various schemes/programmes launched by the Central and State Governments for revival of coffee plantation in these States and the outcome of these schemes/programmes;

(c) the special benefits that have been given to coffee growers in these States; and

(d) how much time would be taken to normalize the life of coffee growers in Kodagu and Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) During the monsoon of 2018 there was excessive rainfall in the coffee growing areas of Karnataka and Kerala, causing significant loss to the coffee crops. As per the detailed joint survey conducted by the Coffee Board and the Government of Karnataka, the area affected by crop loss of above 33% is estimated at 99,984 hectares and an area of 550 hectares was damaged due to land slide and flood. As per detailed assessment conducted by Coffee Board in respect of Kerala, the area affected by crop loss of above 33% is

estimated at 10,308 hectares and an area of 73.6 hectares was damaged due to land slide and flood.

In majority of these areas only crop loss had occurred. The plants in these areas have already recovered and come back to regular cropping cycle. In the landslide affected areas where coffee plants along with intercrops were uprooted and shade cover was lost, it would require six to seven years to bring back coffee plantation to the yielding stage.

The Government of Karnataka *vide* Notification dated 29.09.2018 declared 8 districts and 45 taluks of Karnataka (including 3 coffee, growing districts *viz.*, Kodagu, Chikmagalur and Hassan) as flood affected regions as per the guidelines of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Accordingly, these districts are eligible for relief measures as per SDRF/NDRF including rescheduling of existing loans and sanctioning of fresh loans as per the Reserve Bank of India guidelines. The Government of India has provided an amount of ₹ 126.71 crore to the Government of Karnataka under NDRF for compensation to an area of 99,984.86 ha. under crop loss. The Government of Karnataka has extended relief of loan waiver to coffee growers at par with other agriculture loans. A Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship, of the Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka to assess the extent of damage due to natural calamity and suggest suitable measures. The report of the Task Force has been received and recommendations have been shared with the respective Ministries/Departments.

The Government of India also released both the instalments of Central Share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 192.60 crore and ₹ 2904.85 crore from NDRF to Government of Kerala for relief measures.

Fast track clearance of FDI proposals

2297. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government issued Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for fast tracking clearance of FDI proposals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of FDI proposals received in the last three years and in the current year, upto June, 2019;
- (d) the reasons for less number of FDI proposals in the current year; and

(e) the efforts made to encourage more FDI proposals for economic development, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been issued on 29th June, 2017 for processing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) (earlier known as Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) which is available on the website: *fip.gov.in*. As per the SOP, 8 to 10 weeks' time has been fixed for decision on the proposals, excluding the time taken by applicants in removing deficiencies in the proposals/supplying additional information as may be required by the competent authority. Further, to ensure timely disposal of FDI proposals, periodic review is undertaken by DPIIT with other stakeholder Ministries/ Departments.

(c) and (d) The number of FDI proposals received under Government approval route in the last three years and in the current year, upto June, 2019 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Calendar Year	Number of Proposals Received
1.	2016	199
2.	2017	122
3.	2018	117
4.	Upto June, 2019	55

It may be noted that, in the extant FDI Policy, except for a small negative list, most sectors are open for 100% FDI under automatic route. In the financial year 2018-19, 94.53% FDI equity inflow was received under automatic route. Further, the FDI inflows have been consistently rising each year which can be seen from the table below:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total FDI inflows (in US\$ billion)
1.	2016-17	60.22
2.	2017-18	60.97
3.	2018-19	64.38
4.	2019-20 (upto April, 2019)	6.95

Note: Figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with RBI.

(e) To promote FDI, the Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein except for a small negative list, most sectors are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. Further, the policy on FDI is reviewed on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains attractive and investor friendly destination. Changes are made in the policy after having consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments. However, FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors.

Products affected by termination of GSP status to India

†2298. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States of America has decided to withdraw the status of developing country/incentives being given on Indian goods under India-Centric Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) programme;

(b) if so, the quantum of Indian exports and specific products likely to be affected by this decision; and

(c) the steps being taken/already taken by Indian Government to protect the exports by Indian traders after this kind of policy being adopted by United States of America?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The benefits under GSP have been withdrawn w.e.f. 5th June, 2019.

(b) India exported goods worth of approx. \$ 6.3 billion (as per USTR figures) to US under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was approx. 12.1% of India's total export to US in the year. The details of the products likely to be affected is available in USITC website.

(c) Trade related issues are a part of any ongoing economic relationship, and will continue to be discussed and addressed as a part of the regular bilateral trade engagement between India and US.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Eligibility criteria for a beneficiary nation under GSP

2299. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether United States is terminating benefits under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP);
- (b) if so, the after affects on trade, if these benefits are not restored; and
- (c) the norms and eligibility criteria for a beneficiary nation under GSP, including reasons for setting these criteria?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The benefits under GSP scheme of United States of America have been withdrawn w.e.f 05th June, 2019.

(b) India exported goods worth of \$ 6.3 billion (as per USTR figures) to U.S. under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was approx. 12.1% of India's total export to U.S. in the year. The impact will vary across products, depending on the individual product level concessions availing GSP benefits, and other factors specific to each product. The total duty concessions accruing on account of GSP were approx. \$ 240 million in 2018, which was about 3.8% of India's export to the US availing the US GSP benefits.

(c) The norms, eligibility criteria and their reasoning for a beneficiary nation under GSP are mentioned in US Trade Act of 1974.

Progress of Ease of Doing Business

2300. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether review of progress is being made on various parameters with regard to 'Ease of Doing Business';
- (b) the steps being taken to plug shortcomings and resolve bottlenecks in implementing business reforms;
- (c) the details of procedures streamlined for increasing the "Ease of Living" for small businesses; and
- (d) the details of the World Bank (Doing Business) rankings over the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Progress made under 'Ease of Doing Business' initiative across various parameters is regularly reviewed in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments and States.

(b) The steps taken by DPIIT to resolve bottlenecks in implementing business reforms are summarized below:—

- (i) Nodal Departments were identified across various parameters and Task Forces were created to monitor the progress made in implementation of business reforms.
- (ii) Implementation of reforms is reviewed regularly to help in removing bottlenecks in implementation.
- (iii) Dissemination of reforms to users and other stakeholders to create awareness.
- (iv) Regular feedback is obtained from users/respondents to identify implementation gaps and corrective measures required

The details of procedures streamlined to improve the business environment including small businesses are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The details of India's rank (indicator-wise) under the World Bank's Doing Business Reports (DBRs) over the last four years are summarized below:—

Sl. No.	Indicator	DBR 2015	DBR 2016	DBR 2017	DBR 2018	DBR 2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Dealing with Construction Permits	184	183	185	181	52
2.	Getting Electricity	137	70	26	29	24
3.	Trading Across Borders	126	133	143	146	80
4.	Paying Taxes	156	157	172	119	121
5.	Resolving Insolvency	137	136	136	103	108
6.	Enforcing Contracts	186	178	172	164	163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Starting a Business		158	155	155	156	137
8. Getting Credit		36	44	44	29	22
9. Registering Property		121	138	138	154	166
10. Protecting Minority Investors		7	8	13	4	7
OVERALL		142	130	130	100	77

Statement

Details of procedures streamlined to improve the business environment including small businesses

A. World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Assessment

- The World Bank released the Doing Business Report (DBR), 2019 on 31st October, 2018. India ranks 77 among 190 countries assessed by the Doing Business Team. India has leapt 23 ranks over its rank of 100 in the DBR 2018. The DBR is an assessment of 190 economies and covers 10 indicators which span the lifecycle of a business. The indicator-wise rank of India in World Bank's DBR 2019 is as follows:—

Sl.No.	Indicator	Rank
1.	Starting a Business	137
2.	Dealing with Construction Permits	52
3.	Getting Electricity	24
4.	Registering Property	166
5.	Getting Credit	22
6.	Protecting Minority Investors	7
7.	Paying Taxes	121
8.	Trading Across Borders	80
9.	Enforcing Contracts	163
10.	Resolving Insolvency	108
OVERALL		77

Some of the major indicator-wise reforms undertaken by the Government towards easing the business environment in the country are as under:—

(i) **Starting A Business:**

- (a) The minimum capital requirement for public and private company has been eliminated under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015.
- (b) Introduced a single form SPICe (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically) by merging five different applications in it *i.e.* Name reservation, Company incorporation, Director Identification Number (DIN), Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN).
- (c) Introduced an e-form AGILE (Application for registration of the Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) registration plus Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) registration). Any applicant, if he wants to register for any of these bodies, can fill in e-form AGILE and get registration at the time of company incorporation itself. This form enables a user to apply for GST, EPF and ESI registration with the SPICe form.
- (d) Launch of a new and simplified web based service *i.e.* R.U.N. (Reserve Unique Name) for reserving a name. This has also removed the requirement to use a Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) during name reservation.
- (e) Incorporation fee reduced to zero for companies with authorized capital up to INR 15 lakhs.
- (f) The requirement to issue a physical PAN card has been eliminated. Additionally, PAN and TAN are mentioned in the Certificate of Incorporation (CoI) which is considered as a sufficient proof for PAN and TAN.
- (g) Online and common registration for EPFO and ESIC is provided on Shram Suvidha Portal.
- (h) Registrations under Mumbai Shops and Establishments Act are provided in real time without any cost and any inspection.
- (i) Eliminated the requirement of bank account details for GST registration.

(ii) Dealing with Construction Permits:

- (a) An online single window system has been introduced in Delhi (By Municipal Corporations in Delhi) and Mumbai (By Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai) integrating internal and external departments, removing requirement of visiting them individually.
- (b) Unified building bye-laws 2016 have been introduced in Delhi.
- (c) Deemed approvals have been introduced in Delhi, if approvals are not granted within defined timelines.
- (d) Risk based classification of buildings has been introduced for fast tracking building plan approval, inspection and grant of occupancy-cum-completion certificate.
- (e) Requirement of submitting notarized certificates or affidavits for building plan approval has been replaced with e-undertaking in Delhi.
- (f) Multiple inspections at completion stage have been replaced by single joint inspection in Delhi.
- (g) Road cutting and restoration for water and sewer connections have been simplified.

(iii) Getting Electricity:

- (a) Procedures for internal wiring inspection by the Electrical Inspectorate (in Delhi) have been eliminated.
- (b) In Delhi, service line charges have been capped to INR 25,000/- in electrified areas for Low Tension loads up to 150 KW.
- (c) Time taken by the utility to carry out external connection works has been reduced in Delhi.

(iv) Getting Credit:

Secured creditors are paid first during business liquidation, and hence have priority over other claims such as labor and tax.

(v) Paying Taxes:

- (a) 17 indirect Central and State taxes have been replaced with a single indirect tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST), for the entire country. The

previous sales taxes including the central sales tax, CENVAT, state VAT and the service tax have been merged into the GST. Unification of these taxes will reduce the cascading effect of taxes and make taxes paid on inputs creditable to a higher percentage.

- (b) Corporate income tax has been reduced from 30% to 25% for companies with a turnover up to INR 250 crore.
- (c) Electronic System for payment of Social Security Contributions has been introduced enabling easier return payment.
- (d) Making payment of EPF has been made mandatory electronically.
- (e) Administrative charges on The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPFS) have been reduced in March 2017 from 0.85% to 0.65% of the monthly pay. The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) administrative charges of 0.01% have been removed.

(vi) **Trading Across Borders:**

- (a) Time and cost to export and import has been reduced through various initiatives, including the implementation of electronic sealing of containers, upgradation of port infrastructure and allowing electronic submission of supporting documents with digital signatures.
- (b) Enhancement of risk-based inspections for both imports and exports, whereby only about 5% of goods are physically inspected.
- (c) Advance Bill of Entry has been adopted which allows importers to start the process of customs clearance before the arrival of the vessel.
- (d) Equipment on the Nhava Sheva Port in Mumbai has been upgraded by adding 15 new Rubber Tyre Gantry Cranes. The Phase 1 of the Fourth Container Terminal at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, with an additional annual capacity of 2,400,000 TEUs, was completed in February, 2018.
- (e) The new container terminal, Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited has been fully operational since June, 2017, with an additional annual capacity of 1,300,000 TEUs.
- (f) e-Sanchit, an online application system, under the Single Window Interface for Trade (SWIFT) has been implemented. It allows traders to submit all supporting documents electronically with digital signatures.

(vii) **Enforcing Contracts:**

- (a) National Judicial Data Grid has been introduced which makes it possible to generate case measurement report on local courts.
- (b) The Commercial Courts Act 2015 has been amended to reduce the pecuniary jurisdiction of commercial courts from INR 1 crore to INR 3 lakhs to establish commercial courts at the District Level. This will help in speedier disposal of commercial disputes and reduce pendency.

(viii) **Resolving Insolvency:**

- (a) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 has been adopted that introduced a reorganization procedure for corporate debtors and facilitated continuation of the debtors' business during insolvency proceedings.
- (b) Professional institutions have been established for effective handling of restructuring and insolvency proceedings.
- (c) Time-bound resolution process is done under the IBC and liquidation is the last resort.
- (d) Section 42 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 has been amended to provide that a creditor has the right to object to decisions of the liquidator accepting or rejecting claims against the debtor brought by the creditor itself and by any other creditor.

B. Implementation of Business Reforms by States/UTs

- 1. The Department spearheaded a dynamic reform exercise that commenced in 2014 to rank all the States/UTs in the country based on implementation of designated reform parameters.
- 2. The aim of this exercise is to create a conducive business environment by streamlining regulatory structures and creating an investor-friendly business climate by cutting down red tape.
- 3. DPIIT also developed an online portal, which can be accessed at <http://eodb.dipp.gov.in>, wherein all the reforms implemented are accessible for public viewing. The portal also gives dynamic ranking which updates, as and when, any of the reform points are recognized and approved.
- 4. In 2017, the reform exercise was updated to 372 action points with additions

introduced such as Central Inspection system, Trade License, Registration under Legal Metrology, and Registration of Partnership Firms and Societies.

5. Initiatives taken by DPIIT for the reform process:—

- (i) A nationwide workshop was held on 29th July, 2017 to discuss the relevance and importance of implementing reforms. The all-day conference witnessed an active involvement of almost 100 participants from 26 States/UTs. The workshop witnessed sharing of the best practices by States/UTs.
- (ii) A unique handholding method was introduced where leading States were partnered with laggard States/UTs. West Bengal merits a special mention for its effort for conducting a 3 day workshop for Nagaland
- (iii) Priority reforms was identified for North east States and others with low implementation score.
- (iv) 8 workshops were conducted along with the World Bank to address queries posed by States/UTs in Tripura, Punjab, Haryana, Daman and Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa and Karnataka.
- (v) To handhold all the 8 north-eastern States, video conferences were arranged.
- (vi) The assessment of States/UTs under Business Reform Action Plan, 2017-18 was released jointly by DPIIT and the World Bank on 10th July, 2018.

6. Some important achievements under the exercise for 2017-18 are:-

- (i) 19 States have designed an Information Wizard providing information for all approvals, licenses, registrations timelines, and procedure to establish business/industrial unit (pre- establishment and pre-operation).
- (ii) 21 States/UTs have designed and implemented online Single Window System.
- (iii) 16 States/UTs have stipulated Construction Permits to be provided within 45 days (Building plan approval to be provided in 30 days/Plinth level inspection to be completed in 7 days, final occupancy certificate

provided in 8 days). Telangana, Assam and Tamil Nadu have mandated even shorter timelines of 29, 30 and 37 days, respectively. Tamil Nadu has claimed to have done away with the process of issuance of completion certificate.

- (iv) 21 States/UTs have implemented a GIS system to provide details about the land earmarked for industrial use across the State.
- (v) 23 States/UTs have reduced the number of documents required for Obtaining Electricity connection to only 2.
- (vi) 18 States/UTs have brought all compliance inspections conducted by Labour, Factories, Boilers Departments and Pollution Control Boards under Central Inspection Framework.
- (vii) 12 States/UTs have merged of the payment of court fees and process fees into a single transaction with some states like Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Gujarat even repealing process fees from the Court Fees Act.
- (viii) 29 States/UTs have notified a list of white category industries exempted from taking pollution clearances.
- (ix) 20 States/UTs implementing an online application system Wholesale Drug License and Retail Drug License (Pharmacy).
- (x) 18 States/UTs have online systems for Registration of Partnership firms and Societies.
- (xi) 20 States/UTs have implemented an online system for registration and renewal under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

7. Business Reform Action Plan 2019 for States:—

- (i) An 80 point Action Plan, 2019 has been prepared by DPIIT and shared with all the States and UTs for implementation of reforms.
- (ii) As capacity building initiatives, 7 workshops have been conducted in Union Territories (Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep).
- (iii) 8 regional workshops have been conducted in Lucknow (North Region), Kolkata (East Region), Mumbai (West Region), Bengaluru (South Region) and Guwahati (North-eastern Region).

8. **District Reform Action Plan:**— A comprehensive 218-point District Reform Plan has been prepared and shared with the State Governments with a request to implement the same in the districts. The Action Plan is spread across 8 areas: Starting a Business for Construction, Urban Local Body Services, Paying Taxes, Land Reform Enabler, Land Administration and Property Registration Enablers, Obtaining Approval, Miscellaneous and Grievance Redressal/Paperless Courts and Law and Order.

Beef export from India

2301. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) India's current position among beef exporter countries of the world;
- (b) the year-wise details of the beef exported from India since 2014;
- (c) the State-wise share of beef export during last five years;
- (d) the details of the new beef export licenses given during last five years; and
- (e) the details of the beef exporter companies, their ownership details and their beef export details during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, export of beef (which includes meat and edible offal of cow, oxen, calf) is 'prohibited'. Thus, year-wise export data, State-wise share of export, details of new beef export licenses and details of beef exporters does not arise.

Undernourishment and foodgrains deprivation

2302. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for people still suffering from undernourishment and foodgrains deprivation even after the implementation of National Food Security Act; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to ensure proper functioning of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) being implemented in all the States/UTs,

on an all India basis, aims to supplement the food requirements of upto 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population. While Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month, priority households are entitled to 5 kg. of foodgrains per person per month at uniform subsidized prices of ₹ 3/2/1 per kg. for rice/wheat/coarse grains respectively. Special provisions have also been made for pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years, by entitling them to receive nutritious meal free of cost through a widespread network of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Centres, called Anganwadi Centres under ICDS scheme and also through schools under Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) scheme.

In order to ensure proper functioning of the Act, reforms in the Targeted Public Distribution System are being undertaken in consonance with Section 12 of the Act. Some of these reforms include digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries database, seeding of unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) in digitized database, online allocation of foodgrains, computerization of Supply Chain Management, automation of Fair Price Shops, portability of ration cards, full transparency of records and putting in place of a strong Grievance redressal machinery.

Construction of godowns in Punjab

2303. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Punjab has sought permission of the Centre to construct 20 lakh metric tonne capacity godowns in the State in view of shortage of covered storage capacity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether they would be covered under the guarantee of the Central Government and the Food Corporation of India; and
- (d) if so, the efforts made by the Ministry to ease out the crisis of acute shortage of covered storage space this year in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) Government of Punjab has requested for construction of additional 20 lakh MT capacity. However, Government of India has decided to augment the storage capacity in Punjab by way of construction of silos rather than conventional storage as a long term solution.

Steel silos storage with bulk handling facility can be operated round the clock which not only brings in flexibility and improves overall efficiency, but also ensures better preservation of foodgrains and enhances its shelf life.

Accordingly, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. As on 30.06.2019, a total capacity of 43.75 LMT has been planned in Punjab. Against this, a capacity of 2.75 LMT of steel silos has been created.

Introduction of new standard weighing system

2304. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new standard weighing system has been introduced in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any target period has been fixed to switch over to the new weighing system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) No new standard of weighing system has been introduced in the country. However, Government is aware that the International Bureau of Weights and Measures overhauled the definition of a kilogram as well as all the other basic units of measurement based on physical constants. The Government has examined these changes and supported the proposal for change in definitions of these units.

Aadhaar-based exclusion from PDS

2305. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of/has a list of hunger deaths in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any of these can be attributed to exclusion from Public Distribution System;
- (c) whether Aadhaar-based exclusions are a key reason for this, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons why despite Supreme Court's order, there are many cases of Aadhaar-based exclusion in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) A few reports have of late appeared in the media citing non-linking of Aadhaar with Ration Cards as one of the reasons for the difficulties faced by the beneficiaries under NFSA in getting their entitled quota of foodgrains. In this regard, the State Governments have informed that the allegations made in the media reports of deaths due to starvation have not been substantiated.

Further, provisions of the Notification issued under the Section-7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, *vide* SO No. 371[E] dated 08/02/2017 [as amended from time to time] by the Department, all eligible beneficiaries entitled to receive subsidized foodgrains, under the National Food Security Act, 2013 [NFSA], who do not possess Aadhaar number or, are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, but are desirous of availing the subsidized foodgrains, are required to make an application for Aadhaar enrolment by 30/09/2019, and also linking of Aadhaar with Ration Cards/Beneficiaries ensure correct identification of beneficiaries and their rightful delivery of subsidized foodgrains under NFSA.

This Department has issued instructions to all States/UTs *vide* letter dated 24.10.2017 that no beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible beneficiaries/households only on the ground of not possessing an Aadhaar number, and shall also not be denied from subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of food subsidy under NFSA due to failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication because of network/connectivity/linking issues/poor biometric of the beneficiary or other technical reasons. This Department has again issued instructions to all States/UTs *vide* letter dated 08/11/2018 that owing to failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication, no genuine beneficiary shall be denied from foodgrains entitled under NFSA.

Rotting of foodgrains

†2306. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the foodgrains storage capacity in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the wheat rotted due to the shortage of godowns, during last three years, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of quantity of the foodgrains getting rotten in the godowns of the Food Cooperation of India (FCI) along with the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) The total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), is 862.45 LMT (as on 31.05.2019) comprising 739.76 LMT in covered godowns and 122.69 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

No wheat stocks have been damaged in FCI due to shortage of godowns during 2016-17 to 2018-19.

The foodgrains are stored scientifically with various preservation measures like fumigation and treatment with pesticides. In spite of taking necessary care and precautions, small quantities of foodgrains may become non-issuable due to various reasons like natural calamities, damages in transit, negligence of officials etc., for which action is invariably taken.

The State-wise details accrual of damaged foodgrains in FCI during the last 3 years and the current year is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity) for storage of Central Pool Stock of foodgrains (as on 31.05.2019)

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (in LMT)
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	22.51
2.	Jharkhand	5.45
3.	Odisha	13.48
4.	West Bengal	19.24
5.	Assam	3.98

1	2	3
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30
7.	Meghalaya	0.22
8.	Mizoram	0.67
9.	Tripura	0.99
10.	Manipur	0.49
11.	Nagaland	0.49
12.	Delhi	3.67
13.	Haryana	115.28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.43
16.	Punjab	233.99
17.	Rajasthan	29.60
18.	Uttar Pradesh	66.58
19.	Uttarakhand	2.94
20.	Andhra Pradesh	24.69
21.	Telangana	30.15
22.	Kerala	7.62
23.	Karnataka	12.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	31.36
25.	Gujarat	10.87
26.	Maharashtra	38.53
27.	Goa	0.00
28.	Madhya Pradesh	157.80
29.	Chhattisgarh	25.81
TOTAL		862.45

Statement-II

*Region-wise foodgrains stock accrued as non-issuable (damaged) in FCI
from 2016-17 to 2019-20 (as on 31.05.2019)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 31.05.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	0	1617	3568	0
2.	Jharkhand	0	45	31	0
3.	Odisha	1	0	2	0
4.	West Bengal	0	0	12	0
5.	Assam	205	328	868	0
6.	NEF*	105	92	58	19
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8.	Nagaland	3	0	0	0
9.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	12	14	2	0
11.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
14.	Punjab	8	211	318	2
15.	Rajasthan	125	1	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	48	243	116	8
17.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
18.	Andhra Pradesh	6	0	0	0
19.	Kerala	88	2	113	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Karnataka	13	75	53	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	66	16	6	0
22.	Gujarat	119	6	19	0
23.	Maharashtra	7963	15	35	3
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	5	0
25.	Chhattisgarh	12	0	7	0
TOTAL		8774	2665	5213	32

*NEF includes Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

Authenticity of online marketing

2307. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that online market places provide comparison services of products but do not disclose the main parameters determining how offers resulting from a search query are ranked and the authenticity of product reviews;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken measures to protect the consumers' right to know who is actually selling the product or service and be provided with clear information prior to a purchase; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) Comparison services of products, ranking of offers resulting from search query and product reviews on online marketplaces are within the domain of the companies.

(b) and (c) In the case of online purchases, the rights of the consumers for making informed choices are protected through Legal Metrology Rules in the case of pre-packaged commodities by mandating the online marketplaces to ensure declaration of maximum retail price, name and address of the manufacturer, net quantity, common or generic name of the commodity, expiry date of the product on offer.

Procurement of wheat in Madhya Pradesh

2308. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has allowed the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to purchase only 67.25 lakh metric tonnes of wheat from the State of Madhya Pradesh, whereas in the last financial year FCI had purchased the entire wheat close to 73 lakh metric tonnes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for less procurement in current financial year from the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) During Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2018-19, the procurement was done by Food Corporation of India (FCI) without taking into account the distorting effect of bonus/incentive on the market as the existence of Protsahan Rashi was not intimated to the Government of India by the State Government. During RMS 2019-20 declaration of Protsahan Rashi of ₹ 160 per quintal by the State Government is covered within the ambit of the Clause-1 of the MOU signed between State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Government of India, which indicates that if State Government allows any bonus over and above MSP (including central bonus, if any), the excess procurement over and above the total allocation made under NFSA/TPDS/OWS for the state, will be treated outside the Central Pool. Government of India decided “as a special case”, to accept a quantity of 67.25 LMT, including PDS requirement of the state in Central Pool.

Procurement of crops from farmers

2309. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that benefit of Minimum Support Price (MSP) is received only if farmers' produce is procured by Government;

(b) whether Government has any plan to procure all crops of farmers for which MSP is declared;

(c) if so, the details of the procurement targets for each crop for which MSP is declared; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Under the existing policy, wheat and paddy offered by farmers within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed in advance by Government of India (GOI), are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the Government Agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. Coarsegrains are procured by State Governments as per the procurement plan prepared in consultation with FCI and approved by the Central Government. However, if any producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, he is free to sell his produce in open market.

Further, in order to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce, the Government of India has launched an umbrella scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraks Han Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA). Under PM-AASHA, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra. For oilseeds, DAC&FW also implements the Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS).

(c) and (d) The procurement target is fixed for procurement of Rice and Wheat only. The procurement targets of Rice and Wheat for Central Pool during last three years and current year is as under:—

(Figure in LMT)

Rice		Wheat	
KMS	Procurement Target	RMS	Procurement Target
2015-16	350.00	2016-17	305.00
2016-17	380.00	2017-18	330.00
2017-18	430.00	2018-19	320.00
2018-19	448.04	2019-20	357.00

Under Price Support Scheme (PSS), the overall quantity of procurement of pulses by Government of India is restricted to 25% of the actual production of the commodity for that particular season. In case State/UT Government intends to procure over 25% of production, the State Government may do so at their own cost and through its own agencies. If the State Government intends to procure quantities beyond 25% and upto 40% of production through Central Agencies, then the State Government will use the same for their PDS and other Welfare Schemes, at their own cost.

Shortage of warehouses

2310. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of storage warehouses as per the storage guidelines, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the storage status of various foodgrains including wheat, rice, pulses, edible oil, sugar etc. in the country as on date; and
- (c) the steps taken to make adequate arrangement for storage in view of shortage of the same in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Against total stocks of 741.41 LMT (as on 01.06.2019), the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), is 862.45 LMT (as on 31.05.2019) comprising 739.76 LMT in covered godowns and 122.69 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool foodgrains at the national level. This storage capacity is primarily utilised for storage of wheat and rice. Besides, in the case of pulses procuring States like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the existing storage space is also utilized for storage of pulses.

In so far as sugar is concerned, sugar production in the country is carried out by more than 500 sugar mills which are also responsible for its storage. Government of India (GoI) neither procures sugar nor maintains its stocks. However, in view of surplus sugar production during sugar season 2017-18, GoI provides carrying cost to sugar mills for creation and maintenance of buffer stock of 30 LMT of sugar for one year *i.e.* from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019.

In case of edible oils, at present, no procurement is done by GoI and hence, the question of storage of edible oils by GoI does not arise.

Further, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) implements the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective to arrest post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and to provide remunerative price to farmers for their produce.

Further, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government implements the following schemes for construction of godowns and silos for storage of Central Pool Stocks in the country:—

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by Food Corporation of India (FCI). A capacity of 142.62 Lakh MT (LMT) has been created as on 31.05.2019. Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme (Erstwhile Plan Scheme):** This scheme is implemented in the North Eastern States along with a few other States. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A total capacity of 1,84,175 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). This scheme has been extended for 3 years from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. A capacity of 49,375 MT has been created by FCI and State Governments from 01.04.2017 to 31.05.2019.
- (iii) **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. Against this, as on 31.05.2019, steel silos of 6.75 LMT capacity have been created.

Increase in retail food inflation

†2311. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the retail food inflation has increased in the last few months;
- (b) if so, whether Government mechanism has not been able to control the inflation;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the reasons responsible for the said inflation; and

(d) the details of the hurdles being faced in controlling the increasing rates of essential food commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI), brought out by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) for recent months of current year (2019) has shown declining trend as compared to the corresponding months of last year. The details are as under:—

All India Average Food Inflation Rate (%)

CFPI	Months				
	January	February	March	April	May
2018	4.70	3.26	2.81	2.80	3.10
2019	-2.24	-0.73	0.30	1.10	1.83 (P)

P - Provisional.

Source: MoSPI

(c) No such survey has been conducted.

(d) No hurdle is being faced in controlling the increasing rate of essential food commodities.

Construction of godowns with private participation

2312. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to meet the shortage of covered storage, Government has come out with a guarantee scheme for construction of godowns with private participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government was able to meet the shortage of covered storage space with the said programme; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) Against total stocks of 741.41 LMT (as on 01.06.2019), the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), is 862.45 LMT (as on 31.05.2019) comprising 739.76 LMT in covered godowns and 122.69 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool foodgrains at the national level.

However, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of storage facilities, Government implements the following schemes with private participation for construction of godowns and silos in the country for central pool stock of foodgrains:—

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 142.62 Lakh MT (LMT) has been created as on 31.05.2019. Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies. After a godown is constructed and taken over by FCI, storage charges are paid to the investor for the guaranteed period of 9/10 years irrespective of the quantum of foodgrains stored.
- (ii) **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. Against this, as on 31.05.2019, steel silos of 6.75 LMT capacity have been created. The Concession period for silos constructed under non-Viability Gap Funding (non-VGF) model is 32 years, while in case of Viability Gap Funding model it is 30 years for wheat silos and is 31.5 years for composite silos (wheat and rice).

Pricing crisis faced by potato growing farmers

2313. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that on many occasions potato growing farmers do not bother to even come to a cold storage to take delivery of their commodity, since the transport cost would be higher than what the produce would fetch in the market;

(b) if so, the details of factors that are contributing to the pricing crisis of potato growing farmers in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to save them from pricing crisis, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) It has come to notice of Government that on some occasion, potato growing farmers did not take the delivery from the cold storage due to pricing crisis. The pricing crisis is due to several factors such as bumper production of the potato in the region, lack of processing facilities and export opportunity.

(c) In pursuance to budget announcement for the year 2018-19, Ministry has launched a new central sector scheme “Operation Greens – a scheme for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain” with a budgetary allocation of ₹ 500 crores in November, 2018. The scheme has following two-pronged strategies:–

(I) Price Stabilisation Measures (for short term)

During the glut situation, when the prices fall below preceding 3-years average market price at the time of harvest, to evacuate surplus production from the producing area to the consumption centres, the following measures will be taken:–

- (i) Transportation of TOP crops from surplus to deficit markets
- (ii) Hiring of appropriate storage facilities, including cold storage

For this 50% of cost of transportation and 50% of cost of hiring appropriate storage facilities are applicable as subsidy at the time of harvest. NAFED is the nodal agency for disbursement of subsidy under this component to the eligible organisation.

(II) Integrated value chain development projects (for long term): This consist of the following components:–

- (i) Capacity Building of FPOs and their consortium
- (ii) Quality production
- (iii) Post-harvest processing facilities
- (iv) Agri-Logistics
- (v) Marketing/consumption Points

For this, applicable grant-in-aid is at the rate of 50% (70% in case of FPOs) of the eligible project cost in all areas, subject to maximum of ₹ 50 crores per project.

Further, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India is implementing the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), which is a price support mechanism implemented on the request of State Governments for procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of a fall in market prices. The Scheme is implemented when there is at least 10% increase in production or 10% decrease in the ruling rates over the previous normal year. Its objective is to protect the growers of these horticultural/agricultural commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival period when prices fall to very low level. Thus it provides remunerative prices to the farmers in case of glut in production and fall in prices.

In addition, Mission for Integrated Development for Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented with effect from 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, roots and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cocoa and bamboo. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH. Assistance is also extended for establishment of infrastructure relating to cold chain management *viz.* pre-cooling units, on farm pack houses, mobile pre-cooling units, staging cold rooms, cold storage units, integrated cold chain supply system, refrigerated vans/containers, primary/mobile processing units, ripening chambers, evaporative/low energy cool chambers, preservation units etc. under Integrated Post Harvest Management component of MIDH subsidy is provided as credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 35% of cost of project in general areas and 50% of cost in case of Hilly and Scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs.

Implementation of PMKSY in Bihar

†2314. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Government has decided to ensure that the produce of the farmers do not suffer any loss before it reaches the market and also to prevent wastage of agricultural produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the names of the States in which Government has started work in this direction; and

(d) whether work is being done in the interest of farmers in the State of Bihar under this scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPAADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with the scheme components *viz.*: (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions with the objectives, *inter alia*, to create modern infrastructure and efficient supply chain for facilitating preservation and processing of all agro and marine produce across the country including in the State of Bihar depending on the availability of different agro/marine produce in different parts of the country. The Ministry is also implementing the scheme "Operation Greens" as a vertical of PMKSY since November, 2018 for integrated development of value/supply chain of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) crops in selected States on pilot basis. PMKSY provides a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country helping thereby the farmers in getting better prices for their produces due to higher demand for agricultural produce by the food processing industries as raw material. It is thus a big step towards doubling of farmers' income in addition to creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

The schemes of PMKSY are demand driven. The Ministry provides capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid to the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. under its various schemes for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects against the Expression of Interest issued by the Ministry from time to time.

A total number of 5 projects have been sanctioned in the State of Bihar with an approved grant of ₹ 78.36 crore, the details of which is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details indicating number of Food Processing Projects approved along with grant amount approved under the schemes of PMKSY in Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of project sanctioned	Amount of Grant approved (₹ in crore)
1.	Mega Food Parks	1	43.77
2.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	3	26.68
3.	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters	1	7.91
TOTAL		5	78.36

Investment and business in food processing sector

2315. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any new scheme for the small business houses and entrepreneurs to encourage investment and business in the food processing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such schemes which are going to be made and enhanced for the bigger industries of the country in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Under the proposed Gram Samridhi Yojana, micro-food processing units are proposed to be assisted towards modernization and enhancing their competitiveness.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

Implementation of Operation Greens

2316. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to introduce Operation Greens on the lines of Operation Flood;

- (b) if so, the aims and objectives of Operation Greens;
- (c) the progress made so far under Operation Greens and by when it is going to be implemented;
- (d) the manner in which Operation Greens would help in coordination between production, storage and marketing by removing middlemen; and
- (e) the experience of Government from Operation Flood and how it is going to implement the success story of Operation Flood in Operation Greens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) In the budget speech of 2018-19, a new Scheme "Operation Greens" was announced on the line of "Operation Flood", with an outlay of ₹ 500 crore to promote Farmer Producers Organizations, agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management.

- (b) Major objectives of "Operation Greens" are given below:—
 - (i) Enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen TOP production clusters and their FPOs, and linking/connecting them with the market.
 - (ii) Price stabilisation for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties through convergence with the scheme implemented by Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and State Governments.
 - (iii) Reduction in post-harvest losses by creation of farm gate infrastructure, development of suitable agri-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres.
 - (iv) Increase in food processing capacities and value addition in TOP value chain by creating firm linkages with production clusters.
 - (v) Setting up of a market intelligence network to collect and collate real time data on demand and supply and price on regional and seasonal basis to moderate and check localised gluts of TOP crops.
- (c) The Operation Greens Scheme is under implementation. The scheme was approved on 09.10.2018 and the operational guidelines for the scheme of "Operation Greens" were uploaded on the website of the Ministry on 05.11.2018. Advertisement regarding invitation of proposal under the scheme was issued in newspaper on 10.11.2018.

Under long term measures, the following two Integrated Value Chain Development projects have been approved by Ministry till date:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project Implementation Agency	Location of Cluster	Name of Crop	Total Project Cost	Eligible Project Cost	Grant-in-aid
1.	M/s Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Society	Chittor, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Tomato	109.99	97.63	48.82
2.	M/s Nedspice Dehydration India LLP	Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Onion	63.64	50.43	25.21

Under short-term price stabilization measures, Ministry has released an amount of ₹ 5 crores to NAFED on 09.01.2019 as advance for disbursement of subsidy under price stabilization measures to the eligible organization under the scheme.

(d) The scheme envisages setting up of Integrated Value Chain Development project as a long-term strategy, which include components like formation and capacity building of FPOs, provision for quality production, development of post-harvest processing facilities and agri-logistics and linkages with the existing retain chains and setting up of new retail outlets. This will promote contract farming and long term buy back arrangement with farmers/FPOs by the project implementation agency and thereby reduce the role of middlemen.

(e) The Operation Flood programme was an integrated programme of the dairy development in the co-operative sector. This led to India becoming the largest producer of milk in the world. The basic principle of Operation Greens is similar to that of Operation Flood *i.e.*, it envisages setting-up of integrated value chain development, promoting direct procurement from farmers, promoting processing and value addition thereby reducing the wastage. The Operation Greens scheme was finalized in consultation with different stakeholders and it was felt that since the nature of produce is different under two schemes, exact replication of strategies may not be practically feasible. There are so many varieties of TOP vegetables, grown in different climatic conditions and in

different seasons, making marketing intervention (processing and storage) all the more complex, unlike in milk that is a relatively homogenous product produced round the year.

Establishment of cold storages in Gujarat

†2317. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any assistance during last three years to establish cold storages in order to protect fruits and vegetables from decaying in Gujarat, particularly in southern districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the said assistance, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 35% for general areas and @ 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and @ 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore per project for setting up integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. Stand-alone cold storages are not covered under the Scheme. The integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI). Under the Scheme, as on 30.06.2019, 292 cold chain projects have been approved. Out of these, 154 projects have started their commercial operations and the remaining 138 are in different stages of implementation. The details of 20 cold chain projects along with the cold storage

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

capacities being implemented with this Ministry's financial assistance in the State of Gujarat (including southern districts of Gujarat State) under the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure are placed in the Statement-I (See below).

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country. Under this Mission, assistance for development of Post-Harvest Management infrastructure including establishment of cold storages is provided. The component is demand/entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers' groups etc. through commercial ventures for which assistance ranging from at the rate 35% to 55% of the eligible project cost in general areas and hilly and scheduled areas respectively, per beneficiary is available as credit linked back ended subsidy through respective State Horticulture Missions. Under MIDH, powers have been delegated to State Level Executive Committee (SLEC) for sanction of such projects up to cost of ₹ 500.00 lakh.

National Horticulture Board (NHB) under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is providing credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, Hilly States and Scheduled areas for cold storage capacity above 5000 MT and up to 10000 MT for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storage and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) store, under the Scheme for Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products. In case of North East Region, the capacity above 1000 MT are also eligible for subsidy. The projects, which are set up in conformity with technical standards for energy efficiency and environmental safety energy and multi chambers, only are considered under the Scheme. The detail of cold storages assisted by DAC&FW during the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) in the State of Gujarat is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The details of financial assistance granted for setting up of cold storages during the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) under Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure of MoFPI and MIDH Scheme and Scheme for Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products of DAC&FW in the State of Gujarat during last three years 2016-17 to 2018-19 are placed in the Statement-III (See below).

Statement-I

The details of 20 cold chain projects along with the cold storage capacities being implemented with MoFPI financial assistance in the State of Gujarat under the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	District	Date of Approval	Project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved amount of grant-in-aid (₹ in crore)	Amount of grant released (₹ in crore)	No. of Cold Storage Units	Total Capacity of Cold Storage/ CA/MA Storage/ Deep Freezer (Lakh MT)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Palsana, Surat	27.03.2009	16.83	7.19	7.19	1	0.105	Completed
2.	Sabarkantha Dist. Co-op. Society	Dairy	Sabarkantha	25.05.2011	23.80	5.72	5.72	—	—	Completed
3.	Natural Frozen and Dehydrated Foods	F&V	Bhavnagar	26.05.2011	12.50	2.90	2.90	1	0.020	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Gayatri Dairy Products Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Mehsana	04.07.2012	15.15	4.50	4.50	–	–	Completed
5.	Asandas and Sons	F&V	Mehsana	20.09.2013	46.12	7.67	7.67	2	0.009	Completed
6.	Innovative Cuisine Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Vadodara	20.09.2013	20.72	7.46	7.46	1	0.050	Completed
7.	Himalaya International Ltd.	Mixed Dairy (F&V)	Mehsana	04.10.2013	130.00	10.00	7.50	1	0.015	Completed
8.	Panchmahal Dist. Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	Dairy	Panchmahal	04.10.2013	28.80	8.12	8.12	1	0.003	Completed
9.	Vimal Dairy Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Surat	22.05.2015	28.86	10.00	7.50	-	-	Completed
10.	Mehsana Dairy and Food Products Ltd.	Dairy	Mehsana	17.04.2017	34.45	8.57	8.57	2	0.010	Completed
11.	Kitchen Xpress Overseas Ltd.	RTE/RTC	Ahmedabad	17.04.2017	25.18	8.71	5.66	1	0.01	Completed
12.	Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited	Dairy	Sabarkantha	17.04.2017	41.83	10.00	2.50	1	0.030	Under implementation

13.	Ahmedabad District Co-operative Milk Producer's Union Limited	Dairy	Ahmedabad	20.04.2017	176.74	10.00	6.50	-		Under implementation
14.	Saraf Foods Ltd.	F&V	Vadodara	25.04.2017	35.00	10.00	6.50	3	0.014	Completed
15.	Teknofine Foods Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Banaskantha	26.04.2017	46.00	10.00	6.50	1	0.003	Under implementation
16.	Wholesome Foods	F&V	Kheda	27.04.2017	32.85	10.00	6.50	1	0.030	Under implementation
17.	Instafarm Products Pvt. Ltd.	RTE	Mehsana	24.01.2018	33.51	8.43	6.11	1	0.024	Under implementation
18.	Surat Dist. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Dairy	Surat	05.11.2018	90.14	10.00		1	0.006	Under implementation
19.	Asandas and Sons	F&V	Mehsana	06.11.2018	93.01	10.00		-	-	Under implementation
20.	Phoenix Frozen foods	F&V	Anand	27.12.2018	22.69	8.02		2	0.02	Under implementation
					954.17	167.29	107.40	20	0.35 =(35000 MT)	

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Statement-II

*The detail of cold storages assisted by DAC&FW during the last three years
(2016-17 to 2018-19) in the State of Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Cold Storage and their capacity							
		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
		Number	Capacity in MT	Number	Capacity in MT	Number	Capacity in MT	Number	Capacity in MT
1.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country	68	332661	116	564287	66	277169	250	1174117
2.	Scheme for Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products	4	22954	0	0	1	7398	5	30352
	TOTAL	72	355615	116	564287	67	284567	255	1204469

Statement-III

The details of financial assistance granted for establishing cold storage during the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) under Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure of MoFPI and MIDH Scheme and Scheme for Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products of DAC&FW in the State of Gujarat during last three years 2016-17 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Cold Storage and their capacity							
		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
		Number	Amount of financial assistance released (₹ in crore)	Number	Amount of financial assistance released (₹ in crore)	Number	Amount of financial assistance released (₹ in crore)	Number	Amount of financial assistance released (₹ in crore)
1.	Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (Completed cold chain projects during 2016-17 to 2018-19: 3 Nos.)	—	—	3	20.73	—	—	3	20.73
2.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country	68	187.67	116	178.42	66	68.40	250	434.49
3.	Scheme for Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products	4	5.36	0	0	1	1.30	5	50.11
Total		72	193.03	119	199.15	67	69.70	258	505.33

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Cutting down on food wastage

2318. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to cut down on food wastage, nation-wide, by linking major foodgrain producing States with States experiencing high demand as well as the food processing industry;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and present status of cold chain storage and cold chain logistics in the country; and

(c) the time-frame for implementation of the proposal and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Government is already implementing various schemes for creation of modern infrastructure and efficient supply chain for facilitating preservation and processing of different agro produce including foodgrains depending upon the type of agro-produce in addition to the procurement activities as part of, *inter alia*, demand supply management of some agricultural commodities to, *inter-alia*, cut down food wastage in the country. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing various Central Sector Schemes for overall development of food processing sector with objectives, *inter alia*, of reducing of wastage of agricultural produce and processing and value addition thereof. MoFPI is now implementing the Central Sector Umbrella Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with seven components *viz.* (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions. The PMKSY is designed to create robust modern infrastructure along the entire food processing value/supply chain *i.e.* from farm gate to consumer. Also, MoFPI is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for “Operation Greens” as a vertical of PMKSY for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops value chain, with an outlay of ₹ 500 crore in selected States on pilot basis.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country under which financial assistance is available, *inter alia*, for setting up of post harvest management infrastructure including establishment of cold storages. Further, the National Horticulture Board (NHB) of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is

implementing (i) Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops; and (ii) Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages for Horticulture Products providing financial assistance for setting up of, *inter alia*, cold storage facilities.

Under the schemes of 'Mega Food Parks' and 'Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure' of PMKSY, and schemes of 'MIDH' and 'NHB' a total of 2,114 number of cold storage/cold chain/deep freeze/controlled atmosphere/modified atmosphere based storage infrastructure/logistic has been established/approved throughout the country.

Export of food items

2319. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of food processing industries in the country and how many of them are functioning at present, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government has been exporting food items from the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of countries who have signed an agreement for the export of food items from India and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries, 2016-17 there are 39,740 registered food processing units/factories in the country out of which 34,711 are in operation. The State/UT-wise list of such units is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The export of food products from India are done by the private exporters. As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata, India's export of food items in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 was to the tune of USD 35467.91 Million and USD 35303.19 Million respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce has not entered into any specific agreement for export of food items from India. However, the Government is constantly engaged in the process of gaining market access for various agricultural products with different countries. This is a continuous process and agreements for market access for specific agricultural product(s) are entered into with different countries from time to time. Under various bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that India has entered into have provisions, *inter alia*, for export of food items.

Statement

*The State/UT-wise number of Food Processing Factories Registered and
number of Food Processing Factories in Operation*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Factories (No.) at 2 digit of NIC	Factories in Operation (No.) at 2 digit of NIC
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5859	4702
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	29
4.	Assam	1410	1389
5.	Bihar	881	751
6.	Chandigarh	19	14
7.	Chhattisgarh	1309	1168
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	7
9.	Daman and Diu	32	31
10.	Delhi	166	140
11.	Goa	98	97
12.	Gujarat	2239	1745
13.	Haryana	917	751
14.	Himachal Pradesh	193	169
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	176	164
16.	Jharkhand	228	220
17.	Karnataka	2251	2037
18.	Kerala	1629	1556
19.	Madhya Pradesh	875	818

1	2	3	4
20.	Maharashtra	2808	2424
21.	Manipur	28	26
22.	Meghalaya	26	25
23.	Nagaland	21	21
24.	Odisha	1127	1007
25.	Puducherry	60	55
26.	Punjab	2906	2498
27.	Rajasthan	882	821
28.	Sikkim	19	19
29.	Tamil Nadu	5077	4583
30.	Telangana	3968	3443
31.	Tripura	95	91
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2067	1752
33.	Uttarakhand	372	305
34.	West Bengal	1959	1849
TOTAL		39740	34711

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Investment in Food Processing Industries

2320. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale investment have been received recently in Food Processing Industries (FPIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the investments received, State-wise, especially in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the said investment could help Government to achieve its target of doubling the income of farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to promote FPIs and explore new avenues for their development and growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) As per Annual Survey of Industries, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the invested capital in the registered Food Processing Sector, by 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector Umbrella Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana – (PMKSY) for promotion and development of Food Processing Industries in the country including infusion of fresh investment in food processing sector in the form of capital subsidy extended to the investors to enable them to setup different food processing industries/projects/units in the country. Under the schemes of PMKSY *viz.*, ‘Mega Food Parks’, ‘Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure’, ‘Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters’, ‘Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages’ and ‘Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities’ capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid is provided to the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects in the country. These schemes are demand driven and financial assistance is provided to the eligible applicants against the Expression of Interest issued by the MoFPI from time to time.

Government has also taken a number of policy initiatives like permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route in manufacturing of food products, creation of a special fund of ₹2000 crores in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing industries, classification of food and agro-based processing units and cold chain as agriculture activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL); lower Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products, 100% exemption of income tax on profit for new food processing units, 100 per cent income tax exemption from profit derived by FPOs having annual turnover of ₹100 crore for activities such as post-harvest value addition to agriculture, allowing 100% deduction for expenditure on investment for cold chain facility, concessional import duty for plant and machinery under project imports benefit scheme, import duty exemption on import of raw material under advance authorisation scheme etc.

Statement*State/UT-wise, invested capital in Food Processing Sector*

Sl. No.	State	Invested Capital (₹ in Lakh)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	733	451	436
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2303736	2293859	2738171
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6822	10921	10426
4.	Assam	802132	745110	753515
5.	Bihar	688407	653314	631192
6.	Chandigarh	7251	8713	7482
7.	Chhattisgarh	355497	349579	398347
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2337	2172	3005
9.	Daman and Diu	33297	26839	52213
10.	Delhi	651151	683078	648197
11.	Goa	152223	143088	142703
12.	Gujarat	2568716	2962366	3565594
13.	Haryana	2054238	1796647	2597933
14.	Himachal Pradesh	296996	284031	316554
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	112583	89298	109643
16.	Jharkhand	124541	107068	137875
17.	Karnataka	3227013	3742675	4079113
18.	Kerala	703629	1032400	855408
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1218209	1206165	1513480
20.	Maharashtra	6749766	7741549	6784011

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Manipur	5537	6191	4626
22.	Meghalaya	44828	40323	42032
23.	Nagaland	1938	2081	2223
24.	Odisha	333689	402764	442019
25.	Puducherry	70505	75635	57354
26.	Punjab	2298109	1844189	1942771
27.	Rajasthan	953902	866397	1060842
28.	Sikkim	18285	13998	20323
29.	Tamil Nadu	2809159	2838157	3123607
30.	Telangana	1008565	1260509	1302460
31.	Tripura	20030	20835	26339
32.	Uttar Pradesh	5119369	5357995	6094559
33.	Uttarakhand	506498	646354	566523
34.	West Bengal	1593680	1379187	1738113
TOTAL		36843371	38633938	41769089

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Funds for schemes under FPIs

2321. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated for various schemes of Food Processing Industries during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds released under various schemes during the last three years, State-wise, including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of spent/unspent funds under various schemes during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the funds released under various schemes are sufficient to achieve the desired objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the components viz.: (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions. An amount of ₹ 6000 crore has been allocated for PMKSY for its entire period of implementation *i.e.* during 2016-20. The Ministry is also implementing the scheme "Operation Greens" as a vertical of PMKSY since November, 2018 for integrated development of value/supply chain of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops in selected States on pilot basis for which ₹500 crore has been allocated for the year 2018-19 and 2019-20. No State-wise funds are allocated under these schemes. These schemes are demand driven. The Ministry provides capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid to the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. under its various schemes for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. A Statement indicating funds allocated and spent under schemes of the Ministry during the last 3 years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). A Statement indicating State-wise number of projects approved alongwith grants approved/released under the schemes of Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Infrastructure, for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, and Operation Greens including in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details indicating funds allocated and spent under schemes of the Ministry during the last 3 years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2016-17	600.00	688.56	677.16
2017-18	725.00	633.84	605.58
2018-19	1313.08	870.33	591.38

Statement-II

Total Number of Projects Approved along-with Grants Approved/Released under Schemes of (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, and (vi) Operation Greens

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned approved (₹ in crore)	Grant-in-aid released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2.45	0.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27	395.307	160.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	8.11	5.28
4.	Assam	6	81.63	66.76
5.	Bihar	5	78.358	46.09
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	75.42	42.63
7.	Gujarat	43	394.52	162.47
8.	Haryana	31	276.063	86.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28	227.80	122.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	152.33	53.93
11.	Jharkhand	1	50.00	43.78
12.	Karnataka	33	285.31	106.75
13.	Kerala	17	201.02	81.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20	216.83	116.38
15.	Maharashtra	115	818.796	402.8

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	6	30.08	9.96
17.	Meghalaya	1	1.36	0.68
18.	Mizoram	4	64.81	57.01
19.	Nagaland	7	87.64	42.50
20.	Odisha	6	122.08	93.83
21.	Puducherry	1	5.28	0
22.	Punjab	31	311.157	205.41
23.	Rajasthan	25	155.943	102.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	36	156.27	57.28
25.	Teleangana	13	182.869	100.66
26.	Tripura	1	50	43.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	57	451.05	147.40
28.	Uttarakhand	35	374.54	238.75
29.	West Bengal	18	140.56	92.42
TOTAL		599	5397.583	2690.68

Research and development in food processing sector

2322. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that funds allocated for research and development in food processing sector has come down from ₹ 10.5 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 5.8 crore in 2016-17;

(b) the status of implementation of research and development in this sector since April, 2017; and

(c) the details of targets set and achieved in this sector since 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) The budget allocations are done as per the

requirement of funds for the new projects and to meet the outstanding liabilities of the projects already approved. The outstanding liabilities of projects approved by the Ministry before 2012-13 declined in subsequent years and accordingly the budget allocation for the R&D Scheme also reduced.

(b) and (c) Research and Development Scheme is now a part of Human Resource and Institutions Scheme under the umbrella scheme of the Ministry *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY). The scheme is being implemented with an allocation of ₹50 crores to meet the committed liability of on-going projects and taking up of 100 new projects till 2020. The Ministry has approved 35 new projects till the end of 2018-19 with approved grant-in-aid of ₹ 14.75 crores.

Implementation of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

2323. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved Annual Action Plans under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for all States for the year 2019-20, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has put in place any monitoring mechanism for implementation of approved activities by the States; and

(c) whether the funds have been released for implementation of proposed activities, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Annual Action Plans (AAP) for the year 2019-20 in respect of 33 States/Union Territories under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) have been approved. Funds are released to the States/Union Territories on submission of utilization certificate and other requisite documents. Details of AAP approved and fund released State/Union Territory-wise during 2019-20 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The progress of implementation of RGSA scheme is reviewed through various computer applications, meetings with State Secretaries, Video Conferences and field visits by senior officers. The status of progress of implementation of scheme for the previous year is also taken into consideration by Central Empowered Committee (CEC) headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) while approving the respective proposals of States.

Statement*Details of AAP approved and fund released State/UTs-wise during 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2019-20	
		AAP approved (₹ in crore)	Funds Released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.72	—
2.	Assam	65.59	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.58	—
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.50	—
5.	Bihar	126.30	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	32.62	—
7.	Daman and Diu	0.89	—
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.38	—
9.	Gujarat	55.09	—
10.	Goa	3.71	—
11.	Haryana	69.64	—
12.	Himachal Pradesh	20.90	—
13.	Jharkhand	34.62	—
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.14	—
15.	Kerala	50.68	—
16.	Karnataka	52.31	—
17.	Madhya Pradesh	227.65	—
18.	Maharashtra	142.89	—
19.	Mizoram	7.34	—
20.	Meghalaya	15.02	—
21.	Manipur	10.09	—

1	2	3	4
22.	Nagaland	8.87	—
23.	Odisha	28.55	—
24.	Puducherry	2.82	—
25.	Punjab	91.12	—
26.	Rajasthan	74.97	—
27.	Sikkim	9.32	—
28.	Telangana	175.18	—
29.	Tamil Nadu	158.65	—
30.	Tripura	12.20	—
31.	Uttarakhand	57.21	23.79
32.	Uttar Pradesh	416.92	75.23
33.	West Bengal	94.18	20.81

Increasing speed of trains

2324. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have proposed to ramp up the speed of trains on Delhi-Howrah and Delhi Mumbai routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of investment that would be required for implementing the project;

(d) whether Government would consider grand trunk route, namely Delhi- Chennai or Delhi-Hyderabad for speeding up the train since it takes more than 30 hours, at present; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Two projects for raising of speed to 160 kilometer per hour (kmph) on existing corridors of New Delhi-Mumbai (Including Vadodara-Ahmedabad) and New Delhi-Howrah (including Kanpur-Lucknow) have been included in the Works Programme 2017-18 at estimated cost of ₹ 13491.25 crore.

Improvement in infrastructure includes upgradation in signalling system and safety improvement measures on the entire route of New Delhi-Mumbai and New Delhi-Howrah, which *inter-alia* provide for Clamp type point machines in the facing direction of train movement, elimination of Level Crossing Gates, Interlocking and track circuit changes in connection with closure of Level Crossing Gates, end to end fencing, Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system and Mobile Train Radio Communication (MTRC) system.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Increase in number of passengers due to starting of new trains

†2325. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new trains started in the country in the last five years along with the details of their origin and destination stations; and
- (b) the increase in the number of railway passengers, in percentage, because of introduction of these new trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) During the period 2014-2019, Indian Railways have introduced 978 train services (in single). The details of train services are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Growth in number of Railway passengers is on account of multiple factors, introduction of new trains being one of them. The other factors are opening of new sections, running of special trains, fare structure etc. which affect the volume of passenger traffic in a cumulative manner. Further, the growth in passenger traffic is not uniform and it varies from year to year. The approximate growth in passenger traffic for the last five years as compared to the previous year is as under:—

Financial Year	Growth in Passenger Traffic (in percentage terms)
2014-15	-2.06
2015-16	-1.42
2016-17	0.11
2017-18	2.09
2018-19	1.84

†Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of train Services introduced by Indian Railways*

Sl.No.	Train No.	From	To	Nature	Frequency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	55613/55614	Dekargaon	Naharlagun	Passenger	Daily
2.	55813/55814	Dekargaon	Murkongselek	Passenger	Daily
5.	22117/22118	Guntur	Kacheguda	Double Decker Express	Bi-weekly
4.	56033/56034	Mannargudi	Mayiladuthurai	Passenger	Daily
5.	22119/22120	Kacheguda	Tirupati	Double Decker Express	Bi-weekly
6.	22971/22972	Jaipur	Madurai	Premium Express	
7.	16353/16354	Nagercoil	Kacheguda	Express	Weekly
8.	53555/53556	Jasidih	Shikaripara	Passenger	Daily
9.	13131/13132	Kolkata	Anand Vihar (T)	Express	Daily
10.	78821/78822	Gondia	Balaghat	DEMU	Daily
11.	22461/22462	New Delhi	Katra	AC Express	Daily
12.	56715/56716	Punalur	Kanniyakumari	Passenger	Daily

13.	19717/19718	Jaipur	Chandigarh	Express	Daily
14.	59735/59736	Jaipur	Phulera	Passenger	Daily
15.	14713/14714	Sri Ganganagar	Jammu Tawi	Express	Weekly
16.	69135/36	Anand	Dakor	MEMU	Twice a day
17.	69133/34	Anand	Dakor	MEMU	Twice a day
18.	79449/79450	Morbi	Maliya Miyana	DEMU	
19.	14319/14320	Bareilly	Bhopal	Express	Weekly
20.	19453/19454	Gandhidham	Puri	Express	Weekly
21.	13063/13064	Balurghat	Howrah	Express	Bi-weekly
22.	19203/19204	Bhavnagar	Bandra(T)	Express	Weekly
23.	51603/51604	Bina	Katni	Passenger	Daily
24.	14221/14222	Faizabad	Kanpur Anwarganj	Express	Daily
25.	76521/76522	Bangalore	Neelamangala	DEMU	Daily
26.	76523/76524	Yesvantpur	Hosur	DEMU	Six days a week
27.	56281/56282	Bangalore	Chamarajanagar	Fast Passenger	Daily
28.	56921/56922	Hubli	Belgaum	Fast Passenger	Daily
29.	17321/17322	Hubli	Mumbai Central	Express	Weekly

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1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	56925/56926	Bangalore	Tumkur	Passenger	Daily
31.	14611/14612	Amritsar	Gorakhpur	Express	Weekly
32.	56277/56278	Chickmagalur	Yesvantpur	Fast Passenger	Daily
33.	16577/16578	Yesvantpur	Shivamogga Town	Express	Tri-weekly
34.	19421/19422	Ahmedabad	Patna	Express	Weekly
35.	19401/19402	Ahmedabad	Lucknow	Express	Weekly
36.	22939/22940	Hapa	Bilaspur	Express	Weekly
37.	19805/19806	Kota	Udhampur	Express	Weekly
38.	19417/19418	Ahmedabad	Allahabad	Express	Weekly
39.	55819/55820	Guwahati	Mendipathar	Passenger	Daily
40.	22935/22936	Mumbai	Palitana	Express	Weekly
41.	16579/16580	Bangalore/Yesvantpur	Shivamogga Town	Express	Bi-weekly
42.	15117/15118	Manduadih	Jabalpur	Express	Weekly
43.	22695/22696	Yesvantpur	Jaipur	Premium AC Express	Weekly
44.	16587/16588	Bikaner	Yesvantpur	Express	Bi-weekly
45.	17621/17622	Aurangabad	Renigunta	Express	Weekly

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46.	11053/11054	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Azamgarh	Express	Weekly
47.	19021/19022	Bandra (Terminus)	Lucknow	Express	Weekly
48.	22933/22934	Bandra (Terminus)	Jaipur	Express	Weekly
49.	11073/11074	Mumbai	Chennai Central	Express	Weekly
50.	22913/22914	Mumbai Central	New Delhi	Premium AC Express	
51.	22115/22116	Mumbai	Karmali	AC Express	Weekly
52.	12047/12048	New Delhi	Bhatinda	Shatabdi Express	Bi-weekly
53.	64915/16	Delhi	Rohtak	MEMU	Twice a day
54.	64913/14	Delhi	Rohtak	MEMU	Twice a day
55.	16229/16230	Varanasi	Mysore	Express	Bi-weekly
56.	58303/58304	Sambalpur	Bhawanipatna	Passenger	Daily
57.	22941/22942	Indore	Jammu Tawi	Express	Weekly
58.	11111/11112	Gwalior	Gonda	Express	Weekly
59.	58031/58032	Tatanagar	Chakulia	Passenger	Daily
60.	22937/22938	Rajkot	Rewa	Express	Weekly
61.	75101/75102	Chhapra	Manduadih	DEMU	Six days a week
62.	22857/22858	Santragachi	Anand Vihar (T)	Express	Weekly

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	15529/15530	Saharsa	Anand Vihar (T)	Jan Sadharan Express	
64.	13429/13430	Malda Town	Anand Vihar (T)	Express	Weekly
65.	15531/15532	Saharsa	Amritsar	Jan Sadharan Express	
66.	54789/54790	Bikaner	Rewari	Passenger	Daily
67.	74017/74018	Rewari	Rohtak	DEMU	Six days a week
68.	12527/12528	Kamakhya	Chennai Central	Premium AC Express	Weekly
69.	22443/22444	Kanpur	Bandra(T)	Express	Weekly
70.	22801/22802	Visakhapatnam	Chennai Central	Express	Weekly
71.	17619/17620	H.S Nanded	Aurangabad	Express	Weekly
72.	12783/12784	Secunderabad	Visakhapatnam	AC Express	Weekly
73.	19415/19416	Ahmedabad	Katra	Express	Weekly
74.	22353/22354	Patna	Bangalore	Premium Express	Weekly
75.	22503/22504	Kamakhya	Bangalore	Premium Express	
76.	18111/18112	Tatanagar	Yesvantpur	Express	Weekly
77.	22679/22680	Yesvantpur	Katra	Premium Express	Weekly
78.	19419/19420	Ahmedabad	Chennai Central	Express	Bi-weekly

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Unstarred Questions

79.	15559/15560	Ahmedabad	Darbhanga	Jan Sadharan Express	
80.	15043/15044	Lucknow	Kathgodam	Express	Tri-weekly
81.	56035/56036	Tiruchendur	Tirunelveli	Passenger	Daily
82.	56665/56666	Byndoor	Kasargod	Passenger	Daily
83.	16863/16864	Mannargudi	Jodhpur	Express	Weekly
84.	58659/58660	Hatia	Rourkela	Passenger	Daily
85.	14613/14614	Firozpur Cantt	Chandigarh	Express	Six days a week
86.	22813/22814	Paradeep	Howrah	Express	Weekly
87.	15547/15548	Jaynagar	Mumbai Central	Jan Sadharan Express	
88.	58505/58506	Gunupur	Visakhapatnam	Passenger	Daily
89.	11075/11076	Bidar	Mumbai Central	Express	Weekly
90.	11407/11408	Pune	Lucknow	Express	Weekly
91.	12597/12598	Mumbai	Gorakhpur	Jan Sadharan Express	Weekly
92.	22655/22656	Thiruvananthapuram	H. Nizamuddin	Express	Weekly
93.	11207/11208	Nagpur	Rewa	Express	Weekly
94.	11081/11082	Mumbai	Gorakhpur	Express	Weekly
95.	15031/15032	Ramnagar	Chandigarh	Express	Weekly

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
96.	22809/22810	Paradeep	Visakhapatnam	Express	Weekly
97.	68001/68008	Santragachi	Jhargram	MEMU	Five days a week
98.	19579/19580	Bhavnagar	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Link Express	Weekly
99.	18629/18630	Ranchi	New Jalpaiguri	Express	Weekly
100.	68749/68750	Anuppur	Ambikapur	MEMU	Six days a week
101.	22653/22654	Thiruvananthapuram	H. Nizamuddin	Express	Weekly
102.	17623/17624	H.S Nanded	Bikaner	Express	Weekly
103.	15617/15618	Guwahati	Naharlagun	Express	Daily
104.	73375/73376	Koderma	Gaya	DEMU	Bi-weekly
105.	73373/73374	Koderma	Hazaribagh Town	DEMU	Daily
106.	73371/73372	Koderma	Hazaribagh Town	DEMU	Daily
107.	22411/22412	Naharlagun	New Delhi	AC Express	Weekly
108.	64167/64168	Palwal	Aligarh	MEMU	
109.	12581/12582	New Delhi	Varanasi	Express	Daily
110.	15053/15054	Chhapra	Lucknow	Express	Tri-weekly
111.	75103/75104	Varanasi	Ghazipur City	DEMU	Daily

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

112.	14505/14506	Nangal Dam	Amritsar	Express	Daily
113.	15057/15058	Gorakhpur	Anand Vihar (T)	Express	Weekly
114.	55069/55070	Gorakhpur	Nautanwa	Passenger	Daily
115.	15029/15030	Gorakhpur	Pune	Express	Weekly
116.	50101/50102	Madgaon	Ratnagiri	Passenger	Daily
117.	12583/12584	Anand Vihar (T)	Lucknow	Double Decker Express	Bi-weekly
118.	14503/14504	Katra	Kalka	Express	Bi-weekly
119.	78103/78104	Sambalpur	Rourkela	DEMU	Six days a week
120.	14155/14156	Kanpur	Jammu Tawi	Express	Bi-weekly
121.	52575	Darjeeling	Ghum	Passenger	Daily
122.	52574	Darjeeling	Ghum	Passenger	Daily
123.	52570/52571	Darjeeling	Kurseong	Passenger	Tri-weekly
124.	52572	Kurseong	Mahanadi	Passenger	Weekly
125.	52573	Mahanadi	Kurseong	Passenger	Weekly
126.	74027/74028	Delhi	Baraut	DEMU	Six days a week
127.	75105/75106	Mau	Allahabad City	DEMU	Six days a week
128.	11031/11032	Solapur	Bijapur	Express	Bi-weekly

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
129.	74025/74026	Delhi	Shamli	DMU	Six days a week
130.	74615/74616	Baramula	Banihal	DEMU	Daily
131.	74613/74614	Baramula	Banihal	DEMU	Daily
132.	12529/12530	Gorakhpur	New Delhi	Premium Express	Bi-weekly
133.	58429/58430	Khurda Road	Begunia	Passenger	Daily
134.	58427/58428	Khurda Road	Begunia	Passenger	Daily
135.	53209/53210	Rajgir	Fatuha	Passenger	Daily
136.	22355/22356	Mumbai	Patna	Premium AC Express	Bi-weekly
137.	55823/55824	Rangapara North	Dekargaon	Passenger	Daily
138.	55429/55430	Rangapara North	Rangiya	Passenger	Daily
139.	15613/15614	Guwahati	Murkongselek	Express	Daily
140.	15055/15056	Ramnagar	Agra Fort	Express	Weekly
141.	55345/55346	Bareilly	Badaun	Passenger	Daily
142.	55719/55720	Dekargaon	Bhalukpong	Passenger	Daily
143.	55343/55344	Bareilly	Badaun	Passenger	Daily
144.	55721/55722	Rangiya	Dekargaon	Passenger	Daily

145.	22415/22416	Vijayawada	New Delhi	AC Express	Daily
146.	19063/19064	Udhna	Danapur	Express	Bi-weekly
147.	59728/59730	Loharu	Sikar	Passenger	Daily
148.	59727/59729	Loharu	Sikar	Passenger	Daily
149.	14811/14812	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Sikar	Express	Bi-weekly
150.	73037/73038	Azimganj	Nimtita	DEMU	Five days a week
151.	53037/53038	Sahebganj	Bhagalpur	Passenger	Daily
152.	79311/79312	Rat lam	Laxmibai Nagar	DEMU	Six days a week
153.	64589/64590	Kanpur	Phaphund	MEMU	Daily
154.	22413/22414	H. Nizamuddin	Madgaon	Premium AC Express	Bi-weekly
155.	22919/22920	Ahmedabad	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Premium Express	Tri-weekly
156.	75111/75112	Ghazipur	Varanasi	DEMU	Daily
157.	55615/55616	Guwahati	Silchar	Fast Passenger	Daily
158.	11079/11080	Mumbai	Gorakhpur	Express	Weekly
159.	75007/75008	Gorakhpur	Gonda	DEMU	Daily
160.	55032/55049	Badshahnagar	Nakaha Jungle	Passenger	Daily
161.	75005/75002	Gorakhpur	Barhni	Passenger	Daily

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
162.	78823	Balaghat	Katangi	DEMU	Daily
163.	11085/11086	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Madgaon	AC Double Decker Express	Tri-weekly
164.	71909/71910	Agra Cantt	Etawah	DEMU	Daily
165.	17417/17418	Tirupati	Sai Nagar Shirdi	Express	Weekly
166.	15307/15308	Aishbagh	Izzatnagar	Express	Daily
167.	78009/78010	Rupsa	Bhanjpur	DEMU	Six days a week
168.	22863/22864	Howrah	Yesvantpur	AC Express	Weekly
169.	22821/22822	Howrah	Pune	Premium AC Express	Bi-weekly
170.	68687/68688	Panskura	Digha	MEMU	Daily
171.	12595/12596	Mumbai	Gorakhpur	Premium Express	Bi-weekly
172.	22127/22128	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Kazipet	Express	Weekly
173.	75113/75114	Bhatni	Varanasi City	DEMU	Daily
174.	22313/22314	Katra	Howrah	Premium Express	Weekly
175.	54821/54822	Parvatsar	Makrana	Passenger	Daily
176.	38712/38715	Kharagpur	Santragachi	MEMU	Six days a week
177.	22315/22316	Sealdah	Jodhpur	Premium AC Express	Bi-weekly

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Unstarred Questions

178.	22417/22418	New Delhi	Varanasi	Express	Tri-weekly
179.	18243/18244	Bilaspur	Jodhpur	Express	Bi-weekly
180.	78824/78825	Durg	Dalli Rajhara	DEMU	Daily
181.	18245/18246	Bilaspur	Bikaner	Express	Bi-weekly
182.	75215/75216	Barauni	Pataliputra	Passenger	Daily
183.	75213/75214	Sonpur	Pataliputra	Passenger	Daily
184.	22839/22840	Shalimar	Chennai Central	Premium AC Express	Weekly
185.	14259/14260	Mughal Sarai	Lucknow	Express	Weekly
186.	58877/58878	Itwari	Naghbir Jn.	DEMU	Daily
187.	15601/15602	Silchar	New Delhi	Sampark Kranti Express	Weekly
188.	75713/75714	Siliguri	Changrabandha	DEMU	Daily
189.	15623/15624	Bhagat Ki Kothi	Kamakhya	Express	Weekly
190.	12529/12530	Patliputra	Lucknow	Express	Tri-weekly
191.	64553/64554	Moradabad	Anand Vihar (T)	MEMU	Daily
192.	64555/64556	Anand Vihar (T)	Meerut City	MEMU	Daily
193.	75233/75234	Raxaul	Sitamarhi	DEMU	Daily
194.	12049/12050	H. Nizamuddin	Agra Cantt	Express	

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
195.	73461/73462	Jamalpur	Khagaria	DEMU	Daily
196.	73453/73454	Jamalpur	Tilrath	DEMU	Daily
197.	73451/73452	Jamalpur	Tilrath	DEMU	Daily
198.	22419/22420	Anand Vihar (T)	Ghazipur City	Express	Tri-weekly
199.	12503/12504	Kamakhya	New Delhi	Premium AC Express	Weekly
200.	74617/74618	Budgam	Baramula	DEMU	Six days a week
201.	74619/74620	Banihal	Baramula	DEMU	Six days a week
202.	12493/12494	H. Nizamuddin	Pune	AC Express	Weekly
203.	54764/54763	Sri Ganganagar	Sadulpur	Passenger	Daily
204.	55667/55668	Silchar	Bhairabi	Passenger	Daily
205.	15655/15656	Kamakhya	Katra	Express	j Weekly
206.	55665/55666	Silchar	Jiribam	Passenger	Daily
207.	14009/14010	Anand Vihar (T)	Bapudham Motihari	Express	Weekly
208.	25657/25658	Silchar	Sealdah	Express	Tri-weekly
209.	12795/12796	Secunderabad	Vijayawada	Express	Six days a week
210.	13205/13206	Danapur	Saharsa	Express	Daily

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Unstarred Questions

211.	74019/74020	Jind	Sonipat	DEMU	Six days a week
212.	63213/63214	Patna	Ara	MEMU	Daily
213.	79313/79314	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
214.	79315/79316	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
215.	79319/79320	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
216.	79321/79322	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
217.	79317/79318	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
218.	79323/79324	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
219.	19331/19332	Indore	Kochuveli	Express	Weekly
220.	79325/79326	Indore	Mhow	DEMU	Daily
221.	19311/19312	Indore	Pune	Express	Bi-weekly
222.	14101/14102	Kanpur	Prayag	Express	Daily
223.	75115/75116	Ghazipur	Prayag	DEMU	Daily
224.	17215/17216	Vijayawada	Dharmavaram	Express	Tri-weekly
225.	14019/14020	Anand Vihar (T)	Agartala	Express	Weekly
226.	11307/11308	Hyderabad	Gulbarga	Express	Daily
227.	11083/11084	Mumbai	Kazipet	Express	Weekly

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
228.	15059/15060	Lalkua Jn.	Anand Vihar (T)	Express	Bi-weekly
229.	15009/15010	Gomtinagar	Gorakhpur	Express	Daily
230.	14605/14606	Jammu Tawi	Haridwar	Express	Weekly
231.	77401/77402	Yerraguntla	Banaganapalli	Passenger	Daily
232.	77403/77404	Yerraguntla	Banaganapalli	DEMU	Daily
233.	11801/11802	Jhansi	Etawah	Link Express	Six days a week
234.	21801/21802	Indore	Jhansi	Express	Four days a week
235.	59559/59560	Ahmedabad	Vadodara	Passenger	Daily
236.	59549/59550	Vadodara	Ahmedabad	Passenger	Daily
237.	25255/25256/25257	Darjeeling	Ghum	Passenger	Daily
238.	53451/53452	Hansdiha	Dumka	Passenger	Daily
239.	55663/55664	Agartala	Silchar	Passenger	Daily
240.	55893/55894	Rangiya	Rangapara North	Passenger	Tri-weekly
241.	55895/55896	Rangiya	Murkongselek	Passenger	Tri-weekly
242.	55679/55680	Agartala	Dharmanagar	Passenger	Daily
243.	55675/55676	Agartala	Dharmanagar	Passenger	Dail

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Unstarred Questions

244.	55677/55678	Silchar	Dharmanagar	Passenger	Daily
245.	15967/15968	Rangiya	Dibrugarh	Express	Tri-weekly
246.	55773/55774	Katihar	Teznarayanpur	Passenger	Daily
247.	75911/75912	Tinsukia	Ledo	DEMU	Daily
248.	75905/75906	Dibrugarh Town	Ledo	DEMU	Daily
249.	75901/75902	Tinsukia	Ledo	DEMU	Daily
250.	75903/75904	Dibrugarh Town	Tinsukia	DEMU	Daily
251.	75907/75908	Dibrugarh Town	Ledo	DEMU	Daily
252.	75909/75910	Dibrugarh Town	Dangari	DEMU	Daily
253.	51703/51704	Jabalpur	Sukrimangla	Passenger	Daily
254.	51705/51706	Jabalpur	Sukrimangla	Passenger	Daily
255.	63203/63204	Kiul	Mokama	MEMU	Daily
256.	22837/22838	Hatia	Ernakulam	AC Express	Weekly
257.	22427/22428	Anand Vihar (T)	Ballia	Express	Weekly
258.	15069/15070	Gorakhpur	Badshahnagar	Express	Daily
259.	55685/55686	Silchar	Maishashan	Passenger	Six days a week
260.	55661/55662	Karimganj	Maishashan	Passenger	Six days a week

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
261.	22323/22324	Kolkata	Ghazipur City	Express	Weekly
262.	14117/14118	Allahabad	Basti	Express	Five days a week
263.	11901/11902	Mathura	Kurukshetra	Express	Five days a week
264.	55361/55362	Izzatnagar	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
265.	55363/55366	Izzatnagar	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
266.	55367/55368	Izzatnagar	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
267.	55369/55370	Izzatnagar	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
268.	55364/55365	Bareilly City	Pilibhit	Passenger	Daily
269.	12595/12596	Gorakhpur	Anand Vihar (T)	Humsafar Express	Bi-weekly
270.	12571/12572	Gorakhpur	Anand Vihar (T)	Humsafar Express	Weekly
271.	15063/15064	Gorakhpur	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Express	Weekly
272.	15065/15066	Gorakhpur	Panvel	Express	Four days a week
273.	15067/15068	Gorakhpur	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly
274.	13121/13122	Kolkata	Ghazipur City	Express	Weekly
275.	78826/78827	Dallirajahara	Durg	DEMU	Tri-weekly
276.	12503/12504	Kamakhya	Bangalore Cantt.	Humsafar Express	Weekly

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Unstarred Questions

277.	17021/17022	Hyderabad	Vasco Da Gama	Express	Weekly
278.	17419/17420	Tirupati	Vasco Da Gama	Express	Weekly
279.	57477/57478	Rayadurga	Kalyandurg	Passenger	Daily
280.	22707/22708	Tirupati	Visakhapatnam	Double Decker Express	Weekly
281.	55181/55182	Chhapra	Thawe	Passenger	Daily
282.	55183/55184	Chhapra	Thawe	Passenger	Daily
283.	66537/66538	Bangalore	Ramanagaram	MEMU	Six days a week
284.	16581/16582	Bangalore	Shivamogga Town	Express	Tri-weekly
285.	66535/66536	Bangalore	Ramanagaram	MEMU	Six days a week
286.	66539/66540	Bangalore	Ramanagaram	MEMU	Six days a week
287.	66541/66542	Bangalore	Whitefield	MEMU	Six days a week
288.	66543/66544	Bangalore	Kuppam	MEMU	Six days a week
289.	22887/22888	Howrah	Yesvantpur	Humsafar Express	Weekly
290.	55683/55684	Agartala	Udaipur (Tripura)	Passenger	Six days a week
291.	55681/55682	Agartala	Udaipur (Tripura)	Passenger	Six days a week
292.	22877/22878	Ernakulam	Howrah	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
293.	22497/22498	Sri Ganganagar	Tiruchchirappalli	Humsafar Express	Weekly

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
294.	11309/11310	Solapur	Miraj	Express	Daily
295.	22121/22122	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Lucknow	AC Express	Weekly
296.	22885/22886	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Tatanagar	Antyodaya Express	Bi-weekly
297.	77622/77623	Mahabubnagar	Jaklair	DEMU	Bi-weekly
298.	71407/71408	Pune	Daund	DEMU	Daily
299.	71409/71410	Pune	Daund	DEMU	Daily
300.	22679/22680	Yesvantpur	Hassan	Express	Daily
301.	55687/55688	Silchar	Dullavcherra	Passenger	Daily
302.	55373/55374	Pilibhit	Majhola Pakariya	Passenger	Daily
303.	55371/55372	Pilibhit	Majhola Pakariya	Passenger	Daily
304.	55689/55690	Badarpur	Dullavcherra	Passenger	Daily
305.	55375/55376	Pilibhit	Majhola Pakariya	Passenger	Daily
306.	56927/56928	Hubli	Chikkabenakal	Passenger	Daily
307.	22989/22990	Mahuva	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly
308.	22993/22994	Mahuva	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly
309.	22991/22992	Veraval	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly

310.	74029/74030	Jind	Sonipat	DEMU	Six days a week
311.	75723/75724	Guwahati	New Bongaigaon	DEMU	Daily
312.	75729/75730	Guwahati	Silghat	DEMU	Daily
313.	75727/75728	Guwahati	Haibargaon	DEMU	Daily
314.	16575/16576	Yesvantpur	Mangalore	Express	Tri-weekly
315.	16791/16792	Punalur	Palakkad	Express	Daily
316.	19041/19042	Bandra (Terminus)	Ghazipur City	Express	Weekly
317.	22867/22868	Durg	H. Nizamuddin	Humsafar Express	Bi-weekly
318.	22143/22144	Mumbai Central	Bidar	Express	Tri-weekly
319.	12085/12086	Guwahati	Dibrugarh	Shatabdi Express	Tri-weekly
320.	22919/22920	Ahmedabad	Chennai Central	Humsafar Express	Weekly
321.	12087/12088	Guwahati	Naharlagun	Shatabdi Express	Tri-weekly
322.	22123/22124	Ajni	Pune	AC Express	Weekly
323.	22117/22118	Pune	Amravati	AC Express	Weekly
324.	22125/22126	Nagpur	Amritsar	AC Express	Weekly
325.	53375/53376	Barkakana	Sidhwar	Passenger	Daily
326.	22119/22120	Mumbai Central	Karnali	Tejas Express	Five days a week

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
327.	17325/17326	Hubli	Mysore	Express	Daily
328.	17323/17324	Hubli	Varanasi	Express	Weekly
329.	22705/22706	Tirupati	Jammu Tawi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
330.	77405/77406	Cuddapah	Pendlimarri	DEMU	Six days a week
331.	20889/20890	Howrah	Vijayawada	Humsafar Express	Weekly
332.	59735/59736	Sikar	Fatehpur Shekhawati	Passenger	Daily
333.	74849/74850	Ratangarh	Sadarshahar	DEMU	Daily
334.	74851/74852	Ratangarh	Sadarshahar	DEMU	Daily
335.	14021/14022	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Sikar	Express	Tri-weekly
336.	74853/74854	Ratangarh	Sadarshahar	DEMU	Daily
337.	19305/19306	Indore	Guwahati	Express	Weekly
338.	22833/22834	Bhubaneswar	Krishnarajapuram	Humsafar Express	Weekly
339.	59169/59170	Anand	Vadtal	Passenger	Daily
340.	22163/22164	Bhopal	Khajuraho	Express	Daily
341.	16793/16794	Rameswaram	Faizabad	Express	Weekly
342.	58033/58034	Bokaro Steel City	Ranchi	Passenger	Daily

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Unstarred Questions

343.	22147/22148	Dadar (T)	Sai Nagar Shirdi	Express	Weekly
344.	15549/15550	Patna	Jaynagar	Express	Six days a week
345.	22165/22166	Bhopal	Singrauli	Express	Bi-weekly
346.	22167/22168	H. Nizamuddin	Singrauli	Express	Weekly
347.	22921/22922	Bandra (Terminus)	Gorakhpur	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
348.	22433/22434	Anand Vihar (T)	Ghazipur City	Express	Bi-weekly
349.	22913/22914	Bandra (Terminus)	Patna	Humsafar Express	Weekly
350.	75271/75272	Ara	Sasaram	DEMU	Six days a week
351.	75273/75274	Ara	Sasaram	DEMU	Six days a week
352.	78057/78058	Sonamukhi	Bankura	DEMU	Five days a week
353.	78061	Masagram	Bankura	DEMU	Weekly
354.	14611/14612	Katra	Ghazipur City	Express	Weekly
355.	20903/20904	Vadodara	Varanasi	Express	Weekly
356.	15563/15564	Jaynagar	Udhna	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
357.	22151/22152	Pune	Kazipet	Express	Weekly
358.	20501/20502	Agartala	Anand Vihar (T)	Rajdhani Express	Weekly
359.	75745/75746	Katihar	Jogbani	DEMU	Daily

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
360.	66053	Chennai Central	Tiruvallur	MEMU	Daily
361.	75733/75734	Tejnarayanpur	Katihar	DEMU	Daily
362.	75735/75736	Tejnarayanpur	Katihar	DEMU	Daily
363.	75749/75750	Katihar	Teta	DEMU	Daily
364.	75747/75748	Katihar	Barsoi	DEMU	Daily
365.	66012	Tiruvallur	Chennai Central	MEMU	Daily
366.	55817/55818	New Bongaigaon	Guwahati	Passenger	Six days a week
367.	75743/75744	Katihar	Siliguri	DEMU	Daily
368.	75739/75740	Tejnarayanpur	Katihar	DEMU	Daily
369.	75737/75738	Tejnarayanpur	Katihar	DEMU	Daily
370.	66051/66052	Chennai Central	Avadi	MEMU	Daily
371.	20601/20602	Chennai Central	Madurai	AC Express	Weekly
372.	13129/13130	Kolkata	Khulna	Express	Weekly
373.	51707/51708	Jabalpur	Nainpur	Passenger	Daily
374.	14715/14716	Hisar	Haridwar	Express	Bi-weekly
375.	14717/14718	Bikaner	Haridwar	Express	Weekly

376.	73463/73464	Jamalpur	Khagaria	DEMU	Daily
377.	13169/13170	Sealdah	Saharsa	Express	Bi-weekly
378.	74857/74858	Sikar	Churu	DEMU	Daily
379.	22901/22902	Bandra (Terminus)	Udaipur City	Express	Tri-weekly
380.	20901/20902	Bandra (Terminus)	Ajmer	Link Express	Tri-weekly
381.	74039/74040	Jind	Sonipat	DEMU	Daily
382.	15611/15612	Silchar	Guwahati	Express	Tri-weekly
383.	19667/19668	Udaipur City	Mysore	Humsafar Express	Weekly
384.	20817/20818	Bhubaneswar	New Delhi	Rajdhani Express	Weekly
385.	55377/55378	Pilibhit	Tanakpur	Passenger	Daily
386.	22985/22986	Udaipur City	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Humsafar Express	Weekly
387.	15125/15126	Manduadih	Patna	Express	Daily
388.	51711/51712	Nainpur	Chiraidongri	Passenger	Daily
389.	61633/61634	Bhopal	Bina	Express MEMU	Daily
390.	51713/51714	Nainpur	Chiraidongri	Passenger	Daily
391.	17243/17244	Vijayawada	Rayagada	Express	Daily
392.	51709/51710	Nainpur	Chiraidongri	Passenger	Daily

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
393.	58819/58820	Gondia	Samnapur	Passenger	Daily
394.	15943/15944	Silchar	Dibrugarh	Express	Weekly
395.	15705/15706	Katihar	Delhi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
396.	22895/22896	Durg	Firozpur	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
397.	22437/22438	Allahabad	Anand Vihar (T)	Humsafar Express	Tri-weekly
398.	19317/19318	Indore	Puri	Humsafar Express	Weekly
399.	14815/14816	Bhagat Ki Kothi	Tambaram	Humsafar Express	Weekly
400.	22551/22552	Darbhanga	Jalandhar City	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
401.	19315/19316	Indore	Lingampalli	Humsafar Express	Weekly
402.	73041/73042	Katwa	Ahmedpur	DEMU	Six days a week
403.	11065/1 1066	Mysore	Renigunta	Express	Weekly
404.	16543/16544	Yesvantpur	Hubballi	Express	Weekly
405.	19043/19044	Bandra (Terminus)	Bhagat Ki Kothi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
406.	22841/22842	Santragachi	Chennai Central	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
407.	22665/22666	Bangalore	Coimbatore	Uday Express	Six days a week
408.	16191/16192	Tambaram	Tirunelveli	Antyodaya Express	Daily

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Unstarred Questions

409.	74859/74860	Sikar	Churu	DEMU	Daily
410.	74861/74862	Sikar	Churu	DEMU	Daily
411.	16355/16356	Kochuveli	Mangalore	Antyodaya Express	Bi-weekly
412.	11415/11416	Kolhapur	Bidar	Express	Weekly
413.	76901/76902	Bagalkot	Khajjidoni	Rail Bus	Five days
414.	19319/19320	Indore	Veraval	Express	Weekly
415.	78831/78832	Gondia	Samnapur	DEMU	Daily
416.	22317/22318	Sealdah	Jammu Tawi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
417.	19423/19424	Gandhidham	Tirunelveli	Humsafar Express	Weekly
418.	16541/16542	Yesvantpur	Pandharpur	Express	Weekly
419.	15625/15626	Agartala	Deoghar	Express	Weekly
420.	14719/14720	Bikaner	Bilaspur	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
421.	63297/63298	Varanasi	Ballia	MEMU	Daily
422.	20827/20828	Santragachi	Jabalpur	Humsafar Express	Weekly
423.	14261/14262	Lucknow	Mughalsarai	Express	Bi-weekly
424.	20821/20822	Santragachi	Pune	Humsafar Express	Weekly
425.	55585/55586	Raxaul	Narkatiaganj	Passenger	Daily

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
426.	55587/55588	Raxaul	Narkatiaganj	Passenger	Daily
427.	15071/15072	Lalkua Jn	Mau	Express	Bi-weekly
428.	12089/12090	Kathgodam	Dehradun	Jan Shatabdi Express	Five days
429.	19603/19604	Ajmer	Rameswaram	Humsafar Express	Weekly
430.	22547/22548	Ahmedabad	Gwalior	Express	Tri-weekly
431.	12751/12752	H.S Nanded	Jammu Tawi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
432.	19669/19670	Udaipur City	Patliputra	Humsafar Express	Weekly
433.	18803/18804	Korba	Raipur	Express	Daily
434.	18801/18802	Korba	Raipur	Express	Daily
435.	22171/22172	Habibganj	Pune	Humsafar Express	Weekly
436.	22169/22170	Habibganj	Santragachi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
437.	15113/15114	Lucknow	Chhapra Kechery	Express	Tri-weekly
438.	16319/16320	Kochuveli	Banaswadi	Humsafar Express	Bi-weekly
439.	55171/55172	Daurandha	Masrakh	Passenger	Daily
440.	61019/61020	Diva	Pen	MEMU	Daily
441.	61015/61016	Diva	Pen	MEMU	Daily

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Unstarred Questions

442.	61017/61018	Diva	Panvel	MEMU	Daily
443.	61021/61022	Diva	Vasai Road	MEMU	Daily
444.	75021/75022	Gonda	Bahraich	DEMU	Daily
445.	75019/75020	Gonda	Bahraich	DEMU	Daily
446.	75017/75018	Gonda	Bahraich	DEMU	Daily
447.	63229/63230	Buxar	Varanasi	MEMU	Daily
448.	15907/15908	Tinsukia	Naharlagun	Express	Five days
449.	15911/15912	Tinsukia	Naharlagun	Express	Weekly
450.	13181/13182	Kolkata	Silghat	Express	Weekly
451.	78029/78030	Tatanagar	Badampahar	DEMU	Six days a week
452.	78031/78032	Tatanagar	Badampahar	DEMU	Six days a week
453.	55065/55066	Lucknow	Sitapur	Passenger	Daily
454.	55063/55064	Daliganj	Sitapur	Passenger	Daily
455.	55061/55062	Lucknow	Sitapur	Passenger	Daily
456.	58305/58306	Balangir	Bhainsapalli	Passenger	Daily
457.	58307/58308	Balangir	Bhainsapalli	Passenger	Daily
458.	19337/19338	Indore	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Express	Weekly
459.	54610	Amritsar	Jalandhar City	Passenger	Daily

Written Answers to

[12 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
460.	22221/22222	Mumbai Central	H. Nizamuddin	Rajdhani Express	Bi-weekly
461.	19333/19334	Indore	Bikaner	Express	Weekly
462.	79601/79602	Ajmer	Jaipur	DEMU	Six days a week
463.	12089/12090	Yesvantpur	Shivamogga Town	Jan Shatabdi Express	Four days
464.	19335/19336	Indore	Gandhidham	Express	Weekly
465.	14715/14716	Sri Ganganagar	Sikar	Express	Tri-weekly
466.	19203/19204	Bhavnagar	Gandhidham	Express	Daily
467.	12235/12236	Madhupur	Anand Vihar (T)	Humsafar Express	Weekly
468.	22435/22436	New Delhi	Varanasi	Train-18 Express.	Five days
469.	22139/22140	Pune	Ajni	Humsafar Express	Weekly
470.	11417/11418	Pune	Ajni	Humsafar Express	Weekly
471.	19003/19004	Bandra (T)	Bhusawal	Express	Weekly
472.	69177/69178	Udhna	Nandurbar	MEMU	Daily
473.	19663/19664	Khajuraho	Indore	Express	Four days
474.	69179/69180	Udhna	Paldhi	MEMU	Daily
475.	11419/11420	Pune	Nagpur	Humsafar Express	Weekly
476.	18633/18634	Ranchi	Patna	AC Express	Weekly

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Unstarred Questions

477.	66055/66056	Nellore	Chennai Moor Market Complex	MEMU	Five days
478.	16585/16586	Yesvantpur	Mangalore	Express	Tri-weekly
479.	58121/58122	Itwari	Kelod	Passenger	Daily
480.	58119/58120	Itwari	Kelod	Passenger	Daily
481.	75215/75216	Sugauli	Patliputra	DEMU	Daily
482.	22671/22672	Chennai Egmore	Madurai	Tejas Express	Five days a week
483.	18639/18640	Ranchi	Ara	Express	Weekly
484.	22353/22354	Patna	Banaswadi	Humsafar Express	Weekly
485.	16101/16102	Chennai Egmore	Kollam	Express	Daily
486.	22923/22924	Bandra (T)	Jamnagar	Humsafar Express	Tri-weekly
487.	15551/15552	Darbhanga	Varanasi	Antyodaya Express	Weekly
488.	22657/22658	Tambaram	Nagercoil	Express	Tri-weekly
489.	55511/55512	Saharsa	Barahara Kothi	Passenger	Daily
490.	55501/55502	Saharsa	Garh Baruari	Passenger	Daily
491.	20905/20906	Vadodara	Rewa	Express	Weekly
492.	22997/22998	Jhalawar City	Sri Ganganagar	Express	Tri-weekly
493.	12753/12754	H.S Nanded	H. Nizamuddin	Sampark Kranti Express	Weekly

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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Direct train from Amritsar to Ahmedabad

2326. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce a regular direct train between Amritsar and Ahmedabad to facilitate trade and traders in view of the fact that more than 30,000 metric tonnes of rice are transported to Kandla Port in Gujarat through trucks and that providing direct connectivity would help Railways to earn handsome revenues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Presently Amritsar is not open for goods traffic. However, goods loading can take place from nearby stations like Chheharta, Beas, Tarn Taran and Batala. Goods train can directly reach Ahmedabad from these stations.

Construction of railway line between Thalassery and Mysore

2327. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of new Broad Gauge line between Thalassery and Mysore is under consideration;

(b) if so, the status of the project;

(c) the details of funds proposed for the project, if any; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A project from Thalassery in Kerala to Mysuru in Karnataka has been conceived by Government of Kerala with the purpose of better connectivity between the two States. It is being piloted by a Joint Venture Company of Government of Kerala and Ministry of Railways (Kerala Rail Development Corporation Limited). The matter is under investigation and discussion between the two State Governments, especially in view of objections on environmental issues.

A view on funding of project is feasible after finalization of Detailed Project Report.

Revised strategy for station redevelopment programme

2328. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued revised strategy for its 'Station Redevelopment Programme' after interacting with developers, investors and other stakeholders;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During various interactions with developers, investors and other stakeholders, various issues including longer lease period for commercially developed assets, multiple sub leasing, no restrictions on usage, guaranteed time bound approval by Railways' functionaries and simplified bid procedures were repeatedly raised. In response to the suggestions received from the developers, investors and other stakeholders, revised schemes for redevelopment of stations on fast track has been formulated. Ministry of Railways, through various agencies is undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies of railway stations. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment in phases, especially the stations located in major cities, pilgrimage centres and important tourist destinations. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations.

Quality of food served in trains

†2329. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) how and when the quality of food served in train is checked;
- (b) whether any change is being made in the procedure of giving contracts for catering; and
- (c) whether food menu is approved by the Department or is decided by the contractor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) It is continuous endeavour of Indian Railways (IR) to check the quality of food being served to passengers. Following measures have been put in place to ensure continuous check on quality of food:—

- (i) Food Safety Supervisors have been deployed at Kitchen Units to monitor food safety and hygienic practices.
- (ii) Regular and surprise inspections are conducted by Railways/Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) officials so as to ensure that catering services are provided as per laid down standards.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Third Party Audits of catering services are conducted by independent agencies to monitor compliance of laid down standards.
- (iv) To ensure compliance of food safety norms, certification from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been mandated.
- (v) IRCTC has deployed on-board Supervisors to monitor catering services on trains.
- (vi) CCTV cameras have been installed in 38 Base Kitchens for monitoring of food preparation in the kitchens.
- (b) No, Sir. Contracts for catering services are provided through E-tender/Online tendering process.
- (c) Menu of catering services on trains is decided by IRCTC. The service providers are required to serve the meals/catering items as decided by IRCTC.

Vacant SC, ST posts in Railways

†2330. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of vacant posts in Railways;
- (b) the data of the said posts, Zone-wise;
- (c) the details of deadline for filling up these vacant posts; and
- (d) the number of posts reserved for SCs/STs out of these vacant posts and the reasons for not filling up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The total number of vacant posts on Zonal Railways as on 01.06.2019 is 3,00,681. Zone-wise details is as under:—

Zonal Railway	Non- Gazetted (C and erstwhile D)	Gazetted (A and B)
1	2	3
Central	25103	120
East Coast	9582	101
East Central	18595	186

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Eastern	23961	218
Metro	925	19
North Central	20505	156
North Eastern	14329	30
Northeast Frontier	15740	169
Northern	40611	148
North Western	17655	144
South Central	18762	78
South East Central	9641	139
South Eastern	17738	143
Southern	20562	139
South Western	7354	69
West Central	12524	101
Western	24987	147
TOTAL	298574	2107

Note: Process for recruitment of 2,94,420 employees is going on.

(c) and (d) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and vacancies are filled by placement of indents with recruitment agencies as per operational requirements. Some of the vacancies are likely to remain unfilled at a particular period of time. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) are regularly providing panels of successful candidates to Railways. The number of vacancies of SC and ST against the sanctioned strength as on 01.04.2019 is as under:—

SC: 44548	ST:23872
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Action under process: Action has been initiated to fill up 2,94,420 vacancies. Examination has been held for 1,51,843 posts and will be held for 1,42,577 posts in 2019-20.

**Conversion of unmanned level crossings
into ROB and RUBs**

2331. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road under Bridges (RUBs) at unmanned level crossings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of ROB and RUBs proposed to be constructed in the country, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent during the last three years for the purpose, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) have been eliminated on 31st January, 2019. The UMLCs on Meter Gauge (348 Nos.) and Narrow Gauge (700 Nos.) will be eliminated during Gauge conversion.

(c) State-wise break up of number of ROB and RUB to be constructed in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) State-wise break up of funds allocated for construction of ROB and RUB is not maintained. Zonal Railway-wise break up of funds allocated and spent for construction of ROB and RUB during the last three years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise breakup of the no. of ROB and RUB to be
constructed in India*

Sl. No.	State	No. of ROB sanctioned	No. of RUBs/Subways sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	209
2.	Assam	1	80

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	120	176
4.	Chhattisgarh	31	83
5.	Delhi	4	2
6.	Goa	3	0
7.	Gujarat	127	814
8.	Haryana	74	320
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	26
10.	Jharkhand	41	109
11.	Karnataka	53	107
12.	Kerala	109	124
13.	Madhya Pradesh	94	320
14.	Maharashtra	116	190
15.	Odisha	42	93
16.	Puducherry	5	0
17.	Punjab	19	184
18.	Rajasthan	67	1363
19.	Tamil Nadu	150	417
20.	Telangana	45	66
21.	Uttar Pradesh	312	923
22.	Uttarakhand	6	9
23.	West Bengal	90	136
TOTAL		1581	5751

Statement-II

Zonal Railway-wise break up of funds allocated and spent for construction of ROB and RUB during the last three years

Allocation and Utilization in Plan head – 30 in last three years is as under:—

(in ₹ crores)

Zonal Railway	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
Central Railway	117.34	112.84	147.30	128.46	205.37	175.21
Eastern Railway	64.71	87.72	79.02	52.42	76.92	66.32
East Central Railway	68.54	64.46	89.12	38.20	88.00	101.00
East Coast Railway	148.64	128.94	200.23	165.42	187.24	153.07
Northern Railway	396.08	396.29	528.49	439.95	524.42	448.86
North Central Railway	394.94	525.94	469.05	332.23	458.40	314.01
North Eastern Railway	100.01	120.50	116.86	122.94	213.95	186.34
Northeast Frontier Railway	100.68	88.32	140.57	93.39	76.86	85.54
North Western Railway	258.24	391.35	466.81	475.60	558.34	469.23
Southern Railway	343.95	293.54	426.73	333.30	408.62	381.73
South Central Railway	174.01	146.23	247.75	172.93	419.21	385.70
South Eastern Railway	140.58	138.48	230.60	213.14	145.23	117.11
South East Central Railway	173.70	157.25	199.32	180.23	168.20	160.99
South Western Railway	165.95	159.36	181.69	111.57	121.83	99.92
Western Railway	266.50	210.62	297.76	190.50	308.64	310.06
West Central Railway	152.30	148.71	178.70	124.02	241.96	88.36
TOTAL	3066.17	3170.55	4000	3174.3	4203.19	3543.45

Slow pace of construction of railway flyover

2332. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the construction work of railway flyover in Moradabad is going on at a slow pace while the work of the said flyover was started in the year 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in the said construction work; and

(c) by when the construction work of the said flyover is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The above said work was sanctioned in the year 2014-15 as deposit work for widening of Road Over Bridge (ROB) and the initial installment of fund was received by Railway in August, 2015. The work in approaches is being carried out by State Government of Uttar Pradesh and by Railway in Railway portion. After the site clearance from electrical line and gas pipeline etc., the physical work could be started in 2016-17.

(b) The work got delayed due to poor soil strata and huge height of the existing readjust near the proposed widening of ROB. The entire design and drawing of the foundations had to be changed to ensure the safety of the existing road and moving traffic. The contractual agency executing the work was also non-performing. However, action was taken in accordance with condition of contract and the work is being expedited now.

(c) The work is likely to be completed in the month of December, 2019 for Railway and approach portion simultaneously and is being monitored closely.

Third rail line between Kazipet and Vijayawada

2333. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started construction of third line between Kazipet-Vijayawada with electrification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has earmarked any fund for the completion of the project; and

(d) if so, the details of fund earmarked and by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Work has been taken up in available land. The Project of Kazipet-Vijayawada with electrification was sanctioned in budget 2012-13 and the latest cost of the project is ₹ 1856.95 cr. and expenditure of ₹ 234.39 cr. has been incurred upto March, 2019. An outlay of ₹ 110 cr. has been provided for the project during 2019-20.

The timely completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic considerations, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors affect the completion of the project.

Since, complete land has still not been acquired and handed over to Railway by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, therefore, no confirmed time frame can be fixed for completion of project at this stage.

Recruitment of women personnel in RPF

†2334. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision to increase the representation of women personnel in Railway Protection Force (RPF) by up to 10 per cent has been taken, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the posts reserved for women following the said decision and number of posts filled?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Presently, 2285 women personnel (non-Gazetted) are available in Railway Protection Force (RPF), which is approx 3% of the total sanctioned strength of RPF. To increase this number further, in the recruitment which started in the year 2018, out of 8619 and 1120 vacancies notified for Constables and Sub-Inspectors respectively, 4216 and 301 vacancies were respectively notified for women. The recruitment process is likely to be completed soon, which will increase the percentage of women in RPF significantly, from about 3% to 9% of the total sanctioned strength ultimately aiming to have at least 10% women of the overall strength.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Progress made on Eastern and Western Dedicated
Freight Corridor projects**

2335. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of work completed in Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor project by Railways;
- (b) the details of the funds spent so far in executing these projects;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any time by which the dedicated freight corridor project would be inaugurated;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) All contracts have been awarded for both Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC-1856 kms.) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC-1504 kms.) except for system contracts for Khurja-Dadri and Khurja-Sahnewal sections of EDFC. Overall physical progress of both the DFCs is 63% and financial progress is 60%. Trial run for Khurja-Bhadan section (194 kms.) in EDFC and Madar-Kishangarh Balawas section (306 kms.) in WDFC has been carried out during the year 2018-19.

- (b) Total expenditure incurred upto 31.05.2019 is ₹ 49,210 crores.
- (c) and (d) Both the Corridors are targetted for completion in phases by December, 2021.
- (e) Does not arise.

Privatisation of train operations

2336. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal regarding privatisation of train operations is pending with the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of criteria adopted for selection of such trains and the procedure to be adopted for selecting private operators;
- (d) whether loss making trains are also proposed to be given for private operation; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) With a view to providing world class services to travelling passengers, Indian Railways are examining various options, including private participation in passenger carrying trains.

- (c) to (e) Do not arise.

Restarting of train service from Etah to Agra

†2337. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a superfast/fast passenger train was started from Etah district headquarter to Agra five years ago after movements/agitations by the people of Etah district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons that led to discontinuation of the said train after some days thereby ignoring the public interest;

(c) whether the superfast/fast passenger train connecting Etah district headquarters to Agra would be restarted keeping in view the public interest; and

- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) 04191/04192 Agra Fort-Etah Fast Passenger Special (Daily) was started on experimental basis Ex-Agra Fort on 21.03.2016. However, due to poor occupancy, operation of this special train was discontinued w.e.f. 01.11.2017

(c) and (d) Owing to operational and resource constraints, at present, there is no proposal to operate any special or regular train service between Etah and Agra.

Subsidy on railway tickets

†2338. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy given to the passengers on railway tickets by Railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of fares collected by Railways from rail passengers and subsidy provided on each ticket; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is considering to bring any changes in the mechanism of giving subsidy to the passengers on tickets and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways is committed to offer affordable transportation solution to the impoverished section of the society and therefore, the passenger fares have traditionally been kept at low level particularly for second class ordinary and suburban passengers which constitute about 78% of the total passenger traffic. Indian Railways carries out certain transport activities which are uneconomic in nature and are carried out in the larger interest of the country. The tariff policy on Indian Railways has traditionally been one of restraint with regard to increase in passenger fare. Indian Railways continues to incur losses every year by performing a variety of un-remunerative services. These losses are mostly due to (i) Low ordinary second class fare, (ii) Low Suburban and non-suburban season ticket, and (iii) a variety of concessions granted on passenger ticket. Working of uneconomic branch lines, too, imposes a heavy burden on Indian Railways' finances. A gap is thus created between the revenue income generated through these service and their costs. The overall losses incurred on coaching operation services during last three years are as under:—

Year	Over all losses in coaching services
2015-16	₹ 35918 Cr.
2016-17	₹ 39565 Cr.
2017-18	₹ 47691 Cr.

(b) Around 47% of fare is borne by the common citizens of the country and only 53% of fare is collected by Indian Railways from rail passengers.

(c) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of passenger fare is an on-going process. Indian Railways have given an option to Senior Citizen passengers to voluntarily give up 50% or 100% of the concession. This 'give up' concession scheme has the effect of increasing the earnings of Railways.

Unfinished rail projects in West Bengal

2339. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of projects related to the State of West Bengal, announced from 2009 to 2011 are lying unfinished; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Details of the Railways' projects are maintained Zone-wise and not State-wise. At present, 54 projects (16 New Lines, 4 Gauge Conversion and 34 Doubling) for 4,427 Km. length costing ₹ 42,560 crores falling fully/partly in West Bengal are under different stages of planning/approval/execution.

On these projects, expenditure of ₹ 14320 crores and commissioning of 1891 km. length has been done upto March, 2019. Details of all Railway projects are available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in > Ministry of Railways > Railway Board > About Indian Railways > Railway Board Directorates > Finance (Budget) > 2019-20_List_of_Works.

However, the pace of execution of new line railway projects, sanctioned during the said period as Material Modification (MM) to various Railway Projects, has been affected due to delay in land acquisition and handing over the same by the State Govt. of West Bengal to Railway.

Usage of 3D technology in Railways

2340. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of current usage of 3D technologies by Railways;
- (b) the details of collaborations with private entities by Railways regarding the above;
- (c) the future plans of Railways for deploying 3D technologies; and
- (d) the funds allocated so far for capacity building training of employees for using 3D technologies by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) At present 3 D technology equipped Simulators are being used to impart hands on experience to Loco pilots/Motorman of Indian Railways. At present total 29 Simulators are being utilised over Indian Railways. (15 Diesel loco simulators. 11 Electric loco simulators, 02 EMU/MEMU simulators and one DEMU simulator).

- (b) M/s CORYS, France and M/s SYDAC, Australia both are providing maintenance services and patches for upgradation of software.

(c) and (d) Sanctions for additional 38 simulators for Electric locos and MEMUs/ EMUs are available with total sanction of ₹ 423.70 crores.

Rail accidents during the year 2018-19

2341. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the year 2018-19, fifty nine accidents took place where in thirty seven people died and one hundred eight were injured;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many minor accidents were never reported; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2018-19, a total of 59 consequential train accidents took place over the Indian Railways. Out of these, 46 were derailments, 6 were fire in trains, 3 accidents were at Manned Level Crossings, 3 accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings and 1 was miscellaneous accident. A total of 37 persons lost their lives and 108 persons sustained injuries in these accidents. The number of consequential train accidents has shown a decreasing trend and has reduced from 118 in 2013-14 to 104 in 2016-17, to 73 in 2017-18 and further to 59 in 2018-19.

(c) and (d) All accidents happening on the Indian Railways System have to be reported to Divisional Control/Zonal Railway Headquarters as per the guidelines laid down in the Accident Manual.

Performance of ICF

2342. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Integral Coach Factory (ICF) at Perambur, Chennai has consistently performed well and in a span 67 years, rolled out its 60,000th rail coach last week;
- (b) whether ICF is behind the successful introduction of Vande Bharat (code named Train 18), a semi-high speed inter-city electric train;
- (c) whether ICF is now working on Train 19 that will replace the Rajdhani Express; and
- (d) whether even with high advancements in coach design and engineering, rakes with old coaches are being run on long-distance routes like Trivandrum to New Delhi known for rodent menace?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Integral Coach Factory (ICF) at Perambur, Chennai had turned out its 60,000th Coach on 21st May, 2019.

(b) Vande Bharat Express (earlier named as Train 18) was manufactured at ICF, Chennai.

(c) Design of an air conditioned sleeper version of Train set (Train 19) is being developed at ICF, Chennai.

(d) All coaches run on passenger trains are within their codal life. Indian Railways make full efforts to maintain all coaches particularly those running on long distance trains in clean and fit condition.

Proposal to increase revenue of Railways

2343. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by Railways between 2017-18 and 2018-19 by means of ticket selling;

(b) the increase in revenue expected by the Ministry with introduction of the 'give it up' ticket subsidy scheme proposed in the 100-day-plan; and

(c) the Ministry's proposal to increase revenue through freight services in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The passenger earnings of Indian Railways for 2017-18 is ₹ 48643.14 crore and for 2018-19 is ₹ 51066.65 crore (Provisional).

(b) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of Fare and Freight rates is an ongoing process. However, to improve the passenger earnings, decrease the recurring loss in passenger business and continue social service obligation of Indian Railways through low/concessional fare to the poor and disadvantaged passengers, the Ministry of Railways is considering to introduce "Give It Up (GIU) scheme" for passenger segment in 100 days plan. Any expected increase in revenue is contingent on patronization of the scheme by the customers.

(c) To make the rail transportation attractive to its customers, various initiatives have been taken which include tariff rationalisation, classification of new commodities

and expansion of freight basket through containerisation. Some of major steps, which have been taken in last five years to generate additional revenue are as under:—

- (i) Long-Term Tariff Contract with key freight customers.
- (ii) Introduction of new delivery model of Double Stack Dwarf Container.
- (iii) FAK rate benefit extended to notified commodities loaded upto 50 TEUs per rake which was earlier 30 TEUs per rake.
- (iv) 25% discount granted for movement of empty container and empty flat wagon in container traffic.
- (v) Introduction of Advance Freight scheme.
- (vi) Guidelines on Station to Station Rates.
- (vii) Increase in Permissible Carrying Capacity (PCC) of BFNSM 22.9 wagon.
- (viii) Introduction of Customer friendly rationalisation of weighment policy.
- (ix) Liberalised Automatic Freight Rebate Scheme in Empty Flow Directions.
- (x) Withdrawal of Port Congestion Charge.
- (xi) Proliferation of Roll-on-Roll off Service on Indian Railways.
- (xii) Withdrawal of levy of congestion charge for stone traffic transported from Eastern Railway to Bangladesh *via* Darsana/Benapole.
- (xiii) Withdrawal of Inflation in distance for charge @ 50% on goods traffic in Bibinagar-Nadikudi section of SCR.
- (xiv) Rationalisation of Coal Tariff.
- (xv) More flexibility in Mini rake loading by increasing the distance from 400 Km. to 600 Km.
- (xvi) Withdrawal of Dual Freight Policy of Iron Ore traffic.
- (xvii) Reduction in minimum distance for charge from 125 km. to 100 km.
- (xviii) Expansion of the freight basket – Additional 44 commodities have been de-notified from the notified list and brought under FAK rates.
- (xix) Dispensation from mandatory (100%) weighment in case of loading of “Standard Bags of uniform size” when transported in container.

- (xx) Discount for loading of bagged consignment in open and flat wagons.
- (xxi) Rationalisation of Merry-Go-Round (MGR) scheme.
- (xxii) Permitting all covered wagons for booking of traffic to two-point/multi-point combinations, mini rake.

Recently, freight rate has been further rationalized with effect from 01.11.2018, having following features:—

- (i) Increase in freight rate of Coal, RMSP (Raw material for steel plants), Iron and Steel, Iron ore, Other goods @ 8.75%.
- (ii) Increase in haulage charge of Container trains @ 5% w.e.f. 01.12.2018.

Installation of anti-collision device

2344. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of installation of anti-collision device to check railway accidents;
- (b) whether this device has been experimented;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether any machine/device is also being used to identify the railway track flaws, apart from signal and information received from railway employees and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Anti Collision Device (ACD) developed by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) was provided as a pilot project on 1736 Route Kilometres on Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR). Complex operational and technical problems were experienced during these trials which could not be fully resolved by KRCL due to design limitation of ACD. As such, proliferation of ACD has not been undertaken.

Presently following different Automatic Train Protection (ATP) Systems are existing on Indian Railways:—

- (i) Automatic Train Protection (ATP) System called Train Protection and Warning System and based on European Train Control System (ETCS-L1) Technology has been implemented on 345 RKMs (200 RKMs Delhi-Agra Section, 117 RKMs Chennai Suburban section and 28 RKMs of Metro Railway Kolkata).

- (ii) An older version of ATP called Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) is presently functional on 413 RKMs in the Mumbai suburban section of Central Railway (289 RKMs) and Western Railway (124 RKMs).
- (iii) Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) is an indigenous Automatic Train Protection (ATP) System being developed in association with 3 Indian manufacturers. The system has been installed on Lingampalli – Vikarabad – Wadi, Vikarabad – Bidar section (250 RKMs) on SCR. Extensive field trials and safety validation of the system to Safety Integrity Level 4 (SIL-4) by Independent Safety Assessors (ISA) has been completed. Product of all the 3 firms has been approved by RDSO for developmental orders for speeds up to 110 Km/h in Absolute Block Sections. Trials on Automatic Signalling System and for speed upto 160 Km/h is under progress.

The system is being further implemented on 1199 RKMs on South Central Railway for extended trials.

- (iv) Four works of Modern Train Control System on 640 RKMs is being implemented for extensive trials of ATP system based on European Train Control System (ETCS L-2) Technology on Nagpur – Badnera, Jhansi – Bina, Yerraguntalla – Renigunta and Vizianagram – Palasa sections, totally 640 RKMs on the busy Golden Quadrilateral and Diagonal routes on Indian Railways.
- (d) Single Rail Tester (STR)/Double Rail Tester (DRT)/Hand – Held Weld Tester are used for Ultrasonic Flaw Detection testing to identify the probable internal flaws in rails and Welds. For identification of any deterioration in track geometry, Track Recording Cars (TRC) and Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) are run at pre defined periodicity. Results of these systems are used for planning maintenance input in the track.

Collision of trains on railway tracks

†2345. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 50,000 people have been killed during last three years due to the collision of trains on railway tracks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has identified the railway tracks where people are killed in large numbers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the places; and
- (e) whether Government has made arrangements to avoid accidents at such identified places?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Only two persons died during last three years due to the collision of trains on railway tracks.

- (c) to (e) Do not arise.

Development of suburban railway network in Bengaluru

2346. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways and the Government of Karnataka have reached an agreement on the use of railway land for the development of Bengaluru's suburban railway network;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project has been prepared; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As of now, alignment of Bengaluru Suburban network is largely designed to pass through Railway land. This matter is mutually agreed.

- (b) Total land requirement for the project is 355.28 Hectare (ha.) as under:—

(i) Railway land	—	250 ha.
(ii) State Govt. land	—	34.69 ha.
(iii) Private/homestead land	—	70.59 ha.

(c) Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project has been prepared once. The same is under revision and updation to prioritise suburban corridors as instructed by Government of Karnataka (GoK).

- (d) DPR is under revision.

Revenue loss due to passengers opting for air travel

2347. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan for privatisation of Railways, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many upper class train tickets have become more expensive than flight tickets since the introduction of flexi fare and whether Government has undertaken any study to find out about the revenue loss, if any; and

(c) the details of the maximum fare of Rajdhani first and second class and how it would compare with flight ticket for the same journey?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal to privatise Railways.

(b) and (c) The fare of upper class train tickets have a upper limit based on the distance. They cannot be compared with the airfare, as they do not have a upper limit. Additional earnings upto November, 2018 on account of implementation of Flexi fare is around ₹ 1836 crores. The concept of flexi fare has been introduced in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto Trains with effect from 09.09.2016. Under this scheme, the fare increases by 10% with every 10% of berths sold subject to maximum of 1.4 times in classes in Second AC, Sleeper, Second sitting (reserved), AC Chair Car and 3rd AC Class. Flexi fare is not applicable in Ist AC and Executive Class of Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto Trains.

**Programmes/schemes for ensuring hygiene and
cleanliness at trains and stations**

2348. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the fresh measures undertaken by Government to provide necessary facilities in Railways for comfortable travel and other programmes/schemes to ensure overall hygiene and cleanliness in Railways; and

(b) whether Railways have taken note of lack of hygiene and sanitation at the platforms and in running trains and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. To ensure comfortable journey, maintenance of hygiene and cleanliness is a continuous process and every endeavour is made to keep the stations/platforms and trains in clean condition. Major initiatives taken by Indian Railways (IR) towards improvement of cleanliness of stations, tracks and in running trains are as follows:—

- (i) Introduction of mechanized cleaning process, award of rag picking/garbage disposal contracts at stations. Rag picking from railway tracks is also being done.

- (ii) Concrete washable aprons on platform tracks are provided to facilitate clearing of night soil on platform lines by washing with water jets.
- (iii) Provision of clean and hygienic toilets including pay and use toilets at stations.
- (iv) Cleaning of coaches including toilets of trains is done at both ends including mechanized cleaning.
- (v) On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) has been provided in nearly 1080 pairs of trains including Rajdhani, Shatabdi and other important long distance Mail/Express trains for cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles and passenger compartments during the run of the trains.
- (vi) 'Coach Mitra' service has been provided in around 1040 pairs of OBHS train as a single window interface to register coach related requirements of passengers such as cleaning, disinfection, linen, train lighting, air conditioning and watering of coaches.
- (vii) Clean Train Station (CTS) scheme has also been prescribed for limited mechanized cleaning attention to identified trains including cleaning of toilets during their scheduled stoppages enroute at nominated stations.
- (viii) Earlier, dustbins were provided in air-conditioned (AC) coaches only. Now, provision of dustbin is also being done in non-AC coaches.
- (ix) IR is proliferating bio-toilets on its coaching stock so that no human waste is discharged from coaches on to the track. Nearly 2,05,000 bio-toilets have been fitted on around 56,700 coaches.
- (x) Cleanliness awareness campaigns are carried out for awareness and education of the rail users.
- (xi) Plastic Bottle Crushing Machines (PBCM) are being installed at important railway stations to prevent unauthorized use of bottles as well as improve cleanliness at stations and enhance passenger convenience at various platforms of IR.
- (xii) To ensure comfortable journey, cushioned seats and berths, air-conditioned (AC) compartments, curtains, magazine bags, bottle holders, snack tables, mirrors, luggage racks, toilets, washbasins, dustbins, soap dispensers, vestibules, tap water, improved lighting, fans, mobile-cum-laptop charging

points, reading lights etc. have been provided in coaches as per prescribed norms.

- (xiii) To provide better ride quality and safety even at higher speeds and improved interiors, LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) coaches with superior design have also been introduced. Production Units of IR are now producing only LHB coaches from April, 2018 and, Integral Coach Factory (ICF) design conventional coaches are being gradually phased out by converting/introducing more and more trains with LHB type coaching stock in important and long distance trains.
- (xiv) Regular checks are conducted at officers/supervisors levels, and corrective action is taken wherever any deficiency is noticed.
- (xv) Enforcement of Indian Railway (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at railway premises) Rules, 2012.
- (xvi) Catering services on trains are made available through Pantry Cars/Mini Pantries, Train Side Vending, e-catering service and at stations through static units. In addition, while providing catering service to passengers, IR ensures that proper hygiene and cleanliness is maintained as per the standards.

(b) Complaints have been received on lack of hygiene and sanitation at the platforms and in running trains and duly taken note of. Measures taken are indicated in part (a) of the reply.

Repairing of old tracks and overhauling of bridges

†2349. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated a plan to repair old rail tracks and overhaul the dilapidated rail bridges across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the plan to renew tracks and reconstruct the dilapidated bridges in the States including Bihar and whether a time-limit has been fixed in this regard, the complete details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir.

Track: Track maintenance/renewal is an ongoing process. There is a set system of inspection of tracks at different levels to ensure all the time that track is in sound condition for safe running of trains. Track renewal works are undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual on age/condition basis viz. traffic carried in terms of gross million tonnes, incidence of rail fracture/failure, wear of rails, corrosion of rails, maintainability of track as per standards etc. Year-wise details of track renewal carried out in the country including Bihar in last five years are as under:—

Year	Track Renewal Progress (In Complete Track Renewal Units)
2014-15	2424
2015-16	2794
2016-17	2487
2017-18	4023
2018-19	4181

Track renewal, as per requirement shall be continued in the year 2019-20. Renewal of 618 km. has been done upto May, 2019.

Bridge: There is a well established system of inspection of bridges on Indian Railways. All the bridges are inspected twice a year, one before the onset of monsoon and one detailed inspection after the monsoon. In addition, certain bridges are also inspected more frequently depending upon their condition. Repair/strengthening/rehabilitation/rebuilding of railway bridges is a continuous process and is undertaken wherever so warranted by their physical condition as ascertained during these inspections. During the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19), a total of 4032 bridges have been repaired/strengthened/rehabilitated/rebuilt on Indian Railways.

The information on bridges is maintained zone-wise and not State-wise. Bihar is covered under Eastern Railway, East Central Railway, North Eastern Railway, and Northeast Frontier Railway. There is no bridge in dilapidated condition in all concerned zones covering Bihar. However, as on 01.04.2019, a total of 1321 bridges in the above four zones have been sanctioned for repair/strengthening/rehabilitation etc.

Land acquisition for bullet train from Mumbai to Ahmedabad

†2350. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the process of land acquisition for the proposed bullet train from Mumbai-Ahmedabad has not been completed yet due to the opposition from farmers;
- (b) the details of the land acquired so far and the details of the land to be acquired; and
- (c) the reasons for resistance of farmers towards land acquisition and the details of the solution envisaged by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The land acquisition process for Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is in progress. So far 548 hectare of land has been acquired out of total requirement of approx. 1380 hectare. There has been some resistance to land acquisition, which is limited to few localized area. All efforts have been made to clarify the doubts regarding the compensation and other entitlements and project affected persons are being persuaded to give their consent for land acquisition.

**Introduction of Government Bill to replace
Private Member's Bill**

2351. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether on a Private Members Bill moved by Dr. Subramanian Swamy, Member of Parliament, namely, The Cow Protection Bill, 2017, Government has given assurance to bring an official Bill in the matter;
- (b) if so, whether such an official Bill is proposed to be introduced during the current session of the House;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when such a bill would be introduced in the House?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Bill titled The Cow Protection Bill, 2017 moved by Dr Subramanian Swamy, was received by the Ministry and same was opposed in the Parliament by mentioning that as per Article, 246(3) of the Constitution of India Animal Husbandry is a State subject. The relevant entry (Entry 15) of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution reads as follows:- “Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training practices”. States have exclusive power to legislate on the matter. Government of India has no competence to legislate on this issue. However, in order to complement and supplement the efforts for development and conservation of cows and its progeny Government has launched “Rashtriya Gokul Mission” with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds in December, 2014 and following policy interventions have taken up under the mission:—

- (i) **Gokul Gram:** Integrated Indigenous Cattle Development Centres – “Gokul Grams” – are being established under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission with the aim of conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific and holistic manner.
- (ii) **National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre:** Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre (NKBC) as repository of indigenous germplasm of all indigenous breeds and supply certified germplasm to the farmers undertaking rearing of indigenous breeds and increasing their stock are under establishment. Establishment of NKBC in Andhra Pradesh at Chintaladevi located in Nellore District has been completed and work is under progress for Northern Region NKBC in Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) **Pashu Sanjivni:** Animals are being identified under the Pashu Sanjivni using poly urethane tags with 12 digit unique identification number and their data is being uploaded on INAPH database. As on date 21.44 million animals have been tagged and their data have been uploaded on INAPH database.
- (iv) **E-Pashu Haat Portal:** E-Pashudhan Haat portal has been developed for connecting breeders and farmers regarding availability of quality bovine germplasm of indigenous breeds. Information on 10.27 crores semen doses; 363 embryos and 18.11 lakh live animals is available on the portal as on 10th July, 2019.

- (v) **National Gopal Ratna and Kamdhenu Awards:** In order to create awareness and reward for farmers and Institutions who are engaged in scientific management of recognized Indigenous cattle breeds, National Gopal Ratna and National Kamdhenu Award have been instituted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.
- (v) **Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan:** AI coverage with High Yielding Indigenous Breeds. In the 112 aspirational districts identified by Niti Aayog. Under the programme 9 lakh artificial inseminations have been performed.
- (vi) **Establishment/strengthening of Embryo Transfer and In-Vitro Fertilization Centres:** Projects for strengthening/establishment of 30 ETT/IVF labs have been sanctioned. Out of 30 labs approved under the scheme 10 labs have been made functional
- (vii) **Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Breeds:** Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Breeds (CoEIB) are under establishment for providing training in ETT, IVF, Sex Sorted Semen production, Genomics and retraining of skilled manpower in latest developments in breeding technologies.
- (viii) **National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB):** Funds have been released to NBAGR and NDDB for development of genomic chip. A custom made genotyping chip (INDUSCHIP) which is suitable to genotype Indian cattle breeds and their crosses has been developed by NDDB and till date 10000 animals have been genotyped in order to create referral population.
- (xi) **Establishment of Facility for Sex Sorted Semen Production:** Projects of semen stations in Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab have been sanctioned and Central Share has been released to 10 stations. Facility at two semen stations has been completed and sex sorted semen production has been started.

Further, Government of India has constituted Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog for the conservation, protection and development of cows and their progeny; to provide policy and direction to the cow conservation and development programmes in the country and for ensuring proper implementation of laws with respect to welfare of cows *vide* Resolution No. 3-60/2019-AHT(RGM) dated 21.2.2019.

Phase-III of PMGSY in Andhra Pradesh

2352. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as part of 100 days plan, the Ministry has proposed to roll out Phase-III of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for strengthening and widening rural roads of 1.25 lakh kilometers;
- (b) if so, the details and the number of kilometers of rural roads in Andhra Pradesh that is going to be taken up under Phase-III; and
- (c) the details of expected expenditure involved and blueprint that the Ministry has prepared for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has approved Phase-III of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for consolidation of through routes and major rural Links connecting habitations, *interalia*, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals at an estimated cost of ₹ 80,250 crore. The Government is taking steps for implementation of Phase-III of PMGSY.

Meeting of drug regulators of India and China

2353. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that drug regulators of India and China had a meeting recently in Shanghai;
- (b) if so, the details of discussions held during this meeting;
- (c) has our country demanded a clear roadmap from China to meet our longstanding demand to open up Chinese pharmaceutical market for India exports; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken to increase the share of Indian medicines in Chinese market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Sir, a one-day workshop on regulatory systems in the pharma sector, was jointly organized by National Medical Products Administration (NMPA, erstwhile CFDA) and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) for the benefit of pharmaceutical companies on 21st June, 2019 in Shanghai, China. The intensive day-long workshop

included detailed deliberations in areas such as regulatory overview of NMPA, registration of imported drugs in China, Indian regulatory system, drug procurement system in China, NMPA overseas inspections and compliance guide, API (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient) registration process in China and compliance guide. Both sides also decided to work towards greater coordination and cooperation between the two regulators in future.

(c) and (d) India has requested China to open its pharmaceuticals market, especially for affordable and high quality generic drugs from Indian pharma companies. India has also asked China to clear the various regulatory hurdles faced by the Indian pharma companies on priority, including long delays in product approval timelines, lack of clarity in the current registration guidelines, waiver for bio-equivalence (BE) studies and clinical trials, drug procurement by local Governments in China, *suo motu* approvals for those Indian pharma companies which have approvals from stringent regulatory authorities like USFDA, EDQM, Japan, 'risk based' batch testing with self-certification etc. The steps taken to enhance and encourage the exports of pharma products, including high standard generics, from India to China are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken for enhancing and encouraging exports of pharma products, including high standard generics, from India to China

- (i) Creating awareness among Indian pharma companies on the opportunities in China and guiding them to consider product registrations with CFDA to enable higher exports to China.
- (ii) Circulation of the Chinese list of exempted 28 tariff items and the list of anti-cancer drug covered under these lines amongst the Indian pharma industry.
- (iii) B2B meet organized during 20-22 August, 2018 at Shanghai, China which facilitated interaction of Indian pharma companies with Chinese importers and officials of NMPA.
- (iv) Creating awareness on the Regulatory requirement in China. Pharmexcil, with the support of Department of Commerce (DoC), organized a training program/workshop on product registration guidelines and dossier filing with the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA, formerly CFDA) for the benefit of our pharma companies on 17th December, 2018 at Hyderabad.

- (v) MoU on cooperation in pharmaceuticals executed between Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil) and China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products (CCCMPHIE) in August, 2018.
- (vi) Help Desk set up in Pharmexcil and CCCMPHIE to help companies from both sides in finding the right partners for their business ventures.
- (vii) Under the India-China Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) being co-chaired by Niti Aayog from Indian side, a joint working group on pharmaceuticals has been set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals and the first meeting happened on 7th May, 2019 at Beijing wherein the issues impacting market access were raised by the representative of DoC for the consideration of Chinese authorities.
- (viii) A one-day workshop on regulatory systems in the pharma sector was jointly organized by National Medical Products Administration (NMPA, erstwhile CFDA) and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) for the benefit of pharmaceutical companies on 21st June, 2019 in Shanghai, China.

Implementation of MGNREGA in all the States

2354. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government, with the help of all State Governments, is successfully implementing MGNREGA in all the States;
- (b) if so, the amount of money allocated and spent by different States in 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 till May and the rank of West Bengal; and
- (c) the number of man days which were created by different States in 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 till May and the rank of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment scheme. Hence, no State/UT-wise allocation of funds is made. States/UT-wise central fund released and expenditure reported by States/UTs including West Bengal under MGNREGA in Management Information System (MIS) during the last two years and the current FY 2019-20 (as on 09.07.2019)

is given in Statement-I (*See* below). As per MIS, highest expenditure has been reported in West Bengal under MGNREGA during FY 2017-18.

(c) State/UT-wise details of persondays generated under MGNREGA including West Bengal during the last two years and the current FY 2019-20 (as on 09.07.2019) is given Statement-II (*See* below). As per MIS, highest persondays generated have been reported in West Bengal under MGNREGA during FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19.

Statement-I

Central fund released under MGNREGA

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18#	2018-19\$	2019-20 (09.07.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	512763.00	671458.36	388883.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20679.65	19800.64	10756.62
3.	Assam	112366.54	105037.23	73632.77
4.	Bihar	246888.44	289194.25	147315.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	289885.21	308997.05	136990.33
6.	Gujarat	82505.07	106079.98	41756.28
7.	Haryana	30140.64	35625.15	9278.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	58684.46	78034.36	18818.30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	125417.69	79334.12	75829.87
10.	Jharkhand	135264.57	154629.50	43408.98
11.	Karnataka	295632.54	304975.56	196212.96
12.	Kerala	185406.40	235473.91	177203.49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	376889.92	470364.71	195539.72
14.	Maharashtra	185828.74	201918.84	72086.97

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Manipur	15778.89	28698.66	18142.18
16.	Meghalaya	87060.44	79654.70	22726.87
17.	Mizoram	20081.04	40288.92	22408.46
18.	Nagaland	110492.88	19560.20	24275.77
19.	Odisha	219834.66	222418.39	51437.81
20.	Punjab	61895.86	60000.32	34775.20
21.	Rajasthan	472828.41	549230.58	342299.43
22.	Sikkim	10571.15	9762.58	1678.84
23.	Tamil Nadu	583166.13	498193.66	231733.11
24.	Telangana	253920.33	297094.62	136092.49
25.	Tripura	40440.50	44462.89	18407.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	369177.65	547575.02	178915.54
27.	Uttarakhand	71685.06	61194.75	14070.97
28.	West Bengal	592702.95	737344.61	394896.97
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	966.07	761.93	186.98
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	484.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	26.71	15.97	11.91
32.	Puducherry	1569.03	1475.36	106.35
33.	Goa	56.05	48.83	144.28
TOTAL		5570606.68	6259189.65	3080024.41

#Including ₹ 136890.498 lakh deducted against wage expenditure on account of rejected transaction amount credited back during financial year 2017-18.

\$Including ₹156046.92 lakh of failed transactions during financial year 2018-19.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	*Expenditure (₹ in lakh)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (09.07.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	643113.9	831418.1	282213.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22597.85	21350.08	374.87
3.	Assam	153079.3	133845.7	50527.2
4.	Bihar	293103.8	320454.6	99967.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	331079.8	305092.1	117162.29
6.	Goa	287.41	27.67	0.67
7.	Gujarat	89320.16	109577.1	37450.91
8.	Haryana	31906.33	36544.86	8282.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	56794.44	84946.96	15761.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	116973.5	86203.98	38154.63
11.	Jharkhand	152925	152134.9	43313.51
12.	Karnataka	300029.2	360462.8	192840.35
13.	Kerala	190188.9	298313.8	50861.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	425411.9	540397.8	158757
15.	Maharashtra	230809.5	238921.7	65904.65
16.	Manipur	19507.03	29382.94	9484.93
17.	Meghalaya	113471	91334.18	13925.99
18.	Mizoram	21227.89	49303.81	15687.11
19.	Nagaland	96963.81	24368.15	7940.94
20.	Odisha	250406.5	231565.8	62522.86
21.	Punjab	63817.59	66980.3	21172.51

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	513822.2	568183.6	253484.99
23.	Sikkim	12460.87	9453.49	1811.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	635476.9	576646.4	162196.89
25.	Telangana	278474.9	318504.1	122891.7
26.	Tripura	46645.36	55521.87	18960.07
27.	Uttar Pradesh	450298	583226.6	117870.99
28.	Uttarakhand	69243.73	63322.31	8903.9
29.	West Bengal	791314.5	772939.2	110398.97
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	417.31	566.43	108.54
31.	Lakshadweep	21.22	24.22	0.35
32.	Puducherry	1450.35	1573.15	255.15
Total		6402639.94	6962588.48	2089190.26

*includes State share.

Source: www.nrega.nic.in.

Statement-II

State-wise persondays generated under MGNREGA including West Bengal during the last two years and the current FY 2019-20 (as on 09.07.2019)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Persondays generated (in lakh)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 09.07.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2120.92	2464.20	1270.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.80	68.70	6.69
3.	Assam	480.86	534.14	233.29

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	817.20	1234.36	495.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	1199.29	1386.06	624.37
6.	Goa	0.99	0.15	0.01
7.	Gujarat	353.09	419.61	166.89
8.	Haryana	90.37	77.90	12.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	220.06	285.20	69.51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	370.90	370.87	31.90
11.	Jharkhand	592.74	536.66	232.05
12.	Karnataka	856.99	1045.91	403.86
13.	Kerala	619.59	975.26	139.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1622.46	2029.93	696.27
15.	Maharashtra	825.32	846.01	259.37
16.	Manipur	61.25	117.39	5.54
17.	Meghalaya	291.88	342.15	20.31
18.	Mizoram	144.38	181.22	65.95
19.	Nagaland	200.03	132.92	11.50
20.	Odisha	922.11	830.86	226.42
21.	Punjab	223.11	204.47	62.72
22.	Rajasthan	2397.74	2942.36	1559.45
23.	Sikkim	34.61	33.55	5.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	2388.81	2576.97	832.64
25.	Telangana	1147.73	1176.64	807.18
26.	Tripura	176.04	253.09	82.93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1815.23	2125.81	597.80

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttarakhand	223.02	221.83	42.52
29.	West Bengal	3125.55	3384.69	415.51
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.90	1.94	0.42
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.10	0.00
32.	Puducherry	7.26	6.64	1.25
TOTAL		23374.31	26807.59	9379.65

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Welfare schemes under the Ministry

2355. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility criteria for all the welfare schemes under the Ministry and the documents required;

(b) the welfare schemes under the Ministry which have a provision for online applications;

(c) the actions the Ministry is taking to increase awareness, application and enrolment of these schemes; and

(d) given that internet penetration is increasing day by day, the steps being taken to create a digital infrastructure for the schemes which do not have a provision for online application?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) For development of rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance, infrastructure development etc., The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing major rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) for self employment, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for rural housing, Pradhan

Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor through State Governments/UT Administrations.

MGNREGS provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The adult member of every household residing in any rural area and willing to do unskilled manual work may submit their names, age and the address of the household to the Gram Panchayat at the village level in whose jurisdiction of which they reside for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. Registration include provisions through multiple mode including online application (through NREGA Soft/or any other web medium duly notified by the appropriate Government).

Under PMAY-G, the beneficiaries are selected on the basis of deprivation parameters of the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC)-2011 and subsequent verification by Gram Sabha.

Under DAY-NRLM, the Ministry of Rural Development is using SECC-2011 data to undertake planning for poverty free Gram Panchayats involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs) of poor households. The Ministry is also implementing Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) for promotion of livelihood for rural youth under DAY-NRLM. Any unemployed youth in the age group 15-35 years can apply for training under DDU-GKY. For women candidates, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), Transgender and other Special Groups like rehabilitated bonded labour, victims of trafficking, manual scavengers, transgenders, HIV positive persons upper age limit is 45 years. Under RSETIs, any unemployed youth in the age group 18-45 years can apply. Both DDU-GKY and RSETI have mandatory provision for online registration of candidates on KAUSHAL PANJEE, a web portal and mobile-based application.

NSAP is a social welfare/social security scheme for the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, comprises five separate welfare schemes namely, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme and Annapurna. Under IGNOAPS, Central

assistance of ₹ 200/-per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. Under IGNWPS, Central assistance ₹ 300/- per month is provided to widows in the age-group of 40-79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary gets shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of ₹ 500/- per month. Under IGNDPS, Central assistance ₹ 300/- per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe or multiple disabilities. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary gets shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of ₹ 500/- per month. Under NFBS, a lump sum amount of money is paid on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years. The amount of assistance is ₹ 20,000/- . Under Annapurna, 10 kg. of food grains per month is provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible under IGNOAPS, are not receiving pension under IGNOAPS.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development undertakes IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities from time to time through various media including Newspapers, Television, Radio and Outdoor publicity, to increase awareness about schemes of Ministry.

(d) Apart from provision for online application as mentioned in (a) and (b) above, various web based digital infrastructure through Management Information Systems linked with mobile apps has been developed for people outreach about all the programmes being implemented by the Ministry. For example, MGNREGA has MIS system as NREGASoft, PMAY-G has AwaasSoft, PMGSY has OMMAS, NSAP has NSAP-MIS, DAY-NRLM has eGov NRLM, SPMRM has Rurban soft, SAGY has Saanjhi portal. Apart from website, IT solutions, Rural Development programmes has Citizen Centric mobile apps on digital platform such as Gram Samvaad, Aawaas App, Geo-MGNREGA etc. which has empowered the rural citizen/beneficiaries to directly access information under various programme. Digital platform has also been used through integration with PFMS, Aadhaar and implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer streamlined under various programmes for beneficiary account verification and electronic fund release.

Amount required for construction of houses in rural areas

2356. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount given for construction of houses in rural areas is less than the total amount required;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of amount given under this scheme in last two years, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has considered increasing the amount for individual house construction; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (e) To achieve the objective of “Housing for All” by 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gram in (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The beneficiaries under PMAY-G are identified based on housing deprivation parameters, as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data, and after due verification by Gram Sabha followed by an appellate process. Under erstwhile rural housing scheme, IAY, the unit assistance was ₹ 70,000 for plain areas and ₹ 75,000 for difficult areas, IAP districts and Hilly States. Under PMAY-G the beneficiary is provided an enhanced unit assistance of ₹1.20 lakh in plain areas and 1.30 lakh in hilly States, difficult areas and IAP districts for the construction of a pucca house.

In addition, beneficiaries are provided following assistance:—

- (i) Up to 90/95 persondays of unskilled labour during house construction is being provided under Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (ii) Eligible PMAY-G beneficiaries are also provided ₹ 12,000/- for the construction of a toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated financing source.
- (iii) The PMAY-G beneficiaries are provided with a bouquet of options of house designs according to local geo-climatic conditions, using locally available construction materials and technologies to reduce the cost of construction.
- (iv) Willing beneficiaries are facilitated to avail institutional finance of upto ₹ 70,000/-.

The details of release of Central Share to the States/UTs in the past 2 years under PMAY-G is given in the Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise funds released under PMAY-G in the last two years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.07	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35192.89	18605.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1210.97	0.00
4.	Assam	166961.67	24408.40
5.	Bihar	60257.06	444931.91
6.	Chhattisgarh	262507.14	263695.44
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	330.88	946.97
8.	Daman and Diu	8.74	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	53264.22	68219.85
11.	Haryana	2153.84	2839.56
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5087.88	1468.94
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	4982.1 1	22683.11
14.	Jharkhand	162629.86	173352.48
15.	Karnataka	59304.63	18822.48
16.	Kerala	2140.78	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	70.92	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	487626.83	425042.66
19.	Maharashtra	110207.77	113552.93

1	2	3	4
20.	Manipur	5855.30	429.98
21.	Meghalaya	4273.76	12621.33
22.	Mizoram	644.25	2923.83
23.	Nagaland	832.99	0.00
24.	Odisha	312405.90	329032.43
25.	Punjab	1602.06	0.00
26.	Rajasthan	189566.23	234013.32
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	84848.58	50279.81
29.	Telangana	4815.53	0.00
30.	Tripura	18316.45	765.98
31.	Uttar Pradesh	494806.43	277585.81
32.	Uttarakhand	1381.40	9598.30
33.	West Bengal	455666.02	437284.79
TOTAL		2988986.14	2933105.72

Requirements for a model village

†2357. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the standard requirements for a 'model village' and the quantum of available resources to develop the same;

(b) the details of the minimum population limit in order to connect villages to major roads under the 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' and the steps taken to inter-connect all the villages; and

(c) with reference to (a) and (b) above, the district-wise details of villages where model infrastructure is available in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) A Model Village/Adarsh Gram evolves out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible, duly facilitated by elected representatives, the Gram Panchayat, civil society and the Government machinery. Naturally, the elements of an Adarsh Gram would be context specific. Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

The quantum of resources to develop the 'Model village' may be sought by way of convergence of existing Central/State Government Schemes. The Ministry of Rural Development has brought out 'SAMANVAY' – compilation of 223 Central and 1806 State schemes for convergence under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to help Members of Parliament in utilising relevant schemes in SAGY planning and implementation, and to dovetail resources from the basket of existing Government Schemes and Programmes available for development interventions. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament wherein the development of the village is envisaged through convergence of existing Schemes. The VDP includes prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic development of the village. The district-wise number of infrastructure-related VDP activities completed in the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Madhya Pradesh, based on the information uploaded by the State on *saanjhi.gov.in* as on 10 July, 2019 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in plain areas. In respect of Special Category States (*i.e.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) the objective would be to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most critical Left Wing Extremism Blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per the 2001 Census) would be eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

In Madhya Pradesh, since inception till 8 July 2019, out of 19,136 net eligible and feasible habitation, 18,906 have already been provided connectivity. Further, a total of 76,184.65 km road length has been completed in Madhya Pradesh under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY. Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to enable the State to complete the pending works at the earliest. The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the State. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States. The district-wise number of habitations provided connectivity and the road length completed under PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise number of infrastructure-related Village Development Plan (VDP) activities completed in the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Madhya Pradesh, based on the information uploaded by the State on saanjhi.gov.in as on 10 July, 2019

Sl. No.	District	Infrastructure-related VDP activities completed in the SAGY Gram Panchayats
1	2	3
1.	Agar-malwa	42
2.	Ashoknagar	9
3.	Barwani	28
4.	Betul	32
5.	Bhind	59
6.	Bhopal	23
7.	Chhindwara	48

1	2	3
8.	Damoh	28
9.	Dewas	28
10.	Dhar	27
11.	Gwalior	128
12.	Indore	87
13.	Jabalpur	55
14.	Jhabua	29
15.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	32
16.	Mandla	10
17.	Mandsaur	19
18.	Morena	32
19.	Neemuch	12
20.	Panna	4
21.	Rajgarh	32
22.	Ratlam	14
23.	Rewa	12
24.	Sagar	4
25.	Satna	33
26.	Sehore	11
27.	Seoni	19
28.	Shahdol	7
29.	Shivpuri	16
30.	Sidhi	10
31.	Tikamgarh	12
32.	Ujjain	66

Statement-II

District-wise number of habitations provided connectivity and the road length completed under PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	State	No. of habitations provided connectivity	Road length completed (km.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Alirajpur	274	1,254.66
2.	Anuppur	281	1,097.47
3.	Ashok Nagar	330	970.15
4.	Balaghat	473	2,340.90
5.	Barwani	289	1,432.54
6.	Betul	619	2,646.82
7.	Bhind	372	1,389.23
8.	Bhopal	137	393.64
9.	Burhanpur	80	488.75
10.	Chhatarpur	475	1,953.60
11.	Chhindwara	989	3,478.87
12.	Damoh	304	1,101.16
13.	Datia	216	838.31
14.	Dewas	360	1,401.26
15.	Dhar	610	2,720.53
16.	Dindori	434	1,700.98
17.	Guna	374	1,363.09
18.	Gwalior	137	687.43
19.	Harda	146	696.84

1	2	3	4
20.	Hoshangabad	305	1,090.33
21.	Indore	153	645.56
22.	Jabalpur	338	1,064.40
23.	Jhabua	393	1,639.39
24.	Katni	313	1,026.33
25.	Khandwa	172	1,228.49
26.	Khargone	334	2,082.70
27.	Mandla	544	2,010.33
28.	Mandsour	396	1,716.39
29.	Morena	343	1,604.29
30.	Narsighpur	282	1,191.40
31.	Neemuch	179	752.9
32.	Panna	318	1,447.52
33.	Raisen	372	1,369.57
34.	Rajgarh	471	1,653.56
35.	Ratlam	344	1,506.45
36.	Rewa	479	1,984.46
37.	Sagar	592	1,894.17
38.	Satna	470	1,665.41
39.	Sehore	444	1,575.85
40.	Seoni	822	3,006.53
41.	Seopur	189	872.05
42.	Shahdol	419	1,650.14
43.	Shajapur	268	972.18

1	2	3	4
44.	Shivpuri	597	2,231.66
45.	Sidhi	234	1,754.28
46.	Singrauli	299	1,720.27
47.	Tikamgarh	354	1,443.74
48.	Ujjain	474	1,902.00
49.	Umria	333	1,278.51
50.	Vidisha	539	1,436.06
51.	Agar	236	811.56

Construction of all-weather roads in rural areas

2358. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets fixed by Government for construction of all-weather roads in rural areas of the country under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed by Government have been adhered to; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures proposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) The details of targets fixed by the Government for construction of all-weather roads in rural areas of the country under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and achievement during the last five years, State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha), headed by Member of Parliament (LS), monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States.

Statement

(In Km.)

State-wise details of length target and achievement during the last five years

Sl. No.	State(s)	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	514	540.719	600	972.733	1,350	733.55	500	154.057	500	336.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	450	7.00	511	306.14	650	1,360.51	1,000	1,132.02	1,400	1317.637
3.	Assam	720	1,276.94	810	989.48	750	929.515	2,000	1,618.63	5,000	4,300.53
4.	Bihar	2,900	4,075.06	4,000	3,445.51	6,540	6,601.12	5,600	5,223.09	5,000	4,227.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	620	2,825.73	1,950	2,041.40	2,750	1,019.57	1,600	1,901.49	3,800	3112.355
6.	Goa	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	990	2,834.86	2,000	693.87	400	211.875	50	50.306	50	14.39
8.	Haryana	355	360.486	390	549.177	52	62.845	50	38.28	3	4.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	260	707.381	650	658.64	500	1,429.27	1,700	1,772.53	2,400	1334.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	750	858.83	975	789.858	1,050	1,785.16	1,800	1,804.54	2,800	1,622.20
11.	Jharkhand	703	1,811.50	1,340	1,281.22	3,000	3,119.52	4,500	4,519.15	5,000	3,573.47
12.	Karnataka	650	470.077	715	999.508	800	897.09	66	58.98	12	6.63
13.	Kerala	348	266.161	310	393.904	430	314.327	434	356.01	500	309.489

462 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,100	4,847.83	4,433	4,980.97	6,200	5,081.97	5200	5,222.45	4,500	4,520.84	Written Answers to [12 July, 2019]
15.	Maharashtra	550	528.909	780	890.707	1,900	2,000.70	900	569.758	500	266.828	
16.	Manipur	236	301.68	390	364.553	790	1,485.85	1,000	731.199	900	852.235	
17.	Meghalaya	105	30.724	130	150.96	400	368.865	450	150.329	400	211.424	
18.	Mizoram	115	37.14	104	117.32	200	298.08	500	237.132	400	266.585	
19.	Nagaland	160	198.3	175	93.5	150	395	50	85	200	208.99	
20.	Odisha	2,400	4,181.61	3,055	3,894.04	6,200	5,796.93	7,000	7,175.61	8,000	8,151.30	
21.	Punjab	650	556.165	650	728.207	450	586.53	950	851.75	275	246.775	
22.	Rajasthan	1,550	3,412.16	2,600	2,175.37	3,000	3,113.10	3,200	3,257.03	2,600	2,527.29	
23.	Sikkim	100	165.247	156	390.769	150	247.422	400	419.155	1,000	351.919	
24.	Tamil Nadu	379	1,629.96	1,200	588.97	800	883.189	1,500	1,611.36	2,000	2,166.86	Unstarred Questions
25.	Tripura	250	239.213	250	357.326	400	405.622	650	313.138	500	169.087	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,445	2,985.65	2,500	3,406.93	3,900	3,095.25	4,500	4,106.46	1,950	1,688.27	
27.	Uttarakhand	625	478.038	900	1025.287	1,000	1,989.32	1,500	1,839.11	2,510	1756.269	
28.	West Bengal	1,850	2,215.16	1,750	2,466.15	4,100	2,825.53	3,500	3,213.11	5,000	5,111.82	
29.	Telangana*		200.636	325	397.251	900	408.644	400	302.929	500	381.195	
TOTAL:		21,775	38,043.16	33,649	35149.76	48,812	47,446.34	51,000	48714.60	57,700	49037.55	

*Target of Telangana included with Andhra Pradesh.

**Villages not connected with roads in Rajasthan
under PMGSY**

2359. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages having a population of more than 500 people which have not been connected with roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Rajasthan;

(b) the efforts being made by Government to connect those villages with roads at the earliest which are yet to be linked; and

(c) by when these villages are likely to be connected?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) The unit of programme under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a habitation and not a revenue village. Since inception till 10th July, 2019, out of 8,870 eligible and feasible habitations of more than 500 population as per 2001 Census, 8,855 habitations have already been provided connectivity. Remaining habitations are yet to be connected due to non-availability of land, land disputes and forest/wild life clearance issues. Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to meet the above challenges faced by the State for completion of pending works at the earliest. The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the State. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States. Balance feasible habitations under PMGSY are targeted to be connected at the earliest.

Digitisation of land records

2360. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Digital Land Records Modernisation Programme has not achieved at least 50 per cent of its target during last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status of re-survey of lands as well as updation and digitisation of land records, State-wise; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government has allocated nominal funds for this programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) erstwhile the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme approved in 2008 has now become a Central Sector Scheme w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 with cent per cent Central funding. State/UT Governments implement DILRMP in their respective jurisdiction.

Substantial progress has been achieved in major components under DILRMP. Computerization of Land Record has been completed more than 90% in 23 States/UTs, Digitization of Cadastral Map has been completed more than 90% in 16 States/UTs and Computerisation of Registration has been completed more than 90% in 22 States/UTs. The works in most of the remaining States in all Components are in advance stage. The work of Survey/Re-survey has been relatively slow as the component is a technology intensive activity and requires significant number of skilled human resources.

(c) State-wise present status of Digitisation of Land Records including Survey/Re-survey is given in the Statement.

(d) DILRMP is a demand driven programme and funding under DILRMP is done as per Guidelines of Government of India and keeping in view the effectiveness and capacity of the States/UTs Governments. The funds allocated during last three Financial Years *i.e.* year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are ₹ 150.00 crore, ₹ 150.00 crore and ₹ 250.00 crore respectively. The allocated funds were sufficient to meet the requirements/demands of the States/UTs during the corresponding years.

Statement

State-wise and component-wise, physical progress under DILRMP as on 08-07-2019

Sl. No.	Component	States/UTs – activity completed (more than 90%)	States/UTs – activity ongoing (less than 90%)	States/UTs – activity not started
1.	Computerization of Land Records (Records of Rights)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. (23 States/UTs)	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur. (9 States/UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland. (Land is owned by communities. Therefore, land records are not with State Government) (4 States/UTs)
2.	Digitization of Cadastral Maps	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh.	Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya.

	Bengal. (17 States/UTs)	(9 States/UTs)	(10 States/UTs)
3. Computerization of Registration (Sub Registrar Offices)	Andaman and Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, West Bengal (22 States/UTs)	Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh. (9 States/UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Mizoram. (5 States/UTs)
4. Survey/Re-survey	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Tripura, West Bengal. (5 States/UTs)	Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh. (14 States/UTs)	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim. (17 States/UTs)

Fixation of wages under MGNREGA

2361. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior to financial year 2011-12, the minimum wage rates for MGNREGS workers were fixed by State Governments whereas it is now being fixed by Central Government, causing discrepancies in the wage rate of Centre and States;

(b) if so, would the Central Government resort to the old system of allowing States to fix their rates; and

(c) whether Government of Odisha has requested for relaxation under MGNREGS in Fani cyclone-affected districts of Odisha for provision of additional 50 days of wage employment and 30 per cent more wages for the current Financial Year, if so, the results thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) Prior to the Financial Year (FY) 2011-12, the minimum wage rates for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers were fixed by State Governments under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) for agriculture labour in accordance with the Section 6(2) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005. The Central Government has been notifying wage rates from FY 2011-12 onwards under section 6(1) of the MGNREGA. Wage rates for workers under the MGNREGA are notified annually based on Consumer Price Index-Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) of each State/UT by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the MGNREGA. At present, there is no proposal to resort to the old system of allowing States to fix their rates.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has issued a Notification on 24.06.2019 to provide the benefit of additional 50 days employment over and above 100 days under MGNREGA for the FY 2019-20 in cyclonic Storm “FANI” affected 159 Blocks of 14 Districts in Odisha.

Slow pace of work under PMGSY

†2362. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that the progress in the works being done under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has not been as per expectations;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the targets which were approved five years ago, have not been achieved so far;
- (d) if so, the total number of such plans which are pending at present, State-wise details thereof; and
- (e) by when these pending schemes are expected to be completed, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
 (a) to (e) Construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been on increasing trends. The year-wise targets of road length to be completed under PMGSY and achievement against the target during the last five years are detailed below:—

Year(s)	Length Targets (km.)	Length of Roads constructed (km.)
2014-15	21775	38,043
2015-16	33649	35,150
2016-17	48812	47,446
2017-18	51000	48,714
2018-19	57700	49,038

As per the PMGSY Programme guidelines, the package with more than one road work is required to be completed within 12 calendar months from the date of issue of work order in plain areas and 18 calendar months in hill States.

As reported by the State Governments, 3,238 road/bridge works of more than 4 years are pending for completion. The State-wise details of road/bridge works pending for more than 1 year are given at in the Statement (*See below*). Reasons for the delay in the implementation of PMGSY in some of the States as reported by them, *inter alia*, include:—

- Inadequate execution and contracting capacity;
- Difficult terrain particularly in Hill States and North-Eastern States; shorter working season;

- Scarcity of the construction materials.
- Delayed award of projects due to poor response from contractors.
- Land litigation and forest clearance issues.

The Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to meet the above challenges faced by the States for completion of pending works at the earliest. The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States.

Statement

State-wise details of road/bridge works pending for more than 1 year

Sl. No.	State	Pending Works
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	123
4.	Assam	235
5.	Bihar	805
6.	Chhattisgarh	83
7.	Goa	20
8.	Gujarat	5
9.	Haryana	0

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	374
12.	Jharkhand	279
13.	Karnataka	3
14.	Kerala	34
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49
16.	Maharashtra	87
17.	Manipur	103
18.	Meghalaya	147
19.	Mizoram	15
20.	Nagaland	12
21.	Odisha	284
22.	Punjab	0
23.	Rajasthan	54
24.	Sikkim	32
25.	Tamil Nadu	0
26.	Telangana	36
27.	Tripura	110
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3
29.	Uttarakhand	82
30.	West Bengal	114
TOTAL		3238

**Steps for boosting rural economy and generation of
employment opportunities**

2363. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to boost the rural economy of the country and generate employment opportunities among the youth of the rural areas;
- (b) the details thereof along with achievements made so far in this regard; and
- (c) the financial assistance provided to the States for creating necessary infrastructure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has been taking various steps to boost the rural economy and generate employment opportunities. These include, implementation of *inter alia*, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhays-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) etc.

MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. The details of persondays generated by States/UTs during the last two years and current financial year 2019-20 (as on 11.07.2019) are as under:—

Financial Year	Persondays generated (in crore)
2017-18	233.74
2018-19	268.07
2019-20 (as on 11.07.2019)	94.63

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of the Government of India to provide rural connectivity by way of a single all-whether road to the eligible unconnected habitations. Since inception till 10.07.2019, a total of 6,01,907 KM road length has been constructed under various interventions/verticals of the Scheme.

DDU-GKY is a placement linked skill development programme for wage employment. Similarly, the RSETIs enable trainee to take bank credit and start their own Macro-enterprise. The physical achievements under both the schemes during the last two years and current financial year are as under:—

Financial Year	DDU-GKY		RSETI	
	Total No. of candidates trained	Total No. of candidates placed	Total No. of candidates trained	Total No. of candidates settled
2017-18	131527	75787	423343	350097
2018-19	228955	135809	403672	296307
2019-20	43358	35296	41323	22952
	(till June, 2019)		(till May, 2019)	

DAY-NRLM has been implemented with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM which focuses on empowerment and livelihood enhancement of women farmers in rural areas through training in sustainable agricultural practices. Under MKSP, about 36 lakh women farmers have been covered all across the country.

Under PMAY-G, beneficiaries are provided unit assistance of ₹1.2 lakh in plains and ₹1.3 lakh in hilly States, difficult areas and IAP districts for construction of pucca houses. Till date, 90,90,737 houses have been constructed across the country. The PMAY-G also engages training of rural masons with objective of improving workmanship and quality of construction of houses. As on 31.03.2019, 76891 candidates were enrolled for rural mason training, out of which 46563 were assessed and 38463 masons have been certified.

(c) Under MGNREGS, during the current FY 2019-20 (as on 11.07.2019), an amount of ₹ 31,098.81 crore has been released to States/UTs for running the programme. Under PMGSY, a sum of ₹ 1,86,275 crore has been released to the States for implementation of the Scheme. Under DAY-NRLM, till 31st May, 2019, ₹2430.29 crore has been provided to 17778808 SHGs as Revolving Fund and ₹6411.11 crore has been provided as Community investment Support Fund to 935185 SHGs.

**Sanctioning of houses under PMAY Gramin
for cyclone-Fani affected houses**

2364. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether five lakh homes under PMAY-G, especially for completely/substantially damaged houses by extremely severe cyclone Fani would be sanctioned; and

(b) whether any step is being taken for special relaxation under MGNREGS in Fani-affected 159 blocks in 14 districts of Odisha for provision of additional 50 days of wage employment over and above the stipulated 100 days of work and 30 per cent more unskilled wages for financial year 2019-20 sought *vide* PR & DW Department letter No.8595 dated 18 May, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), five per cent of annual central allocation is retained at the Central Government level as a reserve fund. This fund is used for financing the proposals under Special Projects received from the States/UTs *inter alia* for rehabilitation/relocation of families whose houses have been completely/substantially damaged on account of various factors including natural hazards viz., cyclone, flood etc.

Only those households, whose houses have been completely/substantially damaged on account of cyclone FANI and are listed in the permanent wait list of PMAY-G, are eligible for sanction of houses under Special Projects of PMAY-G.

(b) This Ministry has already issued a notification on 24th June, 2019 to provide benefits of additional 50 days employment over and above 100 days under MGNREGA for the financial year 2019-20 in cyclonic storm "Fani" affected 159 Blocks of 14 District of Odisha State.

Rural development projects

2365. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development projects executed for the development of rural infrastructure and rural economy recently; and

(b) the funds allocated and disbursed for the above schemes up to 31 March, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) For development of rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, stalling of rural youths, provision of social assistance, infrastructure development etc., the Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

PMGSY: PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of Government to provide connectivity by way of a single all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States, Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts. For most intensive Integrated Action Plan (IAP) blocks, the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. PMGSY also permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

PMAY-G: To meet the objective of 'Housing for All by 2022', PMAY-G aims at construction of 2.95 crores houses from 2016-17 to 2021-22. PMAY-G beneficiaries are provided financial assistance of ₹ 1.20 lakh in plain areas and ₹ 1.30 lakh in hilly States, difficult areas and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. An additional assistance of ₹ 12000/- is extended for toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) or any other dedicated source of funding.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual

work. The scheme also gives emphasis on rural infrastructure and rural sanitation related works.

Ministry is implementing DAY-NRLM, to tackle the problem of unemployment, especially among women, in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. Besides, Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM, has the objective of helping Self Help Group (SHG) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) aimed at developing 300 rural growth clusters called 'Rurban Clusters' with thematic economic growth points through convergence of various Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Government Schemes.

(b) The funds allocated and released under various rural development schemes during 2018-19 up to 31st March, 2019 are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Revised Estimate	Released (as on 31.3.2019)
1.	MGNREGS	61830.09	61829.55
2.	PMAY-G	19600.00	19307.95
3.	PMGSY	15500.00	15417.55
4.	DAY-NRLM	5783.50	5783.48
5.	NSAP	8467.46	8418.47
6.	SPMRM	451.03	432.61

Construction of roads in Maharashtra under PMGSY

2366. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads, along with their lengths, constructed under Pradhan

Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years;

(b) whether all the villages in the State have been connected with roads under PMGSY;

(c) if not, the number of villages which are yet to be provided with road connectivity, district-wise; and

(d) by when these villages would get road connectivity under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) The details of roads, along with their lengths, constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years are as below:—

Year	Roads	Length (in km.)
2014-15	104	529
2015-16	138	891
2016-17	157	2001
2017-18	155	570
2018-19	80	267
TOTAL	634	4258

(b) to (d) The unit of programme under PMGSY is a habitation and not a revenue village. Since inception till 10th July, 2019, out of 1,840 eligible and feasible habitations as per 2001 Census, 1,803 habitations have already been provided connectivity. Details of district-wise habitations yet to be connected are given in the Statement (*See below*). The State Government has now reported that out of remaining 37 habitations, 12 habitations are not feasible and works for providing connectivity to 25 habitations are under progress. Majority of the balance habitations are in Gadchiroli and Nandurbar districts due to various reasons like poor response from contractors and forest clearance issues. In other districts, habitations could not be connected due to Sardar Sarovar submergence and non-availability of land. Balance feasible habitations under PMGSY are targeted to be connected at the earliest.

Statement

Number of habitations yet to be connected with Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Maharashtra, District-wise

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of habitations yet to be connected
1.	Ahmednagar	6
2.	Buldhana	1
3.	Gadchiroli	10
4.	Nandurbar	15
5.	Pune	1
6.	Raigad	3
7.	Thane	1
TOTAL		37

Training under Jan Shikshan Sansthan

2367. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) out of 8 lakh people registered in January, 2019 in Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), how many people have been trained, sector-wise and State-wise; and

(b) out of the total number of trained people in JSS, the number of disabled people and the sectors of their employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per the updated report available on Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) web portal, 1,59,229 beneficiaries were imparted training between October, 2018 and March, 2019. Details of sector-wise and State-wise beneficiaries trained by JSS are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively.

(b) Details of sector-wise training imparted by JSSs to divyangjan between October, 2018 and March, 2019 are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). The JSSs have been working with the trained candidates for livelihood linkages in the form of supplementing

income levels or wage employment or self employment. However, the data is not being mandatorily captured at Central level. As per the revised guidelines, the livelihood linkages provided to the trainees, after completion of same, will now be captured Centrally at national level from the current financial year 2019-20.

Statement-I

Sector-wise beneficiaries trained under Jan Shikshan Sansthan

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of beneficiaries trained
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture	2418
2.	Apparel, Dress Making, Fashion Designing	77759
3.	Bakery and Confectionary	1824
4.	Batik and Tye and Dye	4490
5.	Beauty Culture and Healthcare	35056
6.	Carpentry and Furniture Making	1351
7.	Computer Applications	5415
8.	Construction	102
9.	Domestic Attendant	477
10.	Electrical Technician	3928
11.	Flower Arrangement	1321
12.	Fruit and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	7664
13.	Hand Pump Mechanism	236
14.	Handicrafts and Carpets	3189
15.	Healthcare	964
16.	Horticulture Assistant	260
17.	Interior Design and Decoration	408

1	2	3
18.	Jute Craft	2586
19.	Leather	547
20.	Maintenance and Repairs of Automobiles	926
21.	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional	1203
22.	Paints and Coatings	113
23.	Photography and Videography	962
24.	Plumbing and Sanitary Work	1204
25.	Poultry Farming	416
26.	Radio and Television Mechanism	234
27.	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanism	477
28.	Screen Printing	1252
29.	Textile and Handlooms	20
30.	Textile Designing and Printing	696
31.	Welding and Fabrication	1731
TOTAL		159229

Statement-II*State-wise beneficiaries trained under Jan Shikshan Sansthan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of beneficiaries trained
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4752
2.	Assam	3923
3.	Bihar	8509

1	2	3
4.	Chandigarh	718
5.	Chhattisgarh	4455
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	534
7.	Delhi	2519
8.	Goa	602
9.	Gujarat	7691
10.	Haryana	4057
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1268
12.	Jharkhand	2390
13.	Karnataka	6211
14.	Kerala	6342
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20325
16.	Maharashtra	13728
17.	Manipur	1217
18.	Nagaland	520
19.	Odisha	12239
20.	Punjab	1387
21.	Rajasthan	4002
22.	Tamil Nadu	4033
23.	Telangana	4163
24.	Tripura	646
25.	Uttar Pradesh	33223
26.	Uttarakhand	4492
27.	West Bengal	5283
TOTAL		159229

Statement-III

*Sector-wise training by JSS to Divyangjan during
October, 2018 and November 2018*

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of beneficiaries trained
1.	Agriculture	2
2.	Apparel, Dress Making, Fashion Designing	105
3.	Batik and Tye and Dye	14
4.	Beauty Culture and Healthcare	58
5.	Carpentry and Furniture Making	2
6.	Computer Applications	17
7.	Electrical Technician	5
8.	Flower Arrangement	16
9.	Fruit and Vegetable Processing and Preservation	59
10.	Handicrafts and Carpets	8
11.	Jute Craft	1
12.	Maintenance and Repairs of Automobiles	2
13.	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional	5
14.	Plumbing and Sanitary Work	2
15.	Poultry Farming	3
16.	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanism	1
17.	Screen Printing	1
18.	Textile Designing and Printing	2
TOTAL		303

Funds for Punjab under Skill Development Programme

2368. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned any funds for Punjab under Skill Development Programme since 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of youth trained under Skill Development Programme in Punjab, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country including State of Punjab for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020 with an outlay of 12,000 crore. PMKVY 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

There is no provision of State-wise allocation of fund under CSCM component while funds and corresponding physical targets have been allocated to the States/UTs under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20. Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, after evaluation of proposal received from Punjab Skill Development Mission (PSDM), Government of Punjab, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 55,028 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 80.69 crore for FY 2017-20. Out of which, ₹ 26.39 crore has been disbursed to State of Punjab *vide* sanction order dated 19.04.2017 for the implementation of this component. However, after rationalisation, the fund allocated for State of Punjab has been reduced to ₹ 67.49 crore.

As on 12.06.2019, 1,90,339 candidates have been trained under the scheme in the State of Punjab. The district-wise number of candidates trained/oriented under PMKVY 2016-20 in State of Punjab is given in the Statement.

Statement

*The district-wise number of candidates trained/oriented under
PMKVY 2016-20 in State of Punjab*

Sl.No.	District	Trained/Oriented
1.	Amritsar	9,941
2.	Barnala	6,466
3.	Bathinda	11,377
4.	Faridkot	3,605
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	3,009
6.	Fazilka	20,243
7.	Firozpur	7,574
8.	Gurdaspur	5,758
9.	Hoshiarpur	2,922
10.	Jalandhar	8,283
11.	Kapurthala	887
12.	Ludhiana	29,927
13.	Mansa	12,069
14.	Moga	4,756
15.	Pathankot	2,718
16.	Patiala	18,700
17.	Rupnagar	9,006
18.	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	6,621
19.	Sangrur	12,636
20.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	1,110
21.	Sri Muktsar Sahab	9,738
22.	Tarn Taran	2,993
GRAND TOTAL		1,90,339

Delay in payment of remuneration to Skill Instructors

†2369. SHRI RAM KUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Skill Instructors for the programmes run by the Ministry are not being paid their remuneration on time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government is taking any steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry is not in receipt of any complaint in this regard.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Karnataka

2370. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of persons trained under this programme in Karnataka during the last five years and the current year, district-wise and year-wise, along with the funds allocated for this scheme in Karnataka during the last five years; and

(c) whether Government has launched any programme under skill development to provide basic computer education to about 50 lakh people with the help of private companies and if so, the details thereof, particularly in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 across the country including State of Karnataka. PMKVY 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) of the States/UTs popularly known as State – Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As on 12.06.2019, 2,35,715 candidates have been trained under the scheme in the State of Karnataka. The district-wise number of candidates trained/oriented under PMKVY 2016-20 in State of Karnataka is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, there is no provision of State-wise allocation of fund under CSCM component while funds and corresponding physical targets have been allocated to the States/UTs under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20. Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, after evaluation of proposal received from Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department (SDLD), Government of Karnataka, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 94,164 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 138.08 cr. for F.Y. 2016-20. Out of this, ₹ 21.43 cr. has been disbursed to State of Karnataka *vide* sanction order dated 31.03.2017 for the implementation of this component. However, after rationalisation, the fund allocated for State of Karnataka has been reduced to ₹ 103.34 crore.

(c) There is no specific programme to provide basic computer education to about 50 lakh people under skill development schemes being implemented by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Moreover, PMKVY 2016-20 is being implemented in various sectors including IT-ITeS sector. As on 12.06.2019, 11,435 candidates have been trained in IT-ITeS sector under PMKVY 2016-20 in State of Karnataka.

The district-wise number of candidates trained/oriented under PMKVY 2016-20 in State of Karnataka is given below:—

Statement

*The district-wise number of candidates trained/oriented under
PMKVY 2016-20 in State of Karnataka*

Sl.No.	Name of District	Trained/Oriented
1	2	3
1.	Bagalkot	2,095
2.	Belgaum	12,160
3.	Bellary	3,126
4.	Bengaluru Rural	20,711
5.	Bengaluru Urban	86,309
6.	Bidar	4,102

1	2	3
7.	Chamarajanagar	1,904
8.	Chikballapur	1,807
9.	Chikkmagaluru	1,429
10.	Chitradurga	3,537
11.	Dakshina Kannada	6,204
12.	Davanagere	2,950
13.	Dharwad	4,598
14.	Gadag	2,349
15.	Hassan	5,949
16.	Haveri	3,746
17.	Kalaburagi	4,641
18.	Kodagu	857
19.	Kolar	5,561
20.	Koppal	1,862
21.	Mandya	15,666
22.	Mysuru	12,815
23.	Raichur	3,892
24.	Ramnagara	6,618
25.	Shivamogga	8,265
26.	Tumakuru	3,040
27.	Udupi	2,046
28.	Uttara Kannada	1,701
29.	Vijayapura	3,770
30.	Yadgir	2,005
GRAND TOTAL		2,35,715

Creation of jobs with emergence of new technologies

2371. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified new kind of jobs that may be created with the emergence of new technologies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government plans to provide the required skill set to youth in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). NSDC is continually facilitating the development of Qualification Packs and National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS) in association with IT-ITeS SSC (NASSCOM) across emerging technologies influencing the Future of Work in India. The key areas addressed includes Cyber Security, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data Analytics (BDA), Cloud Computing, Block Chain, Robotic Process Automation (RPA), Internet of Things (IoT), Virtual Reality (VR), and Social and Mobile Applications. To enable the flexibility and mobility of the Indian Skilled workforce – NSDC is facilitating upskilling in tune with international frameworks and pathways.

Further, Director General of Training to keep pace with Technological innovations has also introduced new trades in the year 2018 viz. Geo-Informatics Assistant, Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter, Additive Manufacturing Technician (3D Printing), Drone Pilot, Electrician Power Distribution, Technical Mechatronics, Solar Technician (Electrical), Internet of Things (Smart Agriculture, Smart Healthcare and Smart City), Soil Testing and Crop Management and Firemen etc.

**Skill development scheme for unemployed youth
in rural and urban areas**

2372. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes being run by Government for skill development of the unemployed youth in urban and rural areas of the country; and

(b) the number of people who have benefited from these schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Skill India Mission, there are about 20 Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes for youth in urban and rural areas across the country. Major schemes include Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), etc.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship being implemented with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country including urban and rural areas for four years *i.e.* 2016-20 with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 12.06.2019, 52.12 lakh (appx.) (31.08 lakh STT + 21.04 lakh RPL) candidates have been trained in various sectors under the scheme across the country.

Promotion of skill development in the country

2373. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to empower National Skill Development Corporation, Sector Skill Council, State Skill Missions etc., so as to promote skill development along with the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a need to revamp skill development strategies with focus on industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) was set up as part of a National Skill Development Mission to fulfil the growing need in India for skilled manpower across sectors and narrow the existing gap between the demand and supply of skills. NSDC works with diverse set of stakeholders such as Corporates, Foundations, Government and Community based Organisations in structuring high impact collaborative skill development projects. NSDC has also been tasked with developing and enabling environment for skills development by creation of Sector Skill Councils (SSC). Government approved the re-structuring of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to strengthen governance, implementation and monitoring framework for better corporate governance, transparency and accountability in operations of NSDC.

Further, in 2019, reforms were introduced to finetune the existing guidelines to further improve the governance of SSCs. Basis these guidelines SSC will focus on the key activities like Governance, Industry engagement for demand aggregation, environmental scan, etc. and meet the expectations of all the stakeholders.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), has taken up multiple initiatives to connect with industries for partnership under the Skill India Mission. There are more than 500 training partners participating in the skill initiatives of the NSDC. 37 Sector Skill Councils have been set up as Industry led bodies which help in training need analysis, curriculum development, rolling out of training and assessment and certification.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is one Bill for introduction. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008.

The question was proposed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point to make.

Sir, in the morning, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs said that this Bill is going to be taken up next week. This Bill has not even gone to the Standing Committee. It is being introduced today. So, I think, this is gross violation of parliamentary procedure. At least, it should go to the Standing Committee with a deadline and then it should come before the House for consideration and passing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Rameshji, it is only for introduction.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no. He announced it in the morning, Sir. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announced it in the morning.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, let me check.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister check the facts. But, this Bill is only for introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let the hon. Minister clarify it first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, let the hon. Minister come back with facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... You hold it till then. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): आज इसे केवल पुरःस्थापित कर रह हैं। अज के आज ही इस पर चर्चा संभव नहीं है और वे कह रहे हैं कि इसे Standing Committee को भेजना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is only for introduction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैंने यह कहा था कि यह कहा गया था कि यह अगले हफ्ते के गवर्नमेंट बिज़नेस में है। अज आप इसे introduce कर रहे हैं तो यह Standing Committee में तो गया ही नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, this is very strange. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Private Members, Business. Bills for introduction.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (Amendment of Articles 85 and 174)

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Safeguarding and Adjudicating Farmers' Economic Rights Commission Bill, 2018

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous body, called the Safeguarding and Adjudicating Farmers Economic Rights Commission, to help improve the economic conditions of farmers, reduce their indebtedness and for all matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2018

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Children with Specific Learning Disabilities (Identification and Support in Education) Bill, 2018

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra) Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to identify and support the children with learning disabilities in education and for matters connected therewith or incidental therewith.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
(Amendment) Bill, 2018**

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra) Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition)
Amendment Bill, 2018**

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Adolescent Mental Health Bill, 2018, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee –hon. Member not present.

The National Commission for Social Security Benefits Bill, 2018, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee –hon. Member not present.

The Orphans (Reservation of Posts in Government Establishments and Welfare) Bill, 2018, Shri Naresh Gujral –hon. Member not present.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2019, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code 1860; the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Promotion of Social And Emotional Learning
in Schools Bill, 2019**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide training on social and emotional learning to all educators and students enrolled in schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education, Indian Certificate of Secondary Education and State Education Boards using curricula and materials that are scientifically accurate, age, appropriate and culturally relevant and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, मूवर तो वॉइस वोट के समय कम-से-कम Ayes बोल दें।

The Population Regulation Bill, 2019

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि प्रति पात्र दंपति दो बच्चों तक के लघु परिवार मानकों का संवर्धन करने के प्रयासों को पुनर्जीवित करने; गुणवत्तापरक प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तथा केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अन्य प्रासंगिक अंतर-क्षेत्रीय विकासात्मक उपायों की उपलब्धता, सुलभता और वहनीयता में वृद्धि करने संबंधी उपायों के माध्यम से दो बच्चों के जन्म के बीच समुचित अंतराल सुनिश्चित करने; राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की उभरती सामाजिक, आर्थिक, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी, पोषणपरक, महामारी, पर्यावरणीय और अन्य विकासपरक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए; राष्ट्र की युवा और ऊर्जस्व जनसंख्या आयु-संरचना से संचालित राष्ट्र की प्रगति की संभावनाओं पर जनसंख्या की गति की दीर्घकालिक निहितार्थों को

पहचानने; संवहनीय तरीके से जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता को सुधारने और उपयोग में लाने तथा जनसंख्या समूहों एवं क्षेत्रों के मध्य वर्तमान जनसांख्यिकीय व समाजार्थिक असमानताओं को दूर करने में सहायता करने तथा पूर्ण विकास क्षमता को हासिल करने के लिए आयु, लिंग, धर्म, जाति, वर्ग, नस्ल, आवास, भाषा आदि पर ध्यान दिए बिना सभी को समान अवसर प्रदान करने तथा तत्संसक्त और उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (Insertion of
New articles 330A and 332A)**

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (insertion of new articles 330A and 332A) इस पर 21 जून को बातचीत हो रही थी, जिसे श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी ने मूव किया था। उस दिन माननीय श्री अमर शंकर साबले जी बोल रहे थे, वे अंतिम वक्ता थे। अगर वे उपस्थित हों और आगे कुछ कहना चाहते हों, तो कह सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी कुछ बातें रह गई थीं, वे अपनी स्पीच पूरी नहीं कर पाए थे। श्री अमर शंकर साबले। वे उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव। वे भी उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्री राकेश सिन्हा।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम-निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, जब इस बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तब मैं सदस्यों की भावनाओं को समझ रहा था। जनतंत्र का मूल उद्देश्य सिर्फ प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होता है, जनतंत्र यदि सिर्फ संख्यात्मक होता, तो जनतंत्र की जिस स्थिति में आज हम हैं, वह स्थिति नहीं होती। जनतंत्र एक गुणात्मक व्यवस्था है, जिसके अंतर्गत व्यक्ति के एक इकाई के रूप में समाज स्वीकार करता है और व्यक्ति की भावनाओं, अभिव्यक्ति और इच्छाओं को महत्व दिया जाता है, इसलिए लोकतंत्र में व्यक्ति को एक केन्द्र माना गया है। किसी को केन्द्र मानकर, चाहे भारत का वैशाली हो या लिच्छवी हो अथवा पश्चिम का एथेंस हो, जनतंत्र को दुनिया ने स्वीकार किया। लम्बी संघर्ष की यात्रा के बाद भारत में हमने जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को पुनर्स्थापित किया है, जो जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था, कभी वैशाली और लिच्छवी के जनतंत्र के रूप में इस देश में हुआ करती थी।

महोदय, इसके पीछे हमारे दो उद्देश्य थे। एक तो यह था कि समाज सर्वसमावेशी बनकर और जन सरोकारों के साथ, एक राजनैतिक व्यवस्था कायम हो। इसका दूसरा उद्देश्य होता है कि समाज कि निरन्तर गतिशीलता बनी रहे। हर पीढ़ी अपनी भावनाओं, विवेक और अभिव्यक्ति के अनुसार राजनैतिक व्यवस्था को चुने और उसे आगे बढ़ाए। इसीलिए संविधान सभा में जब इस पर आरक्षण संबंधी बहस हो रही थी, तब सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हस्तक्षेप किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि अमेरिका में दास प्रथा इसलिए खत्म नहीं हुई, (slavery इसलिए खत्म नहीं हुई) कि दासों को सुरक्षा, संरक्षण दिया गया, बल्कि इसलिए खत्म हुई कि जनता ने उसमें हस्तक्षेप किया, जो दास नहीं थे, उन्होंने हस्तक्षेप किया। अब्राहम लिंकन की शहादत का कारण भी बना और लगभग 51 हजार लोग जिनमें सैनिक भी थे या तो मारे गए या गायब हो गए। उनके

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

लिए एक मेमोरियल बनाया गया। उसके उद्घाटन के दौरान अब्राहम लिंकन ने भाषण दिया। उनका वह भाषण दुनिया का सबसे छोटा भाषण है। उस समय अब्राहम लिंकन को तेज बुखार था। उनके साथ एक विद्वान भी थे, जिन्होंने दो घंटे तक लोकतंत्र का भाषण दिया परन्तु लिंकन ने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा - *Democracy is of the people, for the people and by the people*. इससे लोगों को बहुत निराशा हुई थी। वे उन्हें सुनना चाहते थे, लेकिन वही शब्द, वही वाक्य, लोकतंत्र का मील-स्तम्भ बन गए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में जब हमने लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था स्थापित की, तब हमने नहीं देखा कि डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया की जाति क्या है, हमने कभी नहीं सोचा कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की जाति क्या है और वे जिस जगह से संघर्ष कर रहे थे, उस संघर्ष में पूरा समाज साथ खड़ा हो गया। महात्मा गांधी ने जब यात्रा निकाली थी, जिसका उद्देश्य या अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त करना, साढ़े 12 हजार मील की यात्रा निकाली, तो पूरा समाज साथ खड़ा हो गया, यह लोकतंत्र की गुणात्मकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आप जिस विचारधारा और जिस आंदोलन से लम्बे समय तक जुड़े रहे हैं, मैं उसकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर की जाति-बिरादरी क्या थी? यदि हम उनकी संख्या गिनें, तो श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी किसी पंचायत के मुखिया होने के भी योग्य नहीं थे, लेकिन बिहार की जनता ने संख्या को नकार दिया और संख्या की जगह गुणात्मकता को देखा, श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी के उस व्यक्तित्व को देखा, उनकी दृष्टि को देखा, उनके व्यक्तित्व को देखा और उनके साथ बिहार की जनता खड़ी हो गई। उस समय न अगड़ा था, न पिछड़ा था और न कोई दलित था। यह है लोकतंत्र की गुणात्मकता। संविधान सभा ने खास अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की एक खास श्रेणी को स्वीकार किया जब इनके लिए आरक्षण दिया जा रहा था तब जेड.एच. लारी ने हस्तक्षेप किया था। लारी, जो यूनाइटेड प्रोविंस से आते थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के रिज़र्वेशन को समाप्त कर देने का सुझाव दिया। वे रिज़र्वेशन समाप्त करने के लिए इसलिए दलील दे रहे थे कि संविधान सभा ने *proportional representation* के प्रस्ताव को, जो उनके साथ आया था, एवं *separate electorate* की मांग को नकार दिया गया था। तब, नागप्पा साहब जो मद्रास से चुनकर आए थे, उन्होंने इसका जवाब दिया। नागप्पा साहब की बात को बड़े गौर से सुनना चाहिए। नागप्पा साहब ने संविधान सभा में कहा था - जब यह कहा गया कि हम भी दलित हैं, आप भी दलित हैं, हम भी अनुसूचित जाति बन जाते हैं, आपको रिज़र्वेशन की क्या आवश्यकता है, तब नागप्पा साहब ने एक बात कही थी कि हम दलित के रूप में पैदा होते हैं और दलित के रूप में मर जाते हैं। यह कहना आसान है, लेकिन दलितों के जैसे कुछ काम करके आप दलित नहीं हो सकते हैं। संविधान सभा ने नागप्पा साहब की उस बात को स्वीकार करते हुए अनुसूचित जाति - अनुसूचित जनजाति को एक विशेष दर्जा देते हुए रिज़र्वेशन इसलिए दिया ताकि समाज सर्वसमावेशी बने, हजारों सालों से जिन पर अत्याचार हुआ, अन्याय हुआ, उनको लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में शरीक करें, उन्हें विशेष परिस्थितियाँ दें।

लोकतंत्र काफी आगे बढ़ा है हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतंत्र का एक खास वैशिष्ट्य है। मैं जिस प्रांत से आता हूँ, उस प्रांत में मधु लिमये जी आए और बांका से चुनाव लड़े। मधु लिमये जी का घर

कहां था? वे चुनाव बांका से लड़ रहे थे, लेकिन उनका धर्म और जाति क्या थी, इसको बांका के लोगों ने नहीं पूछा। आचार्य जे.बी. कृपलानी सिंध प्रांत के थे, वे मुज़फ्फरपुर में शिक्षक थे, और मुंगेर से चुनाव लड़े थे। जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस जी कहां के रहने वाले थे, धर्म जाति क्या थी? लेकिन चुनाव मुज़फ्फरपुर से लड़े।

उपसभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह की सैकड़ों घटनाएं हुई हैं, जो भारत के लोकतंत्र को एक सुदृढ़ लोकतंत्र के रूप में, एक पारदर्शी लोकतंत्र के रूप में प्रस्तुत करती हैं। जब जनता जगती है, तो जाति, धर्म, संप्रदाय, क्षेत्र, भाषा से ऊपर उठकर मतदान करती है। हमने इसको 1977 में देखा, 1989 में देखा, 2014 में देखा और 2019 में देखा। जिस दिन हमारे मन में यह भावना आ जाती है कि मैं जिस जाति का हूं, उसी जाति का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं, जिस जाति का हूं, उसी जाति की आवाज़ उठाता हूं, उस दिन से हम लोकतांत्रिक कहलाने के लायक नहीं रह जाते हैं। मेरे मन में जब अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति की एक विशिष्ट - उनकी विशेष परिस्थिति के अतिरिक्त, यदि मुझे किसी भी व्यक्ति की जाति जानने की उत्सुकता हो जाती है, उसके धर्म को जानने की उत्सुकता हो जाती है, तो मैं वास्तव में न लोकतांत्रिकी हूं, न पंथ निरपेक्ष हूं।

महोदय, लोकतंत्र समाज का एक आईना है। जैसा समाज है, वैसा लोकतंत्र होगा। इसलिए जब भी हम कहते हैं कि विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में जातियों के आधार पर, यानी कथित रूप से अगड़े, कथित रूप से पिछड़े के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाए, तो संभवतः हम भारतीय समाज को, भारतीय लोकतंत्र को *federation of castes* में तब्दील कर देना चाहते हैं, जो लोकतंत्र के लिए न सिर्फ खतरनाक है, बल्कि लोकतंत्र को पीछे भी ले जाता है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में एक जनतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को तेज किया जाए। लोकतंत्र सिर्फ चुनाव के आधार पर सुदृढ़ होता तो हम वैशाली, लिच्छवी और एथेंस, मैं पश्चिम और पूरब, दोनों के लोकतंत्र की चर्चा कर रहा हूं, लोकतंत्र इसलिए मजबूत होता है कि राजनीतिक और चुनावी व्यवस्था से बाहर हम सब, "मैं" की जगह "हम" बनकर उसकी आवाज़ बनते हैं, जिनके ओरिजिन (*origin*) से हमारा सीधा संबंध नहीं होता है, जिस क्षेत्र से हमारा सीधा संबंध नहीं होता है, जिस भाषा से हमारा सीधा संबंध नहीं होता है। यदि हमने संकीर्णता को आधार बनाया तब हम आत्मविश्वास को खो देते हैं मैं रहने वाला सिंध का, काम करूंगा मुज़फ्फरपुर में, चुनाव लड़ूंगा मुंबई में, सभा करूंगा चेन्नई में और वंदे मातरम् गाऊंगा कोलकाता में.. जब ऐसी भावनाएं आती हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रवाद, हिन्दुस्तान की पंथ निरपेक्षता, हिन्दुस्तान का लोकतंत्र सुदृढ़ होता है। संसद और विधान सभाओं में OBC को आरक्षण देने के लिए जो प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल लाया गया है वह इस *assumption* पर आधारित है कि उसका एक ध्येय यह है उनका *adequate representation* नहीं है। हमारा लक्ष्य तो समरसता पर आधारित एक सर्वसमावेशी समाज बनाने का है कि आगे हम यह लक्ष्य रखें कि अगले 10 साल बाद 'अगड़ा' 'पिछड़ा' शब्द नहीं रहें। हम इन शब्दों को *institutionalise* नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हम इस शब्दों को अपने शब्द कोष से बाहर कर देना चाहते हैं। यह डिक्शनरी की प्रिंटिंग से नहीं होगा, यह

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

हमारे मस्तिष्क की प्रिंटिंग से होगा कि हम चाहते क्या हैं। यदि हम सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल का समाज चाहते हैं, यदि हम बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का समाज चाहते हैं, यदि हम उस जय प्रकाश नारायण का समाज चाहते हैं, जिन जय प्रकाश नारायण ने 5 जून, 1974 को कहा था कि "सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का नारा है, भावी इतिहास हमारा है", तो उस सम्पूर्ण क्रांति में उन्होंने जो सात बातें कही थीं, उसमें आर्थिक बदलाव, सामाजिक बदलाव, सांस्कृतिक बदलाव और शैक्षणिक बदलाव की बात थी। इन चार बदलावों के अतिरिक्त जो तीन बातें उन्होंने कही थीं, उनमें से एक थी जाति व्यवस्था से मुक्ति। जब उन्होंने जाति व्यवस्था से मुक्ति कही थी, उनमें से एक थी जाति व्यवस्था से मुक्ति। जब उन्होंने जाति व्यवस्था से मुक्ति कही थी, तो उसका पहला चरण होता है कि हम जातिवाद से मुक्त हों। क्या आज समाज में यह आत्मविश्वास कम हो गया है कि विधायिका में हमारे बैठे हुए साथी जिस जाति और बिरादरी के हैं, उसी जाति और बिरादरी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं? क्या हमारे बैठे हुए सांसद और विधान सभाओं के लोग जिस क्षेत्र और जिस भाषा के हैं, उसी क्षेत्र और भाषा की आवाज बनते हैं? जहां कहीं भी समाज में दलदल होगी, उस दलदल को समाप्त करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की लोक सभा और विधान सभाएं सक्षम हैं। हम उस दलदल को समाप्त करेंगे, यह लोकतंत्र में आत्मविश्वास होता है। इसी आत्मविश्वास से संविधान सभा ने हमारे जनतंत्र की यह व्यवस्था दी थी। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह अपील करता हूं, हम उनकी भावनाओं का आदर करते हैं, हम उनकी भावनाओं की कद्र करते हैं, लेकिन हम एक कदम आगे बढ़ें। मैं इस देश के दो ऐसे व्यक्तियों का नाम लेता हूं, जिन्होंने विधान सभा या लोक सभा की दहलीज को नहीं देखा है - विनोबा भावे और जय प्रकाश नारायण। दोनों ने ही समाज को सबसे अधिक प्रभावित करने का काम किया है। प्रधान मंत्री, राष्ट्रपति और सभी बड़े पदों पर विधान सभा और लोक सभा के सदस्य आते और जाते गए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... महात्मा गांधी का कद बहुत ऊंचा है। मैं उनको किसी के समानांतर खड़ा नहीं करना चाहता हूं। वे इकलौते हैं, इकलौते रहेंगे। राष्ट्रपिता दो नहीं होता है, एक होता है। मैंने कहा कि विनोबा भावे और जय प्रकाश नारायण बार-बार उद्धृत क्यों होते हैं, आखिर 1974 में जय प्रकाश नारायण ने क्या चुनौती स्वीकार की? उन्होंने कहा था कि जाति, बिरादरी और भाषाओं से ऊपर उठ कर लोग एक हो जाएं और नई दिल्ली की कमान में जनता का असली प्रतिनिधित्व बैठे। मैं आपको एक घटना याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। माननीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी यहां हैं, वे जेपी आन्दोलन के अग्रणी नेताओं में रहे हैं। 1974 में जब छात्रों ने एक नारा दिया - "तुम नहीं रहे जन प्रतिनिधि हमारे, कुर्सी-गद्दी छोड़ दो", तो एक दूसरा नारा था - "जनतंत्र को तोड़ो मत, विधान सभा को छोड़ो मत"। दो समानांतर नारे चल रहे थे। एक नारे का आधार था कि चलो, विधान सभाओं से बाहर आ जाओ, जबकि एक ऐसा वर्ग था, जो कहता था कि नहीं, विधान सभा में रह कर ही जनतंत्र सुरक्षित है। लेकिन जनता ने उस नारे को स्वीकार किया कि विधान सभा को छोड़ना है। जब विधान सभा में बहुमत वर्ग काबिज हो गया, मुट्ठी भर लोग छोड़ कर आए और उस समय की सत्ताधारी पार्टी उसमें जम कर रही। मैं जिस घटना की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसके लिए मैंने माननीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी का उल्लेख किया, वह यह है कि जय प्रकाश नारायण ने पटना के गांधी मैदान में समानांतर सरकार गठित कर दी। उसका

नाम था - समानांतर जनता सरकार। यह साबित करता है कि जनतंत्र सिर्फ विधान सभा और लोक सभा के कक्ष से शुरू नहीं होता है। यह एक प्रतिबिंब है। हम जनतंत्र के मूल्यों को प्रतिबिम्बित करते हैं। हम जैसे होंगे, उसी के आधार पर समाज कैसा है, किस रूप में है, जनता इसे देखती है। यदि मैं यहां बैठकर पुडुचेरी के बारे में, त्रिपुरा के बारे में सोचता हूं, यदि रात को सोते समय मणिपुर की घटनाएं मुझे सोने नहीं देती हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से में, किसी बहन-बेटी के साथ हुई अत्याचार की घटना मुझे रात भर तड़पने के लिए बाध्य कर देती है, तब मैं मानता हूं कि मैं इस लोकतंत्र का हिस्सा हूं। यदि मैं स्वयं में सिमटा हुआ हूं, तो मैं इस लोकतंत्र का हिस्सा नहीं हूं। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूं। मैं सदन में एक नया व्यक्ति हूं। इस सदन में ऐसे कई लोग हैं, जो तीन टर्म्स, चार टर्म्स या कई बार से आ रहे हैं, जो जनता से जुड़े हुए हैं, जनता के बीच जाते-आते हैं, सीधा जनता से उसका सरोकार होता है। मैं आप सभी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि क्या हम इस देश को, इस देश के जनतांत्रिक चुनाव को जातियों के बंधन से मुक्त नहीं कर सकते? जनता तैयार है, यह मैंने अपने पहले भाषण में ही कहा था। समाज जाति छोड़ने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन राजनीति इसको जाति छोड़ने नहीं देती। इसका एक ही कारण है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अपने 10,000 समर्थक बनाने में लगभग तीन-चार साल जग जाएंगे। यदि मैं चार साल तक ईमानदारी से गांव-गांव, गली-गली और बस्तियों में जाकर निःस्वार्थ भाव से काम करूंगा, तब जाकर शायद मेरे 10,000 समर्थन बनेंगे। लेकिन यदि आज मैं जाति, धर्म, सम्प्रदाय, क्षेत्र या भाषा का नारा देकर, उनके कथित हितों की बात करना शुरू कर दूंगा, तो रातों-रात मेरे पास दो लाख या चार लाख फॉलोअर्स हो जाएंगे। क्या जनतंत्र इतना सस्ता सौदा है? फिर तो यह जनतंत्र के फिसलने का सबसे आसान रास्ता है। महोदय, आज हमारा जनतंत्र फिसल रहा है। हममें से हर कोई अपने समर्थक तैयार करने के लिए एक शॉर्ट कट रास्ता अपनाना चाहता है। हम एक ऐसे रास्ते से विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में सत्ता तक काबिज़ होना चाहते हैं, जिसमें हम जाति, धर्म, सम्प्रदाय को institutionalize कर दें।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज हमारे सामने चुनौती सिर्फ कानून बनाने की नहीं है या हमारे सामने चुनौती सिर्फ भाषण देने और विषयों पर बहस करने की नहीं है। हमारे सामने एक ऐसी चुनौती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक छोटे से गांव में पैदा हुए व्यक्ति की चर्चा मणिपुर में हो, मणिपुर में जन्म लिए हुए एक पंच की चर्चा बंगाल में हो और बंगाल की चर्चा असम में हो। इन परिस्थितियों को पैदा करने के लिए हमें इन चारदीवारियों से बाहर निकल कर, जनता के मन की चारदीवारी में झांकना होगा। आप जाकर नई पीढ़ी से बात कीजिए, अपने घर के बच्चों में बात कीजिए, क्योंकि जैसे ही संकीर्णता के आधार पर हम राजनीति सीढ़ियों पर आगे बढ़ते हैं, तो सबसे पहले आपके अपने घर के छोटे बच्चे आपके खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं। पिता के रूप में, भाई के रूप में वे आपका असमर्थन करते हैं, आपके उस व्यवहार की निन्दा करते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है, इसे वापस ले लिया जाए। हम उस मंदिर में बैठे हैं, जिस मंदिर ने संविधान सभा बनाई है, जिस मंदिर ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद से कहा कि तुम यह कह कर जा रहे हो कि इस देश में अराजकता आ जाएगी गलत साबित होगा, यूरोप के लिए जनतंत्र नया हो सकता है, भारत के लिए जनतंत्र नया नहीं है। यहां पंच की व्यवस्था थी। यहां के हर गांव में जनतांत्रिक

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

पद्धति थी। यहां का व्यक्ति पढ़ा-लिखा है या नहीं है, साक्षर नहीं भी है, तब भी उसमें बौद्धिकता है। उसके पास औपचारिक शिक्षा नहीं है, लेकिन उसके पास अनौपचारिक शिक्षा है, क्योंकि उसके अनुभव, उसकी बौद्धिकता, उसकी समझ हिन्दुस्तान को ताकत देती है। हम भी आज उसी ताकत का हिस्सा बने हैं। हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग, अलग-अलग उंगली की तरह होने की जगह, पांचों उंगलियां बांध कर, एक मुट्ठी की तरह बनें। हमारी आयु 30 साल, 40 साल, 50 साल या 100 साल की होती है, लेकिन हम अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी को एक संदेश देकर जाएं, जो हमें उद्धृत करे, हमारे रास्ते पर चले। विधान सभा या लोक सभा में हम दस बार हारें, लेकिन जाति का नाम नहीं लें। जीतने के लिए हम पैसे खर्च नहीं करें। आप कहते हैं कि electoral reforms हों, लेकिन reform हमें अपने आप में करना है या चुनाव पद्धति में करना है? पद्धतियां तो mechanical होती हैं। पद्धतियों का क्या दोष होता है? दोष हममें है और हम व्यवस्था में दोष ढूंढ रहे हैं। जब हम स्वयं को सुधार नहीं पाते हैं, तब हम व्यवस्था को सुधारने की बात करते हैं। जो काम हमारी संविधान सभा में बैठे कर लोगों ने किया, एक-एक विषय पर लम्बी चर्चा की, एक से एक कटु बातें, एक से एक अतिरेक बातें कही गयीं, उन्होंने ध्यान से सुना, ध्यान से बहस की। हम उनके उत्तराधिकारी हैं और आज यहां बैठ कर यदि हम इस विधान सभा को, लोक सभा को जातियों का एक संघ बना दें, सम्प्रदायों का एक संघ बना दें, तो उसका कोई अंत नहीं है। हम जातिविहीन सपना लेकर चल रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जातिविहीन सपना हकीकत में तब्दील होगा, पंथनिरपेक्षता मजबूत होगी। वह इस तरह के निर्णयों से नहीं होगा, वह उस निर्णय से होगा कि हम जनता के लिए हैं, जनता के लिए जियेंगे और “the Public” की परिभाषा में Public की खंडित परिभाषा नहीं हो, परिभाषाश सर्वसमावेशी हो। इसलिए मैं फिर से अपील करता हूं कि जिस समाज का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है, उस समाज में हम जायेंगे, आवश्यकता पड़ी तो हम अपने पद को छोड़ कर उस समाज के लोगों से कहेंगे कि आओ, हमारी कुर्सी पर बैठो, तुम समाज का नेतृत्व दो, तुमने नेतृत्व नहीं दिया, आज आकर नेतृत्व दो। हर व्यक्ति सक्षम है, उसकी सक्षमता को हम स्वीकार करेंगे।

महोदय, जिस समाज में त्याग करने वाले लोग होते हैं, जिस समाज में तपस्वी लोग होते हैं, जिस समाज में दूरदृष्टि रखने वाले लोग होते हैं, जिस समाज में पीढ़ियों के बारे में चिन्ता करने वाले लोग होते हैं, उस समाज का कोई बाल बांका नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान के जनतंत्र की इस ताकत को समझते हुए, मैं एक संदेश देना चाहता हूं, जो विमर्श का हिस्सा बने। पश्चिम ने लोकतंत्र को मात्रात्मक रूप से स्वीकार किया, हमने गुणात्मक रूप से स्वीकार किया। उनके लिए लोकतंत्र में पूंजी आती है, हमारे लोकतंत्र में पुरुषार्थ आता है। यह पूंजी और पुरुषार्थ की लड़ाई है। यह मात्रात्मकता और गुणात्मकता की लड़ाई है। हम हारने वाले नहीं हैं। हम उस रास्ते पर चलने वाले पथिक हैं। जब तक अंतिम मंजिल नहीं मिलेगी, हम अंतिम सांस नहीं लेंगे। अपने ही जीवन में, अपनी ही आंखों के सामने हिन्दुस्तान को बदलने का सपना देखने वाले वे चाहे जयप्रकाश नारायण हों, विनोबा भावे हों, हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी हों, डा. हेडगेवार हों, राम मनोहर लोहिया हों या जो कोई भी हों... आखिर राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने पिछड़ों की लड़ाई लड़ी, लेकिन उन्होंने जातिविहीन समाज की ही बात की, आचार्य जे.बी. कृपलानी ने पिछड़ों की लड़ाई

लड़ी, लेकिन एक जातिविहीन और सम्प्रदायविहीन समाज की बात की। मैं इसी अपील के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और उन लोगों के लिए एक संदेश देना चाहता हूँ:

"कुपथ-कुपथ जो रथ दौड़ाते, पथ निर्देशक वे हैं,
लाज लजाती जिनकी कृति से, धृति उपदेशक वे हैं।
मूर्त दंभ गढ़ने वाले, शील विनय परिभाषा,
मरण रक्तमुख से देते जन को जीवन की आशा।"

जिस समाज में ऐसा होता है, उस समाज का अन्त हो जाता है। जिस समाज में लोग इसके विपरीत चलते हैं, जिस समाज में सत्ता और विपक्ष दोनों ही राष्ट्र की पीढ़ियों के लिए चलते हैं, वह समाज हमेशा संगठित, सुदृढ़ और स्वावलम्बी होता है। हम ऐसे ही संगठित, सुदृढ़ और स्वावलम्बी समाज का सपना देखें। मैं फिर से अपील करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इस बिल को वापस लें और हम एकजुटता के साथ समाज को सर्वसमावेशी बनाने का प्रयास करें, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री टी. के. रंगराजन। उपस्थित नहीं हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय।

विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, हम संवेदनशील निजी विधेयक पर बहुत ही विद्वतापूर्वक चर्चा हुई, जो माननीय रेड्डी साहब ने प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं थोड़ी अपनी समझदारी से भारत के संविधान की दृष्टि इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मूलतः वे आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि पिछड़ों के लिए लोक सभा और विधान सभा में आरक्षण दिया जाये, जैसा कि हमारे अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के बंधुओं को देते हैं।

सर, भारत के संविधान बनाने वाले बहुत विद्वान लोग थे, उनकी दृष्टि बहुत ऊंची दृष्टि थी। भारत के भविष्य का नक्शा उनके सामने था। आज जब मैं यह चर्चा कर रहा हूँ, तो मैं इस सदन के पटल पर डा. अम्बेडकर के प्रति अपना आदर प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन को यह जानना जरूरी है कि डा. अम्बेडकर ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन इसलिए नहीं थे कि वे एक अनुसूचित जाति के थे, बल्कि इसलिए थे, क्योंकि वे उस समय के सबसे बड़े जूरिस्ट थे और उनकी दृष्टि, समझदारी बहुत बड़ी थी।

सबसे पहला काम भारत के निर्माताओं ने क्या किया, हम हिन्दुस्तानी को वोट की ताकत दी। अगर आप संविधान सभा की बहस को देखें, तो बहुत बहस चली। जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, ऊंची जाति के लोग हैं, जो पैसे वाले हैं, पहले वहां से शुरू करें या भारत को एक नियंत्रित लोकतंत्र दें? उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, हम आम आदमी को - चाहे वह पुरुष हो या स्त्री - उसकी जाति, ईमान, पढ़ाई कुछ भी हो, उसे trust करेंगे। 70 सालों के बाद आज भारत की स्थिति यह है कि भारत का आम नागरिक जानता है कि अपनी वोट की ताकत से वह किसी को भी बदल सकता है - दिल्ली में या प्रदेशों में - चाहे कितनी भी बड़ी पार्टी हो, कितना भी बड़ा नेता हो। इससे देश की राजनीति में बहुत बड़ी विनम्रता आई है।

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

दूसरी बात, वे देश की समस्याओं को भी समझते थे। उन्हें लगा कि देश से छुआछूत समाप्त होनी चाहिए। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 17 में कहा गया है कि - *Untouchability shall be abolished*. उन्होंने आर्टिकल 330 में सिर्फ दो वर्गों को लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण दिया - अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति को। इन्हें ही क्यों दिया, इसे समझना बहुत ज़रूरी है। जब वे भारत की सामाजिक दृष्टि का विश्लेषण कर रहे थे तो उन्हें लगा कि समाज के कुछ लोगों का हमें विशेष हाथ पकड़ना पड़ेगा। आप भारत के मौलिक अधिकारों को देखें तो उनके लिए आर्टिकल 15 में प्रावधान है कि - *discrimination shall be stopped but there is a special provision for women and other Backward classes (OBCs)*. आर्टिकल 16 में कहा गया है - *Reservation in services, equality, but there is also a special provision for other Backward classes (OBCs)*. जहां तक *discrimination* का सवाल है, उनकी चिन्ता थी कि इन्हें थोड़ा स्पेशल आरक्षण का लाभ देना है, लेकिन जहां तक लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण का सवाल है, उनकी सोच बहुत साफ थी कि जहां हम देश में विशेष अधिकार - एक जन, एक वोट - दे रहे हैं, वहीं हमें इनके लिए भी विशेष अवसर देने होंगे, क्योंकि इन्हें थोड़ा आगे लाने की ज़रूरत है।

यहां एक बात और समझने की आवश्यकता है कि अनुसूचित जाति के आरक्षण और आदिवासी बंधुओं के आरक्षण में क्या अंतर है? अनुसूचित जातियों को संविधान के निर्माताओं ने हिन्दू समाज का विशेष अभिशाप माना था। जो लोग हजारों वर्षों से प्रताड़ित हो रहे हैं, उन्हें सम्मान देना है - वह सम्मान शिक्षा में देना है, छुआछूत को समाप्त करना है और उन्हें सदन के अंदर - विधान सभाओं या लोक सभा में - विशेष आरक्षण का अवसर देना है। वे मानते थे कि अगर इन्हें जनरल सीट से लड़ाया जाएगा तो इनके जीतने में कठिनाई होगी, क्योंकि इनके साथ हजारों वर्षों से विभेद होता आया है।

अब मैं जनजाति बंधुओं के आरक्षण पर आता हूं। उनकी क्या समस्या थी? वे जंगलों में रहते थे; बहुत साफ-सुथरे बहुत चिन्ता करते थे; बहुत गुणी थे लेकिन शहर और समाज की मुख्य धारा से दूर थे। इसलिए सोचा गया कि यदि हमें उन्हें समाज की मुख्य धारा में लाना है तो उन्हें भी लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण देना पड़ेगा। मैं यहां एक सवाल पूछता हूं कि उन्होंने किसे आरक्षण नहीं दिया - पंथ आधारित आरक्षण नहीं दिया - *general seats* में - अब ऐसा नहीं होगा। दूसरे, इन दोनों वर्गों के अलावा किसी और को आरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा, जहां तक *representation* का सवाल है। कहीं-कहीं पंचायतों में अब दे दिया गया है, मैं उस पर बहस नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन आज मैं सदन के सामने एक मौलिक बात रखना चाहता हूं। 70 साल के भारत के लोकतंत्र की यात्रा में इस देश की राजनीति में एक सर्वानुमति रही है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अलावा विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में किसी को आरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा? इसके पीछे तीन कारण हैं - पहला कारण है कि जो *deprivation* उनका रहा, वैसा बाकी का नहीं रहा है; दूसरा कारण है कि आर्टिकल 330 में उनका *proportion* तय हुआ है। अगर किसी और

को बढ़ाएंगे, क्योंकि सीटें तो लोक सभा की हों या विधान सभा की हों, आपको मालूम है कि संविधान के अंतर्गत 2026 तक, नए census तक, आप किसी नई सीट को add नहीं कर सकते। उसका कारण बताया गया - अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार के समय में - वह विषय मुझे देखने का अवसर मिला था। जब इस पर चर्चा चली तो दक्षिण भारत के कुछ प्रदेशों ने कहा कि हमने परिवार नियोजन का पालन अच्छी तरह से किया है, जिससे हमारी जनसंख्या घटी है - क्या आप हमारी सीटें घटाएंगे क्योंकि हमने परिवार नियोजन में अच्छा काम किया है। अटल जी को उनकी बात समझ में आ गई कि वे सही कह रहे हैं। जिन्होंने परिवार को सीमित करने के सार्थक कार्यक्रम के साथ अपने को नहीं जोड़ा, अगर उन्हें लाभ मिलेगा तो उनकी लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में सीटें बढ़ेंगी। जिन प्रदेशों ने इसका पालन किया, उनकी घटेंगी, तब यह विचार बना कि 2026 के census तक कोई सीट नहीं बढ़ेगी। सर, आज यही संख्या लोक सभा की है और यही संख्या विधान सभा की है। अगर आप इससे अधिक आरक्षण देंगे, तो आप एससी, एसटी के existing reservation को deprive करेंगे।

सर, तीसरी बात जो मैं बताना चाहता हूं, उसका कुछ संकेत राकेश जी ने दिया था और लगता है कि अभी वे चले गए हैं। देश के संविधान निर्माताओं को भारत की राजनीति के inner dynamism पर विश्वास था, अंदर की ऊर्जा पर विश्वास था कि देश की राजनीति adult franchise के आधार पर इस तरह से बढ़ेगी कि उन वर्गों में नेता आएंगे। आप देखें कि देश कैसे बदला है। अब वे बात कर रहे हैं कि ओबीसी का आरक्षण दिया जाए। मुलायम सिंह यादव, लालू प्रसाद, नितीश कुमार, कल्याण सिंह, शिवराज सिंह चौहान, गोपीनाथ मुंडे, उमा भारती, ये किस वर्ग से आए हैं? वे भी पिछड़े हैं न? लेकिन वे उसी प्रक्रिया से आगे बढ़े और पूरे समाज ने उनको लोकप्रियता के रूप में स्थापित किया। मिस्टर रेड्डी, क्षमा करें, अभी तक यह अवसर अपने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के नेताओं को नहीं मिल पाया है। शायद आगे मिल पाए, यह हो सकता है। आज जब मैं यहां बोल रहा हूं, तो मैं दक्षिण भारत की राजनीति का सम्मान करना चाहता हूं, चाहे वह कर्नाटक है, चाहे वह तमिलनाडु है, चाहे वह आंध्र प्रदेश है वहां पर पिछड़े नेताओं ने अपना एक स्थान बनाया है और वहां की राजनीति को impact किया है। आज across the party समाज के जो पिछड़े वर्ग के नेता हैं, उन लोगों ने अपने प्रयास से, अपनी राजनीति से देश में जगह बनाई है।

सर, आज मैं बिहार के कर्पूरी जी के बारे में कुछ बोलना चाहता हूं। मेरी राजनीति संघ के स्वयंसेवक, विद्यार्थी परिषद् के कार्यकर्ता के रूप में शुरू हुई, लेकिन जब मैं पटना हाई कोर्ट में वकालत करता था, तब जेपी मूवमेंट ने, लोकनायक जय प्रकाश जी की राजनीति ने और कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी की सादगी ने मुझे बहुत प्रभावित किया था। गरीबों के प्रति दया और प्रेम होना चाहिए, इसका पाठ मैंने तब सिखा, जब मैं जेल में "मीसा" में बंद था। वहां वे भी थे, उन्होंने मुझे बहुत सिखाया था। सर, कर्पूरी ठाकुर किस वर्ग से आते थे, क्या वह आपको मालूम है? मैं उनकी जाति का नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है, जैसा राकेश जी ने बताया, लेकिन उस व्यक्ति ने तीन कारणों से बिहार का दिल जीता - अपनी ईमानदारी, पारस्परिक सद्भाव और गरीबों के प्रति अपने समर्पण का एहसास। मैं तो यह मानता हूं कि कई मामलों में माओवादी लोगों को अलग करने में कि तुम democracy में विश्वास करो, इसमें कर्पूरी ठाकुर की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है। सर, कर्पूरी

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

ठाकुर जी जल्दी ही मात्र 66 वर्ष की उम्र में 1986 में चले गए, वरना मैं मानता हूँ कि उनमें भारत के भविष्य के प्रधान मंत्री बनने की संभावना थी, इसलिए मैं उनका सम्मान करता हूँ। सर, वे भी तो अति पिछड़े वर्ग से आते थे। अगर बिना आरक्षण के देश की राजनीति में कर्पूरी ठाकुर, कल्याण सिंह, मुलायम सिंह, लालू प्रसाद, नितीश कुमार, उमा भारती, शिवराज सिंह चौहान और दक्षिण भारत के इतने नेता आगे बढ़ पाए हैं, तो क्यों आप उनकी लोकप्रियता को अपने इस नियम से आरक्षण की दीवारों में बांधना चाहते हैं? आप इस बात को समझिए।

सर, अगर मैं आगे बढ़ूँ, तो बड़ी विनम्रता से कहूँगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री किस वर्ग से आते हैं? वे भी तो अति पिछड़े वर्ग से आते हैं न? इसलिए उन्होंने अपनी हिम्मत, लोकप्रियता से जनता का विश्वास जीता और दूसरी बात जीतकर आए हैं, यही तो है भारत का लोकतंत्र। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने ठीक कहा, अशोक गहलोत जी। आपने बहुत सही कहा।...**(व्यवधान)**... देवराज उर्स।...**(व्यवधान)**... There are so many names. Dig out all the names. ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने उनका नाम अभी लिया। श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत अनुसूचित जाति के हैं। Yes, B.K. Hariprasad. I can take his name. सर, देखिए, पूरा सदन मेरे साथ चल पड़ा। अगर इतनी बड़ी संख्या में देश भर में हमारे पिछड़े और अति पिछड़े वर्ग के नेताओं ने इतना बड़ा काम इसी लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया से किया है, तो उसका सम्मान करना सीखिए, आप उसके लिए आरक्षण क्यों मांगते हैं? मुझे लगता है कि इस आरक्षण की मांग करके आप उनके contribution को कम मत कीजिए। लेकिन हाँ, एक बात मैं जरूर समझता हूँ कि रेड्डी साहब ने एक बहुत बड़ा सामयिक विषय रखा है। वह विषय क्या है? हर पॉलिटिकल पार्टी अपने पार्टी सिस्टम में पिछड़ों को आगे बढ़ाए। यह हमारा कमिटमेंट होना चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी इस पर बहुत चिंता करती है। हम लोग स्वयं चिंता करते हैं। यह बाकी पार्टियों को भी करना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि भारत की राजनीति में पिछड़ों की सक्रियता के कारण जो इतना बड़ा बदलाव आया है, उसे आरक्षण की बात कहकर कम नहीं करें।

सर, मुझे एक अंतिम बात कहनी है। यदि हम आज़ादी के बाद से भारत के लोकतांत्रिक विकास को देखें, तो भारत के संविधान के छात्र, राजनीति के कार्यकर्ता और observer के रूप में मेरी एक सोच है। सर, इसमें तीन खंड हैं। पहला खंड है, रोटी कैसी बांटी जाएगी? "रोटी की सियायत"। How will the bread be distributed? आप देखेंगे कि आज़ादी के बाद 30-35 साल सभी की राजनीति यही रही। उसके बाद दूसरा खंड आया, politics of identity, यह मेरा अस्तित्व है, यह मेरी हेसियत है, चाहे वह जाति का हो, सामुदायिक हो या धार्मिक हो, फिर यह चला। आज हम तीसरे खंड में हैं, the politics of aspiration, आशा, अपेक्षा। यह ठीक है कि हम पिछड़े थे, ठीक है, हम अनुसूचित थे और हमें स्थान मिला, लेकिन हमें इससे आगे बढ़ना है।

सर, मैं आज इस सदन को बताना चाहूँगा कि जब मैं आईटी मंत्री के रूप में इस देश को देख रहा हूँ, तो यहां एक से एक Startup हैं। हरि बाबू, मैं आपके शहर में इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स के Startup Conference में अवॉर्ड देने के लिए गया था। सर, 22-23 साल के बच्चे अपनी क्षमता से, प्रतिभा से 1-1 मिलियन डॉलर रेज़ कर लेते हैं और कोई किसी की जाति नहीं पूछता। सब

अपनी प्रतिभा से आते हैं। मैंने मालूम करने की कोशिश की, तो उसमें कई पिछड़ी जातियों के भी थे, but उन्होंने अपने ऊपर खुद विश्वास किया।

सर, आज जब मैं यहां खड़ा हूं, तो मुझे मिलिंद काम्बले की याद आ रही है। वे अनुसूचित जाति से आते हैं। उन्होंने दलित चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स बनाया। मैं उन्हें बहुत स्नेह करता हूं, अक्सर मिलता रहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम अपने चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स में दलित वर्ग के उस नौजवान को जगह देंगे, जिसका टर्नओवर बिजनेस में मिनिमम 50 करोड़ हो। उन्होंने अपना एक मोटो रखा है — *We are job givers, and not job seekers.* सर, यह एक नया हिन्दुस्तान बन रहा है। इसे समझने की जरूरत है। मैं यह हमेशा कहता हूं कि भारत के लोकतंत्र का जो प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है, वह दुनिया के लिए बहुत बड़ा मील का पत्थर है। *How India is changing, how India is empowering and how India is creating a land of aspiration*, इस दृष्टिकोण से देखने की जरूरत है। रेड्डी साहब, मुझे बड़ा अच्छा लगेगा कि आपके नेता अपनी पार्टी के सारे पिछड़ों को आगे बढ़ाएं, सारे पिछड़ों को एमपी का टिकट दें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: पांच डिप्टी सीएम बनाए हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। मुझे लगता है कि राजनीति में empowerment का यही अवसर है। मैं विनम्रता से आग्रह करूंगा, उन्होंने एक सामयिक विषय को फ्लैग किया है, लेकिन अगर उन्हें लगता है कि मैंने यह विश्लेषण ठीक से किया है, तो वे इसे वापस लें। हां, इस पर सारी पार्टियों को चिंता करनी चाहिए कि हम सभी मिलकर अपने यहां पिछड़ों को बढ़ाएं। मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि वे अपने इस बिल को वापस ले लें।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank all the hon. Members. Fourteen Members spoke on this issue. Except Rakesh Sinha *ji* and hon. Law Minister, all others have supported this Bill. This indicates the very fact that it has got the support of the majority of Members. All the Members may not be present in the august House, but the Bill has been supported by a majority of the speakers in this august House. I thank Hariprasad *ji*, Keshava Rao *ji*, Vikas Mahatme *ji*, Manoj Kumar Jha *ji*, Elangovan *ji*, Ramkumar Verma *ji*, Hanumanthaiah *ji*, Nishad *ji*, Gokulakrishnan *ji*, Sanjay Singh *ji*, Ajay Pratap Singh *ji*, and Chhaya Verma *ji* for their support. Once again, I would like to reiterate it that except Rakesh Sinha *ji* and hon. Law Minister who have opposed the Bill, all other speakers have supported it.

Sir, YSR Congress Party is not part of the Congress Party. Let me make it very clear. YSR Congress Party is a separate political entity. It has been supporting and working for the upliftment of SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities. In fact, take, for example, the number of tickets that have been given in the recent Assembly elections and also subsequent Ministry formation. I am proud to say that 65 per cent of the Ministerial berths have been given to SCs, STs and OBCs. This is what the policy of the YSR Congress Party is. This is what the hon. Law Minister also has said just now. Why? This is what the

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

proportion of the population of this country is. I am very proud to say and I feel really honoured to say that hon. Prime Minister also belongs to the same community, OBC. But, my point is: Is their representation in both the Houses in proportion of their population in this country? Almost all the 29 States in this country have got OBC population of more than 50 per cent. If that is the case, why is an opportunity not given? Why are these OBCs not able to get into the Legislative Assemblies or Parliament? It is because they are deprived of that, financially, economically and also in terms of opportunities. Therefore, as has been done in the case of SCs and STs, which we also supported and are supporting, OBCs also should be given representation in proportion of their population. This is what the policy is. In fact, the hon. Law Minister just now said that because the number in the Parliament and State Legislatures is fixed upto 2026, this Bill cannot be implemented. That is not what our case is. It might be fixed upto 2026. We are not saying that we should wait till 2026. With the existing number, whatever is the number of Members in Parliament, why don't you think of giving reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs in proportion of their population? Sir, in fact, Hariprasadji supported the Bill and has rightly said that even after 72 years of Independence, still we have not been able to provide adequate representation to minorities and backward classes. This is what the reality today is. In fact, Dr. Keshava Rao also pointed that out. He meticulously articulated as to why women have not been given 33 per cent reservation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude now.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, let me complete. I have patiently heard the hon. Law Minister. Whatever he wanted to say, he has said. As a mover of the Bill, I have got every right to speak and rebut what the hon. Law Minister has said. Sir, I agree with the argument of my Tamil Nadu colleagues that there has to be reservation in proportion of the population. Tamil Nadu has set an example in this regard. There, the reservation is 69 per cent. Even though the Supreme Court has said that it should not exceed 50 per cent, they have incorporated it in the Ninth Schedule and made it possible. If it is made possible in the case of Tamil Nadu and OBC population in every State is also more than 51 per cent, I really don't understand why the Law Minister cannot do it in the case of other States. Sir, I would not talk about what Dr. Vikas Mahatme said because he differed with me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The subject is well taken.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, let me complete. Give me an opportunity. Prof. Jha has stated his views and supported the Bill. I express my gratitude to him. Chhaya Vermaji also supported this. Many others have also supported this. In the light of the fact that as on today, OBCs need reservation and the interests of OBCs can be protected only by giving them reservation, I would like to request the hon. Members to pass the Bill and I press for voting. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, are you withdrawing the Bill?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No, Sir, I am not withdrawing the Bill. I am not withdrawing the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, he has come with a Bill but what he wants entails Constitutional Amendment.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, it is clearly mentioned in the prayer and in the last paragraph it is very clearly stated that we, YSR Congress Party, and as a mover the Bill, I want the reservation for OBCs in Legislatures in proportion of their population. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात कह लूं।...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आप जो निर्णय करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मंत्री जी।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, अगर ये विधान सभा और लोक सभा में ओबीसी के लिए आरक्षण चाहते हैं, तो किसी का भी आरक्षण संविधान संशोधन से ही हो सकता है और धारा 368 में संविधान संशोधन की एक प्रक्रिया है। उनको वोट के लिए आग्रह करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन वे क्या मांग रहे हैं, यह आवश्यक है, बिना संविधान संशोधन के नहीं हो सकता। उसके लिए दो-तिहाई बहुमत, सब कुछ होना चाहिए। इस प्रकाश में मेरा विनम्र आग्रह है, मैं यह व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हूं की यह साधारण बिल साधारण वोटिंग से नहीं हो सकता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): जिस तरह से मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि संविधान संशोधन के बिना यह संभव नहीं है...*(व्यवधान)*... इस प्रकाश में मिनिस्टर के कहने के बाद आप विद्वांस करते हैं? Are you withdrawing the Bill?

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: सर, आप दबाव डाल रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं दबाव नहीं डाल रहा हूं, मैं पूछ रहा हूं।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: सर, मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप मत बोलिए, मैंने आपको allow नहीं किया है। Please sit down. आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए, आपकी वकालत की ज़रूरत नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... सदन के नेता कुछ कह रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आप मत बोलिए, आपको allow नहीं किया है। प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... वह रेड्डी जी बोलेंगे, आपका काम नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... यह कार्रवाई में नहीं जाएगा। ऐसे नहीं होता है, कार्रवाई में नहीं जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... Let him say. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कुछ भी कार्रवाई में नहीं जाएगा, सिवाय रेड्डी जी के।

नेता सदन (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह संविधान संशोधन विधेयक है और अगर संविधान संशोधन विधेयक में कुल संख्या का आधे से अधिक बहुमत नहीं मिलता है, दो-तिहाई और आधे से अधिक, उसके लिए ज़रूरी है अर्थात् इसका सीधा-सीधा अर्थ है कि सवा-सौ लोग यहां होने चाहिए, अभी मुश्किल से 35-40 लोग हैं। इसको वैसे भी पास नहीं होना है, मैं श्री विजय साई रेड्डी जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इसको विद्‌झॉ करें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि 'subject - the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy' इन्होंने स्वयं इस तरह से कहा है, इसलिए यह बिल साधारण रूप से पास नहीं हो सकता। महोदय, यह हमारा व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Reddyji, are you withdrawing? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I really do not understand.....(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सदन के नेता और मंत्री जी के कहने के बाद क्या आप बिल विद्‌झॉ करना चाहेंगे?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No, Sir. Please listen to me. Hon. Law Minister has raised a point of order. I really do not understand what the point is and what the order you are giving is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): It is nothing like point of order.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Then, let the Law Minister clarify what his point of order is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, let me make it very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The question is: Are you withdrawing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you not listening to me? Sir, today afternoon, around 3 o' clock, before the debate recommenced, I went to the Law Minister. I requested him that an assurance can be given in this august House and the assurance be recorded in the register saying that the Government can bring out a more comprehensive Bill, than what I have submitted, in the interest of the OBCs to which the hon. Law Minister did not respond. What options do I have? ...*(Interruptions)*... YSR Congress Party, being the party, which protects the interests of ...*(Interruptions)*... YSR Congress Party is a party which protects the interests of OBCs, SCs, STs and Minorities ...*(Interruption)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Kindly read the Bill listed at serial 15 in today's List of Business. It says, "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration". That is Mr. Vijayasai Reddy's Bill. Article 368; my point of order rose from 368, which lays down how amendment shall be made, including two-thirds present, 50 per cent present. Therefore, voting cannot take place. That is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*... And number two is, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... हमारी सरकार पिछड़ों के लिए समर्पित है।...*(व्यवधान)*... भारत के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस वर्ग से आते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... तो आज हम लोगों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतने लोगों को आगे बढ़ाया है...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर वोटिंग नहीं हो सकती है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Voting has taken place. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, सदस्य कर रहे हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर assurance...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इतने मुख्य मंत्री बनाए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने बनाए हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग...*(व्यवधान)*... परिवार से बनाते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, नहीं...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर वोटिंग नहीं हो सकती है।...*(व्यवधान)*... No voting on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Leader of the House, do you want to say anything? नेता सदन कुछ कह रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नेता सदन कुछ कह रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... रमेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Two-thirds of the Members present...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): रमेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is two-thirds of the Members present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Two-thirds of the Members present in the House and it is not a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... रमेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... कि 2/3 मेम्बर प्रेजेंट होने चाहिए। यहां जो मेम्बर्स प्रेजेंट हैं, उनमें से 2/3 होना है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Two-thirds of the Members present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The law is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

नेता सदन (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): उपसभाध्यक्ष, मैं बता रहा हूं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Two-thirds of the Members present in the House and it is not a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: उपसभाध्यक्षजी, मैं बता रहा हूं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सदन में 123 सदस्यों की उपस्थिति होनी चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... उसी के बाद इस बिल पर विचार करने का मौका होगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: उपसभाध्यक्ष, एक मिनट...*(व्यवधान)*... हरि भाई...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं खड़ा हूं ...*(व्यवधान)*... हरिप्रसाद जी, आप एक बात सुनिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: No, two-thirds of the Members present in the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: यह माननीय विजयसाई रेड्डी ने जो संविधान संशोधन बिल रखा है, मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। भारत के संविधान में संशोधन पर विचार किया जाए और वह अनुच्छेद 330(क) और 332(क) जोड़ने के लिए इसके माध्यम से आग्रह कर रहे हैं। संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का अर्थ सीधा-सीधा यह है...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुन तो लीजिए। उपस्थिति तथा मतदान करने वालों का दो-तिहाई होना चाहिए। मतलब जितने भी सदस्य उपस्थित हैं, उनका कम-से-कम दो-तिहाई होना चाहिए, जो सदन की कुल संख्या के आधे से अधिक हो।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Two-thirds of the Members present in the House.
...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: अपने सदन की सदस्य संख्या 245 है, अभी 243 हो गए हैं, तो कम-से-कम 123 सदस्य चाहिए और 123 सदस्य नहीं हैं, इसलिए वोटिंग कराने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। सदन की...(व्यवधान)... गरिमा का ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यही सही है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं पढ़ देता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): सदन की कुल संख्या का आधा और उपस्थिति का दो-तिहाई, यह प्रावधान है। इस प्रावधान के नहीं होने पर...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Sir, let the voting begin ...(Interruptions)... यह तो जब वोटिंग की फिगर्स आ जाएंगी, तब पता चलेगा कि सदन की संख्या का आधा है या नहीं, उससे पहले नहीं।...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان : بی تو جب ووٹنگ کی فیکرس آ جائیں گی، تب پتہ چلے گا کہ سدن کی تعداد کا آدھا ہے یا نہیں، اس سے پہلے نہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ Sir, 50 per cent quorum is not required

विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): एक मिनट सर, मैं बस एक लाइन बोलना चाहता हूँ। An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by introduction of a Bill passed in each House by a majority of total Members of that House and by a majority of not less than two-third Members of that House. यह संविधान में लिखा हुआ है, इसलिए प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल से वे संविधान बदले रहे हैं, 368 के खिलाफ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी पार्टी पिछड़ों के सम्मान के लिए समर्पित है। यह व्यवस्था का सवाल है - यह वोटिंग नहीं हो सकती है।...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: यह गलत बात है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: आप लोग पिछड़ों के खिलाफ हैं, यह बोल दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... हम मान जाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, विजयसाई रेड्डी जी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): Constitution के पार्ट 20 में बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है, "An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and when a Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority not less than two-third of the Members of that House present and voting. यह स्थिति है।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री नीरज शेखर: प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल के लिए नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के लिए नहीं है।... (व्यवधान).... आप रूलिंग उठाकर देखिए।... (व्यवधान).... कई बार प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल इस सदन में आया।... (व्यवधान).... वोटिंग भी हुई है।... (व्यवधान)....

नेता सदन (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): आज आप गलती कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान).... आज आप गलती कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान).... जो टोटल सदस्य हैं, उनका आधे से अधिक चाहिए और उपस्थित तथा मतदान करने वालों का दो-तिहाई।... (व्यवधान).... टोटल का आधे से अधिक होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)....

श्री जावेद अली खान: प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल के लिए यह स्थिति नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)....

† جناب جاوید علی خان : پرائیویٹ ممبرس بل کے لئے یہ استتھی نہی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, विजयसाई रेड्डी जी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)....

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, please listen to me. One minute, please. I am the mover of the Bill. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Law Minister has raised a point of order. Okay. Eventually, you will have to give a ruling. That is okay, Sir. I have heard the objection what he has raised. If that is the objection, before I tabled the Bill in this august House, it has been referred to the hon. President of India. There, objection has not been raised. The Law Minister is raising the objection after the debate is over, and now, which according to me, is not justified. You see, my contention in this regard is that since the Government is not cooperating, and the rules of this august House, I feel, are not being followed, I stage a walk out protesting against the attitude of the Government. Thank you.

(At this stage, the hon. Member Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, left the Chamber)

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: यह सरकार पिछड़ों की विरोधी है।... (व्यवधान)....

श्री जावेद अली खान: अब यह बिल डिस्पोज़ कैसे होगा, मूवर तो चले गए हैं?

† جناب جاوید علی خان : اب یہ بل ڈسپوزز کیسے ہوگا، موور تو چلے گئے ہی؟

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, the mover has not moved the motion and has walked out. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA): Now, I shall now put the motion moved by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy to vote.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

The question is:-

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration” .

The motion was negatived.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: This Government is anti-OBCs...*(Interruptions)...*

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The next agenda for consideration is the Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2016. Shri Pradeep Tamta to move the motion.

The Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2016

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

कि भारत में मृत्युदंड का उत्सादन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर अपने विचार रखने की अनुमति दी। महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज की दुनिया में और विशेषकर भारतवर्ष में अलग-अलग तरह की धाराएं चल रही हैं। हमारा संविधान सबको जीने का अधिकार देता है। यह न्यायशास्त्र की पुरानी परिपाटी थी कि जहां आंख के बदले आंख को लेने की परिपाटी थी।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं चाहूंगा कि हाउस ऑर्डर में हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया सदन में शांति बनाए रखिए। मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि सदन को चलाने के लिए अपने-अपने स्थान पर बैठ कर सदन की कार्यवाही को चलाने में मदद करिए। श्री प्रदीप टम्टा जी आप अपनी बात रखिए।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। जब दुनिया में jurisprudence, न्यायशास्त्र बदल रहा है, हम मानते हैं कि व्यक्ति मूल रूप से अपराधी नहीं होता है...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। न्यायशास्त्र का मुख्य नियम है...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री प्रदीप टम्टा जी, आप बोलिए। मैंने सभी को कह दिया है। बाजवा जी आप तो सीनियर मेम्बर हैं और अनुभवी हैं। आप बाहर लॉबी में जाकर बात कर सकते हैं। सदन की कार्यवाही को चलने दीजिए। टम्टा जी, आप अपनी बात रखिए।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मेरे द्वारा जो बिल लाया गया है, भारतीय दंड संहिता और अन्य बहुत से मामलों में विभिन्न अपराधों के लिए, आईपीसी की धारा के तहत, जो अधिकतम सजा है और बहुत से अन्य मामलों में भी, यह मृत्युदंड है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज की दुनिया बदल रही है, आज का jurisprudence बदल रहा है। वह दौर गया जब आंख के बदले आंख के द्वारा सजा

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

दी जाती थी। आज का न्यायशास्त्र है, समाज आगे बढ़ रहा है, देश और दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही है कि आज व्यक्ति अपराधी नहीं है, वे परिस्थितियां अपराधी हैं, उन परिस्थितियों को समाप्त किया जाए, जिससे कि समाज के अंदर अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि देश के अंदर भी और दुनिया के अंदर भी मृत्युदंड की समाप्ति की बात चल रही है। यूएन असेम्बली ने 2007 से लगातार हर वर्ष अपने सदस्य देशों से अनुरोध किया है कि या तो मृत्युदंड समाप्त कर दें या उस पर प्रतिबंध लगा दें। आज लगभग पूरी दुनिया में 140 देश हैं, जिन्होंने मृत्युदंड पर एक तरह से रोक लगा दी है या तो समाप्त कर दिया है या व्यवहार में उस पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। हम दुनिया के मात्र 53 देशों में हैं, जो अभी भी मृत्युदंड को अपनी आईपीसी में, अपने अपराध शास्त्र में बनाए हुए हैं। दुनिया में अमेरिका (यूएसए) के अलावा काफी देश ऐसे हैं, जहां तक लोकतंत्र की जड़ें मजबूत नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, जब भारत वर्ष में आईपीसी 1860 को introduce किया गया था... उस समय मात्र 6 तरह के अपराधों में मृत्युदंड की सजा होती थी। वर्ष 2015 में विधि आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। लगभग 33 धाराओं में से आईपीसी की 11 धाराओं में capital punishment दी जाती थी। जो आईपीसी से अलग धाराएं हैं, जिनमें आर्म्स एक्ट्स हैं, एयरफोर्स एक्ट है, आईटीबीपी है, पैरामिलिट्री फोर्सिंग के कानून हैं, पॉयरेसी पर कानून हैं, समुद्र में डकैती करने पर कानून है, ऐसे बहुत से अन्य मामलों में अपराध होते हैं, जिनमें मृत्युदंड की सजा देने का प्रावधान है।

महोदय, एक तरफ हमारे ट्रायल कोर्ट्स हैं, जो निचले न्यायालय हैं, वहां पिछले वर्ष 2018 में लगभग 162 लोगों को मृत्युदंड की सजा दी गई और देश के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 12 मामलों में, जिनमें मृत्युदंड की सजा थी, उनमें से 11 मामलों में मृत्युदंड को आजीवन कारावास में बदल दिया और मात्र एक मामले में मृत्युदंड की सजा को बरकरार रखा। अगर निचले कोर्ट्स सजा को बरकरार रख रहे हैं, तो देश का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय भी, उसके बारे में कह रहा है कि यह हमारे न्यायशास्त्र की परिभाषा से दूर रहना चाहिए। हां, जो हमारी व्यवस्था है, उसमें हम अपराधों की रोकथाम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। सरकारें उन परिस्थितियों को नहीं ढूंढ पा रही हैं, जिनकी वजह से समाज में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे समाज में क्यों अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, क्यों इस तरह के जघन्य अपराध हो रहे हैं, उनको कैसे रोका जाए, इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, बल्कि हर मर्ज का इलाज यह माना जा रहा है कि आदमी को फांसी पर लटका दिया जाए। महोदय, इसी बीच छुन्नु लाल वर्मा V/s छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट में जस्टिस कुरियन साहब ने फिर दोबारा कहा है कि अब समय आ गया है कि मृत्युदंड को समाप्त करने के बारे में हमको सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, वर्ष 2015 लॉ कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी और उस रिपोर्ट में भी लॉ कमीशन ने कहा है कि मृत्युदंड की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मृत्यु दंड के संबंध में अक्सर कहा जाता है कि मृत्युदंड देने से भय बना रहता है, भय के कारण अपराध रुकते हैं। इस बारे में तमाम तरह की स्टडीज़ हुई हैं, अध्ययन हुए हैं, कहीं पर यह बात सामने नहीं आ रही है कि जहां-जहां पर मृत्युदंड देने की व्यवस्था है, वहां अपराध कम हुए हैं। विधि आयोग की 262वीं रिपोर्ट में भी मृत्युदंड को समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की है। विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट में कहा भी गया

है कि प्रतिशोध में दंड की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। तथापि उसे प्रतिहिंसा तक नीचे नहीं लाया जा सकता है। "एक आंख के लिए एक आंख, दांत के लिए दांत" की धारणा का हमारे संवैधानिक रूप से मध्यस्थता की गई आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में कोई स्थान नहीं है। यह खुद विधि आयोग की जो 262वीं रिपोर्ट है, उसमें कहा गया है। सवाल है कि हमारे अपराध शास्त्र में अनगिनत रूप से ऐसे लोगों को, जहां ठीक से इन्वेस्टिगेशन नहीं होता है, लोगों को सजा दे दी जाती है। खुद विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है। अनगिनत समितियों की रिपोर्ट और उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णयों ने यह माना है कि देश में आपराधिक न्याय का अपना शासन गहरे संकट में है। स्रोतों की कमी, अन्वेषण के पुराने तरीके, अधिक काम में लगा हुआ पुलिस बल, अप्रभावी अभियोजन और कम विधिक सहायता कुछ ऐसी समस्याएं हैं, जो प्रणाली को घेरे हुए हैं। मृत्युदंड इस संदर्भ के भीतर कार्य करता है और इसलिए उसी संरचनात्मक और व्यवस्था संबंधी बाधाओं से पीड़ित है। प्रणाली की उच्छृंखलताएं भी ऐसे सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से हाशिये पर व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अनुपातिक रूप से कार्य करती हैं, खुद विधि आयोग मान रहा है कि अनुपातिक रूप से मृत्युदंड की सजा समाज का, जो मार्जिनल वर्ग है, जो वंचित वर्ग है, वह इसको सबसे ज्यादा भुगत रहा है। जिनके पास विरोधी आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली के भीतर अपने अधिकारों की प्रभावी रूप से वकालत करने के लिए स्रोतों की कमी है। मृत्युदंड पर जो विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके बारे में सिर्फ विधि आयोग ने अपने आप अध्ययन नहीं किया है, बल्कि खुद देश की सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दो-तीन महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में निर्णय देते हुए, विधि आयोग को लिखा था कि अब समय आ गया है कि मृत्युदंड के बारे में इस देश को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए और सबसे अच्छा फोरम हमारा विधि आयोग ही हो सकता है। महोदय, इसलिए विधि आयोग को इस बारे में अध्ययन करना चाहिए। कुछ समय पहले, लॉ कमीशन ने देश के अंदर, देश की जुडिशियरी से जुड़े लोगों और समाज के हर वर्ग के लोगों से जुड़कर इस पूरे मामले का अध्ययन किया और उसकी रिपोर्ट दी और उसी आधार पर अपनी संस्तुतियां दीं।

महोदय, मृत्युदंड को बनाए रखने और लाने वाले ने खुद ही रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि छोटे से देशों का एक समूह है, यहां यह व्यवस्था है। विधि आयोग खुद कह रहा है कि सिर्फ आतंकवाद के अलावा देश में मृत्युदंड के प्रावधान को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। विधि आयोग ने अपनी अंतिम संस्तुति में कहा कि आतंकवाद को अन्य अपराधों से भिन्न रूप में मानने के लिए कोई विधि सम्मत न्यायशास्त्र नहीं है। अगर कुछ देर के लिए मान भी लें, तो भी मेरा कहना है कि आतंकवाद एवं देशद्रोह जैसे आरोपों के लिए इस व्यवस्था को रखकर बाकी अन्य सभी अपराधों के लिए मृत्युदंड को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। इस बारे में खुद विधि आयोग कह रहा है कि इस बारे में हमारे पास कोई थ्योरी नहीं है, जिससे कि आतंकवाद के मामलों को या देशद्रोह के मामलों को हम अन्य मामलों से अलग कर सकें, फिर भी उन्होंने सिफारिश की है कि आतंकवाद के अलावा अन्य तमाम मामलों में भारत सरकार IPC की धारा से अथवा सभी धाराओं से मृत्युदंड को समाप्त कर दे। विधि आयोग की अंतिम इच्छा है कि यह रिपोर्ट, सभी अपराधों के लिए मृत्युदंड समाप्त किए जाने से अधिक तार्किक सिद्धान्त को एवं उस पर उचित विचार-विमर्श में योगदान देगी। यह विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट है।

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

महोदय, मैं एक नया प्रकरण बता रहा हूँ। हम लोग समाज में किस तरह की स्थिति में जी रहे हैं। हमारे देश के वंचित और गरीब वर्ग के लोग किस स्थिति में जी रहे हैं। अभी एक लेटेस्ट मामला, दिनांक 5 मार्च, 2019 का है। केस है-अंकुश मारुति शिंदे तथा अन्य बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य। यह केस वर्ष 2003 का है। किसी के घर में डकैती हुई। उसमें पांच लोगों को मार दिया गया। उसके बाद ट्रायल केस चला। किसी के खिलाफ FIR में कोई नाम नहीं आया। पुलिस ने एक या दो महीने के बाद छः लोगों को गिरफ्तार करके जेल भेज दिया और वे सब आदिवासी समाज के लोग थे। मामला सेशन कोर्ट, नासिक में चला और वर्ष 2006 में उन छः अभियुक्तों को IPC की धारा 302 के अंतर्गत मृत्युदंड दे दिया। सभी अभियुक्तों ने अपनी सजा के खिलाफ मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट में अपील की। मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने तीन की मृत्युदंड की सजा को बरकरार रखा और तीन की सजा को आजीवन कारावास में बदल दिया। वर्ष 2009 में, जिनकी मृत्युदंड की सजा बरकरार रखी थी, उन्होंने अपनी सजा को कम कराने और राज्य सरकार, जिन्हें मृत्युदंड की सजा को कम करके आजीवन कारावास में बदल दिया गया, उन्हें मृत्युदंड दिलाने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट गई। वर्ष 2009 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने, हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय को पलटते हुए, जिन तीन लोगों को मृत्युदंड दिया गया था, उन्हें कन्फर्म कर दिया और इसके साथ ही साथ जिन्हें आजीवन कारावास की सजा दी थी, उन्हें भी मृत्युदंड की सजा दे दी गई। इस प्रकार सभी छः लोगों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा मृत्युदंड दे दिया गया। वर्ष 2009 के बाद रिव्यू पिटीशन आई और वर्ष 2018 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रिव्यू पिटीशन सुनवाई के लिए स्वीकार की और मार्च 2019 में उस केस में पुनः फैसला दिया गया। यह भारतीय न्यायशास्त्र और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इतिहास में पहला ऐसा उदाहरण है, जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तीन जजों की रिव्यू बेंच ने अपने ही निर्णय को बदल दिया और उन छः लोगों को दोषमुक्त कर दिया। सिर्फ दोषमुक्त ही नहीं किया, बल्कि बेंच ने कहा कि ये सभी छः लोग निर्दोष थे, ये कहीं से भी उस अपराध में सम्मिलित नहीं थे, पुलिस ने जो अन्वेषण और इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया, वह ठीक नहीं था और पुलिस द्वारा उन्हें गलत ढंग से फंसाया गया है। अतः हम इन छः लोगों को बाइज्जत बरी करते हुए दोषमुक्त करार देते हैं। इसके बाद दूसरी ओर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह निर्णय भी दिया कि वे कौन से पुलिस अधिकारी थे, जिन्होंने इस प्रकरण में इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया, उन सभी के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्रवाई के निर्देश महाराष्ट्र सरकार को दिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अगला कदम था, चूंकि पांच लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, वे मारे गए हैं, उनके अपराधी कौन हैं? उनको भी सजा मिलनी चाहिए, इसलिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार के नये सिरे से उस केस की इन्वेस्टिगेशन के लिए कहा। वे लोग सोलह बरसों तक जेल में रहे। उन छह में से जो एक व्यक्ति पकड़ा गया था, उनमें पांचवां एक नाबालिक भी था। उनके निर्दोष सोलह सालों को कौन दे पाएगा? इसीलिए कहा जा रहा है कि मृत्युदंड के बारे में नये सिरे से विचार करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, भारत में मृत्युदंड की समाप्ति के लिए और केपिटल पनिशमेंट के लिए अलग-अलग संदर्भों में अलग-अलग समय में समीक्षाएं आईं। 1860 में, जब आईपीसी बनी, तब मात्र छह धाराओं के लिए मृत्युदंड था, सीआरपीसी की धारा 367 के अनुसार अगर किसी मामले में मृत्युदंड और

अन्य कोई सजा दी जा सकती है, तो उसमें यह कहा जाता था कि अगर न्यायालय ने मृत्युदंड की सजा नहीं दी है, कोई दूसरी सजा दी है, जैसे आजीवन कारावास की सजा दी है, तो न्यायालय को बताना पड़ेगा कि उन्हें मृत्युदंड क्यों नहीं दिया गया। यह शुरुआती दौर था। उस दौर में भी जब देश गुलाम था, आज़ादी के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा था, तब भी मृत्युदंड की समाप्ति के लिए जन प्रतिनिधियों ने आवाज़ उठाई थी। केंद्रीय सभा में बिहार से एक सदस्य श्री गया प्रसाद जी थे, उस समय उन्होंने यह कहा कि मृत्युदंड समाप्त होना चाहिए। तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट थी, उसने इस बात को माना नहीं था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): प्रदीप टम्टा जी, अभी बोलने वाले आपके एक और साथी वक्ता हैं। आप इसको तय कर लीजिए कि उनको कितना समय देना है।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: पंद्रह मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: सर, वे मूव कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपकी वह बात सही है, आप मूव कीजिए, लेकिन टाइम तो उतना ही है।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल पर पूरी चीज़ें आ जाए, उसके बाद समाप्त कर दूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बातचीत करने के लिए मनाही नहीं है। आप चर्चा कीजिए, लेकिन अपने साथी की भी चिंता करें।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, देश आज़ाद हुआ। मैं यह चीज़ कह रहा था कि संसद से देश खुला, हम आज़ाद हुए। संसद ने 1955 में कानून में संशोधन किया और सीआरपीसी की धारा को महत्वपूर्ण बनाया। पहले जहां कोर्ट के लिए अनिवार्य था कि यदि मृत्युदंड और दूसरे कारावास में मृत्युदंड नहीं दिया जाता था, तब आपको कारण बताना पड़ता था कि आपने मृत्युदंड क्यों नहीं दिया? 1955 में इसको बदल दिया गया। अगर किसी अपराध के लिए मृत्युदंड या आजीवन कारावास में से, दोनों में से कोई है, अगर आप मृत्युदंड देंगे तो कारण बताना पड़ेगा। मृत्युदंड की अनिवार्यता को समाप्त कर दिया। अगर आप किसी पर मृत्युदंड आरोपित करते हैं, तब आपको उसको कारण बताना पड़ेगा। सर, यह सिलसिला आगे तक बढ़ता गया। 1980 में देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में यह मामला फिर आया कि क्या मृत्युदंड अनुच्छेद 21 के अनुसार संवैधानिक है? बचन सिंह मामला, युनियन ऑफ इंडिया पंजाब का मामला था। वहां पर judiciary ने कहा फैसला दिया था कि मृत्युदंड constitutional है, लेकिन फिर जस्टिस भगवती का निर्णय आया। उसमें भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कोई धारा थी कि अब मृत्युदंड rarest of the rare केस में, यानी विरलतम से विरलतम मामले में होना चाहिए। देश की न्यायपालिका उस आरे बढ़ रही थी कि विरलतम से विरलतम मामले में फांसी की सजा दी जानी चाहिए। अगर आप इस पूरे घटनाक्रम को देखते हैं, तो ट्रायल कोर्ट से लेकर हाई कोर्ट तक लगभग अनिवार्यता है। अगर किसी मामले में - मान लीजिए मृत्युदंड का मामला है, जिसमें अपराध होगा,

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

उसका सेशन कोर्ट में ट्रायल होगा। इस प्रक्रिया में लगभग चार-पांच साल लग ही जाते हैं। उसके बाद यदि मृत्युदंड दे ही दी है, तो हाई कोर्ट को कन्फर्म करना पड़ता है, तभी मृत्युदंड दिया जा सकता है। हाई कोर्ट से कन्फर्म होने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाएगा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट से फिर मर्सी पिटिशन होगी। इस तरह से लगभग 16 बरस तक लग जाते हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, मैं चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में हमारी नेशनल लॉ यूनिवर्सिटी है। उन्होंने इसके एक और मामले पर अपना अध्ययन किया है कि आखिर इस देश में मृत्युदंड के सबसे ज्यादा शिकार कौन लोग हो रहे हैं? अधिकतम तो हमारे यहां, 2010 से लेकर 2018 तक, दो-तीन मामलों में मृत्युदंड की सजा दी गई है। लेकिन पिछले वर्ष 2018 में Trial Court में 262 लोग मृत्युदंड प्राप्त हैं। कौन ऐसे लोग हैं, जो अधिकतम रूप से सजा के भागीदार हैं? यह मेरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है, socio-economic profile है, यह National Law University, Delhi की रिपोर्ट है, जो यह कह रही है कि अगर इस समय सबसे ज्यादा मृत्युदंड के कोई शिकार हैं, तो वे देश के, समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं। अभी सदन में बड़ी बात चल रही थी कि अधिकतम लोग या तो गरीब लोग हैं या अशिक्षित लोग हैं या SC वर्ग के हैं, ST वर्ग के हैं या minority के लोग हैं। इन लोगों के लिए खुद लॉ कमीशन ऐसा कह रहा है। हमारे जेलों की भी स्थिति यह है, मेरे पास यह रिपोर्ट है। उन्होंने जिन 372 लोगों के social profile का अध्ययन किया था, उनमें से OBC के 34 परसेंट, SC और ST के 24 परसेंट और 5 परसेंट, religious minorities के 20 परसेंट और General के 24 परसेंट लोगों को मृत्युदंड की सजा दी गई थी। अगर आप देखें, तो भारत की सरकारी सेवाओं में SC, ST और OBC ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): टम्टा जी, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आपको इसका reply भी करना है, तो आपके पास बाद में भी बोलने का अवसर है। आपकी पार्टी की ओर से एक नाम और आया हुआ है और उसके लिए केवल पांच मिनट समय बचा है। अगर आप वे पांच मिनट्स भी ले लें, तो आपकी पार्टी का समय खत्म हो जाएगा।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मृत्युदंड के अपराध और इसकी सजा पर हर जगह, इस सदन में भी चर्चा होती है। अभी विजयसाई रेड्डी जी का भी सवाल आया था। अगर हम नौकरियों में representation देखें, तो वहां SC, ST, OBC नहीं दिखते हैं, विधान सभाओं, लोक सभा और राज्य में दिखते हैं, वे वहां नहीं दिखते हैं, लेकिन जेलों में सबसे ज्यादा दिखते हैं। जहां अपराध के लिए समाज के द्वारा सजा दी जाती है, वहां ये लोग सबसे ज्यादा दिखते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जब दुनिया मृत्युदंड की समाप्ति की ओर जा रही है, जब हमारे विधि आयोग ने भी इसकी संस्तुति कर दी है सिर्फ आतंकवाद और दूसरे मामलों में यह सजा होनी चाहिए, उसने खुद कहा कि यह भी कोई जरूरी नहीं है, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि मृत्युदंड के मामले में सरकार को तमाम तरह से सोचना चाहिए। सरकार को उन परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करना चाहिए कि investigation में, अन्वेषण में कहां कमी है, जेलों में क्या स्थिति है,

किस तरह से अपराधियों को सजा दी जा सकती है, लेकिन इन अपराधों में अधिकतम मामलों में मृत्युदंड को समाप्त करना चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बहुत से मामलों में एक रास्ता दिखाया है। उसने कहा कि दो स्थितियाँ हैं। सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मृत्युदंड के मामले में वह कहता है कि या तो आजीवन कारावास है या मृत्युदंड है। आजीवन कारावास और मृत्युदंड के बीच में एक स्थिति वे नहीं लिख रहे हैं, वह यह है कि कोर्ट life term की सजा दे सकता है, यानी जब तक उसका जीवन है, हम उसको जेल की सजा दे सकते हैं। सरकार को इस ओर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। जय हिन्द। धन्यवाद।

The question was proposed.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are 56 countries that retain capital punishment, and 106 countries have completely abolished it. Sir, it is a matter of active controversy in several countries even today. Sir, the Council of the European Union, which has 47 countries, has sought to abolish death penalty. Although most of the countries have abolished capital punishment, about 60 per cent of the world's population live in countries where death penalty is retained. This is an important point, Sir. China, India, the US, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran and most of the Islamic countries, Japan and South Korea have capital punishment. China executes more people than all the other countries put together, although the execution number has been coming down in subsequent years. Sir, the support to capital punishment is growing in India especially after 2010 due to the brutal cases of rape and other crimes which are happening today. Sir, a lot of countries in the world are again considering to reintroduce capital punishment, for example, South Africa. The younger generation in countries like Mexico and Brazil, aged between 25 and 34 years, constitute about 61 per cent of the total population. They say they want capital punishment, and they want to reintroduce it. And we introduced it. Sir, death penalty is morally justified with murder of children, homicide and terrorism.

Sir, I don't support the Bill to abolish capital punishment. We live in an environment of volatile neighbours who promote espionage treason against India and also support terrorism, and we have bled enough in the past and still facing the threat like Pulwama and other terrorist threats, especially, Kashmir and all that.

So, Sir, I am against the Bill and I am in support of capital punishment in India. Thank you very much.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्रीमती छाया वर्मा जी, आपके लिए दो मिनट का समय बचा है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: जी सर, मैं दो मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म करूंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप पांच मिनट में करिए, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। प्रदीप टम्टा जी जो विधेयक लाए हैं, "मृत्युदंड उत्सादन विधेयक, 2006", मैं इसके सपोर्ट में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। इसमें इन्होंने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि मृत्युदंड के प्रावधान को पूरी तरह हटाया जाना चाहिए। मृत्युदंड अंग्रेजों का लाया हुआ बिल था और अंग्रेजों के जमाने में मृत्युदंड हुआ करता था। लेकिन देश की आज़ादी के बाद उस व्यवस्था को यथावत् लागू कर दिया गया। आज की परिस्थिति में 140 देश मृत्युदंड के खिलाफ हैं, यानी 140 देश यह चाहते हैं कि मृत्युदंड की सज़ा किसी को भी न हो।

महोदय, 33 कोटि योनियों में भटकने के बाद जन्म लेकर मनुष्य इस धरती पर अवतरित होता है। बहुत तकलीफ और बहुत परेशानी से यह मानव जीवन मिलता है, इसलिए हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि हम इस मानव जीवन को खत्म कर दें। सुधार गृह के रूप में जेलें हैं, इसलिए अगर कोई व्यक्ति गलत काम कर रहा है, उसने कोई गलत अपराध किया है, तो उसको जेलों में, सुधार गृह में सुधारिये। कभी-कभी क्षणिक आवेश में भी अपराध हो जाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में अभी छः पुरुषों और एक महिला के लिए मृत्युदंड की सज़ा का प्रावधान किया जाना तय है, अभी उन्हें सज़ा मिली नहीं है, केवल विचाराधीन है। मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहूंगी कि इनमें एक लड़की थी, वह स्कूल गई हुई थी और जब वह स्कूल से घर आई, तो उसकी भाभी अपने शरीर पर मिट्टी का तेल डालकर, आग लगा चुकी थी और उसकी मृत्यु भी हो चुकी थी। इसमें उस स्कूल गई हुई लड़की का क्या अपराध था? उसे तो कुछ पता भी नहीं था। लेकिन अगर हम उसे मृत्युदंड देते हैं, तो यह हमारे समाज के लिए बहुत बड़ा कलंक है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। उसे सज़ा इसलिए मिल रही है, क्योंकि वह लड़की गरीब घर की है और उसके लिए लड़ने वाला कोई नहीं है, बात करने वाला कोई नहीं है। आज वह मृत्युदंड की सज़ा पाने के लिए खड़ी हुई है।

ये जो जेलें हैं, इन्हें सुधार गृह के रूप में रूपांतरित किया जाए, लेकिन मृत्युदंड पूरी तरह से खत्म होना चाहिए। मैं इसके बहुत खिलाफ हूँ। मानव को जीवन जीने का अधिकार मिला हुआ है, उसको जीवन दान मिला हुआ है, इसलिए मृत्युदंड की सज़ा का जो विधान है, उसे खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। अगर हम इतिहास में देखें, तो पुराने जमाने में यदि कोई निम्न श्रेणी का व्यक्ति किसी उच्च श्रेणी के व्यक्ति को कुछ गलत बात कह देता था या कोई अपराध कर देता था, तो तत्काल उसे मृत्युदंड दे दिया जाता था। अगर गरीब कुल का कोई व्यक्ति उच्च कुल के व्यक्ति को कुछ बोले दे, तो मृत्युदंड दिया जाता था, लेकिन वहीं अगर कोई उच्च कुल का व्यक्ति किसी गरीब आदमी को कुछ भी बोल दें, तो उसे कोई सज़ा नहीं होती थी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: ब्राह्मण अवद्य माने जाते थे।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: महोदय, आज कलियुग में परिस्थितियाँ बदली हैं और इन बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में सभी को जीने का हक है। किसी को भी मृत्युदंड देने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं सदन

से आग्रह करूंगी कि मृत्युदंड की सज़ा को हमेशा के लिए हटाया जाना चाहिए। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): छाया जी, आप सीमित समय में अच्छा बोली हैं। विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, आपके पास बोलने के लिए छः मिनट का समय है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हमारे लिए छः मिनट का समय बहुत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रदीप टम्टा जी, जो "मृत्युदंड उत्सादन विधेयक, 2016" लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसा इन्होंने बताया, 140 देशों ने मृत्युदंड को समाप्त करने का काम किया है। हमारे देश भारत में, आज़ादी के बाद से अब तक, 52 लोगों को मृत्युदंड दिया जा चुका है। इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में मृत्युदंड का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ कह रहा है। मैं इसमें बताना चाहूंगा कि अदालतों में गवाहियों में तमाम खामियां होती हैं। आज दुनिया के परिवेश में देखने को मिलता है कि जो बड़े से बड़ा अपराधी है, अपराध करके वह इसी दुनिया में रहता है, बड़े लोगों के साथे में रहता है। उसके खिलाफ कोई गवाही भी नहीं दे सकता है और न उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई ही होती है। चाहे उसको डॉन कहिए या जो कहिए। इसे समाज में ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है, जो अदालतों में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वकील नहीं कर सकते हैं, हाई कोर्ट में वकील नहीं कर सकते हैं। पूरे देश में अगर सर्वे किया जाए, तो जितने कारागार हैं, उनमें देखने को मिलेगा कि जो गरीब आदमी है, एक्साइज़ एक्ट में बंद है, उसकी जमानत कराने वाला कोई नहीं है, वह दो-दो, चार-चार साल से बंद है और जो 302 का अपराध करके आता है, वह एक महीने में छूटकर चला जाता है। कारागार में उसे जो सुविधाएं चाहिए, सब मिल रही हैं। इसमें गवर्नमेंट को सुधार करना चाहिए। मैंने पिछली बार बताया था कि देश के जितने कारागार हैं, उनमें जो तिहाड़ जेल है, वह देश की सबसे सुरक्षित जेल है। लोक सभा की सांसद फूलन देवी को मारने वाला शेर सिंह राणा तिहाड़ जेल से भाग गया, उस सुरक्षित जेल से, जो देश की सबसे बड़ी सुरक्षित जेल मानी जाती है और पता नहीं कौन-कौन से देश होकर आया, कहां-कहां क्या-क्या कहानी बनायी। तो इसमें तब्दीली होनी चाहिए। जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको प्रोटेक्शन देनी चाहिए। चाहे वे जिस जाति-धर्म के हों, जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है, जो छोटी अदालतों में अपनी पैरवी नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनकी पैरवी करके उनके साथ न्याय करना चाहिए। उनको गलत नहीं फंसाना चाहिए।

वर्ष 2012 में सेवानिवृत्ति न्यायधीशों ने तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी जी को पत्र लिखा था कि 1996 से अब तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 15 लोगों को गलत तौर पर मृत्युदंड दिया था, जिनमें से दो लोगों को फांसी दी गयी थी। ऐसे मामले भी रहे, जिनमें मृत्युदंड के बाद शोध से जो निष्कर्ष निकला है, उससे चौंकाने वाली रिपोर्ट आयी है। तो ऐसा होता है कि चूक हो जाती है। चीफ जस्टिस कह रहे हैं और राष्ट्रपति जी के यहां गुहार लगा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां की जो परम्परा है, हमारे यहां लोग जातियों में बंटे हुए हैं। अभी पुराने बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी, पिछड़े वर्ग वाले बिल पर, कि कुछ आदमियों को जाति के आधार पर सम्मान मिलता है और कोई आदमी दलित समाज में पैदा हुआ, तो जाति के नाम पर उसको अपमान मिलता

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

है। लोग कहते हैं कि पिछड़े वर्गों का आरक्षण समाप्त करना चाहिए और दलित समाज का आरक्षण समाप्त करना चाहिए। हजारों सालों से जिनकी टांगें तोड़ दी गयी हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसी तरह से मृत्युदंड वाला यह विधेयक है। इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तमाम देशों ने, 140 देशों ने इसे समाप्त कर दिया है, तो इसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि इसके सुधार की प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए कि इसके पीछे कारण क्या है, लॉजिक क्या है, इसके लिए विचार करना चाहिए कि लोग अपराधी क्यों बन रहे हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

इसके लिए सरकार को चिन्तन करना चाहिए। जो जेलें हैं, वे आपराधिक बन गयी हैं। वहां पर जितने भी अधिकारी होते हैं, जेलर, अधीक्षक होते हैं, वे वहां मालामाल रहते हैं। जो खाना चाहो, खाओ, पैसा, स्मैक, असलहे, तमाम चीजें... जिला जज, एसपी, डीएम आदि चेकिंग करते हैं, तो वहां असलहे मिलते हैं, मोबाइल मिलते हैं, अपराध के सारे सामान मिलते हैं। ये कौन भिजवाता है? इसके लिए सुधार होना चाहिए। तो हमारे टम्टा जी जो मृत्युदंड को समाप्त करने के संबंध में जो विधेयक लाये हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर हमारा देश विचार करे। कुछ अपवादों को छोड़ कर, जैसे बड़ी आतंकवादी घटनाएं हमारे देश में कहीं बाहर से करवायी जा रही हैं, ऐसे अपवादों को छोड़ कर जो देश के गरीब लोग हैं, जिनको नाजायज़ फंसा दिया जाता है..। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस वाले जिसे चाहें झूठे केस में फंसा देते हैं और जिसे चाहें छोड़ देते हैं। इस देश में दोहरा कानून चल रहा है। जो समाज के बड़े आदमी हैं, उन्हें यदि किसी छोटी जाति का आदमी मार देता है तो वे अदालतों या थानों में FIR लिखाने नहीं जाएंगे। बल्कि उसका वहीं मर्डर कर देंगे, मार देंगे। जो गरीब है, लाचार है, परेशान है, केवल वही दरोगा जी के पास FIR लिखाने जाएगा। उसे भी आज खत्म कर दिया गया है। जिन मामलों में 7 साल से कम सजा का प्रावधान है, उनमें आदमी ठुक जाता है, मारा जाता है और फिर थाने के चक्कर लगाता रहता है कि मुझे फिर से मारा गया। अदालतें कहती हैं कि हम 7 साल से नीचे वाले को जेल नहीं भेजेंगे। देश के गरीबों, दलितों और पिछड़ों को न्याय पाने में जो कठिनाइयां पेश आ रही हैं, ऐसे कानूनों को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए जिन मामलों में विशेष उपबंध है, जिनमें आतंकवादी गतिविधियां हैं, जिनसे देश को खतरा है, उनमें भी हमारे पोलिटिकल लोग कुछ ऐसे कानून बना देते हैं जिससे विपक्षी पार्टियों के लोगों को आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में फंसाकर, उन्हें फांसी पर चढ़ाने का प्रयास होता है, हिन्द महासागर में डुबाने का काम होता है - ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। माननीय टम्टा जी सदन में जो बिल लाए हैं, उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं और सरकार से चाहते हैं कि जितने ऐसे अपराधी हैं, उनके लिए आप सुधार-गृह की व्यवस्था कराएं, क्योंकि उनमें कुछ अच्छे लोग, विद्वान या इंजीनियर भी हो सकते हैं, जिनमें सुधार हो सकता है। यदि उनसे कोई गलती हुई है या नहीं हुई है, उन्हें सुधार का अवसर मिलना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं टम्टा जी द्वारा सदन में लाए गए बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, इससे पहले कि मैं अगले वक्ता को आमंत्रित करूँ, आपसे निवेदन है कि सदन में हम एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, कम-से-कम आप आपस में बातें न करें। यदि आपस में बात करेंगे तो शायद आपकी तरफ से महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव यहां नहीं आ पाएंगे। माननीय संजय सिंह जी।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, सदन में कैपिटल पनिशमेंट के संबंध में माननीय सदस्य प्रदीप टम्टा जी द्वारा जो प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल सदन में लाया गया है, उसे लेकर मेरे मन में दुविधा है कि इसका समर्थन किया जाए, विरोध किया जाए अथवा एक राय दी जाए। कई तरह की बातें मन में पैदा हो रही हैं। हमारी न्याय प्रक्रिया की अपनी विडम्बना है। जहां एक तरफ न्यायालय की प्रक्रियाओं में गरीब आदमी फंसा हुआ है, उसे न्याय नहीं मिल पाता, वहीं दूसरी तरफ गरीब आदमी अगर किसी मामले में अपराध का शिकार हो जाता है तो न्यायालय के चक्कर काटते-कटाते उसका पूरा जीवन बीत जाता है। उसे न्याय नहीं मिलता। उसकी कई पीढ़ियां मुकदमा लड़ती रहती हैं। दादा का मुकदमा बेटा लड़ रहा है और बेटे का मुकदमा उसका बेटा लड़ रहा है। वैसे न्यायालयों में लिखा रहता है - 'न्याय चला निर्धन से मिलने' - लेकिन कहां न्याय निर्धन से मिलने जा रहा है? देश के न्यायालयों में आज करोड़ों केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं, तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा मामले न्यायालयों में लम्बित हैं। इसका मतलब है कि 3 करोड़ लोग, जो कहीं-न-कहीं किसी अपराध के शिकार हुए हैं, वे आज भी न्याय की प्रतीक्षा में हैं। इनमें बलात्कार के मामले, हत्या के भी मामले, डकैती के मामले, अपहरण के मामले, आतंकवाद के मामले और राष्ट्रदोह के मामले भी शामिल हैं। तमाम संगीन अपराधों में मुकदमे आज लम्बित हैं, जिनमें लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलता। जहां तक जमीन से जुड़े मामलों का प्रश्न है, साल-दर-साल, पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी, 40-40 और 50-50 साल ऐसे मुकदमे चलते हैं और लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल पाता।

यहां मुझे वह घटना याद आती है, जब फैजाबाद की जेल से 35 साल की सजा काटने के बाद एक आदमी को छोड़ा गया। उसके ऊपर धारा 307 का मुकदमा था। उसमें अपराध के तहत जो सजा तय थी, वह उससे दो-तीन गुना ज्यादा सजा काट चुका था। उसके परिवार में कोई उसकी पैरवी करने वाला नहीं था। 35 साल की सजा काटने के बाद उस बूढ़े आदमी को 75 साल की अवस्था में फैजाबाद की जेल से छोड़ा गया। जब किसी न्यायाधीश या किसी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में मदद करने वाली संस्था ने उसकी मदद की, तब वह बाहर आ पाया। जब वह बाहर आया, तो उसे पूछने के लिए उसके परिवार का कोई सदस्य नहीं था। उसे रहने के लिए एक संस्था ने स्थान दिया, तब उसका बाकी का जीवन बीत पाया। यह उस पीड़ित आदमी की व्यथा है, जिसके पास पैसे नहीं होते, जो अपनी गरीबी और मुफलिसी के कारण न्यायालय से न्याय नहीं पाता और सालों-साल जेल में सजा काटने के लिए मजबूर होता है, लेकिन वहीं दूसरी तरफ ऐसी तमाम संगीन वारदातें होती हैं, ऐसी तमाम नृशंस हत्याएं होती हैं, ऐसी तमाम मासूम बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार की घटना होती है, जिसके बारे में आप सोचेंगे, तो रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि

[श्री संजय सिंह]

मानवता, इंसानियत दरिंदगी में तबदील हो गई है, हैवानियत में तबदील हो गई है। जब हम देखते हैं, अलीगढ़ में ढाई साल की एक बच्ची की नृशंस हत्या कर दी जाती है, जब हम देखते हैं, हमीरपुर में एक मासूम बच्ची के साथ बलात्कार करके उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है, जब हम देखते हैं, मेरठ में दो मासूम बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार करके उनकी हत्या कर दी जाती है, जब हम देखते हैं, बिहार में ईस्ट चम्पारण में पांच साल की एक बच्ची के साथ बलात्कार करके उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है, जब ऐसी घटनाएं अखबारों के माध्यम से टीवी के माध्यम से सामने आती हैं, तो मानवता शर्मसार होती है। लगता है कि कैसी दरिंदगी की तरफ, कैसी हैवानियत की तरफ पूरा समाज बढ़ रहा है। अभी एक मामला सामने आया, जिसमें आठ साल की बच्ची के साथ कटुआ के अंदर बलात्कार हुआ। बलात्कार के बाद उसमें राजनीति घुस गई और एक पार्टी के तीन-तीन मंत्रियों ने बलात्कारियों के समर्थन में तिरंगा झंडा लेकर रैली निकालने का काम किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ऐसे कैसे न्याय मिलेगा, जब सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग बलात्कारियों के समर्थन में खड़े होंगे? कैसे न्याय मिलेगा, जब एक संस्था, जहां से लोगों को उम्मीद होती है कि वहां से मदद मिलेगी, वही लोग अपराधियों के पक्ष में खड़े हो जाएं। मैं ऐसा व्यक्तिगत तौर पर बिल्कुल मानता हूं कि ऐसे दरिंदे, जो मासूम बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार करके उनकी हत्या करते हैं, उन्हें फांसी की सजा मिलनी चाहिए। ये *rarest of rare cases* हैं। ऐसे मामले, जिन्हें कसाब जैसा आतंकवादी अंजाम देता है, उनमें फांसी की सजा का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। अगर मसूद अजहर छोड़ा नहीं गया होता, तो शायद आज इस दुनिया में नहीं होता और शायद उसके द्वारा फैलाई जा रही आतंकवादी गतिविधियां आज नहीं होतीं। बहुत सारे ऐसे मामले हैं, बहुत सारी ऐसी घटनाएं हैं, जिनमें बिल्कुल लगता है कि इस व्यक्ति का जीवन समाज के लिए, देश के लिए, राष्ट्र के लिए, मानवता के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है, इसलिए इसके लिए फांसी की सजा का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। *Rarest of rare cases* की बातें कही गईं, लेकिन न्यायालय में भी *rarest of rare cases* को डिफाइन करने की अपनी एक अलग परिभाषा चलती है। मैं न्यायालयों के प्रति पूरे सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या कटुआ का मामला *Rarest of rare cases* में नहीं आता? क्या ऐसे मामले, जिनमें अपराधी मासूम बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार करते हैं, उन्हें फांसी की सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए? मान्यवर, ऐसे बहुत सारे मामले हैं, जिनमें निर्दोष लोग लाखों-हजारों की संख्या में देश भर की जेलों में सजा काट रहे हैं। उनकी सजा पूरी हो गई, लेकिन पैरवी करने वाला कोई नहीं है, जिसके कारण वे बाहर नहीं आ पाते, उनकी न्यायालयों में सुनवाई नहीं होती। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसे मामलों की समीक्षा करके, उसकी जांच कराकर, ऐसे तमाम लोग, जो गरीबी के कारण, मुफलिसी के कारण, छोटे-छोटे अपराधों में सालों-साल जेल में सजा काट रहे हैं, उनको बाहर निकालने का काम कीजिए। जो नृशंसा हत्या करने वाले लोग हैं, जो मासूम बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार करने वाले लोग हैं, जो इस राष्ट्र को खतरा पहुंचाने वाले लोग हैं, जो आतंकवादी घटनाओं को अंजाम देने वाले लोग हैं, जो ब्लास्ट करके लोगों को मारने वाले लोग हैं, मैं ऐसा व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मानता हूं कि उनके लिए फांसी की सजा का प्रावधान होना ही चाहिए। मान्यवर, यह होना ही चाहिए। मैं ऐसा व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मानता हूं, क्योंकि अगर मसूद अजहर के मामले में फांसी की सजा हो गई होती, तो उसको छोड़ने का कोई रास्ता ही नहीं बचता, लेकिन पता चला कि उसको दबाव

बनाकर, उस समय एक पार्टी की सरकार थी - मान्यवर, यहां पर पार्टी का नाम लेना मना है, तो मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा - वही लोग छोड़कर आ गए। वही लोग छोड़कर आ गए, जो राष्ट्रवाद के ऊपर और देशभक्ति के ऊपर दूसरों पर सवाल खड़ा करते हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम न्यायिक प्रक्रिया को ठीक करें, उसमें जो आवश्यक सुधार है, वह लाया जाए, न्यायालयों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए, जजों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए और त्वरित न्यायालयों, fast track courts का गठन करके कम-से-कम मासूम बच्चियों के साथ जो बलात्कार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, जो हमारे समाज पर एक बड़ा कलंक है, ऐसे मामलों को छ: महीने में न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के अंदर, fast track courts के अंदर दोषियों पर आरोप तय करके उनको सजाएं दी जाएं। फांसी की सज़ा का प्रावधान rarest of rare cases में है। आपने मासूम बच्चियों के मामले में वह प्रावधान रखा भी है। पिछली सरकार ने ऐसा बिल भी पास किया था, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन जब तक वह जमीन पर सच नहीं होगा, तब तक समाज की कलंकित करने वाले ऐसे अपराध नहीं रुकेंगे, तब तक समाज को कलंकित करने वाली ऐसी घटनाएं नहीं रुकेंगी और यह सब कुछ जारी रहेगा।

प्रदीप टम्टा जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि कई देशों ने इस पर प्रतिबंध लगाया है। इस पर कई देशों ने प्रतिबंध लगाया है, लेकिन इसको देखने के दो नजरिये होने चाहिए - एक वह नजरिया, जिसमें निर्दोष व्यक्ति को फांसी की सज़ा गलती से न हो जाए, उसके लिए हमारी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में, न्यायिक व्यवस्था में सुधार हो और एक वह नजरिया, जिसमें दुर्दंड अपराधी भी अपने पैसे के बल पर खुलेआम घूमता रहे, क्योंकि वह लाखों रुपये देकर वकील कर सकता है, वह हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक सालों-साल अपनी पैरवी करा सकता है, वह अपने पैसे के दम पर न्याय की प्रक्रिया के साथ खिलवाड़ कर सकता है। ऐसे मामलों पर भी रोक लग सके और "न्याय चला निर्धन से मिलने" की जो बात है, वह सच साबित हो सके, ऐसी अपेक्षा में सरकार से करता हूं। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. डी.पी. वत्स (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूं कि ऐसे अहम मामले के डिस्कशन पर आपने मुझे बोलने की परमिशन दी।

At the very outset, I would like to convey to everybody that for 40 years, I have served in an organization, that is, the Indian Army, where we can even give summary capital punishment, or do summary capital execution, in case of cowardice in the face of enemy. To maintain the law and order, there are many factors, like the state of employment and unemployment, population in itself, upbringing of an individual to form the personality of the person, his parentage, his environment and even the genetic predilection. But, while maintaining all those factors, we train the soldiers to maintain the discipline. We make the bent of mind to be discipline loving. At the same time, we create an environment and conditions that our soldiers do not indulge in indiscipline or breaking the law and order. Not only that, to save the motherland and to save the mother nation, we get killed while delivering our duties. But, at the same time, we think

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that discipline has a very big factor. Sir, the factor is deterrent punishment and exemplary punishment. Deterrent punishment is that if the criminal repeats the crime, then he should be scared that he will meet the same punishment and an exemplary punishment is unusually harsh and is intended to stop other people from committing similar crimes. It should create a fear among others that if you do this, you will also get the same punishment. Sir, when we administer the punishment in the process of cashiering, we take the offence-committer in the public and remove his rank, remove his belt and divest him of all the facilities and the benefits that he should have got, if he should have retired honourably. Sir, one of my hon. colleague was saying that sixty per cent of the world's population still comes under the countries which administer capital punishment. The crime rate is minimum in Saudi Arabia because the punishment is highly deterrent, and if I am not wrong, it is brutal. In China also, the crime rate has come reasonably down, once they started giving capital punishment, even for economic offences. Sir, as far as our country is concerned, that is very correct to say that not only in case of murder or assassination, in case of mutiny, raging war against the nation, even in criminal conspiracy, there should be capital punishment. Sir, I belong to the State of Haryana and we have instituted capital punishment for rape and for murder of a child. Sir, under these situations, where a Parliament has been attacked, where a serving Prime Minister was assassinated and many political assassinations took place, and under these situations also, we say that we should abolish the capital punishment. This goal seems to be very unrealistic. How this seems to be unrealistic? Sir, the countries which abolished capital punishments before that their crime rate has come down considerably. Their other environmental conditions; education, employment and motivational levels are very high. I will bring some instances from Haryana.

Sir, I would request the august House that crime should not be given a caste tinge. The people who are languishing in jails, their caste should not be counted. Their crime and the magnitude of their crime should be counted and, Sir, for your kind information, in Haryana Jails, maximum number of prisoners are from general category and not from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I request that crime should not be given a caste tinge. A study has been carried out in Stockholm, Sweden. Sir, being a doctor, I would like to dilate upon that study. They say that there is a specific DNA, a specific gene which is compulsive to repeat the crimes. In the State of Haryana, there are many examples of such kind. If you are jailed for any crime, you come out on parole, you again commit the crime, *i.e.*, homicide or any other crime, you are again likely to

go to jail. Sir, there is a reward of ₹ 50,000 or even more than that for catching all these habitual offenders and very hard-core criminals. Let me give an example. One girl with her husband killed the entire family, committed 12 murders, and, is in Haryana jail. Due to pressure from Uttar Pradesh of encounter or punishing the criminals, all criminals shifted to their parent State, that is, Haryana, and they surrendered. Now, under these circumstances, if you keep alive the dreaded and habitual offenders, you are inviting law and order problems.

Sir, today, Budget was being discussed, and, it was told by some of my hon. Colleagues that India had 25 per cent share of world's business at one time before the invaders came, and, then, it reduced to considerably low level at a later stage. Now, if we had 25 per cent share of world's business, our law and order and our civil administration was superb even in Prithviraj Chauhan's regime, then, what went wrong? What went wrong was the law and order. We could not defend the nation, we could not defend the society, we could not defend the economy, and, therefore, to defend that, deterrent punishment to the enemies of the nation, deterrent punishment to the enemies of the society, deterrent punishment to the potential criminals is a must so that you can maintain the law and order. Otherwise, there will be chaos. At one stage, the dreaded dictator, Adolf Hitler had commented that democracy is synonyms with chaos. As far as our country is concerned, when the Indian Independence was being debated in British Parliament, at one point, the Opposition leader, who was erstwhile Major from British Indian Army—their war time Prime Minister but when we got liberated, he was not the Prime Minister—once commented, ruling the coloured races is White Man's Burden. Therefore, they do not deserve independence because they are incapable of governing themselves, and, how this chaos came subsequently.

In British time, the murderer used to go to gallows, that also publicly, within two years. In Army, we institute the punishment, or, I should say, justice, and, we deliver it within two years. There are countries even in the United States or United Kingdom, where the murderer goes to electric chair for execution, or, cyanide capsule within one and a half years or within two years.

As Chairman, Haryana Public Service Commission, I selected Judges and there were three High Court Judges as Members. Once, I just commented, 'Justice delayed is justice denied'. One of my friend Judges, who was ex-Army officer, who was with me even in Armed Forces, commented, "No, General *Sahib*, 'justice delayed is justice delivered'." I asked how. He said, वकीलों को पैसे देते-देते, कोर्ट के चक्कर लगाते-लगाते पन्द्रह साल, बीस साल बीत जाते हैं। उनके घुटने टूट जाते हैं, उनकी पॉकेट का मनी खत्म हो जाता है। वे अपने आप घर पर बैठ जाते हैं। That is 'justice delivered'.

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Now, if this is the state of affairs, how can we run a populous nation of 132 crores? My hon. friend, Tamta ji, who has brought this Bill, has said that as per the records, after 2015, only five people have been hanged. Out of a population of 132 crores, only five have been hanged. They include men like Afzal Guru and Azmal Kasab who waged war against the nation. Then it is miniscule. Practically, this punishment stands abolished if this is the proportion of executions. If you keep low punishment, this is the state. As I mentioned what Churchill said or rather advocated, our law and order condition has come to such an in pass because Congress Government diluted the punishment. Otherwise, if it had remained a deterrent, we would have become humane. That was a wrong statement that the British brought the death penalty. No. Even *Rajas* and *Maharajas* used to award death penalties in the ancient times. Death penalty has become a must because our *sanskars* have been adulterated. Such a penalty has come into being because crime rate has increased. The reasons I would say are: population outburst, faulty education, faulty *sanskars* and increased unemployment which we will now deal with. Because of computerization and other things jobs have gone out and people have taken to crime. That has to be looked into. I was doing a military exercise near Sirhind Canal when I met with an old man of 102. He was quite hale and hearty but his son was sick. He told me that criminals with *bedis* in their legs used to be brought to Sirhind Canal and that it was dug by criminals. Earlier it used to be 'कैदे-बामशक्कत' or rigorous imprisonment. Now the *kaidis* have become a liability on the nation. He commits a crime and you say that award him life imprisonment. That way he is a liability on taxpayers and he generates more criminals. One *daroga ji* was killed by a crowd and the opposition parties sided with the people who killed him. His name was, I believe, Mahesh Chand. It happened in Batla. If that is the state of affairs, then Europe did a very good thing when it occupied Australia, America and Canada. It shifted all the criminals in jails to those countries. In our case, it used to be a *kala pani*. Their *kala pani* was Australia, Canada, America and Latin America. Now we don't have that alternative. At least, we should award them a proper rigorous imprisonment. That should involve physical work, not torture, so that we can make a garland canal and we have that many number of prisoners. We harp upon the fact that we are poor people and we cannot afford it. But we are nurturing them in jails and we are giving them all the facilities. Under these circumstances, the law and order of this country will not improve. Research is being done on criminality and there are reports from China and Saudi Arabia. As I mentioned, there is a specific DNA. क्रिमिनल क्राइम करने से पहले बोलता जरूर है। They have a

tendency to commit crime time and again and such individuals in the society have to be eliminated. Like you eliminate a rabid dog, you eliminate bad *bhroons* even in seeds whosoever he may be or whatsoever race or caste or creed he may belong to. He is a liability, a blot on society and on the nation. He is going to obstruct the march of the nation with *sab ka sath, sab ka vikas*. वे किसी के साथ नहीं हैं, वे सभी के खिलाफ हैं। इस तरह के हालात में ऐसे लोगों पर mercy रखना, जब कि हर तरह के क्राइम हो रहे हों.. As I mentioned, there were attacks like Kashmir Assembly attack, Parliament attack, assassination of Prime Minister, etc. Under this situation, we should not lower our guard. Tomorrow you may say that there is no requirement of the guards who are standing outside or that there is no requirement of the Army. In 1962, we had a debacle because the first Prime Minister thought that there was no need of the Army and let them do? खेती-बाड़ी. That was the state of affairs till Chinese knocked us. That is why, we could defend ourselves in 1965 and we marched up to Lahore. I am proud of it because I served in that Regiment. Third Jat Battalion conquered Dograi and walked up to Lahore. Such was the situation. In 1971 also, I would rather say that we administered a semi-fatal blow to the rogue nations. Under this situation, as far as the existing provision is concerned, it is in the rarest of the rare cases or, I will say, even rarest of the rare of the rarest cases. After 2005, only four or five are executed. That is too low a ratio. I advocate that this capital punishment should not only stand, but it should also be enhanced and repeated offenders should be executed. If you do that, you will follow a role model organisation, that is, the Armed Forces, which are one of the biggest factors to keep this nation intact, whosoever may be the calamity, whosoever may be the आततायी or the enemy. Under this situation, I strongly oppose this Bill. Thank you very much for giving me a patient hearing.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, डा. डी.पी. वत्स जी। माननीय डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा करने की अनुमति दी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मान्यवर, आज जो देश की स्थिति है, हमको देश की काल और परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर, कोई भी निर्णय लेना होता है या कुछ भी चिंतन करना होता है। आज जहां हमारे देश में आतंकवादी आकर निर्दोष नागरिकों की हत्या करके चले जाते हैं, वे 40-40 सैनिकों की जान के साथ खिलवाड़ करके चले जाते हैं। हमारे देश में तमाम नक्सलवादी, किस तरह से हमारे सुरक्षाकर्मियों की हत्या करते हैं और बड़ी संख्या में घात लगाकर उनको मारने का काम करते हैं, माओवादी जो देश की शांति और सुरक्षा दोनों के लिए खतरा बने हुए हैं, इस तरह की तमाम ताकतों से देश घिरा हुआ है। एक तरफ आप देखें, तो बाल अपराधों की भी एक ऐसी झड़ी लगी हुई है और चल रही है। समाज में आए दिन रोज़ इस पर चिंता व्यक्त की जाती है। चार-चार साल, पांच-पांच साल, तीन-तीन साल की लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

और जघन्य अपराध करके उनकी हत्या कर दी जाती है। पूरा देश इससे चिंतित होता है और शर्मसार होता है। मान्यवर, क्या ऐसे अपराधियों के लिए भी हमारे दिल में कहीं पर दया होनी चाहिए? क्या इनके लिए भी क्षमा दान होना चाहिए? आज सबसे बड़ी चिंता इस बात की है और देश की भी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि देश में कानून-व्यवस्था कैसे कायम की जाए, देश में अपराध कैसे कम हों, देश की सिविल सोसाइटी अपने को कैसे सुरक्षित महसूस कर सके।

मान्यवर, एक तरफ देश में सुपारी किलर हैं, जो किसी की भी जान की सुपारी ले लेते हैं और उनकी हत्या कर देते हैं। यह सुपारी किलर्स का प्रोफेशन बन गया है। वे जिनको जानते हैं, जिनसे उनका कोई विरोध नहीं है, दुश्मनी नहीं है, उन्होंने उनका कभी अहित नहीं किया है, वे चंद पैसों के लिए ऐसे पूरे के पूरे परिवार की हत्या कर देते हैं। क्या ऐसे जघन्य अपराधियों की, जिन्होंने मानव जीवन की हत्या करने का ही व्यापार करने का काम किया है, क्या ऐसे लोगों को भी फांसी नहीं दी जाएगी? हमारा भारतीय समाज जो दुनिया के लिए एक आदर्श रहा है, उस समाज में इस तरह के दरिंदे पनपें और हम हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठे रहें, यह कहाँ तक अच्छा होगा? माननीय टम्टा जी ने एक ऐसे समय पर, जब कि देश इस समय चाहता है कि अपराधियों के प्रति कठोर रवैया अपनाया जाए, ऐसे अपराधी, जो समाज के लिए नासूर बने हुए हैं, समाज की शांति को भंग करने का काम करते हैं, निर्दोष लोगों की हत्या करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए समाज को कठोर होना चाहिए, बल्कि मैं तो कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रशासन को और कठोर अधिकार दिए जाएं, ताकि इन अपराधियों से निपटा जा सके। मान्यवर, वैसे भी अगर आप देखें - जब भी किसी को capital sentence होता है या मृत्युदंड दिया जाता है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक वे कैसे ज़ जाते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का पहले ही एक निर्देश है कि rarest of the rare case में ही capital sentence दिया जाता है।

मान्यवर, ऐसे अपराधों में जो बिल्कुल क्रूरतम अपराध हैं, उन्हीं अपराधों में इस तरह के दंड की व्यवस्था है। सामान्य अपराधों में इस तरह का दंड नहीं होता है। अगर आप rarest of the rare अपराधियों के प्रति क्षमादान करेंगे और ऐसे लोगों को भी मृत्युदंड नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो इन अपराधियों के मन से कानून का सारा भय समाप्त हो जाएगा।

मान्यवर, कोई भी शासन, कोई भी राज्य, कोई भी व्यवस्था बिना कानून के नहीं चलती, बिना भय के नहीं चलती। अगर राज्य का, प्रशासन का भय समाप्त हो जाए, अपराधी निरंकुश हो जाएं, तो 130 करोड़ लोगों के जन-जीवन की सुरक्षा कौन करेगा? अपराधी स्वतंत्र हो जाएंगे, निरंकुश हो जाएंगे। मान्यवर, आपने देखा होगा कि अपराधियों को जेलों का भय नहीं रहता है। जैसा हमारे माननीय मित्र ने कहा कि आजीवन कारावास की सजा होनी चाहिए। आजीवन कारावास की सजा काटने के बाद अपराधी फिर जेल से बाहर आ जाते हैं। पांच-सात साल की जेल की सजा, उनके लिए ऐशगाह बन जाया करती है और वे वहां पर बैठकर हुकुम चलाते हैं और उनके अपराध का साम्राज्य बाहर चला करता है। ऐसे जघन्य अपराधियों को हम सरकारी खर्च पर, पब्लिक एक्सचेकर पर पालन का काम करें और जेल के अंदर रहकर वे बाहर अपराधियों का nexus चलाएं और

अपराध तंत्र का वहां से संचालन करें, यह इस सोसायटी के लिए और हमारे लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा।

मान्यवर, कई बार इन सारी चीज़ों पर तमाम चिंतन हुआ। लॉ कमीशन ने भी इस पर विचार किया और तमाम देश में और इस सदन में भी इस पर चर्चा हुई। यह इस देश के लोगों का मानना है कि अपराधियों के प्रति, जो इतने निर्दयी हैं, जो इतने निर्मम अपराध करते हैं, उनके साथ कठोर व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए, उनके प्रति कोई उदारता नहीं बरतनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, यह विषय संविधान सभा के भी समक्ष आया और संविधान सभा ने भी मृत्युदंड के ऊपर काफी चिंतन किया और हमारे तमाम विधिवेत्ताओं ने भी इस पर चिंतन किया। मैं समझता हूं कि आज के समय में जब कि विभिन्न प्रकार के अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, ऐसे में अपराधियों के प्रति और कठोर होने की आवश्यकता है और ऐसे जघन्य अपराधियों के प्रति कोई दया-भाव दिखाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि कानून का राज्य कायम हो, देश में शांति व्यवस्था हो, देश का नागरिक सामान्य ढंग से अपना जीवन जी सके। मान्यवर, जैसा मैंने पहले जिक्र किया आज बहुत से सारे ऐसे अपराधी हैं, जिनका कोई व्यापार नहीं है। किसी भी बड़े आदमी का अपहरण कर लेना, फिरोती मांगना और फिरोती में विलंब आ जाए, तो उसका गला काटकर उसका शव कहीं जंगल में डाल देना, लड़कों को उठा ले जाना, स्कूल से बच्चों को उठा ले जाना, उन निर्दोष बच्चों के नामपर फिरोती मांगना, फिरोती मिलने में विलंब हो जाए, तो उनका गला काटकर डाल देना, ऐसी तमाम घटनाएं रोज देश में घटित होती हैं। क्यों ऐसे अपराधियों के प्रति भी यह सदन दयावान होगा? ऐसे लोगों के प्रति भी हम लोगों को हमदर्दी दिखानी होगी, कैसे देश का कानून चलेगा? कैसे देश में शांति-व्यवस्था कामय रह सकेगी? ये बहुत गंभीर सवाल हैं, इन सवालों के ऊपर विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे बहुत सारे मित्रों ने कहा है कि मृत्युदंड वैसे भी सामान्यतः नहीं दिया जाता ऐसे ही अपराधी, जो जघन्य अपराधी हैं, निर्मम अपराधी हैं, जिनका केवल पेशा अपराध करना है और जो दूसरों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ करते रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों को ही मृत्युदंड की सजा देने का प्रावधान रहा है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि मृत्युदंड आज के युग में आवश्यक है और इसको और कठोर बनाया जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जहां तक दूसरे देशों की चर्चा की गई, एशिया के तमाम सारे देशों में मृत्युदंड की व्यवस्था है। चाहे चीन हो, पाकिस्तान हो, बांग्लादेश हो या हमारे पड़ोसी देश हों, उन सारे देशों में... आज अमेरिका में भी मृत्युदंड की व्यवस्था है। तमाम वे देश, जो देश में कानून का राज्य कायम करना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने अपने यहां मृत्युदंड की व्यवस्था की है और ज्यादा निर्ममता के साथ मृत्युदंड देने का काम किया है। हमारे यहां तो बहुत मानवीय ढंग से मृत्युदंड दिया जाता है।

मान्यवर, अपराधियों के साथ किसी भी तरीके की, उदारता बरतना देश में अपराधियों को संरक्षण देने के समान होगा। यह हमारे लोकतंत्र का सर्वोच्च सदन है, जहां सारे वरिष्ठजन रहते हैं। हम सभी को और इस सदन को इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। हम सब की आस्था लोकतंत्र में है। इसलिए ऐसे जघन्य अपराधियों को सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए, जो हमारे समाज के लिए, लोगों के जीवन के लिए खतरा बने हैं और जो क्षणिक स्वार्थ के लिए दूसरे के जीवन को समाप्त

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

करने का काम करते हैं, वे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा हैं। आज आतंकवादियों से पूरा देश त्रस्त है। वे कब सीमा पर आकर बमबारी करते हैं, वहां पर निर्दोष नागरिकों की हत्या करके चले जाते हैं, हमारे सैनिकों की हत्या करके चले जाते हैं। मुंबई की वह घटना आज भी यह देश भूला नहीं है, जिस तरह से आतंकवादियों ने आकर सैकड़ों लोगों की हत्या करने का काम किया। उपसभापति महोदय, क्या ऐसे अपराधियों के प्रति भी सदन दया करेगा? मेरा मानना है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी, एक मिनट के लिए आप अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें। चूंकि Private Members' Legislative Business ढाई घंटे का होता है और आज हम 3.00 बजे बैठे तथा 5.30 बजे तक यह बहस चली, इसलिए इस विषय पर जो बिल, the Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2016 श्री प्रदीप टम्टा जी लाए हैं, इस पर आगे बहस जारी रहेगी। डा, अशोक बाजपेयी जी, आपकी बात अधूरी है। आगे जब इस विषय पर बहस होगी, तब आपको और मौका मिलेगा। Now, Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th July, 2019”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Special Mentions. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

Demand to discard the computer based testing mode for the exams conducted by NTA

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, a very few Indian students go through computer aided instruction and reading on screen is an alien experience for them. Digital India, ASER 2017 reported that nationally, 63.7 per cent of the rural youth surveyed had never used the internet. For many districts in Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand and

Assam, and some districts in more developed States, the figure was much higher. Studies and experiences across the world have shown that if a test is held through Computer Based Testing (CBT) mode, only candidates familiar with computers (thus from privileged backgrounds) have advantage. Systematic studies of several exams even in the developed world have shown that wherever students could choose between a paper-based or computer-based exam, those students who take paper-based exam tend to perform better than those who opt for computer-based test regardless of their background. Thus, computer-based exam appears to introduce a factor called 'mode-effect' that influences the scores. The Ministry of HRD, in its reply to my question on financial losses suffered by universities due to outsourcing their entrance exams to NTA, was categorical that no measure has been taken or planned to compensate the universities. This shows that the process of instituting new policy did not entail enough deliberation and application of mind. Teachers and staff on the payroll of the universities have conducted entrance examinations without burdening the university resources. The rationale given to instituting NTA has been shown to be equally, if not more, inefficient and prone to delays. I urge the Government to address this issue seriously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao.

**Demand to extend benefits of Special Category State to Andhra Pradesh
before implementation of Fourteenth Finance Commission**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, at the time of bifurcation of erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh, the then Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha on 20.02.2014 had given an assurance to Andhra Pradesh that Special Category Status (SCS) will be conferred to successor State of Andhra Pradesh for five years. Accordingly, the then Union Cabinet had also passed a resolution to confer SCS to Andhra Pradesh on 02.03.2014. However, neither SCS nor benefits and privileges consequential to SCS have been conferred to Andhra Pradesh till date. As on the date of assurance, the SCS, mainly, assured three benefits to the State, viz., (1) sharing pattern in all Centrally Sponsored Schemes at 90:10 between Government of India and State, (2) in all externally-aided projects 90 per cent funds as grant instead of loan, and (3) tax breaks and tax concessions to the industries to promote industrialization. But, the Government has not extended any benefits to the State contending that after the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission, the concept of SCS ceases to exist. But, the Fourteenth Finance Commission came into effect from 01.04.2015 and assurance was given in February, 2014. It is a settled principle that any rule, order or instruction or statute can be implemented prospectively but not retrospectively. But in the case, the Government

[Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao]

chose to extend it retrospectively. The constitutional, legal and moral obligation lies with the Government to either implement SCS or extend the privileges and benefits available to a SCS State before implementation of Fourteenth Finance Commission to Andhra Pradesh immediately.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Demand to take measures for reducing road accidents in hilly areas

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, recently we have heard of, at least, three major bus accidents—bus falling into drain on Yamuna Expressway, killing 30 people; bus falling in a deep gorge in Kishtwar in Jammu and Kashmir, killing 31 people. Another bus fell into a gorge in Himachal Pradesh's Shimla district, killing, at least, four and injuring as many. Such accidents in hilly and other areas seem to be happening despite the Government's policies and efforts to contain them. A study on road traffic accidents (RTA) in a hilly district of Uttarakhand revealed that the causes of RTA were most common, that is, 69.5 per cent due to drivers' fault including speeding, not wearing a seat belt, careless driving, alcohol use while driving, dozing off at wheels, inexperience, poor visibility, loss of control, use of cell phones while driving, and failing to judge other person's path/speed. There is a need to retrain drivers, ensure discipline among them, conduct regular checks on driver's inebriety, vision etc. Reducing road accidents can help India in saving many lives and also reach its goals of reducing fatalities to half as targeted in Brasilia Declaration. I request the Government to take necessary steps in order to reduce accidents.

श्री उपसभापति: डा. विकास महात्मे, मेरा आपको एक सजेशन होगा कि आप बीच में उन शब्दों को जोड़ रहे हैं, जो इसमें नहीं हैं। इसमें जो लिखा है, वही पढ़ना है। आप इसका ध्यान रखिए, क्योंकि वे सब चीजें रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएंगी।

**Demand to de-notify Son Ghariyal Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh or
limiting it upto Jogdaha**

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी, शहडोल, सतना, सिंगरौली जिले में बहने वाली सोन नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों को सोन घड़ियाल अभयारण्य अधिसूचित किया गया है। नदी के दोनों तटों पर 1000 मी. की दूरी तक का रकबा इसमें शामिल है। महोदय, इस अभयारण्य के कारण समूचे क्षेत्र में रेत की भारी कमी हो गई है, क्योंकि रेत प्राप्ति का प्रमुख स्रोत

ये नदियां थीं। जो रेत मिल भी रही है, वह बहुत ही महंगे दाम पर मिल रही है, अतः निर्माण की लागत बढ़ रही है। अभयारण्य के कारण शासन को रेत से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व की भी हानि हो रही है, हजारों मजदूर रोजगार से वंचित हो रहे हैं। पंचायत स्तर पर निर्माण कार्य ठप पड़े हैं। नदी के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में बसे किसानों को खेती का कार्य करना भी कठिन हो रहा है। महोदय, जबकि हकीकत यह है कि इस अभयारण्य में नाम मात्र के कुल 7 घड़ियाल हैं, जो जोगदहा नामक स्थान पर देखे जाते हैं। इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस अभयारण्य को समाप्त करें अथवा जोगदहा तक सीमित करें, जिससे इस क्षेत्र के किसानों, मजदूरों, परिव्राहक, व्यापार तथा निर्माणकर्ताओं को लाभ मिले। इस आशय का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार के पास लंबित है, उसको जल्द अनुमति प्रदान करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia; not present. Shri K.J. Alphons; not present. Shri Hishey Lachungpa.

**Demand to improve Air and Road (NH-10) connectivity of
Sikkim with rest of the country**

SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA (Sikkim): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the August House towards matters concerning National connectivity to Sikkim.

Sir, Pakyong Airport, the only and first airport in Sikkim, inaugurated by Hon. Prime Minister on 24th September, 2018, remains closed and unoperational since 1st June, 2019.

The authorities concerned have cited that due to lack of Instrument of Landing System (ILS), the Pakyong Airport remains far from operation.

Immediate strengthening of the Pakyong Airport with the necessary equipment to restart its flying operations will not only boost tourism but will also be of great utility to Indian Air Force in times of emergency.

Sufficient provision for development of Boeing Aircraft Landing facility at Pakyong Airport in future may be earmarked and considered on top priority.

Sir, further, the only National Highway NH-10, connecting Sikkim State, which also caters to Kalimpong and Darjeeling districts of West Bengal, may kindly be considered for prompt and appropriate action as the present condition of road is poor and needs immediate improvement.

As Sikkim is sensitive Indian Border State, the only road NH-10 is used by both Public and Indian Defence Forces. Hence, it is strongly urged that widening, strengthening and improvement works of NH-10 connectivity to Sikkim be taken up at par with other National Highway roads across India. Thank you, *Jai Hind!*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rewati Raman Singh, not present; Shri Motilal Vora, not present; Shri P.L. Punia, not present; Shri Ram Shakal, not present; Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav, not present. Dr. D.P. Vats, please.

**Demand to adopt a Common Devanagari script for all
regional languages in the country**

DR. D.P. VATS (Haryana): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue through this Special Mention. Sir, India is a large and diverse nation with many commonalities which bind the nation. There are 26 Indian regional languages, most of which are derived from Sanskrit, but have evolved into different scripts. The spoken languages are akin to each other and most of the people can understand those. Such linguistic complexity poses serious barriers for effective communication across the country. Use of a single language across the country would be a laudable goal but is obviously hampered by insurmountable difficulties. A similar goal would be achieved with a unified script, which can spread knowledge in all Indian languages.

The Indian languages have so much in common that, if a great deal of time had not been wasted in mastering the different scripts, we should all have known several languages without much difficulty. In South India, if there is no link language, then it becomes very difficult even to understand the road signs. The same problem is faced by South Indians when they move outside their native State. Therefore, through this August House I would like to request the Government of India that for the benefit of all languages, there is a need to make a provision to adopt a common script, or to move from one's mother script to one's grandmother's script, that is Devanagari because it will increase its reach and ensure that it doesn't die out like a lot of other languages did because of lack of understandability.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prashanta Nanda. Not present. Shri Sanjay Seth. Not present. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena. Not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh. Not present. Shri Rajmani Patel. Not present. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Not present. Shri Sanjay Raut. Not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 15th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past five of the clock till
eleven of the clock on Monday, the 15th July, 2019.*