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Friday
19 July, 2019
28 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

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E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 19th July, 2019/28 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. MoU between the Government of India and ITPO

II. MoU between the Government of India and State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and the India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 367/17/19]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 368/17/19]

I. MoU between the Government of India and HIL India Ltd.

II. Mou between the Government of India and HOCL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the HIL (India) Limited, for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 302/17/19]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 301/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), New Delhi and related papers.

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

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. S.O.1557 (E) dated the 10th April, 2019, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Removal of Difficulty) Order, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 42 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 152/17/19]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 382 (E), dated the 29th May, 2019, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under Section 40 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 153/17/19]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 5th July, 2019, publishing the Legal Metrology (National Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 497/17/19]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) Notification No. S.O. 2135 (E) dated the 26th June, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 371 (E), dated the 8th February, 2017 to substitute certain entries

in the original Notification, issued under Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 325/17/19]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-Section (2) of Section 23 and sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), 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 Bureau.

(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. 326/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Vijaywada and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare), under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937:—

(1) G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 11th January, 2019, publishing the Spices Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

(2) G.S.R. 36 (E), dated the 18th January, 2019, publishing the Agricultural Produce (Pulses Grading and Marking) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (3) *See* No. L.T. 501/17/19]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers

Welfare), issued under Section 3 (i) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—

(1) S.O. 941 (E), dated the 21st February, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (First Amendment) Order, 2019.

(2) S.O. 1728 (E), dated the 13th May, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Second Amendment) Order, 2019.

(3) S.O. 1817 (E), dated the 24th May, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Third Amendment) Order, 2019.

(4) S.O. 1954 (E), dated the 12th June, 2019, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 2019.

[Placed in Library. for (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 157/17/19]

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

(a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada, 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.

(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. 331/17/19]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, मैं भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1984 की धारा 64 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा परिषद् (पशुचिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों और पशुचिकित्सा अर्हताओं की मान्यता तथा मान्यता वापस लेने की प्रक्रिया) (संशोधन) नियम 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाली मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय (पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 197 (अ), दिनांक 7 मार्च, 2019 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 160/17/19]

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, परसों एजेंडा में आपका नाम था, जब आपका नाम बुलाया गया, तब आप नहीं थे। नोट कीजिए, आगे से ऐसा मत कीजिए।

श्री संजीव कुमार बालियान: महोदय, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ, कुछ ऐसी परिस्थिति थी, जो मैं पत्र में बता दूंगा। आगे से ऐसा नहीं होगा।

Notification of the Ministry of Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Calcutta Metro Railways (Operations and Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Act, 1985, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 465 (E), dated the 1st July, 2019, publishing the Kolkata Metro Railway General Rules 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 383/17/19]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री (डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के संबंध में "औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आई.टी.आई.) और कौशल विकास पहल योजना" विषय पर विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफरिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के छियालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister had some sudden health problems in the family, so, I have given the permission and that is why another Minister has made the statement.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COFFEE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION;

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), read with sub-rule (2) of Rule 4 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Coffee Board in the vacancy to be caused by the retirement of Shri K. R. Arjunan from the membership of the Rajya Sabha w.e.f 24th July, 2019."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government Business for the week starting 22nd July, 2019 will consist of the following:—

1. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha relating to Demands for Grants for 2019-20.

2. Consideration and return of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha.

3. Consideration and passing of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

4. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No. 4 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

5. Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills after they are passed by Lok Sabha:

   (i) The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2019.

   (ii) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019.

(iii) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019.

(iv) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019.

(v) The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

(vi) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

(vii) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019.

(viii) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019.

(ix) The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019.

(x) The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

(xi) The Code on Wages Bill, 2019.

(xii) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code Bill, 2019.

(xiii) The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

7. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance No. 6 of 2019) and consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Second Bill, 2019, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. Shri Ram Nath Thakur to speak on 'Demand to declare floods in Bihar as a natural calamity'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is under Rule 29. Listening to the Minister's long list of proposed Business for the next one week, I want to mention that the Standing Committees have not been formed. Except the Motor Vehicles Bill, none of the Bills has been scrutinised. My appeal, through you, to the Government is that we have already passed 11 Bills without scrutiny. Nine more have been listed for the next week. So, it means, 19 or 20 Bills being passed, with no Parliamentary scrutiny and no Standing Committee! You need to help us on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have taken note of your suggestion. It is not a point of order. You have a point and I have taken note of it. But it is not fair to say that the Bills are

[Mr. Chairman]

passed without scrutiny. Parliament scrutiny is there. You people are sitting till late in the night. Before passing it, you are going through each and every section of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please try to understand. Secondly, I did not want to say but now when you have asked, I am compelled to say it. The Secretariat, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, we have written letters to political parties asking them to give names for the Standing Committees. I am sorry to say, in spite of the reminder, some of the parties are yet to give their names. I do not want to name the parties; that is not my purpose. I appeal to all the political parties to please send your names as early as possible so that we can set up Standing Committees at the earliest. Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please. It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please keep those posts vacant if... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will keep your suggestion in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... As and when I find that the CPI(M) has not given names, I will keep that also in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to declare floods in Bihar as a national calamity

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बिहार में आई आपदा पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार बाढ़ से प्रभावित है और हरेक वर्ष इसका यही कारण होता है। आज 12 जिले, 571 पंचायतें और 80 प्रखंडों में बाढ़ के पानी से वहाँ के लोग तड़प-तड़प कर मर रहे हैं। हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि यह आपदा घोषित हो। हम यह भी निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच हाई डैम बनना बहुत दिनों से लंबित है, इसके लिए भारत सरकार और नेपाल सरकार समय-सीमा के अनुसार बातचीत करे और हवाई डैम बनाने की कृपा करे। यह आपसे निवेदन है, यह बिहार की जनता की अपील है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri C.P. Thakur. You have to join on this issue because I have allowed both of you. Also, Ram Nath Thakur ji was considerate that way.

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, उत्तरी बिहार के 46 जिलों की हालत बाढ़ के पानी से बदतर है। बाढ़ और बारिश के पानी से इन जिलों के लोगों का जीना दूभर हो गया

है। खास कर गरीब लोगों को काफी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। तकरीबन 26 लाख लोग...

श्री सभापति: डा. साहब पढ़ना नहीं, बोलना चाहिए।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर: महोदय, जिनके घर मिट्टी के बने हुए हैं, उन लोगों के घर गिर गए हैं, लोग तबाह हो गए हैं। यह कहानी आज की नहीं है। हम लोग जब बच्चे थे, तभी से हम इस कहानी को देख रहे हैं। इसमें तीन प्लेयर्स हैं, जिनसे लोगों को उम्मीद है कि वे इस समस्या को सुलझा सकते हैं- एक, भारतवर्ष की सरकार, दूसरा, बिहार की सरकार और तीसरा, नेपाल की सरकार। इन तीनों को मिलकर इस समस्या का समाधान निकालना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस समस्या को अब बहुत दिन हो गए हैं। हमारे देश के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति कलाम साहब सारी नदियों के उद्गम स्थल और उनके आगे बढ़ने का पूरा नक्शा अपने पास रखे हुए थे, उन्होंने एक दिन हमको बताया था कि यह कोई ऐसी प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, जो सॉल्व नहीं हो सकती, बल्कि इसको सॉल्व किया जा सकता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से यही निवेदन करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर जल्दी कुछ काम करे और बिहार की जनता का जो कष्ट है, उसे दूर करे, धन्यवाद।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبدّ کرتی ہوں۔

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: मैं एक विशेष बात बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी प्रदेश में जब कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, तो यह माँग उठती है कि उसको राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित किया जाए, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय आपदा का कोई सिस्टम ही नहीं है। अगर कोई rarest of rare severity है, जैसे, साइक्लोन, फ्लड या कुछ और आता है, तो गृह मंत्रालय की अध्यक्षता में उसके लिए विशेष प्रावधान है। इसलिए इसको आप ध्यान में रखिए। National calamity नाम का कोई सिस्टम है ही नहीं।

Illegal migrants in Mizoram

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, in the State of Mizoram, which is my Constituency, we have about 50,000 illegal immigrants. These people are believed to be

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau]

from Bangladesh. There have been alarming tension and communal problems all these years. In this context, I am very happy to note the statement made by our committed Home Minister day before yesterday, on 17th July, which says that all the illegal immigrants and intruders living on an inch of Indian soil would be identified and deported. I must confess that there cannot be any better news at this juncture for my people because they are already agitated and feeling being conspired by the Central Government. I think it is only fitting and timely that the Home Minister himself has made this very, very comforting statement. He is being lauded by the people of my entire State along with other North Eastern States. The historic execution of this gigantic and unprecedented promise given by the Home Minister should be done without delay and without prejudice.

On behalf of my people, who feel being alienated and neglected, I salute him and wish him all the very best as he implements his commitment, even assure him that if need be, 100 per cent of my people will stand ready to support him day and night. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I am confused by your statement that you just made on national calamity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will explain that to you later. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will explain that to you later. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will explain that to you later.

Extensive dredging of River Hooghly in West Bengal

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to speak on extensive dredging of the River Hooghly, commonly referred to as the Ganges in its downstream to save habitations, livelihoods and lakhs of hectares of homesteads and farmlands in West Bengal. In recent years, transportation of cargo using large ships, mainly coal, to the power plants located upstream along the River in West Bengal is seriously jeopardizing the lives of the people in about eight districts, that is nearly about half of the State. These people are settled along both the banks of the river.

The aforesaid ships while passing en-route to Farakka, which is the north-most point in the district of Murshidabad where we have Farakka Thermal Power Plant, cause massive rolling water which in turn generates huge waves which strike the banks ravaging them by causing widespread erosion. The effect is stupendous. Leave aside

muddy banks, even the Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) structures and structures using a combination of metal nets, sand-filled geobags and boulders arranged in thick layers fail to withstand the fury of the bulldozing waves. The very life giving Ganges is transformed into a dreaded monster, voraciously devouring its banks and playing havoc with the lives and properties of millions of people. Sir, that number is in millions. Also, Sir, the unfortunate result is the loss of hundreds of villages and habitations, and loss of livelihoods of millions of people, settled along the bank, due to loss of lakhs of hectares of homestead lands and farmlands causing incalculable misery and suffering to them.

Sir, on this point, I would like to say that West Bengal is a debt-stressed State because we, very unfortunately, inherited a big debt from the previous regime and there was no assistance or bailout package from the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I am coming to that. I am within my limits. Given that fact, the Bengal Government is spending hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees just for this human purpose, to save the lives and livelihoods of these people inspite of the abovesaid constraints. Now, Sir, the Central Government needs to step in. Apprehensions have been raised as the Government in its recent Budget proposal has expressed its intent to step up transportation using its waterways by four times due to its cost effectiveness.

Now, while this benefit of cost efficiency cannot be negated on one hand; on the other hand, excruciating losses and sufferings of millions of people cannot be overlooked or trifled.

Therefore, the most acceptable solution to reap the dual benefits of cost reduction as well as wiping out the immense sufferings of millions of people is by extensive dredging of the said river which paves the way for transportation using waterways without adversely affecting the people. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas.

Need for social integration through inter-caste marriages

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, we are celebrating the 150th Birth Anniversary of Gandhiji and it is very interesting that I have got an opportunity to speak on this subject of inter-caste marriages today. I am reminded of an incident that took place in Karnataka, interestingly Karnataka, on July 19th, 1937, when Gandhiji travelled to a place called Hudali in Belgaum and an inter-caste marriage between his granddaughter, Manu Gandhi, and Surendra Mashruwala was performed there. So, Sir, at that time also, a need was felt to have inter-caste marriages and Gandhiji took an initiative but, eighty-two years have passed. Dr. Ambedkar spoke of casteless society. And, according to him, the only way to achieve casteless society was when inter-caste marriages take place. But, Sir, today, we have seen a spurt in violence emanating from these inter-caste marriages. Sir, when inter-caste marriages take place in higher echelons of society, people stand up and laud, because they take place in a certain economic strata of society, but woe betide couples if they belong to a lower caste. Sir, we have seen recent incidents in State after State like in Uttar Pradesh where a lawmaker and his family were involved. I don't want to take a name; I don't want to point fingers at a certain person. But, Sir, we are lawmakers. This thing is happening. There was an incident I read about Thakor community in Gujarat. These things happen in my State, Haryana, and also in Punjab. State after State, this is happening. It leads to violence more often than not when one partner of the couple belongs to dalit community. Sir, it is difficult. The Supreme Court in its judgment last year, in 2018, spoke of protection homes. But, Sir, how many protection homes can you set up? How many such protection homes can give protection to such couples? Sir, in Haryana, in 2010, only six couples took refuge. In 2014, it rose to 1465 couples seeking refuge. But, Sir, as lawmakers, we do not just have to enact laws, but also have to show a way to society that this is the only way for social integration. We should stand up and speak, and not just leave it to NGOs. Sir, all of us need to stand up and speak on this whether in the social forums or here. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Kumari Selja.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

†**محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش):** مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبدّ کرتا ہوں۔

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूं।

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूं।

कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We should all associate with the cause.

Mass hysterectomy of women sugarcane workers in Beed, Maharashtra

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, on several occasions in the past, we, in this august House, have voiced concerns about the safety and growing violence against women and children. Sir, we have enacted certain laws but it is unfortunate that in spite of this, crime against women and children continue unabated, and that too, at an accelerated pace. Not just that, Sir, but new forms of violence come to the fore. I wish to bring to light one such new form of violence which has come to the fore in respect of mass hysterectomies of farmer women from the Beed District of Maharashtra. Sir, the Beed District, in the Marathwada Region of Maharashtra is a parched area with little or no rainfall. As there are no means of livelihood in these villages, the farmers and the villagers offer themselves to get hired by the sugarcane cutting contractors for three months to four months period at a stretch by seeking jobs in some other areas of the same State. Typically, a contractor hires a couple —a husband and wife —and if any one of them remains absent for any reason, both of them are treated as absent and they have to pay a fine of ₹500. What is shocking is that it has been exposed by a media group recently which said that while selecting the couple for the work, the sugarcane cutting contractors are unwilling to hire a couple where the woman gets her monthly periods. Now, this is a normal thing for an employable lady. Because of this inhuman and absurd condition for seeking a job for a living, women sugarcane cutters in Beed are undergoing mass hysterectomies. Sir, it is estimated that about 5,000 women in the age group of as young as 20 years to 30 years have met this plight already. In her very own words to the Hindu Business Line, Manda Ugale stated, and I quote: "You will hardly find women with wombs in these villages. The Beed villages are villages of wombless women." Sir, this is something very serious. Worst, Sir, the contractor, who hires them, pays them ₹20,000 to ₹30,000 loan to get

the hysterectomies done. Sir, the National Women Commission has issued an order to the Chief Secretary of Maharashtra, who is seeking an inquiry. I would urge the Government of India also to take a serious note and investigate whether such practices are happening elsewhere in the country.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** مہودے، مں بھی مانئے سدسیہ کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبدّ کرتی ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Sakaldeep Rajbhar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only serious matters are taken up in the House.

New railway line for Ballia, Uttar Pradesh

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आभार प्रकट करता हूं। विषय नई रेल लाइन बिछाने के संबंध में है। महोदय, आजमगढ़, बलिया, जिला मऊ जिले के चौमुखी के विकास के लिए आजगगढ़ से सगड़ी, जियनपुर, दोहरी घाट, मधुबन, बेलथरा रोड, सिकंदरपुर, मनियर, बांसडीह, सहतवार, बकुल्हा घाट व सुरेमनपुर तक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने हेतु भूतपूर्व रेलमंत्री श्री लालू प्रसाद जी के निर्देश पर रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा बलिया में एक सर्वे भी हुआ था।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं जनता के उस दर्द को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र के सिर्फ दक्षिणी छोर (आजमगढ़, मऊ व बलिया) पर रेल लाइन होने के कारण उत्तरी क्षेत्र की जनता को ट्रेन पकड़ने के लिए 50-100 किलोमीटर दूर-दराज से यात्रा करके, समय व पैसा खर्च करके आना पड़ता है, जिससे यहां की जनता सदियों से उपेक्षित व विकास की मुख्य धारा से अपने को दूर महसूस करती है। यह स्थिति तब और भयावह हो जाती है, जब किसी बीमार, वृद्ध व गर्भवती महिला को बेहतर इलाज हेतु रेल द्वारा महानगरों में ले जाने हेतु ट्रेन पकड़नी पड़ती है। इसके अलावा रेल लाइन होने की वजह से बिहार, झारखंड, असम और बंगाल व अन्य देशें के लिए इस क्षेत्र की जनता को आसानी होगी और पैसा भी कम खर्च होगा और समय भी कम लगेगा।

प्रो .मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

Problems faced by migrants from Jammu and Kashmir

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू-कश्मीर): चेयरमैन सर, मैं एक important issue की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो माइग्रेंट्स हैं, जम्मू में कश्मीर से जो आए हैं, उनके लिए बहुत कम सुविधा है। वहां पानी की सुविधा नहीं है। मैं वहां के कुछ कैंप्स में

[श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय]

practically खुद गया, तो मैंने वहां देखा कि वहां 20 परसेंट से ज्यादा कश्मीरी पंडित लोग हैं, जिनको किडनी की प्रॉब्लम हो गई है। वे किडनी की बीमारी में फंसे हुए हैं और उनके जो क्वार्टर्स हैं, उनके क्वार्टर्स में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर बच्चों के खेलने के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर जो बुज़ुर्ग लोग हैं, उनकी सुविधा के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया गया है। मैं सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो कश्मीरी पंडित जम्मू में रह रहे हैं, उनकी सुविधा के लिए हमारी सरकार काम करे , ताकि उन्हें जो facilities वहां पर नहीं मिल रही हैं, वे मुहैया करायी जाएं।

दूसरा, कश्मीर में हमारे migrants, जिनकी वहां पर नौकरी लग गयी और जो कश्मीर वापस आ गए, उनके लिए वहां पर कैम्प्स नहीं हैं, उनके लिए वहां पर कोई सुविधा नहीं है। बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो वहां पर employees हैं, लेकिन उनके पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, वे दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं। जो लोग वहां रह रहे हैं, वे share करके वहां रह रहे हैं - एक लड़की रहती है और दूसरा लड़का रहता है - जो उन लोगों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि वहां पर उन बिल्डिंग्स में कहीं-कहीं पर जो security forces हैं, उन्हें वहां से निकालकर किसी दूसरी जगह मुन्तकिल किया जाए और उन लोगों को, जो कश्मीरी पंडित वहां sufer कर रहे हैं, उन्हें वे buildings allot की जाएं, ताकि वे मज़ीद suffer न करें, शुक्रिया।

†**جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں – کشمیر) :** چیئرمین سر، میں ایک امپورٹینٹ ایشو کی طرف آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جموں – کشمیر میں جو مائگرینٹس ہیں، جموں میں کشمیر سے جو آئے ہیں، ان کے لئے بہت کم سویدھا ہے۔ وہاں پاری کی سویدھا نہیں ہے۔ میں وہاں کے کچھ کیمپس میں پرابلم کی خود گیا تو میں نے وہاں دیکھا کہ وہاں بیس فیصد سے زیادہ کشمیری پنڈت لوگ ہیں، جن کو کڈنی کی پرابلم ہو گئی ہے۔ وہ کڈنی کی بیماری میں پھنسے ہوئے ہیں اور ان کے جو کوارٹرس ہیں، ان کے کوارٹرس میں سوچھ بھارت مشن کی سویدھا نہیں ہے۔

وہاں پر بچوں کے کھیلنے کے لئے کوئی سویدھا نہیں ہے۔ وہاں پر جو بزرگ لوگ ہیں، ان کی سویدھا کے لئے کوئی کام نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ میں سدن کا دھیان اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو کشمیری پنڈت جموں میں رہ رہے ہیں، ان کی سویدھا کے لئے ہماری سرکار کام کرے، تاکہ انہیں جو فیسلٹیز وہاں پر نہیں مل رہی ہے، وہ مہیا کرائی جائے۔

دوسرا، کشمیر میں ہمارے مائگرینٹس، جن کی وہاں پر نوکری لگ گئی اور جو

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

کشمیر واپس آگئے، ان کے لئے وہاں پر کیمپس نہیں ہے، ان کے لئے وہاں پر کوئی سویدھا نہیں ہے۔ بہت سے ایسے لوگ ہیں جو وہاں پر اسپلاتھی ہیں، لیکن ان کے پاس رہنے کے لئے جگہ نہیں ہے، وہ در-در کی ٹھوکریں کھا رہے ہیں۔ جو لوگ وہاں پر رہ رہے ہیں، وہ شیئر کرکے وہاں رہ رہے ہیں – ایک لڑکی رہتی ہے اور دوسرا لڑکا رہتا ہے – جو ان لوگوں کے ساتھ بڑا انیائے ہے۔ میری گزارش ہے کہ وہاں پر ان بلڈنگس میں کہیں کہیں پر جو سیکورٹی فورسیز ہیں، انہیں وہاں سے نکال کر کسی دوسری جگہ منتقل کیا جائے اور ان لوگوں کو، جو کشمیری پنڈت وہاں suffer کر رہے ہیں، انہیں وہ بلڈنگس اٹوٹ کی جائیں، تاکہ وہ مزید suffer نہ کریں، شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद जी, अच्छा विषय है। जो associate करना चाहते हैं, वे slip भेज दें।

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

Need to return books and other documents taken by the Government from the Sikh Library

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): धन्यवाद सर, मैं आपके through इस हाउस का और सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत important issue की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। 1984 में जब सिखों के सबसे पवित्र स्थान हरमंदिर साहिब पर फौज ने हमला किया और अकाल तख्त साहिब को तोपों से उड़ा दिया, उस वक्त इसको 'Operation Blue Star' का नाम दिया गया। जब वहां से फौज वापस गयी तो वहां से कई कीमती चीज़ें उठायी गयीं, जिनमें books, manuscripts और कई documents थे। इसी प्रकार और भी कई चीज़ें थीं, जो आर्मी वहां से ले गयी। कई दफा SGPS और कई Sikh organizations ने सरकार से बात की, पहली सरकार से भी की और अब भी की, लेकिन अभी तक वे चीज़ें वापस नहीं की गयीं। अगर आप उन चीज़ों की कीमत लगाने की सोचें - वे historical books हैं, historical चीज़ें हैं तो आप उनकी कोई कीमत ही नहीं लगा सकते - वे इतनी कीमती चीज़ें हैं क्योंकि researchers और कई लोगों को इन documents की जरूरत पड़ती है ।

सर, सरकार ने यह कहा कि हमने कुछ चीज़ें वापस कर दी हैं, लेकिन इसमें बहुत फर्क है। शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी ने एक कमेटी बनायी, जो कई दफा सरकार के पास गयी। मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं कि SGPC के हिसाब से जो books उस वक्त उठायी गयीं, जो उनके रिकॉर्ड में है, वे 12,613 थीं, लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि हमने books वापस कर

[सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा]

दी हैं। तो जो books उन्होंने वापस की हैं, वे सिर्फ 1,506 हैं। इसी तरह से गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब के जो स्वरूप थे, वे 512 थे, लेकिन केवल 205 वापस किए गए। सर, ये तो मैं सिर्फ दो चीज़ों के बारे में बता रहा हूं, बाकी और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं। मैं आपके through सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनाए, जो शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी के साथ मिलकर इसका पक्का हल निकाले क्योंकि हमें सरकारों से मिलते हुए बहुत साल हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उसका कोई हल नहीं निकला है। मेरी आपके through सरकार से request है कि वह एक कमेटी बनाए, जो SGPS के साथ मिलकर इसका हल निकाले, धन्यवाद।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

डा. सी.पी.ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

Mission Kakatiya in Telangana

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO (Telangana): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak because after a long wait, I got a chance today.

It is known that the 29th State of India, Telangana, was formed in 2014. And, before that the irrigation tanks were filled up with silt and the storage of water was not sufficient there as it was estimated to be.

So, the Government of Telangana has immediately taken up the work of restoring the tanks and also constructing the check dams. There are about 46,531 minor irrigation tanks and, now, the Government wants to construct 4,398 check dams also in the Telangana State. The ayacut which was to be irrigated was about 20 lakh acres, which has come down to 9-10 lakhs. This has all happened because of the negligence of Minor Irrigation Department. These tanks have been handed over to Panchayati Raj Department and the Panchayati Raj Department never cares to repair them. Now it has become essential for the Telangana Government to take up construction of these tanks.

The work has been started and this is named as Mission Kakatiya. Mission Kakatiya work is going on in a phased manner. Every year, 20 per cent of these tanks are being restored. That plan is in progress and four phases have already been completed. The main aim of the Kakatiya Mission is to increase the coverage of reliable minor irrigation facilities through surface and groundwater management. Growth in agricultural...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lakshmikantha Raoji, what is your suggestion and demand?

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO: Sir, we require money for restoring these tanks. The Government of Telangana, our Chief Minister, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao, has already written a letter to the Central Government equesting them to release the amount which they have promised to give. The amount promised is ₹ 5,000 crores....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The time is over. That is why I cautioned in-between. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO: Only ₹ 104 crores have been released. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO: I have already mentioned that… ....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Correct. It will not go on record, you know the rules. I have given you full three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. LAKSHMIKANTHA RAO: *

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour में, there is no exception. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. You should have thought about it and then, made the important demand. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. The time starts now again, fresh.

Disinvestment of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, yesterday the Government announced the disinvestment of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, which

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* Not Recorded

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

was the first Indian company to be engaged in the manufacturing of quality chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, including anti-snake venom, home products, employing indigenous technology, skill and raw-material. It was set up by Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, an eminent scientist of this country in 1901, when the Swadeshi Movement was going on. It was the first Indian pharmaceutical company. The company, which was reeling under severe crisis in the past, is earning profit for the past successive four-five years. In the last fiscal year, it earned a profit of ₹ 24-25 crores. If the current trend of profit continues, then by 2023, the company will be turned into a Miniratna Company after liquidating all its liabilities. So this is the situation. I fail to understand why a profit-making company is going to be disinvested. Is it because of the huge tract of prime land that the company is having in the city of Kolkata? I do not know! But last year, the Single Bench of High Court of Kolkata ruled against the sale of this Company. The Government's appeal is pending and during the pendency of this appeal, the Government announced day before yesterday, again, disinvestment of this company. My apprehension is that, it is only to grab that land and sell that land. That is my apprehension. Through you, Sir, I would call upon the Government to desist itself from disinvesting this first prime pharmaceutical company of this country, which was set up during the Swadeshi Movement and it should not be treated like other 42 PSUs, which are going to be disinvested by the Government.

श्री सभापति: जिन्होंने associate किया, उन्हें slip भेजनी पड़ेगी।

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Poor implementation of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for Upliftment of Minorities

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। हम सब जानते हैं कि भारत एक कल्याणकारी राज्य है। भारत की इस विशेषता के चलते सरकारें अपेक्षित और कमजोर वर्गों के लिए तरह-तरह की योजनाएं बनाती हैं, ताकि वे विकास की मुख्यधारा में शामिल हो सकें। महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार का एक कार्यक्रम है, जिसका नाम प्रधान मंत्री का नया 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम है। इस कार्यक्रम के पहले छः सूत्र शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समर्पित हैं, इसके चार सूत्र रोजगार संबंधी समस्याओं का हल करने के लिए समर्पित हैं, इसके दो सूत्र अल्पसंख्यकों के जीवनस्तर को उठाने के लिए समर्पित हैं और इसके अंतिम तीन सूत्र साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में प्रभावित लोगों की कानूनी मदद और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए समर्पित हैं।

महोदय, आज इस प्रोग्राम की स्थिति क्या है? क्या वास्तव में प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ, क्योंकि इस कार्यक्रम की निगरानी के लिए, जो समितियां बनाई गई हैं, जिला स्तर पर समितियां हैं, जो 3 महीने में समीक्षा करेंगी, राज्य स्तर पर समिति है, जो 3 महीने में समीक्षा करेगी, केन्द्र स्तर पर और मंत्रालय के स्तर पर भी इसकी तिमाही और छमाही समीक्षा की व्यवस्था है। जब मैं संसद का सदस्य बनकर 2014 में आया, तो एक महीने के बाद मुझे अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण मंत्रालय से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ कि जिलों की निगरानी समिति में राज्य सभा, लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के सदस्य होंगे, लिहाजा मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश के 7 जनपदों की निगरानी समिति में, जो अल्पसंख्यकों के संबंध में 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा और निगरानी करेंगे, उनका सदस्य बनाया गया। मुझे साढ़े चार साल इस सदन के अंदर हो गए और 4 साल मुझे उस निगरानी समिति का सदस्य बने हुए भी हो गए, लेकिन आज तक एक भी जिले से मुझे निगरानी समिति की बैठक का निमंत्रण प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। यह स्थिति इस कार्यक्रम की है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش) :** دھنیواد، سبھا پتی جی، ہم سب جانتے ہیں کہ بھارت ایک کلیان-کاری راجیہ ہے۔ بھارت کی اس وشیشتا کے چلتے سرکاریں اپیکشت اور کمزور ورگوں کے لئے طرح طرح کی یوجنائیں بناتی ہیں، تاکہ وہ وکاس کی مکھہ دھارا میں شامل ہو سکیں۔

مہودے، کیندریہ سرکار کا ایک کارئے کرم ہے، جس کا نام پردھان منتری کا نیا پندرہ سوترئے کارئے کرم ہے۔ اس کارئے کرم کے پہلے چھہ سوتر شکشا کو بڑھاوا دینے کے لئے سمرپت ہیں، اس کے چار سوتر روزگار سمبندھی سمسیاؤں کا حل کرنے کے لئے سمرپت ہیں، اس کے دو سوتر اقلیتوں

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

کے جیون-استر کو اٹھانے کے لئے سمرپت ہیں اور اس کے آخری تین سوتر سامپردائک دنگوں میں پربھاوت لوگوں کی قانونی مدد اور ان کے پنرواس کے لئے سمرپت ہیں۔

مہودے، آج اس پروگرام کی حالت کیا ہے؟ کیا حقیقت میں پروگرام چل رہا ہے، ایسا میں نہیں کہہ سکتا ہوں، کیوں کہ اس کارئے کرم کی نگرانی کے لئے، جو سمیتیاں بنائی گئی ہیں، ضلع استر پر سمیتیاں ہیں، جو تین مہینے میں سمیکشا کریں گی، راجیہ استر پر سمیتی ہے، جو تین مہینے میں سمیکشا کرے گی، کیندر استر پر اور منترالیہ کے استر پر بھی اس کی سہ ماہی اور شش ماہی سمیکشا کی ویوستھا ہے۔ جب میں سنسد کا سدسئے بن کر 2014 میں آیا

تو ایک مہینے کے بعد مجھے اقلیتی کلیان منترالیہ سے ایک پتر پراپت ہوا کہ ضلعوں کی نگرانی سمیتی میں راجیہ سبھا، لوک سبھا اور ودھان سبھاؤں کے سدسئے ہوں گے، لہذا مجھے اتر پردیش کے سات جن-پدوں کی نگرانی سمیتی میں، جو اقلیتوں کے سمبندھ میں پندرہ سوترئے کارئے کرم کی سمیکشا اور نگرانی کریں گے، ان کا سدسئے بنایا گیا مجھے ساڑھے چار سال اس سدن کے اندر ہوگئے اور چار سال مجھے اس نگرانی سمیتی کا سدسئے بنے ہوئے بھی ہو گئے، لیکن آج تک ایک بھی ضلعے سے مجھے نگرانی سمیتی کی بیٹھک کا نمنترن پراپت نہیں ہوا ہے۔ یہ استتھی اس کارئے کرم کی ہے ---(مداخلت)---

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री जावेद अली खान: राज्य स्तर पर जो समीक्षा होनी है, निगरानी होनी है, उसमें भी राज्य सभा के एक या दो सदस्य होंगे, केन्द्र स्तर पर समीक्षा हो रही है या नहीं हो रहा है, वहां तक मेरी access नहीं है, इसलिए मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूँ, लेकिन जिलों में यह प्रोग्राम विफल पड़ा हुआ है। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से एक लिखित प्रश्न पूछा, उसके जवाब में पूरे प्रोग्राम का ड्राफ्ट मुझे भेज दिया गया, जबकि वह जमीन पर कहीं नहीं है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि या तो सरकार इस कार्यक्रम को

तत्काल बंद करे और यदि यह प्रोग्राम है और सरकार इसको चला रही है, तो सरकार इस कार्यक्रम को तुरंत चालू करे। अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चूँकि यह प्रोग्राम..

†بھی راجیہ سبھا کے ایک یا دو سدسئے ہوں گے، کیونکہ استر پر سمیکشا ہو رہی ہے یا نہیں ہو رہی ہے، وہاں تک میری ایکسپرٹ نہیں ہے، اس لئے میں کچھ کہہ نہیں سکتا ہوں، لیکن ضلعوں میں یہ پروگرام وفل پڑا ہوا ہے۔ میں نے مانّئے منتری جی سے ایک لکھت سوال پوچھا، اس کے جواب میں پورے پروگرام کا ڈرافٹ مجھے بھیج دیا گیا، جبکہ زمین پر کہیں نہیں ہے۔

میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے مانگ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یا تو سرکار اس کارئے کرم کو تتکال بند کرے اور اگر یہ پروگرام ہے اور سرکار اسکو چلا رہی ہے، تو سرکار اس کارئے کرم کو جلدی جاری کرے۔ آخر میں، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں چونکہ یہ پروگرام ---(مداخلت)---

(ختم شد)

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ ।

श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ ।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ ।

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री बी. लिंग्याह यादव। जावेद अली जी, आपने विषय अच्छा प्रस्तुत किया, उसको समय-सीमा में सीमित करते, तो और भी अच्छा हो जाता।

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, 2 ही सेकेंड की बात थी।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان:** سر، دو ہی سیکنڈ کی بات تھی۔

श्री सभापति: आपके 2 सेकेंड के कारण ही मेन प्वाइंट रह गया।

Lack of adequate National Highways in the State of Telangana

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): *Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. The newly formed Telangana State is facing problems because of lack of adequate National Highways in the State. In the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, it is mentioned that 3,150 kilometres of road connectivity will be improved in the State of Telangana but Central Government is not taking any measures regarding this. Sir, till date approval was given only for 1500 kms and even these approved roads are yet to receive funds. Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao, Chief Minister of

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.
* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

Telangana and Members of Parliament representing Telangana have brought this issue to the notice of the Central Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari on various occasions. The Outer Ring Road (ORR) around Hyderabad is supposed to facilitate the people of Hyderabad but even this project is not receiving funds from the Centre.

I request the Central Government, through you Sir, to allocate funds to the roads connecting Kandi to Gajwel, Gajwel to Choutuppal, Choutuppai to Shadnagar, and Shadnagar to Kandi. Sir, the National Highway 65 connecting Hyderabad and Vijayawada that passes through Suryapet lacks sufficient flyovers and proper drainage system. In the same way National Highway 365 which connects Tirumalagiri and Suryapet suffers from lack of underpasses and drainages at Nagaram.

The newly formed State of Telanagana has launched many Welfare Schemes and has become a role model in India for other States. Such a State is suffering from lack of funds. Sir, through you I request the Central Government to support the Telangana State which is implementing various welfare schemes such as Free Electricity, Mission Bhagiratha, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu and Loan Waiver. Thank you Sir.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (TELANGANA): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need for new law in view of frequent bulding collapses in the country

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं जो विषय उठाने जा रही हूं, वह आम आदमी से संबंधित है और इसमें जानमाल की जो क्षति हो रही है, उससे भी संबंधित है। आज हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं और टीवी चैनलों पर भी देखते हैं कि इस इमारत के गिरने से इतने लोग मर गए और उस इमारत के गिरने से इतने लोग घायल हो गए, फिर वह इमारत चाहे मुम्बई में गिरे, हिमाचल प्रदेश में गिरे या देश के किसी अन्य भाग में। विगत दिनों में हमने पाया है कि मुम्बई, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पूना और राजस्थान में इमारतें गिरीं और उनमें लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। दिल?ली में इमारतों में आग लगने से नुकसान हो हो रहा है और लोग मर रहे हैं।

महोदय, यह एक बहुत ही सीरियस मामला होता जा रहा है, इसलिए मैं इस विषय की ओर केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहती हूं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जैसे रीयल एस्टेट में काम करने वाले बिल्डर्स के लिए कानून बनाए गए हैं, वैसे ही नई बिल्डिंग बनाने अथवा उसके मॉडल के लिए कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान रखने चाहिए, जिससे उन बिल्डिंगों का नुकसान न हो और उनमें लोगों की मृत्यु न हो।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। आपने अपना विषय रख दिया है, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहती हूं कि जो पुरानी इमारतें हैं, उनका भी अवलोकन होना चाहिए और उनकी जो स्थिति है, उसे भी देखा जाए, यदि वे जर्जर अवस्था में हैं, तो उन्हें भी सुधारने का काम किया जाए। अत: मैं यह कहूंगी कि इसके लिए आप एक नया कानून बनाएं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं- एक coercice है और एक constructive है। Coercive यह है कि जितने भी महानगरों और शहरों में buildings हैं, उनके लिए accountability fix की जाए कि अगर इमारतें गिरती हैं, तो कौन सा इंजीनियर, कौन सा डिपार्टमेंट या कौन सा ऑफिसर जिम्मेदार है, यानी coercive action लिया जाए। Constructive यह है कि इसके दो पक्ष हैं, कुछ सेवानिवृत्त लोग, बुजुर्ग लोग जिन इमारतों में रहते हैं, वे इमारतें पुरानी होती हैं और उनकी मरम्मत आदि के लिए उनके पास कोई साधन नहीं होता है। ऐसे लोगों को मंत्रालय या सरकार कम ब्याज पर ऐसे साधन उपलब्ध कराए, जिससे वे अपने घर की मरम्मत करा सकें। बड़े अपार्टमेंट्स में replacement की समस्या होती है कि वे कहां रहेंगे? मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके रिप्लेसमेंट की सरकार कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करे, जिससे ऐसे अपार्टमेंट्स को बनाया जा सके। मध्यम वर्ग और निम्न मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों की सुविधाओं को देखते हुए सरकार कार्रवाई करे।

श्री सभापति: सचमुच में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इसके ऊपर थोड़ी लम्बी चर्चा होनी चाहिए, मगर यह विषय जीरो आवर में उठाया गया है।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मुम्बई में डोंगरी में दो दिन पूर्व एक बिल्डिंग गिर गई, जिसमें बहुत सारे लोग फंस गए, मर गए और बच्चे भी मर गए। अत: मैं सरकार को सुझाव देता हूं कि हमारे विधायक, श्री अमीन पटेल साहब ने वहां जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनके अनुसार रिपेयर और कंस्ट्रक्शन बोर्ड के लिए सेस जमा किया जाता है। उसके अनुसार 40 प्रतिशत टेनेंट्स, 40 प्रतिशत गवर्नमेंट, 40 प्रतिशत हाउसिंग बोर्ड और 10 प्रतिशत मुम्बई महापालिका धन देती है, लेकिन वह पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। अतः वह पैसा बिल्डिंगों को पुन: बनाने अथवा उनकी मरम्मत कराने के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि ट्रांजिट कैम्प बनाने के लिए जमीन नहीं होती। अत: मेरा कहना है और हमारे माननीय विधायक, श्री अमीन साहब ने वहां सुझाव दिया है और मैं भी यहां केन्द्र सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि मुम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट की जो जगह है, उसे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है। यदि वह जगह ट्रांजिट कैम्प के लिए मिल जाए, तो यह सारा मामला ही खत्म हो जाएगा।

Proposal to introduce National Exit Exam for Medical courses and replacing MCI with NMC

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Union Cabinet has given approval for the NMC which provides for conducting National Exit Exam for medical

students. This exam provides for three purposes. The first purpose is to serve as the licensing test. It is for the final year MBBS students. Only if they pass through this test, would they qualify to be a doctor. Already, they are undergoing a five-year course, one year housing surgeon course and all such things. They are writing exams. But, now only if they pass this test, would they qualify to be registered as medical practitioners and they could be doctors. Secondly, it serves as a screening test. It is for foreign medical students who are coming here to pursue their higher studies. Thirdly, it is used for admission to PG students. Already, there is a NEET examination for PG, but that is withdrawn. Now, this test alone is conducted. So, when we go deeper into all these purposes, the question that surfaces is, what is the methodology of the test? It is not known. Secondly, it discourages the institutions which bring out innovative teaching patterns. Already schools, Sir, are keeping away from the usual syllabus. They are preparing the students only for the NEET examination and moreover this examination has an all India pattern. Sir, education is in the Concurrent List, and health is in the State List, but those two rights are now taken away by the Union Government and what they are doing is, they are bringing a uniform test, the All India National Test. This cannot be, Sir. When the syllabus of education differs from State to State, at the school level, primary, secondary, higher secondary and also at the higher education level, how can we have one uniform test across the country? Like, there is One Nation One Election, one examination for all students in the country will not be suitable at all. Moreover, one of the recommendations in the New Education Policy is this next examination. It is still under discussion. No decision has been arrived at. While that be the situation, how could the Union Government take that into a new thing? Sir, this will deter the students who are aspiring to become doctors. So, I urge upon the Government to ensure that we shall not let many young lives to commit suicides because of this. So, I once again urge upon the Government to kindly drop this proposal of N.E.E. test and allow the students as they are now.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with concern expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with issue expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to speak on this. Sir, please give me one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; you have to give your name. You have not given your name. Vijilaji, please sit down. This will not go on record. You have to give your name. If you had given your name, I would have allowed you in the beginning. Otherwise, now, you can add your name.

Need to refund ticket fare to passengers affected by Pakistan air space restrictions and start direct flights to Najaf from India

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपको थैंक यू कहता हूं। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए भी मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

सर, हिंदुस्तान की अक़ल्लियतों के लिए, हिंदुस्तान की ज़ायरीन के लिए काफी जमाने से एयर इंडिया की एक अहम फ्लाइट की डिमांड थी। उनकी डिमांड थी कि बग़दाद के लिए या नजफ़ के लिए हिंदुस्तान की सरज़मीं से एयर इंडिया की एक डायरेक्ट फ्लाइट चलाई जाए। काफी ज़द्दोज़ेहद और काफी मुतालिबात के बाद मरक़ज़ी शहरी हवाबाजी ने जनवरी के महीने में फैसला किया कि एक फ्लाइट लखनऊ से होते हुए, दिल्ली से होते हुए नजफ के लिए डायरेक्ट जाएगी। मैं आपके तवस्सुत से यह मुतालिबा मरक़ज़ी सरकार के सामने रख रहा हूं कि इसमें मुश्किल यह है कि जितनी भी इंटरनेशनल फ्लाइट्स जाती हैं, वे वाया कहीं और होकर जाती हैं। उसमें खर्च ज्यादा आता है और वक्त भी ज्यादा लगता है। एयर इंडिया का जो फैसला था कि दिल्ली से नजफ के लिए डायरेक्ट फ्लाइट चलाई जाएगी, इस फैसले से न केवल ज़ायरीन के वक्त की बचत हुई, बल्कि उनके खर्च में भी किफायत का काफी मुतालिबा पूरा हुआ। चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि जनवरी के बाद, दो या चार फ्लाइट्स लखनऊ से होते हुए दिल्ली, दिल्ली से होते हुए नजफ गईं, लेकिन उसके बाद उस फ्लाइट को हालात खराब होने की वजह से बंद कर दिया गया। जो स्ट्राइक हुई थी, उसकी वजह से उसे वाया पाकिस्तान बंद कर दिया गया। मैं आपके तवस्सुत से आपसे यह मुतालिबा करूंगा कि अब जो हालात हैं, वे हालात अब मामूल पर आ चुके हैं। मैं सरकार से, वज़ीरे शहरी हवाबाजी से मुतालिबा करूंगा कि यह न सिर्फ लखनऊ शहर से दिल्ली, बल्कि हिंदुस्तान के हर शहर

से चलाई जाए। क्योंकि हिंदुस्तान से काफी ज़ायरीन की तादाद एयर इंडिया फ्लाइट से नज़फ, जिद्दे के लिए जाती है, इसलिए उन्हें टाइम की सहूलियत देने के लिए एक फ्लाइट का फिर आग़ाज किया जाए।

मैं आपके जरिये मरकज़ी वज़ीर से और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स से दूसरी बात का मुतालिबा करूंगा कि जिन ज़ायरीन की लखनऊ की फ्लाइट के लिए बुकिंग हुई थी, उनका पैसा आज तक वापस नहीं किया गया है। मैं आपसे मुतालिबा करूंगा कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स वाले उनके पैसे को वापस करे। इस शहर से जिद्दे के लिए, कर्बला के लिए, बगदाद के लिए फ्लाइट जाती है। काफी ज़ायरीन, जो उमर-रसीदा होते हैं, वे लाखों, करोड़ों की तादाद में इस फ्लाइट से ज़ियारत के लिए जाते हैं, इसलिए इस फ्लाइट को हर स्टेट से चालू किया जाए और इसे रोज़ाना की बुनियाद पर चलवाया जाए। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, खुदा हाफ़िज़।

†**جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش):** چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کو تہنیک ی کہتا ہوں۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع د یا ہے، اس کے لیے بھی م ی آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

سر، ہندستان کی اقلیتوں کے لیے، ہندستان کے زائر ین کے لیے کافی زمانے سے انڈین ایئرلان کی ایک اہم فلائٹ کی ڈیمانڈ تھی۔ ان کی ڈیمانڈ تھی کہ بغداد کے لیے یا نجف کے لیے ہندستان کی سرزم ین سے ایئر انڈیا کی ایک ڈائریکٹ فلائٹ چلائے جائے ۔ کافی جدّوجہد اور کافی مطالبات کے بعد مرکز ی شہری ہوابازی نے جنوری کے مہینے م ی فیصلہ کیا کہ ایک فلائٹ لکھنؤ سے ہوتے ہوئے، دہلی سے ہوتے ہوئے نجف کے لیے ڈائریکٹ جائے گی۔ م ی آپ کے توسط سے یہ مدعا مرکز ی سرکار کے سامنے رکھ رہا ہوں کہ اس م ی مشکل یہ ہے کہ جتنی بھی انٹرنیشنل فلائٹس جاتی ہیں، وہ وا یا ہوکر جاتی ہیں۔ اس م ی خرچ زیادہ آتا ہے اور وقت بھی زیادہ لگتا ہے۔ ایئرانڈیا کا جو فیصلہ تھا کہ دہلی سے نجف کے لیے ڈائریکٹ فلائٹ چلائی جائے گی، اس فیصلے سے نہ صرف زائرین کے وقت کی بچت ہوئی، بلکہ ان کے خرچ م ی بھی کفایت کا

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

کافی مطالبہ پورا ہوا۔ چیئرمین صاحب، مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جنوری کے بعد، دو یا چار فلائٹس لکھنؤ ہوتے ہوئے دہلی، دہلی سے ہوتے ہوئے نجف گئی، لیکن اس کے بعد اس فلائٹ کو حالات خراب ہونے کی وجہ سے بند کر دیا گیا

جو اسٹرائک ہوئی تھی، اس کی وجہ سے اسے واپس پاکستان بند کر دیا گیا میں آپ کے توسط سے آپ سے یہ مطالبہ کروں گا کہ اب جو حالات ہیں، وہ حالات اب معمول پر آچکے ہیں۔ میں سرکار سے، وزیر شہری ہوا بازی سے مطالبہ کروں گا کہ یہ نہ صرف لکھنؤ شہر سے دہلی، بلکہ ہندوستان کے ہر شہر سے چلائی جائے۔ کیوں کہ ہندوستان سے کافی زائرین کی تعداد آپ کی فلائٹ سے نجف، جدّہ کے لئے جاتی ہے، اس لئے انہیں ٹائم کی سہولیت دینے کے لئے ایک فلائٹ کا آغاز کیا جائے۔

میں آپ کے ذریعے مرکزی وزیر سے اور انڈین ایئرلائنس سے دوسری بات کا مطالبہ کروں گا کہ جن زائرین کی لکھنؤ کی فلائٹ کے لئے بکنگ ہوئی تھی، ان کا پیسہ آج تک واپس نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ میں آپ سے مطالبہ کروں گا کہ انڈین ایئرلائنس ان کے پیسے کو واپس کرے۔ اس شہر سے جدّہ کے لئے، کربلا کے لئے، بغداد کے لئے فلائٹ جاتی ہے۔ کافی زائرین، جو عمر رسیدہ ہوتے ہیں، وہ لاکھوں، کروڑوں کی تعداد میں اس فلائٹ سے زیارت کے لئے جاتے ہیں، اس لئے اس فلائٹ کو ہر اسٹیٹ سے چالو کیا جائے اور اسے روزانہ کی بنیاد پر چلوایا جائے۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کے لئے جو وقت دیا ہے، اس کے لئے میں آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں، خدا حافظ

(ختم شد)

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need for underground cabling in coastal districts of Odisha in the aftermath of cyclone

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Energy Minister. After the cyclone hit Odisha severely, the power infrastructure of Puri and 13 other districts have been completely destroyed. The transmission and the distribution companies are not in a position to finance these restoration works. As you know, Sir, electricity is the basic necessity. The State Government has undertaken restoration of power infrastructure on a war-footing from its own resources. However, the scale of damage to power infrastructure is far too expensive to be taken care of by the State Government alone.

Sir, the sanctioned cost of IPDS project for Odisha is ₹ 1,077.84 crores. Out of this, the share of the Government of India is ₹ 646.70 crores and the share of the Government of Odisha is ₹ 431.14 crores.

For underground cabling, a proposal for 381.51 kms, with an estimated cost of ₹ 161.76 crores, was submitted. But, sanction was made only for ₹ 58.71 kms with an estimated cost of ₹ 27.48 crores. Underground cabling fund proposal was diverted for other work.

For cyclone resilient distribution network in Bhubaneswar district headquarters of coastal districts, such as Cuttack, Puri, Berhampur, Chhatrapur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Bhadrak and Balasore towns about ₹ 10,000 crores is required in the first stage. This investment will also help in reducing AT & C losses and add beautification of towns.

Since there is every possibility of severe cyclones hitting very frequently in future, due to global warming, there will be a lot of expenditure in damage and restoration works. Hence, such one-time investment in cyclone resilient system is justified. Sir, the Government of India is now thinking of replacing bare conductors by AB cable.

I urge the Ministry of Power, Government of India, for replacement of bare conductors by UG cables instead of AB cable in the towns of coastal belt of the State.

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Prashanta Nanda.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Prashanta Nanda.

Separate quota for NRI students in humanities and language courses

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I bring an important issue before the House relating to problems being faced by NRI students from various countries, particularly Gulf countries. Sir, there are thousands of Indians in various Gulf countries. Their children are facing difficulties to continue their education after XII Standard. Many of them are forced to come to India to continue their studies.

Sir, the Government of India has provided a possibility under the Direct Admission for Students Abroad (DASA) scheme. But, this facility is offered only to students belonging to science branches i.e., engineering, medicine and such other courses. But, students who wish to continue their studies in humanities and languages cannot do it since they are not eligible to get seat under DASA.

My request is: DASA should be extended to those students who want to pursue their studies in humanities and languages.

There are so many important universities and institutions in our country which are well-known for their courses in humanities and languages, like EFLU, IITs, IIMs and the Central Universities.

I request the Government of India to extend DASA to all those students who wish to continue their studies in humanities and languages. Moreover, for students in the Gulf countries, there is a provision of 5 per cent reservation. This reservation can be extended to these students. Hence, I request and hope the Government will positively take note of it and consider this.

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Binoy Viswam.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Binoy Viswam.

The delay in punishment in heinous crimes against minor girls

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक ऐसा सामाजिक विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ, जिस पर हम सबको दल और राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर विचार करना चाहिए। छोटे-छोटे बच्चों का, पाँच वर्ष-छ: वर्ष की बच्चियों का बलात्कार हो रहा है। यह एक राज्य में नहीं, बल्कि कई राज्यों में हो रहा है। जब इस पर एक अल्पकालीन बहस भी हुई, तो उसमें सदन का 80 मिनट का समय लगा। उसमें जो भी उत्तर आये, उसमें 10 वर्ष से ऊपर और 70-75 वर्ष तक के लोगों के बीच नशे के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी। वह जानकारी बहुत अच्छी है, प्रयास भी बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन 6, 7, 8 साल और 9 साल के बच्चों के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, उसको नशाखोरी से जोड़ कर देखने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि शतप्रतिशत अपराधियों ने ऐसा नशे के प्रभाव में किया है, ऐसा इन्वेस्टिगेशन में आया है। तो यह multiple Ministries का मामला है और इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि इसमें पुलिस भी involved है और इसमें judicial system भी involved है तथा judicial system के delay की वजह से ये अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। यह नशाखोरी इस देश में एक ऐसा अभिशाप है, जिसके बारे में अभी दिल्ली में एक सर्वे रिपोर्ट आयी कि 8, 9, 10 साल के 16.5 प्रतिशत बच्चे नशे के प्रभाव में हैं।

सभापति जी, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों को नशे में धकेलना और नशे के माध्यम से बाद में अपराध में धकेलना, यह हो क्या रहा है? यह बहुत ही दुखद बात है। मैं इसमें पूरे सदन का समर्थन चाहता हूँ। सरकार को बिल्कुल एक single point agenda बनाकर, एक nodal Ministry बना कर इस पर कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत है। अभी हम यह जरूर बता रहे हैं कि हम कोई नशामुक्ति केन्द्र में हम क्या कर रहे हैं, लेकिन नशा न हो और जो नशे के अपराधी गैंग काम कर रहे हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई हो, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبدّ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (ODISHA): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†**جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش):** مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبدّ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संभाजी छत्रपती (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش):** مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبدّ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a larger issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: उसको लास्ट में लिस्ट किया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह बार-बार रह जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री सभापति: ऐसा सिस्टम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ऐसा मत करिए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नहीं सुन रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नहीं सुन रहा हँ न, फिर आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री एम.पी. वीरेन्द्र कुमार।

Financial crisis of the India Telephone Industries (ITI) in Palakkad, Kerala

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Sir, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palakkad, in Kerala, is facing a serious financial crisis. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please pay attention to M.P., Veerendra Kumar. He is an M.P., and his name is also M.P.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: And, Sir, if it leads to its closure, nearly 450 people, working in it, would be jobless. Though this unit is doing exemplary work on different projects, it is yet to realise its dues from different companies. As on 17th June, 2019, the BSNL and the MTNL, the public sector companies, for the works done for them, owe ₹ 67.33 crores to the ITI, Palakkad. Due to this non-realisation of funds, a profit-making unit, ITI, is facing an extremely difficult situation in terms of payment of salaries and meeting day-to-day expenditure. ITI Employees Union of Palakkad unit, has also requested the Union Cabinet Minister to intervene in this problem. The ITI Ltd. was the first public sector undertaking of India under the Ministry of Communication. It has six manufacturing units. The Palakkad plant of ITI Ltd. was established in 1976. The plant has been functioning as a model plant among the six ITI units. The unit has executed many e-projects of national importance. Now, the plant is executing the national projects, like manufacturing of smart energy meters and banking card, supporting Prime Minister's dream project Bharat Net, connecting 1,50,000 villages in the country. I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, for an urgent intervention and help in realisation of payment from the BSNL and MTNL and help in the survival of ITI Ltd., Palakkad.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

12.00 NOON

Inadequate staffing at monuments of national importance

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is known for its rich heritage and culture. The monuments, which you see in India, are in cities, in remote areas, and also in villages. We have had a lot of tourism, both domestic as well as international. But, there is a lot of stress ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sambhaji, you can lay it on the Table or send it to me becaue the time is over.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Okay, Sir.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh) Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Member.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Upgradation of skill development of IT professionals

*286. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the IT professionals do not have adequate skills to deal with Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry of Skill Development to upgrade their skills?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The IT-BPM (Information Technology and Business Process Management) Industry in India employs N 4.5 million people. As per the reports available in the market, about 30% of the existing workforce would require re-skilling/

upskilling to stay relevant and about 50-60% of the workforce would require re-skilling/ upskilling on continual basis in emerging technologies to retain the edge that India has in the IT sector due to growing automation, emergence of disruptive as well as new technologies, etc.

To align the IT industry diaspora of India with dynamic world market, NASSCOM-a Sector Skill Council under aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched FutureSkills platform on 19.02.2018. The programme aims to re-skill 2 million professionals and potential employees and students in the industry over a period of 5 years. Future Skills digital platform is providing a space where a learner can access content on all the skills of the future. A learner can seamlessly access free and paid content, assessments, virtual labs and get certified on the skills of their choice.

FutureSkills focuses on 155+ skills spanning across 70+ job roles on 10 emerging technologies namely Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Big Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, Cyber Security, Internet of Things, Mobile Tech, Robotic Process Automation, Virtual Reality and 3D Printing. As on date, FutureSkills has offered training to approximately 6 lakh candidates.

Further, to reskill and upskill IT-professionals to be adept with the emerging technologies National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the aegis of MSDE has established 'Future of Work' initiative. In association with IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council (NASSCOM), NSDC has designed and developed Qualification Packs-National Occupational Standards across 9 emerging technologies such as Cyber Security, Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, Block Chain, Robotic Process Automation, Internet of Things, Virtual Reality, and Social and Mobile Application. Further, MSDE is incentivizing training providers to take up these courses for training under the Skill Development Mission.

In the areas of long term training, MSDE under Craftsman Training Scheme at Industrial Training Institutes, new courses were introduced in 2018, such as Smart Agriculture (Internet of Things), Smart Healthcare (Internet of Things), Smart City (Internet of Things), Remotely Piloted Aircraft, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. Q. No. 286.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, the Hon. Minister has given a detailed reply. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether a 'New India' can be created at the backbone of a very strong IT and the new technology, since more than 65 per cent of our people, 850 million people, are young, below the age of 35, I would like to know whether our young people are technologically skilled today to really create this New India. If not, what has the Government done effectively to take action on this?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न बहुत उपयोगी और समय के हिसाब से महत्वपूर्ण है। सरकार इस दिशा में लगातार नयेपन के साथ काम कर रही है। सरकार की IT Sector की संस्था - NASSCOM और IT Sector Skill Council, दोनों के संयुक्त प्रयास से, तत्कालीन संभावनाओं के आधार पर, फरवरी, 2018 में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा Future Skills Platform को लाँच किया गया है। भविष्य में जैसी जरूरतें आएंगी, उस हिसाब से हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार के समय में लोग लगातार गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठ रहे हैं। इस क्रम में मध्यम वर्ग में इजाफा हो रहा है। जब मध्यम वर्ग में इजाफा होता है तो तदनुसार उनकी जरूरतें और सुविधाएं बढ़ रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जब आवश्यकताएं बढ़ रही हैं, उसी हिसाब से job creation हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने मूल प्रश्न में जो जानकारी मांगी है, हम 10 प्रौद्योगिकियों में विशेष रूप से पहल करके - Articicial intelligence, Blockchain, Big Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, Cyber Security, Internet of Things, Mobile Tech, Robotic Process Automation, Virtual Reality and 3D Printing - सब विषयों में काम कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के आधार पर इस काम को अब हम अधिक उत्साह से आगे बढ़ाएंगे।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister, since the problems ends with the Minister, but the problems does not begin with the Minister, now that most of our schools children who graduate are really not employable at all, they are not able to do any constructive work, since 75 per cent of our engineering graduates, actually, are really unqualified, not good enough to work, therefore, is the Ministry in continuous talks with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, to make sure that our curriculum, our skill development happens in schools and colleges?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: इस विषय पर हम शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ-साथ, जो इंडस्ट्री सेक्टर की हायर संस्थाएं हैं, उनके साथ लगातार संपर्क में हैं। वे सब मिलकर, जरूरत के हिसाब से, नए पाठ्यक्रम शामिल कर रही हैं। हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की कई संस्थाएं भी इसमें लगी हुई हैं - खास तौर से हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की NSDC संस्था को हम इसी उद्देश्य से NCVT संस्था में परिवर्तित करने जा रहे हैं, ताकि इसकी गुणवत्ता में, माननीय सदस्य की अपेक्षा के अनुसार, सुधार लाया जा सके।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the newest technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Big Data Analytics, and so on are changing our

life very rapidly. We need massive investment to stay ahead in this field. These issues must be introduced in the education curricula. The New Education Policy does introduce these subjects, but only at the level of Masters and at the Ph.D level.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, there is a need to integrate these concepts and teach students especially at a younger age, right when they are at the school, especially because children are increasingly exposed to technology in all spheres of life. My question is: Are there any steps being taken to introduce the concepts of Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, or Robotics at an early age, particularly, at elementary and secondary education level, so as to lay the ground work for equipping them with the necessary skills?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please be brief in putting questions क्योंकि बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्य आते हैं, जिनके सवाल छूट जाते हैं, उनको भी सवाल का जवाब मिले, अगर आप सब इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे, तो उसको हम पूरा कर सकते हैं।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत उचित बात उठाई है और इस दृष्टि से यह विषय हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के साथ-साथ एमएचआरडी से भी correlated है। हम लोग कॉलेजों में इस विषय में imaging technology के पाठ्यक्रम और ऐसे नए पाठ्यक्रमों को समाहित कर रहे हैं ताकि आने वाले समय में युवा इस चुनौती का सामना कर सकें और उस हिसाब को अपने को अपडेट कर सकें।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: There are about 40 lakh IT professionals and these IT professionals require re-skilling or training in Artificial Intelligence and other technological developments so as to compete globally. Does the Ministry have the adequate Budget to train these IT professionals in the latest developments and technology?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि आज हमारे पास आईटी क्षेत्र में 45 हजार वर्कफोर्स हैं और नैचुरल प्रोसेस में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत वर्कफोर्स को हर समय अपस्किलिंग की जरूरत है। उस दिशा में सरकार ने योजनाएं बनाई हैं और उन पर लगातार एक continuous process में काम हो रहा है।

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारी जम्मू-कश्मीर की जो backbone है, वह horticulture है। मैं आपकी वसातत् से मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्किल डेवलपमेंट विभाग की तरह से horticulture को boost करने के लिए कोई सिस्टम है, कोई योजना है, जिसके तहत वहां के बच्चों को horticulture में train किया जाए?

†**جناب نذیر احمد لوائے :** ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہماری جموں کشمیر کی جو بیک-بون ہے ، وہ horticulture ہے۔ میں آپ کی وساطت سے منسٹر صاحب سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا اسکل ڈیولپمنٹ وبھاگ کی طرف سے horticulture کو boost کرنے کےلئے کوئی سسٹم ہے کوئی سوچنا ہے، جس کے تحت وہاں کے بچوں کو horticulture میں ٹریں کیا جائے؟

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, हमने स्किलिंग सिस्टम में मॉर्डन एग्रीकल्चर के लिए भी प्रोग्राम डाले हुए हैं और उसके लिए भी हम लोगों को train कर रहे हैं।

Subsidy on Food

*287. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been giving subsidy on food to the different States;

(b) if so, the amount of subsidies on food for the year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 till May, 2019; and

(c) the amount of subsidies given to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal during the above periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Food Subsidy is given by the Department of Food and Public Distribution to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and directly to States in case of Decentralized Procurement (DCP) States on the basis of quantity of foodgrains procured and distributed under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Scheme (OWS).

Details of food subsidy released to FCI and DCP States in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till May, 2019) are as under:

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Food Subsidy Released		
	FCI	DCP States	Total
2017-18	101981.69	38000.00	139981.69
2018-19	140098.00	31029.485	171127.485
2019-20 As on 31st May, 2019	67000.00	10311.15	77311.15

This includes NSSF loan of ₹40,000 crore and ₹ 70,000 crore to FCI in 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

(c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal are DCP States and as such theses States receive food subsidy directly from Government of India. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are non DCP States and so these States lift foodgrains from FCI at Central Issue Price (CIP) for distribution under NFSA and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). DCP States also lift foodgrains, if required, from FCI to supplement their requirement for NFSA and OWS at CIP.

Details of food subsidy released to DCP States *viz;* Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal during 2017, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till May, 2019) are as under:

(in ₹ crore)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 till May, 2019
Bihar	4535.11	2291.68	175.25
Madhya Pradesh	8113.23	6026.97	921.67
West Bengal	2042.30	3279.69	1813.26

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, the Government of India has been providing subsidy for food to States under different categories, number one, Decentralized Procurement States and direct subsidy benefit to the different States, including, Uttar Pradesh and others through FCI and other agencies. Sir, it appears from the statement that there is huge difference in subsidy amount released in the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 till May, including my State of West Bengal where it is also varying from

2017-18 to 2018-19; and I am not taking into account the current year up to May. My question to the hon. Minister is: What are the reasons for difference in allocating subsidy to the States in different years?

श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव: महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा, वह बात सही है। सब्सिडी दो तरह की होती है, एक तो डीसीपी स्टेट और दूसरा नॉन-डीसीपी स्टेट। जो डीसीपी स्टेट होते हैं, वहां राज्य खरीदी करता है और जो नॉन-डीसीपी स्टेट होते हैं, वहां एफसीआई खरीदी करता है। अब सम्मानित सदस्य महोदय ने पूछा कि खरीदी पर यह कटौती क्यों है, अंतर क्यों है? महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार जितनी खरीदी करती है और जितनी मांगती है, उतनी सब्सिडी हम राज्य सरकार को देते हैं और एफसीआई जितनी खरीदी करती है, उतनी सब्सिडी केन्द्र सरकार एफसीआई को देती है। जितन मांगा जाता है, उतना ही दिया जाता है, इसलिए यह अंतर दिखता है।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, we all know that the State of West Bengal has suffered the problem of Left Wing Extremism for long years, but our Government, headed by Madam Mamata Banerjee, has contained it and Left Wing Extremism has been reduced to very low levels. For that reason, our State is providing a special package...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I am putting the question. This is our august House and I wish to seek certain answers from the hon. Minister.

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, where States have got problems of Left Wing Extremism and other problems, the State Governments are providing subsidy on food over and above the provisions made under the national Food Security Act. What is the Government's stand as far as the Government of West Bengal is concerned? Would they grant extra subsidy to our State?

श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव: उपसभापति महोदय, पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार की ऐसी कोई माँग नहीं है कि हमसे इससे ज्यादा खरीदे। अगर राज्य सरकार माँग करती है, तो केंद्र सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी, आप पूछिए।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): सर, इस प्रश्न के दो अंश हैं। एक सब्सिडी का मामला है। सब्सिडी के मामले में शान्ता कुमार कमिटी की रिपोर्ट

में कहा गया था कि जो राज्य अधिक से अधिक पैदावर कर सकें, हमें उन राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश है, वहाँ बहुत प्रगति हुई। वहाँ अब 50 लाख टन तक खरीद हो गई है। यदि हम मानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 84 लाख टन देना है और उसमें से घटता जा रहा है, तो यह एक अच्छी बात है। सर, दो तरह के स्टेट्स होते हैं। एक डीसीपी स्टेट है, जहाँ राज्य सरकारें खरीदती हैं और जितना खरीदती हैं, हम उतना पैसा उन्हें दे देते हैं, बाकी अनाज देने का काम करते हैं। डीसीपी स्टेट कौन-सी हैं, यह हम तय नहीं करते हैं। कई माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि एफसीआई क्यों खरीद नहीं करती है? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एफसीआई नॉन डीसीपी स्टेट्स से खरीद करती है, लेकिन यदि कोई स्टेट कहेगा कि हम डीसीपी स्टेट हैं, हम ही कर लेंगे, तो हम यह उनके ऊपर छोड़ने का काम करते हैं। जहाँ तक सब्सिडी का मामला है, अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग सब्सिडी है। हमेशा उसी दर से काम होता है। आपने पश्चिमी बंगाल के लिए कहा, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह हम तय नहीं करते हैं कि कितने लोग फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के अंतर्गत हैं, हम 81 करोड़ लोगों को देते हैं। उन 81 करोड़ लोगों को दो रुपए किलो गेहूं, तीन रुपए किलो चावल पिछले छः साल से दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया संक्षेप में उत्तर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, this is very important. Let him speak.

MR. DEPUY CHAIRMAN: All questions are important.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, अभी हम 8 करोड़ लोगों को दे रहे हैं। हालांकि, इसका तीन साल में रिव्यू होना था, लेकिन हमने रिव्यू नहीं किया, हम अभी भी उतना ही दे रहे हैं। हम पिछले पाँच साल से देते आ रहे हैं। कितना देना है, किन लोगों को देना है, यह संख्या नीति आयोग तय करता है और किन लोगों को देना है, यह राज्य सरकार तय करती है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, इस प्रश्न के 'ग' भाग में पूछा गया है कि उपर्युक्त अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल में कितनी - कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी गई है? मैं जानता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक नॉन डीसीपी स्टेट है, लेकिन सवाल के जवाब में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता दी गई है, यह आना चाहिए था, चाहे वह सहायता आप एफसीआई के जरिए दे रहे हों या किसी और जरिए से दे रहे हों। इस सवाल में उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप नॉन डीसीपी स्टेट्स को कुछ सहायता देते हैं या नहीं? अगर देते हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता दी? यह पूछने के बाद भी यह जवाब में नहीं है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, इस प्रश्न में इन्होंने पूछा है कि इस अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल में कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी गई है? हमारे पास हर स्टेट के आंकड़े हैं। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है, उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी खरीद

हुई है और कितना उत्पादन है, उसके बारे में आँकड़ा हमारे पास है और वह हम आपको एक मिनट में निकालकर दे देंगे।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। इसके लिए आपका हार्दिक धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं, जो डीसीपी राज्य के अंतर्गत आते हैं? गुजरात डीसीपी राज्य के अंतर्गत आता है या नहीं आता है?

श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव: उपसभापति महोदय, चावल के लिए 15 राज्य और गेहूँ के लिए 7 राज्य, यानी कुल 22 राज्य डीसीपी और नॉन-डीसीपी के अंतर्गत आते हैं, लेकिन जो राज्य डीसीपी के अंतर्गत आते हैं, उनमें गुजरात शामिल नहीं है।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, I want to ask, through you, to the hon. Minister one question. Does the Ministry have any concrete plan to deal with food losses and food waste? You have mentioned that food subsidy is given by the Department of Food and Public Distribution to the Food Corporation of India. Is there any plan to address the hunger by using some changing strategies or by using technologies because there is a lot of food waste and food loss in the system of public distribution? Is there any concrete immediate plan to deal with this issue?

श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीया सदस्य ने सही प्रश्न पूछा है। यह प्रश्न पहले भी कई बार पूछा गया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एफसीआई के पास जितनी भी खरीद होती है, उसके रख-रखाव के लिए आज हमरे पास पूरा बन्दोबस्त है और आज की तारीख में ऐसा कोई अनाज नहीं है, जो सड़ रहा हो या खराब हो रहा है।

Installation of upgraded integrated security system at railway stations

*288. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number, of sensitive railway stations in the country, as on date;

(b) whether Government has received complaints of inadequate security to the passengers on such I railway stations during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has installed the upgraded Integrated Security System (ISS) on such railway stations to provide adequate security to the passengers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other corrective steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 202 Railway stations have been identified as sensitive on date. Sensitive stations are identified based on several factors like threat perception, strategic importance, crowd throughput among others.

(b) 43, 37, 32 and 14 complaints for inadequate security have been received on such stations in the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (till May) respectively.

(c) and (d) Policing of Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains and security of railway tracks, tunnels and bridges are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

State Level Security Committee for Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted for all State/Union Territories (UTs) under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/Commissioner of States/UTs for regular monitoring and review of security arrangement over Railways. Regular analysis of crime and modus operandi adopted by criminals is done to identify crime prone trains, stations and sections and detection of crime against passengers in such trains/stations and sections in coordination with Government Railway Police.

Security has been identified as one of the priority areas by Railways for strengthening and upgradation. Security measures are initiated to strengthen overall security of railway stations including access control at important railway stations, guarding of platforms, surveillance through CCTV cameras, operationalisation and upgradation of Security Help Line number 182 etc., escorting of trains in vulnerable sections, deployment of women security personnel in ladies coaches, drive against unauthorized persons in Railway stations and trains among others.

Further, with a view to strengthen surveillance mechanism at sensitive railway stations, installation of an Integrated Security System (ISS) has been approved for 202 identified stations comprising of Close Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance system,

access control, personal and baggage screening system and bomb detection system. CCTV cameras have already been provided at over 128 identified railway stations under ISS. In addition. 132 baggage scanners, 4780 hand held metal detectors, 35 under vehicle scanning system (UVSS) and 86 bomb detection items have also been provided under ISS.

Further, Indian Railways has decided to provide CCTV based Video Surveillance System at balance 6104 stations by using sophisticated and state-of-the art technology in ensuring passenger security at railway stations. The work of CCTV as stations has been entrusted to RailTel, a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under Ministry of Railways. RailTel has floated Request for Proposal (RFP) and due for opening on 22.07.2019.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very elaborate answer to my question. The Railway Ministry has identified 202 stations in the upgraded Integrated Security System. I would like to know how many stations in Odisha are identified in this project. Is the station of temple city of Puri among them?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, it is all over the country that 202 stations are identified as sensitive; these are not in Odisha alone. In 128 stations out of 202, we have already fixed cameras; wi-fi services are going to be installed by 31st August, RPF and GRP police are there. This figure is zone-wise, not State-wise. Puri station is included. I appreciate the hon. Member for his concerns about passengers. If you have anything specific, it may be brought to the notice of the Railways. I appreciate his concern.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, security is a big concern for passengers and the Railway Ministry has already identified 202 stations to make them more secure by implementing the security system. But, Sir, there are a large number of vacancies in the Railway Police. How many vacancies are lying vacant and when are these vacancies going to be filled? Is there any drive to fill these vacancies within a specific period of time?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, his question pertains to the security of passengers. But the hon. Member is asking about vacancies. Sir, vacancies are demand-oriented and depend upon retirement. Now, our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision is to invest ₹50 lakh crore in the coming ten years. Just imagine how many vacancies we are going to create in the coming days! We want people to work in the Railway; opportunities are available in the Railway in all respects. We have

selected approximately 63,000 candidates in 2018 and the process for 1,89,000 vacancies is in the pipeline. Scrutiny and other aspects are going on. Whenever the demand arises, at that time, notification will be issued and they would be appointed through open competition.

श्री जावेद अली खान: उपसभापति महोदय, रेलवे में अनधिकृत यात्रियों द्वारा अधिकृत यात्रियों के साथ दुर्व्यव्हार की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, उसके लिए रेलवे ने इंतज़ाम भी किया है कि ट्वीट के माध्यम से यात्री माननीय मंत्री जी को, आर.पी.एफ. को अपनी समस्या संबोधित कर सकते हैं। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में बताना चाहूंगा कि 15 जुलाई को मध्य प्रदेश के एक पूर्व विधायक, डॉक्टर सुनीलम, जो बड़े सम्मानित हैं, गोडवाना एक्सप्रेस में कुछ गुंडों ने बीना से चढ़कर उनके साथ मारपीट की, उन्होंने ट्वीट किया और भोपाल में कुछ गुंडे और आए, उन्हें toilet में घुसकर अपनी जान बचानी पड़ी, होशंगाबाद में एक सिपाही आया, वे मुलताई जा रहे थे, इतना गैप होता है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस घटना का, जिसके बारे में आपको ट्वीट किया गया था, क्या आपने उसे संज्ञान में लिया है, क्या आप उसमें दोषियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे?

†**جناب جاوید علی خان :** اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، ریلوے میں اندھیکرت یاتریوں کے ذریعہ ادھیکرت یاتریوں کے ساتھ دُرویوہار کی گھٹنائیں بڑھ رہی ہیں، اس کے لئے ریلوے نے انتظام بھی کیا ہے کہ ٹویٹ کے مادھیم سے یاتری مانیئے منتری جی کو، آر پی ایف کو اپنی پریشانی سمبودھت کرسکتے ہیں۔ میں بہت سنکشیپ میں بتانا چاہوں گا کہ پندرہ جولائی کو مدھیہ پردیش کے ایک سابق ایم ایل اے، ڈاکٹر سنیلم، جو بڑے سمانت ہیں، گوڈوانا ایکسپریس میں کچھ غنڈوں نے بینا سے چڑھ کر ان کے ساتھ مار پیٹ کی، انہوں نے ٹویٹ کیا اور بھوپال میں کچھ غنڈے اور آئے۔ انہیں ٹوائلیٹ میں گھس کر اپنی جان بچانی پڑی، ہوشنگ آباد میں ایک سپاہی آیا وہ ملتائی جارہے تھے، اتنا گیپ ہوتا ہے، میں مانیئے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس گھٹنا کا، جس کے بارے میں آپکو ٹویٹ کیا گیا تھا، کیا آپ نے اسے سنگیان میں لیا ہے، کیا آپ اس میں دوشیوں کے خلاف کارروائی کریں گے؟

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, at present, the details of this incident are not with me. I appreciate the hon. Member's concern. But, it is the responsibility of all the hon. Members who are in this House. So, the Railway is the only Department; which can take everybody along with it - from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, Kashmir to Kanyakumari, Arunachal Pradesh to Gujarat; all the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, I will come to your. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please!

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: The security is the utmost for. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पूछा कि क्या आप कोई कार्रवाई करेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب جاوید علی خان :** اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، مَیں نے پوچھا کہ کیا آپ کوئی کاروائی کریں گے ...(مداخلت)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ आप लोग बैठें। बिस्वाल, जी आप भी बैठिए।

श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा: सर, हमारी सरकार में हम किसी बदमाश को नहीं छोड़ेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... देश के दुशमनों को उनके घर में हम घुस कर मारने वाले लोग हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम आतंकवादियों को उनके घर में घुस कर मार रहे हैं, इस देश में कोई भी ...(**व्यवधान**)... Sir, the law of the land will. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ आप लोग बैठें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य ने किसी खास घटना के बारे में पूछा है। अगर आपको जानकारी नहीं है तो आप इसकी इन्क्वायरी करके उन्हें बता सकते हैं।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, पूर्व विधायक के साथ मारपीट हो रही है और आपको घटना की जानकारी नहीं है! ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपना जवाब बताएं, कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the incident which the hon. Member has raised, at present, I am not having the details. I will collect the details and personally inform him, and if anybody is having any grievances regarding the Railways, they may feel free to tell us. Our Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे पता करके बताएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: The law of the land will take its own course, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, may I add as supplementary?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please!

श्री पीयूष गोयल: संजय जी, चिल्लाना बड़ा आसान है, मैं आपको इस घटना से अवगत करा देता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ आप लोग अपनी जगह पर बैठें। कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय महोदय, रेलवे में रोज़ देश भर में हज़ारों गाड़ियां चलती हैं, हज़ारों गाड़ियों में करोड़ों पैसेंजर्स देश भर में सफर करते हैं, इनकी सुरक्षा के लिए एक व्यवस्था बनी हुई है, उसमें राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार, दोनों की अहम भूमिका है जिसमें रेलवे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की सिक्योरिटी की ज़िम्मेदारी आर.पी.एफ को दी गई है और पैसेंजर्स की सिक्योरिटी के संबंध में विशेषकर अधिकार स्टेट पुलिस को है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने अभी समझाया, अगर नहीं समझ में आया है तो फिर से समझा देता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: *

श्री उपसभापति: वर्मा जी, आपको इजाज़त नहीं है, संजय जी, आप भी इस तरह से बात नहीं कर सकते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय महोदय, रेलवे के assets और रेलवे के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को संभालने की ज़िम्मेदारी आर.पी.एफ. के ऊपर रखी गई है और स्टेट की जी.आर.पी. की ज़िम्मेदारी पैसेंजर्स की सिक्योरिटी की है। उनके ऊपर कोई केस हो तो स्टेट की जी.आर.पी. उसका संज्ञान रखती है और उनको ही पूरा अधिकार है कि वह उसमें एक्शन ले सके और उसकी जांच कर सके। आर.पी.एफ के कानून में कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि आर.पी.एफ के अधिकारी इस पर जांच करके उसके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई कर सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह incident रिपोर्ट हुआ। जी.आर.पी ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके ऊपर ...**(व्यवधान)**... केस रजिस्टर किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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* Not Recorded

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... कह रहे हैं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... चिल्ला रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, अपनी जगह बैठ जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: और investigation चालू है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जी.आर.पी राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत काम करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब investigation के बाद पूरी जानकारी आ जाएगी, तो हम माननीय सदस्य को available करा देंगे।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: इस गवर्नमेंट ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा उपसभापति महोदय, आपने समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और मंत्रालय का इस बात के लिए बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। रेलवे सेक्टर में बहुत सुधार आए हैं, हर क्षेत्र में आए हैं, सिक्योरिटी और सेफ्टी में आए हैं, लेकिन मुझे जो practical अनुभव हुआ है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि वह सिक्योरिटी या सेफ्टी से कहीं न कहीं लिंक होता है। विशेष रूप से मैं दिल्ली और जयपुर के रूट पर जाता हूं और मध्य प्रदेश भी गया। वहां पर हमारे जितने भी वेटिंग रूम्स हैं और विशेष रूप से जो एग्ज़ीक्यूटिव क्लास के हैं, उनके अंदर लॉक लगाकर रखते हैं। इनकी प्रॉब्लम है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: कि हमारे पास आदमी नहीं हैं। इसी के साथ दिव्यांग के लिए वहां पर व्हील चेयर की व्यवस्था है या नहीं है। अगर ऐसी परेशानी वहां देखी गई है और अगर वहां व्हील चेयर है, तो उसे प्रोवाइड कराएं। इसके बारे में आप कुछ कहेंगे।

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, we are remodeling and redeveloping almost all the stations in the country. The hon. Member has asked about VIP lounge and other general lounge and दिव्यांगों के लिए वह सुविधा चाहिए, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि वे सभी सुविधाएं हमने रेलवे स्टेशन्स पर की हैं। कभी भी intimation किया, तो our police personnel from RPF and GRP are there. If anybody has any grievance and if they make a request they can escort them and help them in case of any problems. Today, the Railways is providing very good amenities to the passengers.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने उत्तर (ख) में बताया है कि वर्ष 2016, 2017, 2018 एवं 2019 में अपर्याप्त सुरक्षा के बारे में ऐसे स्टेशनों से क्रमश: 43, 37, 32 एवं 14 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो शिकायतें मिली हैं, उनमें कितनों पर कार्रवाई हुई और कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया?

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, this is an everyday process. Any person can give complaints on *WhatsApp* and newspapers. Every day, the concerned police officers of RPF and GRP take care of such cases. In 2016, 11.55 lakh persons were prosecuted, and a penalty of ₹33.27 crore was imposed. In 2017, 11.85 lakh persons were prosecuted and a penalty of ₹34.36 crore was imposed. In 2018, 11.14 lakh persons were prosecuted and a penalty of ₹34.72 crore was imposed. In 2019, up to May, 3.61 lakh persons have been prosecuted and a penalty of ₹13.26 crore has been imposed. वह वसूल की है। वॉटर बॉडीज़ के बारे में भी हो गया था, वह भी हमने किया है। The Railways is doing its best for the people of India. I request the hon. Members to support us.

श्री उपसभापति: आप डॉक्टर साहब को बता दें। मैं अगला क्वेश्चन ले रहा हूं। क्वेश्चन नं 289.

प्रधानमंत्री किसान योजना के अंतर्गत भुगतान प्राप्त नहीं होना

289. **श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद**: क्या **कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में दो लाख उनहत्तर हजार छह सौ पांच लाभार्थियों को बैंक विवरणों में विसंगतियों के कारण उनकी पहली किस्त प्राप्त नहीं हो पाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या बैंक विसंगतियों को दूर किए जाने के बाद उन्हें पहली किस्त मिल जाएगी; और

(घ) इनमें से ऐसे कितने लाभार्थी हैं जिनकी बैंक विसंगतियों को दूर करके, उन्हें पहली किस्त दी जा चुकी है; तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी हां। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) योजना एक अनवरत तथा प्रक्रियारत स्कीम है जिसके अंतर्गत संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा पीएम-किसान पोर्टल पर चिह्नित किए गए लाभार्थियों के सत्यापित तथा सही आंकड़े अपलोड करने के पश्चात उक्त

लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में वित्तीय लाभ का अंतरण किया जाता है। कार्यान्वयन के आरंभिक चरण में, राज्यों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए पात्र किसान परिवारों के विवरण को सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के पोर्टल पर भुगतान किए जाने के लिए संसाधित किया गया था। लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में भुगतान क्रेडिट करते समय यह पाया गया था कि कुछ मामलों में, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रदत्त लाभार्थियों के नाम तथा संगत बैंक खातों के उल्लेखित विवरण के नाम बेमेल थे। राज्यों को इस विसंगति का सत्यापन करने के लिए कहा गया था। राज्यों के अनुरोध पर भारत के राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (एनपीसीआई) को 269605 किसान परिवारों को भुगतान रोकने के निर्देश जारी किए गए थे। ऐसे लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा उपाबन्ध में दिया गया है (नीचे **देखिए**)।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां। राज्यों को आवश्यक शोधन करने और लाभ का अंतरण करने के पूर्व आगे स्वीकृति/सत्यापन के लिए उक्त को पुन: प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। सरकार को राज्यों से 23,337 संशोधित आंकड़े प्राप्त हुए हैं और इन्हें आगे सत्यापन के लिए पीएफएमएस को भेज दिया गया है। सत्यापन होने के पश्चात उन लाभार्थियों को भुगतान किया जाएगा।

उपाबंध

ऐसे लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा जिनके भुगतान को राज्यों के अनुरोध पर रोकने का निदेश एनपीसीआई को दिया गया

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राज्यों द्वारा भुगतान रोका गया
असम	2
हरियाणा	75
हिमाचल प्रदेश	514
जम्मू और कश्मीर	63
झारखंड	50
महाराष्ट्र	62274
उत्तर प्रदेश	206456
उत्तराखंड	171
कुल	269605

Non-receiving of payment under PM-Kisan Yojana

†*289. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2,69,605 beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana could not receive their first instalment due to discrepancies in bank details in various States;

(b) if so, the details of such beneficiaries, State-wise;

(c) whether the first instalment would be received by them after the removal of bank discrepancies; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries who have received their first instalment after the removal of their bank discrepancies, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana is a continuous and ongoing scheme, in which the financial benefits are transferred to the bank accounts of the identified beneficiaries as and when their correct and verified data is uploaded by the concerned States/UTs on PM-Kisan web-portal. At the initial stage of implementation, the details of eligible farmer families uploaded by the States were processed for payment by the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) on their DBT portal. While the payments were being processed for crediting in the bank accounts of the beneficiaries, it was noticed that in some cases there was a mismatch in the names of the beneficiaries, as provided by the State Governments and the names as given in the details of the corresponding bank account numbers. The States were asked to verify this discrepancy. On the request of the States, Stop Payment instructions were given to the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) for 2,69,605 farmer families. The State-wise details of such beneficiaries are given in the Annexure (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. States have been requested to make necessary corrections and resubmit the same for further acceptance/validation before the transfer of benefit. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government has received 23,337 corrected data from the States and the same have been sent to PFMS for further validation. The payment of those beneficiaries would be effected after successful validation.

Annexure

State-wise details of beneficiaries about whom stop payment instruction, on request of States were given to NPCI

State/UT	Stop Payment by States
Assam	2
Haryana	75
Himachal pradesh	514
Jammu and Kashmir	63
Jharkhand	50
Maharashtra	62274
Uttar pradesh	206456
Uttarakhand	171
TOTAL	269605

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां किसान घाटे की खेती कर रहा है, खाद महंगी है, बीज महंगा है। किसान के बच्चों को शिक्षा और चिकित्सा की सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। वह फसल बीमा किश्त भी नहीं दे पाता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि 2,69,605 किसानों के भुगतान पर रोक लगा दी गई है। उनमें सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, जो उन्होंने प्रथम और द्वितीय किश्त दी है, उसमें 39,89,999 किसानों का अंतर है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, तो 500 रुपए महीने से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप जो 6,000 रुपए सालाना किसान सम्मान निधि दे रहे हैं, क्या उसे कम से कम 3,000 रुपए महीना करने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है,

उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 6,000 रुपए सरकार की ओर से किसानों के account में देने की जो घोषणा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने की है, वह थोड़ी कम है। यह बात सही है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि आज़ादी के बाद यदि किसानों के account में भारतमाता की तिजोरी से कोई पैसा पहुंचाने का काम हुआ, तो वह हमारी सरकार ने किया है। मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूं कि किसान वैसे स्वभाव से तो देने वाला था, वह लेने वाला तो था ही नहीं, इसीलिए उसका नाम 'अन्नदाता' था, लेकिन इनकी जो हालत हुई है, उस हालत के चलते उन्हें मदद करने के लिए, उन्हें खड़ा करने के लिए सरकार ने एक प्रामाणिक प्रयास किया है, फिर भी माननीय सदस्य का जो सुझाव है, वह अच्छा सुझाव है - इस संबंध में भी कभी देखा जा सकता है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: उपसभापति महोदय, 2011 की जनगणना के जो आंकड़े आए हैं, उनके अनुसार इस देश में किसानों के अलावा जो खेतिहर मज़दूर हैं, उनकी संख्या 14.43 करोड़ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं - मैं आगे-पीछे की कोई बात नहीं करूंगा - कि क्या जो 14.43 करोड़ खेतिहर मज़दूर हैं, उन्हें भी किसान सम्मान निधि के अंतर्गत लाएंगे, उन्हें भी आप इसमें कवर करेंगे?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि किसानों की मदद करने के लिए ही यह योजना बनायी गयी है। अभी तक हमारी जो धारणा है, वह यह है कि जो भूमि का मालिक होता है, उसे ही किसान माना जाता है। तो यह योजना किसानों के लिए ही है, इस योजना में मज़दूरों के लिए किसी प्रावधान की बात अभी तक नहीं है।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, जैसा मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि यह स्कीम किसानों के लिए है, लेकिन हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे किसान हैं, जिनके पास अपनी खेती की land नहीं है, लेकिन वे खेती का काम करते हैं और खेती का काम करके राष्ट्र के निर्माण में अपना अहम योगदान देते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे किसान, जो खेती करके देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके नाम ज़मीन नहीं है, क्या ऐसे किसानों को भी इसमें जोड़ने का काम करेंगे?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: सर, जैसा मैंने पहले उत्तर में बताया, मैं फिर से बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी इस योजना का स्वरूप यह ही है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों के संज्ञान में बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक लाना चाहता हूं कि जो किसान भूमि के मालिक हैं, उन्हीं किसानों के लिए यह योजना है। आपकी यह बात सही है कि बहुत से किसान ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास ज़मीन नहीं है, जो पट्टे पर काम करते हैं या किराए पर काम करते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे किसानों का समावेश अभी इस योजना में नहीं है।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो समर्थन मूल्य सरकार की ओर से घोषित होता है, उसके संबंध में किसान क्रय केन्द्रों पर बिचौलिए किसानों के साथ एक प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं और उन्हें सरकारी क्रय केन्द्रों पर जो समर्थन मूल्य

मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाता है। इसके अलावा किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड में फसल बरबाद होने पर उन्हें जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिल पातीं, क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कुछ कर रही है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की चिंता बिल्कुल वाजिब है, लेकिन यह प्रश्न किसान सम्मान निधि के बारे में है। इस विषय में मैं आपको इतना जरूर बता सकता हूं कि जो minimum support price पर हम खरीद करते हैं, उसमें किसानों को मदद मिले, इसके लिए सरकार के द्वारा जो राशि दी जाती है, वह किसानों के account में दी जाती है - किसी बिचौलिए के account में वह राशि जाती ही नहीं है। हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं और सरकार ने एक eNAM platform भी create किया है, जिसके ज़रिए भी किसान डायरेक्ट अपने माल की खरीद-फरोख कर सकता है और यह बिचौलियों की समाप्ति के लिए कर दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के बारे में प्रश्न किया है। यह विषय भी इस प्रश्न के साथ नहीं जुड़ा हुआ है। कभी-कभी किसानों की आत्महत्याओं के मुद्दे उठते हैं और उसी में उनके ऋण का मुद्दा होता है कि उनको संस्थागत ऋण प्राप्त नहीं होता है। इसका हल निकालने के लिए हमारी सरकार का मोदी जी के मार्गदर्शन में देश के सभी किसानों को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड मिलें, इस प्रकार का ड्राइव पूरे देश में चल रहा है। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी सांसदों से विनती करता हूं कि अपने-अपने एरिया के किसानों को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड दिलवाने में अपना सहयोग करें और उनको बैंक से साथ जोड़ें। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड मिल जाने से 1 लाख 60 हजार रुपये की राशि उनको बिना किसी mortgage के मिल सकती है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: मंत्री जी, आपने बहुत अच्छा जवाब दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, मंत्री जी। श्रीमती छाया वर्मा।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी जानना चाहती हूं कि जो आप 6,000 रुपये किसानों को दे रहे हैं, उसमें से 2,000 रुपये की जो पहली किस्त दी है, वह 3 करोड़, 86 लाख किसानों को दी, लेकिन उनको आपने जो दूसरी किस्त दी, वह 2 करोड़, 96 लाख किसानों को दी। यह मेरे तारांकित प्रश्न के जवाब में आपके माध्यम से आया है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि यह बीच का गैप क्या है, बाकी किसानों को क्यों नहीं दिया गया और इसमें यह अंतर क्यों है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह बिल्कुल वाज़िब प्रश्न है। उनमें दोनों फिगर्स में अंतर है। वह इसलिए होता है कि यह प्रक्रिया ऐसी है कि राज्यों की ओर से किसानों के नाम हमारे पीएम-किसान पोर्टल पर लोड होते हैं। बाद में उनका सत्यापन करते समय कुछ नामों में mismatch होता है, तो वे नाम निकल जाते हैं। पहली किस्त में जितने लोगों को मिला है, वास्तव में दूसरी किस्त में तो इनसे ज्यादा लोगों को मिलने वाला है। यह जो आपको बताया गया है, यह किसी डेट के अनुसार है और यह निरंतर जारी

है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक तो कई किसानों को यह रिलीज़ हो चुका होगा। यह एक नियमित और निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। यह राज्यों की तरफ से अपलोड होता है। उसका सत्यापन करने के बाद, उसमें जो mismatch होता है, उसे हम फिर से राज्यों को भेजते हैं और फिर से सत्यापन होने के बाद इनको मिल जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 290, Shri P. Bhattacharya. Questioner is not present. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

* 290. *[The questioner was absent]*

Special package for small tea growers

*290. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed or planned any special package for small tea growers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes new schemes to attract the youth of this country, as it is employment-generating, helps in afforestation and self-supporting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the different measures being taken to increase the total tea production of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Tea Board under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS) is implementing special packages for the small tea growers for North East, Idukki (Kerala), Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) and Uttarakhand. In addition, Tea Board is extending financial assistance to the small tea growers for replanting, rejuvenation, pruning, irrigation, assistance to Self Help Groups (SHGs), field mechanization, assistance to Farmers' Producers Organizations (FPOs), annual award for SHGs & FPOs, setting up of new factories by FPOs, setting up of mini factories, workshop/training, development and promotion of organic farming/organic conversion, etc.

The financial assistance provided under the special package in last two financial years is given in the following table:

(₹ in lakhs)

Name of the Special Package	2017-18	2018-19
Special Package for North East	113.24	18.75
Special Package for Idukki District (Kerala)	324.34	37.32
Special Package For Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhnad States	49.13	89.46
TOTAL	486.71	145.53

Source: Tea Board

(c) and (d) The tea Industry is a labour intensive sector. As per baseline survey conducted by the Tea Board, there are approximately 1.13 million workers engaged in tea plantation. Under the TDPS, vocational training programmes are organized for skill development and self-employment of dependents of workers. Short term training for acquiring skills like plumbing, masonry, electrical /TV repair, carpentry, construction of sanitary units, mobile banking, computer literacy etc. are also conducted

(e) In order to increase the production of tea in the country, the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme is implemented by the Tea Board. The main activities of the Scheme, *inter alia*, includes replantation, rejuvenation, field mechanization, factory modernization, quality certification and workers welfare.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in the last 20 years, small tea growers have grown in importance, particularly, in Assam, and North Bengal, which account for about seventy per cent of India's tea production. Sir, from the reply given by the Minister, I was a little intrigue that there are special packages for tea growers everywhere except the North Bengal, the Dooars area. The Dooars contribute about 75 per cent of India's tea production. My question to the hon. Minister is: why is there no special package for small tea growers in North Bengal? Sir, Assam accounts for almost 50 per cent of tea production and the total allocation for the North East is hardly four crore of rupees. As a proportion of the total Budget for the Tea Board, it is a small proportion.

SHRI SOM PARKASH: Sir, special assistance has been given to West Bengal. It is ₹ 5.78 crore and it is included in the Special Assistance Programme.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, this question is regarding small tea growers. Sir, in Assam, there are thousands and thousands of small tea growers. As per the answer given by the Minister, the Government has given special package for the entire North Eastern Region. There are seven States. For these seven States, in 2017-18, the assistance was ₹ 113 lakhs, whereas, in the years 2018-19, only ₹ 18.75 lakhs have been given. Sir, this amount is very, very insignificant. My question to the hon. Minister is: will the hon. Minister increase the allocation to benefit thousands and thousands of small tea growers? It is totally insignificant, Sir.

SHRI SOM PARKASH: Sir, the assistance given to tea growers in Assam is ₹8,85,00,000 and the assistance given to other States is separate from this. The total assistance given is ₹20,45,00,000.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, encouraging the MoS is very good, but occasionally the Cabinet Minister could also answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुशल और प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षकों की कमी

*291. **श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव**: क्या **कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न उद्योगों अथवा क्षेत्रों में अनुमत्य पाठ्यक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है और कौन-कौन से पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या कौशल विकास केन्द्रों में विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों हेतु कुशल और प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षकों की कमी है; और

(ग) क्या कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत संचालित मौजूदा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों हेतु कुशल प्रशिक्षक तैयार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्य योजना बनाई गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री (डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) कुशल भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत सरकार अल्पावधि और दीर्घावधि प्रशिक्षण के जरिए युवाओं को नियोजनीय कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रही है। ये पाठ्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय कौशल अर्हता ढांचा (एनएसक्यूएफ) जो प्रशिक्षण के मानक और गुणवत्ता को बनाए रखने लिए क्षमता आधारित ढांचा है, के अनुरूप हैं। अल्पावधि और दीर्घावधि प्रशिक्षण के अंतर्गत

अब तक क्रमश: 2633 और 400 पाठ्यक्रमों को विभिन्न सेक्टरों में एनएसक्यूएफ के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। जॉब रोलों का ब्यौरा राष्ट्रीय अर्हता रजिस्टर में उपलब्ध है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न सेक्टरों में एनएसक्यूएफ के अनुरूप बहुत से जॉब रोलों में 1 करोड़ लोगों को कौशलीकरण प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से अखिल भारतीय आधार पर एक महत्वाकांक्षी स्कीम "प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0) 2016-20" का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

दीर्घावधि प्रशिक्षण औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से दिया जाता है। 14494 आईटीआई हैं जिनकी सीट क्षमता 33.98 लाख है और ये शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम के अंतर्गत 138 ट्रेडों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता नीति 2015 में कौशलीकरण के गुणवत्ता आश्वासन पर बल दिया गया है। एक विशिष्ट गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण घटक गुणवत्ता वाले प्रशिक्षकों की आपूर्ति कर रहा है। अपर्याप्त कुशल और प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षकों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए एमएसडीई ने प्रशिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण संबंधी दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं, जो प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण, आकलन और प्रमाणन के लिए एक सुदृढ़ मानकीकृत और मापनीय मॉडल उपलब्ध कराते हैं। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत कौशल प्रशिक्षण केवल क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद (एसएससी) प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षकों के माध्यम से दिया जाता है। एसएससी ने अनिवार्य संगत उद्योग अनुभव वाले सभी जॉब रोलों में प्रशिक्षकों की न्यूनतम पात्रता आवश्यकता को परिभाषित किया है। इन दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुपालन के लिए एसएससी डोमेन जानकारी और प्रशिक्षण प्रदायगी दोनों में मानकीकृत विषय-वस्तु संबंधी प्रशिक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम संचालित करता है। प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षकों का रिकॉर्ड रखने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा "तक्षशिला" नामक एक समर्पित पोर्टल विकसित किया है। यह पोर्टल प्रशिक्षकों के लिए टीओटी दिशा-निर्देश, टीओटी कार्यक्रमों और पात्रता मानदंडों संबंधी अधिसूचनाएं भी उपलब्ध कराता है।

आईटीआई को प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) के अंतर्गत देशभर में 33 राष्ट्रीय कौशत्र प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एनएसटीआई) प्रशिक्षकों के लिए एक वर्ष की अवधि के पाठ्यक्रमों की पेशकश करते हैं और राष्ट्रीय शिल्प अनुदेशक प्रमाण पत्र (एनसीआईसी) प्राप्त करते हैं। विभिन्न ट्रेडों में अनुदेशक प्रशिक्षण के लिए सीट क्षमता को राज्य सरकारों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 6 संस्थान स्थापित करके बढ़ाया गया है और ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों की पेशकश करने के लिए 12 निजी आईटीओटी को अनुमति दी गई है। डीजीटी ने तीन वर्ष से अधिक अनुभव वाले मौजूदा अनुभवी अनुदेशकों को प्रोत्साहित करने, राष्ट्रीय शिल्प अनुदेशक प्रमाण पत्र (एनसीआईसी) प्राप्त करने के लिए 2018-19 के दौरान "पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल)" की स्कीम कार्यान्वित की है। ऐसे अनुदेशकों को एनसीआईसी प्राप्त करने और प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षकों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड परीक्षा (एआईटीटी) में बैठने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

Shortage of skilled and trained trainers

†*291. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permissible courses in various industries or sectors under skill development scheme and the names of the courses which are being run;

(b) whether there is a shortage of skilled and trained trainers in various courses at the skill development centres; and

(c) whether any action plan has been formulated by Government to prepare skilled trainers for existing training centres under skill development scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Under Skill India Mission, the Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. These courses are to be aligned to the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), a competency-based framework for maintaining the standards and quality of training. So far, 2633 and 418 courses across various sectors have been aligned to NSQF under short term and long term training respectively. The details of the job roles are available in the National Qualification Register.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implementing a flagship scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) 2016-20' on pan-India basis with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people in multiple NSQF aligned job roles across various sectors

Long term training is imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 14494 ITIs with a seating capacity of 33.98 lakh imparting training in 138 trades under Craftsman Training Scheme.

(b) and (c) National Policy of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 laid impetus on quality assurance in skilling. One of the critical quality control factors is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the supply of quality trainers. In order to address the concern of inadequate skilled and trained trainers, MSDE has released Training of Trainers (ToT) guidelines which provide a robust, standardized and scalable model for training, assessing and certifying Trainers. Under PMKVY skill training is imparted only through Sector Skill Council (SSCs) certified trainers. The SSCs have defined the minimum eligibility requirement of trainers across all the job roles with mandatory relevant industry experience. In adherence to these guidelines, SSCs conduct the training and certification program for trainers on a standardized content, on both, domain knowledge and training delivery skills. In order to maintain records of certified trainers, a dedicated portal, Takshashila', has been developed by the Ministry. The portal also provides access to the ToT guidelines, notifications on upcoming ToT programs and eligibility criteria for trainers.

To provide trained trainers to ITIs, 33 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) across the country under Directorate General of Training (DGT), MSDE offer one year duration course to trainers and get National Crafts Instructor Certificate (NCIC). The seating capacity for instructor training in various trades has been enhanced by setting up 6 Institutes for Training of Trainers (IToTs) under State Governments and allowing 12 Private ITOTs to offer such courses. DGT has implemented a scheme of 'Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)' during Year 2018-19 to encourage existing experienced instructors with more than 3 years experience, to get National Crafts Instructor Certificate (NCIC). Such instructors are allowed to appear in All India Trade Test (AITT) to get NCIC and fill the shortage of trained instructors.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं सवाल करूँ, उससे पहले कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, हिन्दी भाषा को अपमानित करने और हिन्दी भाषा के प्रति अरुचि पैदा करने का एक सुनियोजित तरीका...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं सवाल पर आ रहा हूँ। यह सवाल से ही संबंधित है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, यह सवाल से ही संबंधित है। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। एक सुनियोजित तरीके से षड्यंत्र चल रहा है हिन्दी भाषा के प्रति अरुचि पैदा करने का। बहुत बार अंग्रेजी शब्दों का जो अनुवाद आता है, वह या तो गलत आता है या इतना कठिन शब्द आता है, जो आम आदमी की समझ में नहीं आता है।

श्री उपसभापति: हरनाथ यादव जी, आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं सवाल से संबंधित बात ही कह रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि विभिन्न उद्योगों अथवा क्षेत्रों में अनुमन्य पाठ्यक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है? और जो अंग्रेजी में उत्तर आया है, इसमें कहा है, "The number of permissible courses..." और इसमें जो प्रिंट हुआ, वह हुआ "अनुमत्य पाठ्यक्रमों"। मान्यवर, मेरा कहना यह है कि 'अनुमन्य' शब्द तो हिन्दी में है, 'अनुमत्य' नाम का कोई शब्द नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह अनुवाद सही होना चाहिए। अब मैं मूल सवाल में, माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण देने वाले प्रशिक्षकों के चयन के मानक और उसकी प्रक्रिया क्या है और क्या चयनित प्रशिक्षकों का कोई वेतनमान निर्धारित किया गया है?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य के दो सवाल एक साथ हैं। मैं मान ले रहा हूँ कि दोनों उनके सप्लीमेंटरीज़ हैं। पहला अनुवाद से संबंधित अलग सवाल है और दूसरा सवाल प्रशिक्षकों के संबंध में है।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय उपसभापत्ति महोदय, यह मेरा पहला सवाल है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। अब आपको इजाज़त नहीं है, इसलिए आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, आप मुझे संरक्षण दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप उत्तर दीजिए।

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अनुवाद के संबंध में, यदि हमारे विभाग से त्रुटि हुई है, तो हिन्दी में मैं स्वयं मैं पीएचडी हूँ और मैं हिन्दी पर बल देता हूँ और आगे से मैं इसका ध्यान रखूंगा। यह भरोसा मैं आपको देता हूं।

जहाँ तक पाठ्यक्रम की बात है, तो हम लोग 2,633 पाठ्यक्रम NSQF से सर्टिफाइड चलाते हैं, यह मैं उनको जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। हमने ट्रेनर्स का एक पूरा सिस्टम बनाया हुआ है। परम्परागत जो ट्रेनिंग आईटीआई टेक्निकल की चलती थी, वे तो चल ही रही हैं। उसके साथ-साथ PMKVY में लगभग 10,000 ट्रेनर्स हर वर्ष, जो सरकार का सिस्टम है, उसके अनुसार ट्रेन करते हैं। हमने इसमें निजी इंडस्ट्रीज को भी ट्रेनिंग देने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है और वे लगभग 12,000 ट्रेनर्स प्रति वर्ष तैयार करते हैं। हमारे पास ट्रेनर्स की संख्या की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन हम उनके भाव को समझ रहे हैं। इसमें थोड़ी गुणवत्ता पर जोर देने की जरूरत है। उसके लिए हम सारे पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी स्पेसिफिक पूछेंगे, तो हम आपको इजाजत देंगे।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, पहला मेरा सवाल नहीं था, वह सुझाव था। मान्यवर, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्वन यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले स्नातक बेरोजगारों को प्रशिक्षण काल में सरकार द्वारा किसी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन भत्ता प्रदान किया जाता है? यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस दिशा में विचार करेगी?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: उपसभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा विस्तृत फलक का प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने रखा है, लेकिन सदस्य की भावना बिल्कुल महत्वपूर्ण है, औचित्यपूर्ण है बेरोजगार युवाओं के लिए। हमारी सरकार गरीबी रेखा से निरन्तर ऊपर निकालने के प्रयत्नों में अनेक योजनाएं चला रही है। उन्हीं योजनाओं के क्रम में हमारे विभाग द्वारा भी अनेक योजनाएं हैं। अब हम ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के लिए वोकेशनल कोर्सेस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं। ताकि traditional graduates की जगह, vocational courses करके रोजगार के अधिक से अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध कराएं और वे बेरोजगारी की स्थिति से उबरें।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें बताया गया है कि अपर्याप्त कुशल और प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षुओं की कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार MSDA virtual platform का उपयोग करेगी। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई योजना बना रही है?

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: उपसभापति महोदय, हम ऐसी कई प्रकार की योजनाएं लेकर आ रहे हैं। अभी तक हमारे जितने भी अनुभवी प्रशिक्षक हैं, उनमें दो तरह के प्रशिक्षक रखते हैं- एक शॉर्ट टर्म और दूसरे लॉन्ग टर्म। माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न में जो एक मूल्यवान बात अनुभव की कही है, मैं उस बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों ने मई, 2018 में Temasek Foundation International और Singapore Polytechnic के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन हस्ताक्षर किया है और 6 मार्च, 2019 को इसका पहला बैच NSTI, Hyderabad में प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। इस प्रकार से हम कई स्तरों पर quality improvement के काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the actual number of women trainees, women trained and employed. If you do not have the answer with you at the moment, I would be happy if you send it to me.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: उपसभापति जी, हमने ट्रेनिंग के लिए 33 इंस्टीट्यूट्स चलाए हैं। माननीय सदस्या के सवाल का जो भाव है, हमने उसका ध्यान रखा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इनमें से 18 इंस्टीट्यूट्स केवल विमेन ट्रेनिंग के लिए चला रहे हैं, ताकि उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा विमेन को ट्रेनिंग मिले और 15 जनरल चला रहे हैं, जिनमें विमेन और जेंट्स, दोनों पार्टिसिपेट करते हैं। माननीय सदस्या का शेष प्रश्न एक्चुअल संख्या के बारे में रह गया है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं इसका विवरण उन्हें उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, after acquiring the skills from these training institutes, obviously, these students go to industry where they are given jobs. But there is a frequent complaint from the industry that these people, who are coming out, have to be re-trained by the industry because they are not compatible with the requirements of the industry. I think the primary reason for that is that the trainers that we have are not adequately trained. My question is: Will the Government consider the possibility of setting up trainers' training academies so that the trainers, who are training our young students, are properly trained? That would also mean that they would then be more compatible with the industry as a whole.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, उस पर हम शुरू से ध्यान दे रहे हैं। ऐसे 51 इंस्टीट्यूट्स में, स्टेट, केन्द्र और उसके साथ-साथ 12 निजी क्षेत्रों के इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं एवं इसके साथ-साथ 37 सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल्स गठित की गई हैं। उन्हें हम ट्रेनिंग कराने और ट्रेनिंग के बाद सर्टिफाई करने की पावर्स भी देते हैं। इनीशियल स्टेज में हर काउंसिल को हम 5 करोड़ रुपए का स्टार्टिंग बजट देते हैं। यह सब हम इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर ही करते हैं कि वह इंडस्ट्री की जरूरतों के हिसाब से ट्रेनिंग करें, फिर भी हम accept करते हैं कि इसमें गुणवत्ता को और सुधारने की जरूरत है। उस पर कार्य-योजना लगातार एक सतत प्रक्रिया में चल रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 292. माननीय सदस्य अनुपस्थित।

* 292. *[The questioner was absent]*

Recruitment in Group 'D' posts

*292. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways propose to fill up the vacancies of Group 'D' posts in a time-bound manner;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Railways in this regard; and

(c) the total number of persons appointed in Group 'D' posts after the said initiative was taken by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNA BASAPPA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two recruitment notifications have been issued in 2018 and 2019 for 63,202 and 1,03,769 respectively for Level-1 (erstwhile Group 'D') vacancies on Indian Railways.

Computer Based Test and Physical Efficiency Test for 2018 notification has been completed. Panels are under issue after Document Verification and Medical Examination by the Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs).

(c) As on 15.07.2019, panels for 40,901 persons have been issued by the RRCs.

Challenges in implementation of PM-Kisan Scheme

*293. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers benefited by the PM-KISAN Scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial progress of the said scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the key challenges being faced in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether benefits would also be availed by the farmers of the States where income support is offered by the respective State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)-Yojna, 4,14,53,071 and 3,17,79,287 number of farmer families have received 1st and 2nd installments of ₹ 2000/- each respectively amounting to ₹ 8290.6 crore and ₹ 6355.8 crore respectively. State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries and amount released are given in the Annexure.

(c) PM-KISAN envisages to cover approximately 14.50 crore beneficiaries across the country subject to exclusion criteria. The responsibility of identifying and uploading the details of beneficiaries solely lies with the State/UT. The following challenges are being faced while implementing PM-KISAN:

(i) The delay in identification of beneficiaries by some States/UTs has resulted in delay in transfer of benefits to eligible farmer families.

(ii) Also, the benefits could not be availed by eligible farmer families due to mismatch in the names of the beneficiaries as provided by the State Governments and the names as given in the details of the corresponding bank account numbers. Reconciliation of data due to the said reason is taken care of.

(iii) Delay in correction of data which are sent back to States after various levels of validation affects the prompt transfer of benefit to eligible farmer families.

(iv) The issue of non-availability of authenticated land records in some of the States/UTs has been addressed by the High Level Committee for Jharkhand, Nagaland and Manipur.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, the Scheme allows eligible beneficiaries to receive additional benefits under similar income support scheme wholly financed by respective State Governments.

Annexure

State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries and amount released

States	First instalment Payment (Number)	First instalment Payment (Amount) (In Rupees)	Second instalment Payment (Number)	Second instalment Payment (Amount) (In Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,004	2,00,08,000		0
Andhra Pradesh	41,02,775	8,20,55,50,000	31,60,897	6,32,17,94,000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0		0
Assam	12,51,073	2,50,21,46,000	11,41,412	2,28,28,24,000
Bihar	16,05,556	3,21,11,12,000	2,19,653	43,93,06,000
Chandigarh	15	30,000		0
Chhattisgarh	5,51,725	1,10,34,50,000	1,11,784	22,35,68,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,322	1,06,44,000	5,315	1,06,30,000
Daman and Diu	2,664	53,28,000	2,262	45,24,000

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	0	0		0
Goa	2,385	47,70,000	2,336	46,72,000
Gujarat	31,26,691	6,25,33,82,000	28,32,614	5,66,52,28,000
Haryana	10,90,982	2,18,19,64,000	9,35,929	1,87,18,58,000
Himachal Pradesh	6,27,355	1,25,47,10,000	5,04,926	1,00,98,52,000
Jammu and Kashmir	5,41,029	1,08,20,58,000	4,62,497	92,49,94,000
Jharkhand	6,62,603	1,32,52,06,000	3,99,548	79,90,96,000
Karnataka	12,02,470	2,40,49,40,000	3,17,064	63,41,28,000
Kerala	14,17,354	2,83,47,08,000	9,31,661	1,86,33,22,000
Lakshdweep	0	0		0
Madhya Pradesh	9,304	1,86,08,000		0
Maharashtra	34,53,574	6,90,71,48,000	16,07,244	3,21,44,88,000
Manipur	10,365	2,07,30,000		0
Meghalaya	19,958	3,99,16,000		0
Mizoram	27,523	5,50,46,000	14,957	2,99,14,000
Nagaland	48,300	9,66,00,000	30,459	6,09,18,000
Odisha	9,71,749	1,94,34,98,000	9,29,025	1,85,80,50,000
Puducherry	4,421	88,42,000		0
Punjab	12,99,257	2,59,85,14,000	11,44,648	2,28,92,96,000
Rajasthan	25,00,613	5,00,12,26,000	13,23,564	2,64,71,28,000
Sikkim		0		0
Tamil Nadu	27,29,012	5,45,80,24,000	21,34,532	4,26,90,64,000
Telangana	24,44,844	4,88,96,88,000	21,76,411	4,35,28,22,000
Tripura	1,51,095	30,21,90,000	1,51,064	30,21,28,000

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	1,11,69,349	22,33,86,98,000	1,08,48,667	21,69,73,34,000
Uttarakhand	4,13,704	82,74,08,000	3,90,818	78,16,36,000
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,14,53,071	82,90,61,42,000	3,17,79,287	63,55,85,74,000

श्री विजय गोयल: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इतनी अच्छी स्कीम है, उसमें यदि राज्य सरकारें किसानों के बारे में डेटा नहीं देती हैं, तो सरकार के पास उसका क्या तरीका है कि किसानों को उसका लाभ मिले और यदि राज्य सरकारें किसानों के बारे में गलत डेटा देती हैं, तो क्या सरकार उसे चैक करती है? महोदय, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट जैसे स्टेट्स, जहां पर जमीनों का मालिकाना हक सोसायटीज के पास है, जो किसान खेती करते हैं, उनके पास नहीं है, उनके बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता जाहिर की है कि कई राज्यों की तरफ से डेटा नहीं आता है, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारा संघीय ढांचा है। हम राज्य सरकारों से विनती करते हैं और मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि बहुत सारे राज्यों ने अब इसमें रुचि लेना शुरू कर दिया है। हमारे बंगाल के सीनियर मेम्बर इधर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि बंगाल के किसानों को बेनिफिट मिले, इसके लिए आप राज्य सरकार को किसानों के हित में आपके यहाँ से डेटा भेजने के लिए इसके बारे में बताएं।

उपसभापति जी, हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा प्रश्न उठाया था कि उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में कई जगहों पर ऐसी स्थिति है कि वहाँ जमीनों की मिल्कियत किसानों की है ही नहीं। हमारे पास ऐसे तीन राज्यों से complaint आई थी, जिनमें मणिपुर, नागालैंड और झारखंड हैं। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि मणिपुर की राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसा विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया था कि इन राज्यों में अधिकतर भूमि कम्युनिटी की हैं, व्यक्तिगत किसानों की नहीं है। गाँव के मुखिया किसानों को खेती अधिकृत करके देते हैं। इसके लिए हमने एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी बनाई थी, जो कि हमारे केंद्रीय मंत्री, वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री एवं अधिकारियों की कमेटी थी। उस कमेटी ने वहाँ की राज्य सरकार को ऐसा प्रस्ताव दिया कि जो वहाँ के मुखिया होंगे और राज्य सरकार होगी, उन्होंने किसानों को जो जमीनें allot की हैं, जब वे उनके नामों की दरख्वास्त करेंगे, जिसको राज्य सरकार अधिकृत करके हमें भेजेगी, तब हम इसको मान्य कर देंगे। इस समस्या का ऐसा समाधान कर दिया गया है। उसी तर्ज पर नागालैंड की समस्या का भी सॉल्यूशन कर दिया गया है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, झारखंड में ऐसी समस्या थी कि वहाँ 1932 से लैंड रिकॉर्ड अपडेट ही नहीं हुआ था। उसमें, उस जमाने के जिनके नाम थे, उनके बाद के परिवारों के नाम उस

रिकॉर्ड में नहीं थे। हमने सरकार के साथ बैठकर उसकी वंशावली को राज्य सरकार से अनुमोदित करवाकर उस वंशावली को मान्यता देने का निर्णय ले लिया गया है।

श्री विजय गोयल: उपसभापति जी, यह देखने में आया है कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि का तथा ऐसी और भी योजनाएं हैं, जिनका यश केंद्र सरकार को न मिले, इसके लिए राज्य सरकारें या तो इन योजनाओं को लागू नहीं कर रही हैं, या डेटा नहीं भेज रही हैं। उनका इस पर हक़ तो बनता है, अत: सवाल यह है कि उनके लिए केंद्र सरकार क्या कर रही है? सर, ऐसा ही एक राज्य दिल्ली है, जिसके बारे में मेरा प्रश्न है कि दिल्ली ने इस योजना को लिया है या नहीं लिया है, वहाँ के किसानों की सूची आपको सौंपी है या नहीं सौंपी है? आपने अपने अब तक डेटा में जो दिखाया है कि दिल्ली ने अब तक एक भी पैसा नहीं लिया है, इसका क्या कारण है? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप दिल्ली के बारे में इसको बताएं।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, आपकी यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली के किसानों को इन योजनाओं का बेनिफिट नहीं मिला है। उसकी वजह यही है कि दिल्ली की ओर से ये डेटा केंद्र सरकार के पास नहीं आए हैं। यहाँ एक-दो इश्यूज़ हैं, अभी दिल्ली के हमारे एक माननीय सांसद इस गृह में उपस्थित हैं, इनके जरिये मैं उनके संज्ञान में यह बात भी लाना चाहूंगा कि जो भी डेटा अवेलेबल हैं, यदि वे केंद्र के पास भेज दिए जाएंगे, तो उन किसानों को लाभ मिल जाएगा, क्योंकि पैसे यहाँ पड़े हैं, सिर्फ राज्य सरकार इस डेटा की संस्तुति करके, approve करके यहाँ भेज दे। वहाँ पर एक इश्यू और भी है और वह यह है कि वहाँ पर किसी किसान का जो अधिकार था, उसको नाबूद करने का भी कोई निर्णय हुआ है। यदि उसकी समीक्षा करके - दिल्ली के पेरिफेरि वाले किसानों को भी यह लाभ मिले, इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने में राज्य का सहयोग मिले, इसके लिए माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से उस राज्य के प्रतिनिधियों से इसकी अपील करता हूं।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि तहसीलों में रेवेन्यू रिकॉर्ड ठीक न होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से किसानों को अभी तक इसकी पहली किस्त भी नहीं मिली है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रदेश सरकार से बात करके कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की है कि वे तब तक रिकॉर्ड ठीक करके दे देंगे? मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने लोग हैं?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि यह कार्यक्रम पहली बार उत्तर प्रदेश से ही लॉन्च किया गया था। तब जो एरर आया था, मिसमैच हुए थे - सर, इसमें ज्यादातर नाम सरकार की ओर से आए हुए नामों में और बैंकों की ओर से आए हुए नामों में थोड़ा डिफ़रेंस होने की वजह से भेजे गए थे, लेकिन उनमें से 23 हज़ार नाम करेक्ट होकर भी आ गए हैं और किसानों को इसका फायदा मिल जाए, इसके लिए हमने उसकी आगे संस्तुति भी कर दी है। हम उनके साथ नियमित रूप से संपर्क में हैं। हमने कृषि मंत्री के साथ रूबरू बैठकर इस विषय को बातचीत में लिया था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि

इनका जल्द से जल्द निपटारा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार भी बहुत aggressively काम कर रही है और हमारे केंद्र के अधिकारी भी इस कार्य में लगे हुए हैं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि अब तक कितनी महिला किसानों और कितने पुरुष किसानों ने किसान सम्मान निधि योजना का लाभ लिया है?

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں مانیے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ اب تک کتنی مہلا کسانوں اور کتنے پروش کسانوں نے کسان سمان نِدھی یوجنا کا لابھ لیا ہے؟

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: उपसभापति महोदय, इस योजना में इस प्रकार का वर्गीकरण नहीं है, इसके चलते हम आपको यह फिगर तो नहीं बता सकते हैं, लेकिन कितने किसानों को पहली किश्त और कितने किसानों को दूसरी किश्त मिल गई है, वह figure जवाब में बताई गई है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: महोदय, मेरा सवाल महिला किसानों के बारे में है।

†**محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** مہودے، میرا سوال مہلا کسانوں کے بارے میں ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति: कहकशां जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अलग से वह फिगर उपलब्ध नहीं है।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्या को यह बताना चाहूँगा कि अगर महिला किसान के नाम पर जमीन होगी, तो इसमें उन सभी किसानों को इसका लाभ मिलने का प्रावधान है।

Organic farming in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy for promotion of organic farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any areas have been earmarked or any target has been set for organic farming in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI KAILASH CHOUDHARY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Organic Farming Policy, 2005 of DAC&FW seeks to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally non-degrading, and socially acceptable use of natural resources in favour of organic agriculture. It aims at sustaining soil fertility, conserving bio-resources, strengthening rural economy, promoting value addition, accelerating the growth of agro-business and securing a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families.

Based on the policy directives, Government of India has been promoting Organic farming in the states through dedicated schemes namely Mission Organic Value Chain Development North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015-16. Both the schemes aim at promotion of cluster/ Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO) based chemical free, low input cost sustainable organic farming and support farmers from input procurement to market linkages. PKVY promotes PGS Certification (PGS-Organic) done by farmers after peer appraisal duly verified by Regional Councils (RCs). MOVCDNER promotes Third Party Certification under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). The State/UTs-wise details of clusters formed and area under PKVY are given in the Annexure I (*See* below) (and State-wise details of Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs)/ Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and area under MOVCDNER are given in the Annexure-II (*See* below).

Organic Farming has also been supported under other schemes *viz.* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR.

(c) and (d) Under PKVY, Rajasthan has covered the targeted area of 23000 hectares (1150 clusters of 20 hectare each) during Phase-I (2015-16 to 2017-18) and 57,500 farmers are benefited. During the Phase-II (2018-19), 5000 clusters covering 1 lakh hectare area and 2.5 lakh farmers have been targeted in all the districts of Rajasthan. ₹ 47.10 crore has been released to Rajasthan during Phase-I and 50.94 crore during Phase-II under PKVY.

Annexure-I

State-wise clusters formed and area under PKVY schemes during period Phase-I & Phase-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Phase-I (2015-16 to 2017-18)		Phase-II (2018-19 to 2020-21)	
		No. of cluster	Area in hectare	No. of clusters	Area in hectare
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1300	26000	4000	80000
2.	Bihar	427	8540	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	200	4000	1000	20000
4.	Gujarat	100	2000	0	0
5.	Goa	4	80	500	10000
6.	Haryana	20	400	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	250	5000	0	0
8.	Karnataka	545	10900	0	0
9.	Kerala	619	12380	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1380	27600	2448	48960
11.	Maharashtra	1258	25160	0	0
12.	Odisha	320	6400	720	14400
13.	Punjab	250	5000	0	0
14.	Rajasthan	1150	23000	5000	100000
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	2240	200	4000
16.	Telangana	690	13800	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	620	12400	0	0
18.	West Bengal	120	2400	0	0
19.	Assam	220	4400	0	0
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	380	0	0
21.	Mizoram	34	680	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Manipur	30	600	0	0
23.	Nagaland	24	480	0	0
24.	Sikkim	150	3000	0	0
25.	Tripura	50	1000	0	0
26.	Meghalaya	45	900	0	0
27.	Himachal Pradesh	210	4200	0	0
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	560	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	585	11700	3900	78000
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	1360	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	55	1100	0	0
32.	Dadar Nagar	500	10000	0	0
33.	Delhi	500	10000	0	0
34.	Puducherry	8	160	0	0
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	65	1300
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0	135	2700
	TOTAL	11891	237820	17968	359760

Annexure-II

State-wise clusters and area under MOVCDNER schemes during period Phase-I &Phase - II

Sl. No.	States	Phase-I				Phase-II			
		Area in hectare		No. of Clusters/ FIGs		Area in hectare		No. of Clusters/ FIGs	
		Target Area	Area covered	Target No. of Clusters	Clusters Formed	Target Area	Area covered	Target Clusters	Clusters Formed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5000	5000	250	248	5500	Under Process	275	0
2.	Assam	5000	5000	250	261	5000	Under Process	250	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Manipur	5000	5000	250	250	7500	7500	375	300
4.	Mizoram	7000	4053	350	214	6000	2603	300	226
5.	Meghalaya	6000	6430	300	359	8000	Under Process	400	0
6.	Nagaland	6000	6000	300	300	7000	7000	350	350
7.	Sikkim	14000	12435	700	700	7000	7000	350	0
8.	Tripura	2000	2000	100	132	4000	3000	200	183
	TOTAL	50000	45918	2500	2464	50000	20103	2500	1059

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में जैविक खाद उपलब्ध करवाई जाए। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से पहला सप्लीमेंटरी है कि क्या इसके लिए सरकार जैविक खाद बनाने की यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता या सब्सिडी दे रही है?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है कि जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमारी सरकार के द्वारा किसानों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सब्सिडी दी जाती है या नहीं, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को इसके बारे में अवगत कराना चाहूँगा कि निश्चित रूप से यह बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न है। यदि हम वर्तमान में देश में देखते हैं, तो pesticides की वजह से बहुत ज्यादा बीमारियाँ भी हो रही हैं। इसलिए जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरे देश के अन्दर एक योजना प्रारम्भ की है। वैसे जैविक खेती का शुभारंभ 2005 में कर दिया गया था और इस सम्बन्ध में नीति बनाई गई थी। माननीय सदस्य ने इसके लिए यूनिट बनाने के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, तो यूनिट बनाने के लिए तो सब्सिडी नहीं है, लेकिन अगर किसान चाहे, तो उसके लिए एक योजना बनाई गई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा ...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप संक्षेप में बता दें।

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: सर, मैं संक्षेप में ही बता रहा हूँ। अगर किसान जैविक खेती करता है, तो उसके लिए सब्सिडी के तौर पर किसान को दो हेक्टेयर तक की जमीन के अन्दर प्रति हेक्टेयर टोटल 50 हजार रुपए मिलते हैं। उसको 50 हजार का यह अनुदान तीन वर्ष के लिए दिया जाता है। इसमें 12 हजार रुपए प्रथम वर्ष में दिए जाते हैं, फिर 10 हजार रुपए और दिए जाते हैं और तीसरे वर्ष में 9 हजार रुपए दिए जाते हैं। कुल मिला कर उसको 31 हजार रुपए सब्सिडी के तौर पर दिए जाते हैं।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैविक कृषि और गैर-जैविक कृषि में बहुत अधिक भिन्नता है। जहाँ जैविक कृषि में जैविक सामग्री का प्रयोग होता है, वहीं

गैर-जैविक कृषि में रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जैविक कृषि के लिए किसानों को उचित मार्गदर्शन दिया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया है?

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि हमारी सरकार के द्वारा और विभाग के द्वारा निरंतर जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए जिला स्तर पर जो कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र हैं, वहाँ पर किसानों को बुला कर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और किसानों के मेले भी लगाए जाते हैं। उन मेलों के माध्यम से हम किसानों को बताते हैं कि हमें जैविक खेती के अन्दर किस-किस वस्तु का और कौन से उपकरण का उपयोग करना चाहिए, जिससे उनका उत्पादन भी बढ़े। इसके साथ ही हमारी जो food processing units होती हैं, उनके द्वारा भी हम इस तरह से बताने का प्रयास करते हैं कि हमारे इस तरह से उत्पादन करने से फसल भी ज्यादा होगी और उससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। साथ ही ब्लॉक स्तर पर हमारे किसान मित्र भी होते हैं। वे भी उनको इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देते हैं। इसके साथ ही हम राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सेमिनार भी करते हैं, अभी पिछले दिनों राजस्थान के किसानों और साइंटिस्ट्स को साथ में बिठा कर हमने ऐसा प्रयोग भी किया था। आने वाले समय में हम प्रत्येक प्रांत के सभी किसानों को और साइंटिस्ट्स को साथ में बिठा कर ऐसा प्रयोग करेंगे, ताकि हम जैविक खेती की ओर अग्रसर हो सकें।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: महोदय, जैविक खेती की जो सर्टिफिकेट वाली व्यवस्था है और अधिकारियों की जो monitoring होनी चाहिए.. क्योंकि मैं स्वयं बहुत बड़े एरिया में यह करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूँकि समय पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन आपने मेरा नाम बुला लिया, इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माथुर जी, समय पूरा हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारे सदस्य सहयोग करें, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय ओम प्रकाश माथुर जी, सारे सदस्य सहयोग करें, तो अधिक से अधिक सवालों को हम ले सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: नहीं, नहीं। मैं तो कुछ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने मेरा नाम बुला लिया, इसलिए मैं खड़ा हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं कह रहा हूँ कि संक्षेप में सवाल हों और माननीय मंत्रीगण संक्षेप में उत्तर दें। अनेक सदस्य आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे सवाल पूरे नहीं हुए। अगर उत्तर संक्षिप्त होंगे, तो उनके सवालों को हम लोग पूरा कर सकते हैं। Now, the House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Optimum use of water for irrigation

†*295. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken in laying down methods of proper use of water, implementing maximum yields in limited water, 'per drop-more crop' method and increasing the area of irrigated land in agricultural irrigation, keeping in view the available methods of irrigation with less usage of water in the country; and

(b) the details of the action plan to double the farmers' income by the year 2022 and the details of steps taken to improve irrigation facility for the agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) With the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, *viz.* water sources, distribution network and farm level applications, the Government launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) during the year 2015-16, being implemented in various States of the country. The components of PMKSY are as under:

(1) PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop (PDMC): Focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies *viz.* Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation. An area of 36.20 lakh ha has been covered during 2015-16 to 2018-19 in the country. Implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW).

(2) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP): During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY - AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Irrigation potential of 17.54 lakh ha has been created during last three years. Implemented by Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

(3) PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP): Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water scarce areas, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies. Implemented by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

(4) PMKSY-Watershed Development (WDC): Focuses on development of rainfed portions of the net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. Activities include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood for asset less persons, etc. 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States sanctioned under erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), were amalgamated as Watershed Development Component (WDC) of PMKSY in 2015-16. 2364 projects have been completed. An additional area of 10.98 Lakh ha has been brought under irrigation under WDC. Implemented by Department of Land Resources.

The Government had constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare in September, 2018. An Empowered Body has also been constituted to focus on supervising and guiding the implementation of the Doubling Farmers' Income (DFI) Report.

To achieve this, the Committee identified seven sources of income growth *viz.*, (i) improvement in crop productivity (ii) improvement in livestock productivity (iii) resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production (iv) increase in the cropping intensity (v) diversification towards high value crops (vi) improvement in real prices received by farmers and (vii) shift from farm to non-farm occupations. Several initiatives that have already been taken among each of the above mentioned strategies including Per Drop More Crop are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of initiatives taken among each of the strategies including Per Drop More Crop

(i) Initiating market reforms through the State Governments.

(ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.

(iii) Launch of e-NAM to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.

(iv) Implementation of Soil Health Cards Scheme so that the use of fertilisers can be optimized.

(v) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilisation of water.

(vi) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" and "Mission Organic Value Chain Development of North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)" under which organic farming is being promoted.

(vii) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non forest Government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition and product development.

(viii) 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.

(ix) 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)'. The Scheme is 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 Govt. of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.

(x) 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.

(xi) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.

(xii) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.

(xiii) A Blue Revolution with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.

(xiv) 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.

(xv) The Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) with a view to provide income support to all Small and Marginal landholder farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs.

(xvi) The Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme for providing old age pension to these farmers 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.

Levying of arbitrary duties by shipping companies

†*296. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no control over shipping companies, most of which are foreign companies, in operations done *via* containers in import-export done by India;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of fact that these shipping companies are charging duties arbitrarily and whether Government is taking any steps to stop this;

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted to control such arbitrary levying of duty, if so, whether Government plans to adopt suggestions of that Committee; and

(d) whether Government accepts the fact that there is need to keep other duties also under control like port duty in order to increase import-export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Shipping companies levy charges on the import-export done in India for the services rendered by them. The said charges are market determined and the Government neither determines nor regulate them.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) In February 2016, a group under Directorate General of Shipping was constituted with representatives from shipping lines and other stakeholder. The group considered the issue of transparency and reasonableness of various charges levied by the shipping lines / carriers for the carriage of export-import goods. Accordingly, Directorate General of Shipping, in September 2016, issued an advisory to the shipping companies for not levying certain charges. Further, in order to improve transparency, shipping lines have started displaying on their websites, the rates of various charges levied by them.

(d) No, in view of (a).

Financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh under National Disaster Response Fund

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that inspite of adequate rains this year, there are nearly 300 mandals in six districts, including Nellore, in Andhra Pradesh, which suffered drought-like conditions;

(b) if so, the details of mandals declared as drought-affected in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, as informed to the Ministry;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted any proposal for financial assistance under National Disaster Response Fund; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in sending Central Team and by when the Ministry would provide financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) During the year 2019, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that 257 Mandals spread over eight districts *viz.*, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Anantapur and Kurnool have been affected by drought during Rabi 2018-19 season and submitted a Memorandum seeking financial assistance of ₹644.97 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

As per the provisions of the Manual for Drought Management, 2016, the State Government should follow 3 steps, which include, *inter alia*, ground truthing, prior to

declaration of drought. Thereafter, the Memorandum seeking financial assistance under NDRF is to be submitted to this Ministry within a week of declaration while following the provisions of the Manual for Drought Management, 2016. The Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is constituted and sent to the drought affected areas within a week of receipt of Memorandum from the State Government.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, however, declared Rabi drought on 13th February 2019, without conducting the exercise of Ground Truthing, which is a prerequisite for judging the severity of drought, before declaration of drought. The Memorandum for financial assistance has been received in this Ministry on 14th May 2019 *i.e.* after a lapse of three months when the fields would have been getting prepared for the next Kharif season, 2019. Therefore, the request of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh was not agreed to.

Implementation of PMFBY in Jharkhand

*298. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of success achieved by Government in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Jharkhand; and

(b) the types of crops for which insurance has been sought thereunder and the amount of insurance money disbursed, till date, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) With a view to provide a simple and affordable crop insurance scheme to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest, and to provide adequate claim amount and timely settlement of claims, a yield based scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), and weather index based Scheme, namely, "Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)", have been launched from Kharif 2016 by the Government.

These Schemes are optional for the States and they have to select insurance company, notify the crops and areas and provide past yield data to fix threshold yield and actual yield of current season to settle the claims under the schemes. Jharkhand is implementing only PMFBY since inception of these schemes. Details of coverage

since inception of the scheme in Jharkhand under both PMFBY is given in the following table:

Year/ Season	Enrolment of Farmers	Area Insured	Sum Insured	Gross Premium	Farmers Share in Gross Premium	Total Claims	Farmers Benefitted
	(in lakhs)	(in lakh ha.)	(₹ in crore)				(in lakhs)
2016-17	8.79	3.74	2002	272	40	31	0.61
2017-18	11.92	3.01	1514	217	29	45	1.38
Kharif 2018*	12.24	5.75	3202	389	45	*	*

* Provisional. Claims in respect of all crops/areas are not reported.

All food and oilseed crops and commercial/horticultural crops can be notified under the scheme subject to availability of past yield data based on requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments and capacity of the States to conduct the requisite number of CCEs for each crop and insurance unit area. State Government is notifying Paddy and Maize during Kharif seasons and Bengal Gram, Mustard, Potato and Wheat during Rabi seasons in the State under PMFBY.

Low quality rails supplied by SAIL

*299. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has revealed that the rails provided by Steel Authority of India (SAIL) to Railways are of lower quality and not suitable to run 25-tonne axle load wagons, dealing a huge blow to an ambitious plan of Railways to move 70 per cent of its freight traffic on higher axle load wagons by 2019-20;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for getting quality products for Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Presently, Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) of Indian Railways (IR) has stipulated stringent specifications for 60kg/ 880 Grade rails for Mail, Express trains upto

160kmph, for 20.32 tonne axle load freight trains upto 90kmph and for 22.9 tonne axle load freight trains upto 60kmph. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has been regularly supplying these rails as per these specifications of Indian Railways and the rails supplied so far have been found to be of required quality and specification.

In view of the requirement of higher axle load, Indian Railways has recently formulated specifications for 60kg/1175HT rails suitable for 25 tonne axle load operation. These specifications have been shared with Ministry of Steel and SAIL and they have been requested to develop such rails.

Challenges of drought

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

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to tackle rain deficit problems the country is going to face within two months;

(b) if so, the proposal of the Government therein;

(c) the action proposed by Government to meet the challenges of drought this year and to safeguard the income of farmers of the country; and

(d) the measures taken to ease the water crises and the proposal to rehabilitate and give relief to the farmers under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 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). As on 16th June, 2019 the country wide rain deficit was 43%, as on 30th June, 2019 it was 33% and as on 15th July, 2019, rain deficit has reduced to 13%. The deficit gap is reducing and rainfall pattern is improving with the advance of monsoon.

To ward off adverse impact, if any, of an aberrant monsoon, advisories have 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. They have been advised to

update/fine-tune the District Agriculture Contingency Plans; to tie-up the availability of seeds and other inputs for implementing the Contingency Plans; to select suitable crops and cultivars for promoting less water consuming crops; to promote agronomic practices for conservation of moisture; to make necessary arrangements for life saving irrigation; to restore irrigation infrastructure; to make use of technological interventions towards water conservation; to extend support to farmers in the form of inputs, credit and extension and to sensitize field functionaries of State Agriculture Departments for effective implementation of contingency measures.

Progress of Monsoon and Area coverage etc. are monitored weekly through Crop Weather Watch Group meetings as well as video conferencing, advising the States to take steps according to the prevailing situation. 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).

(d) In the eventuality of drought and other natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on receipt of Memorandum from Stale Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures. The relief measures *inter-alia* include provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural and urban areas and repair/restoration of immediate nature of damaged irrigation and Drinking water infrastructure.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources including tackling of water crisis, are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to tackle water crisis in the country. Ministry of Jal Shakti has been created by the Government of India.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) - a campaign for water conservation and water security. An advisory has been issued by the Department

of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 20th May 2019 to States on water conservation and to meet the drinking water requirements of rural areas on priority during scarcity. Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a centrally sponsored scheme, technical and financial assistance is provided to States for providing safe drinking water in rural areas. During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/ Medium irrigation projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha and balance estimated cost of ₹77,595 cr. (Central Assistance ₹31342.50 cr.) have been prioritised in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Out of these 99 prioritized projects, AIBP works of 40 prioritised projects have been reported to be completed/almost completed. Central Ground Water Board is implementing a nationwide programme of "National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM)" for mapping of aquifers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Making PMFBY compulsory for States

†3014. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is optional for States;

(b) if so, whether it is being considered to make this yojana compulsory; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No proposal regarding making the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) compulsory for States/Union Territories is under consideration of the Government due to the federal structure of the country and agriculture being a State subject.

Remunerative price to farmers

3015. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have received remunerative price for their produce under the agricultural price policy, keeping in view the high inflation during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton has been implemented across the country, if so, the details of procurement of farmers' produce under the said scheme during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the other corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and other relevant factors.

Region specific parameters are kept in view by the CACP while recommending MSP for agricultural crops. Since cost of production varies in different States on account of differences in levels of irrigation, resource endowment, farm mechanisation, land holding size etc., CACP uses all-India weighted average cost of production while making its recommendations and recommends uniform MSP which is applicable to all states and not region or state-specific. This cost of production is all comprehensive cost as projected by the CACP after factoring inflation. The MSP so fixed provides atleast 50 % return over all India weighted average cost of production. The objective is to promote regionally differentiated production strategy and encourage an efficient state of agricultural production in the country.

Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP through the Price Support Scheme (PSS) and ensure

MSP through Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS). Procurement of pulses and oilseeds has been stepped up in recent years to assure remunerative prices to farmers.

(b) Government is implementing PSS under the umbrella scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA). This scheme is implemented at the request of the concerned State Government which agrees to exempt the procured commodities of pulses, oilseeds and copra from levy of mandi tax and assist central nodal agencies, in logistic arrangements, including gunny bags, working capital for state agencies, creation of revolving fund for PSS operations, etc. as required under the scheme guidelines. Procurement of these commodities are undertaken directly from pre-registered farmers within the stipulated period and conforming to the prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) norms. These are carried out by Central Nodal Agencies through the State level agencies at MSP announced by the Government as and when prices fall below the MSP.

The State-wise detail of procurement of pulses and oilseeds at MSP under PSS and for cotton procured by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Apart from increasing MSPs, Government has taken several steps to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their produce which include undertaking procurement through designated procurement agencies, implementing e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), enacting the Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017 and promoting Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs).

The Government is working on market architecture so as to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. These include setting up of Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) with a view to promote 22,000 number of retail markets in close proximity of farm gate; competitive and transparent wholesale trade at APMC through e-NAM; and a robust and pro-farmer export policy.

Interim Union Budget 2019 had announced a historic programme namely "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)". Under this programme, landholding farmer families will be provided direct income support at the rate of ₹ 6,000 per year. The PM-KISAN scheme aims to supplement the financial needs of the farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income at the end of the each crop cycle.

Statement

State-wise detail of procurement of pulses and oilseeds at MSP under PSS and for cotton procured by the CCI during the last three years and current year

(A) Tentative detail of Pulses and Oilseeds Procured at MSP Under PSS From 2015-16 to 2018-19 (As on 15.07.2019)

Year	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
States/ Commodity	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oil Seed	4949.3	1880.7	265066.0	111151.3	2000271.2	840590.4	1825083.93	814876.40
Copra			6325.8	3817.1			6.12	5.83
Andhra Pradesh			3318.5	1974.5				
Karnataka			1836.4	1145.9				
Tamil Nadu			1170.9	696.7			6.12	5.83
Groundnut			211678.9	89328.5	1051582.7	467954.3	717514.93	350864.80
Andhra Pradesh					61300.1	27278.6		
Gujarat			210731.2	88928.5	829697.0	369215.2	447638.22	218895.09
Karnataka					11860.3	5277.8		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh							28501.21	13937.09
Odisha			947.8	400.0	2418.8	1076.4	130.76	63.94
Rajasthan					146279.5	65094.4	232482.14	113683.77
Telangana					27.0	12.0		
Uttar Pradesh							8762.60	4284.91
Mustard Seed			36940.2	13667.9	873661.0	349464.4	1084803.96	455617.66
Gujarat					52659.6	21063.8	41308.45	17349.55
Haryana			36940.2	13667.9	227602.0	91040.8	250985.00	105413.70
Madhya Pradesh					119747.3	47898.9	182483.29	76642.98
Rajasthan					471614.2	188645.7	608571.47	255600.02
Uttar Pradesh					1211.4	484.6	1455.75	611.42
West Bengal					826.6	330.6		
Nigerseed							15.90	9.34
Madhya Pradesh							15.90	9.34
Sesamum Seed			3419.8	1709.9				
West Bengal			3419.8	1709.9				
Soyabean			162.2	45.0	72282.1	22046.0	19483.02	6622.28

Karnataka							6.00	2.04
Maharashtra			162.2	45.0	26104.5	7961.9	1283.02	436.10
Rajasthan					11624.6	3545.5	2957.80	1005.36
Telangana					34553.1	10538.7	15236.20	5178.78
Sunflower Seed	4949.3	1880.7	6539.1	2582.9	2745.4	1125.6	3260.00	1756.49
Haryana	4784.8	1818.2	6250.0	2468.7	2400.0	984.0	2375.00	1279.65
Odisha	164.6	62.5	177.0	69.9	130.4	53.5	135.00	72.74
Telangana			112.1	44.3	215.0	88.2	750.00	404.10

Source: DAC&FW

(B) Tentative detail of Pulses & Oilseeds Procured at MSP Under PSS From 2015-16 to 2018-19 (As on 15.07.2019)

Year	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
States/ Commodity	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ Llakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pulses			333644.0	170544.8	4552908.9	2162833.7	1941881.43	1052272.53
Gram					2769430.2	1218549.3	775559.86	358308.66
Andhra Pradesh					91982.7	40472.4	3470.85	1603.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat					91000.0	40040.0	17068.40	7885.60
Haryana							207.60	95.91
Karnataka					135422.1	59585.7	33.40	15.43
Madhya Pradesh					1611972.1	709267.7	576745.58	266456.46
Maharashtra					194726.9	85679.8	22392.32	10345.25
Rajasthan					579972.4	255187.8	120398.31	55624.02
Telangana					50000.0	22000.0	34500.00	15939.00
Uttar Pradesh					14354.1	6315.8	743.40	343.45
Masoor					246943.9	104951.1	56237.87	25166.45
Madhya Pradesh					233245.6	99129.4	56075.02	25093.57
Uttar Pradesh					13698.2	5821.8	162.85	72.88
Moong			121902.7	63694.2	299182.4	166794.2	327054.87	228120.77
Andhra Pradesh					3962.7	2209.2	12671.25	8838.20
Gujarat							4044.75	2821.21
Haryana							224.90	156.87

Karnataka	2518.9	1316.1	21758.4	12130.3	28950.00	20192.63
Madhya Pradesh	111000.0	57997.5			3037.46	2118.63
Maharashtra	6977.8	3645.9	5262.4	2933.8	18230.48	12715.76
Odisha	1406.0	734.6	2675.1	1491.4	4494.65	3135.02
Rajasthan			262203.8	146178.6	236277.28	164803.40
Tamil Nadu					5748.79	4009.78
Telangana			3320.0	1850.9	13375.31	9329.28
Tur	195993.7	98976.8	873758.6	476198.4	290735.07	164992.15
Andhra Pradesh			55600.0	30302.0	4680.27	2656.05
Gujarat	49797.1	25147.5	69986.7	38142.8	32275.90	18316.57
Karnataka	30920.6	15614.9	336154.2	183204.0	125938.10	71469.87
Madhya Pradesh					3154.96	1790.44
Maharashtra	115276.0	58214.4	336717.8	183511.2	53985.94	30637.02
Tamil Nadu					399.90	226.94
Telangana			75300.0	41038.5	70300.00	39895.25

(C) Tentative detail of Pulses and Oilseeds Procured at MSP Under PSS From 2015-16 to 2018-19 (As on 15.07.2019)

Year	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
States/ Commodity	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)	Quantity Procured (In tonnes)	MSP Value (₹ lakh)
Urad			15747.7	7873.8	363593.9	196340.7	492293.76	275684.51
Andhra Pradesh					92763.0	50092.0	13290.05	7442.43
Gujarat					19878.4	10734.3	9409.75	5269.46
Karnataka					13090.5	7068.9	10.10	5.66
Madhya Pradesh			15747.7	7873.8			345000.00	193200.00
Maharashtra					58664.0	31678.5	11374.09	6369.49
Odisha					4216.8	2277.1	1102.62	617.47
Rajasthan					130905.0	70688.7	77444.94	43369.17
Tamil Nadu					1547.9	835.8	3379.07	1892.28
Telangana					13170.4	7112.0	1540.19	862.51
Uttar Pradesh					22568.0	12186.7	29742.95	16656.05
West Bengal					6790.0	3666.6		

Source: DAC&FW

(D) Procurement of cotton by CCI (quantity in lakh bales)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Gujarat	0.515	-	0.951	0.08
Maharashtra	1.168	-	0.146	1.96
Madhya Pradesh	0.291	-	0.078	0.51
Telangana	5.952	-	2.635	7.77
Andhra Pradesh	0.4	-	0.065	0.05
Karnataka	-	-	0.003	0.08
Odisha	0.116	-	0.020	0.25
West Bengal and others	0.004	0.005	0.004	-
TOTAL	8.445	0.005	3.902	10.70

*as on 19.6.2019

Source: Ministry of Textiles

Economic impact of organic farming

3016. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken for encouraging organic farming in the country;

(b) the total area covered under organic farming in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to check the economic impact of organic farming in the country; 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) and (b) Government of India has been encouraging/ promoting organic farming under two dedicated Schemes, namely, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015. Organic Farming has also been supported under other Schemes *viz.* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming

under ICAR. Third party certification of organic farming is promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce.

As per the report received from States and Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), the total farm area currently under Organic Certification is taken up in an area of 27.70 lakh hectares in the country including 5.98 lakh hectares under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), 0.639 lakh hectares under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), 19.38 lakh hectares under National Program for Organic Production (NPOP) of APEDA and 1.70 lakh hectares under other initiatives. The State-wise details of the area (NPOP) of APEDA and 1.70 lakh hectares under other initiatives. The State-wise details of the area covered under PKVY, MOVCDNER, NPOP and others are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has conducted study to assess the benefit of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) scheme through National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad and the detail outcomes of the study is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise area covered under Organic Farming for the year 2019-20 till date

(Area in Ha.)

Sl. No.	State Name	National Program of Organic Produce (NPOP)*		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVC-DNER)	Other initiatives (including State programmes)
		Organic area	In Conversion			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13763.38	18747.33	106000	0	5955
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	627.15	8619.79	380	5000	4010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	15223.47	12951.20	4400	5000	3118
4.	Bihar	1.20	3518.31	8540	0	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	7356.54	13869.17	24000	0	26106
6.	Goa	10696.37	2612.45	10080	0	0
7.	Gujarat	60185.40	33655.88	2000	0	7601
8.	Haryana	2291.85	3686.63	400	0	560
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8527.13	4537.90	4200	0	1127
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17558.76	7444.13	560	0	129
11.	Jharkhand	2977.17	21339.70	5000	0	1343
12.	Karnataka	57018.08	26080.70	10900	0	17415
13.	Kerala	19232.89	19171.34	12380	0	3354
14.	Lakshadweep	895.51	0.00	2700	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	379996.68	294055.17	76560	0	5625
16.	Maharashtra	158097.14	92837.19	25160	0	7650
17.	Manipur	241.40	5219.42	600	12500	561
18.	Meghalaya	1612.69	46797.05	900	6000	0
19.	Mizoram	0.00	7039.89	680 480	6656	64
20.	Nagaland	2751.17	5517.39	480	13000	1112
21.	Delhi	0.72	0.00	10000	0	15
22.	Odisha	73124.10	22615.61	20800	0	1388
23.	Puducherry	2.84	0.00	560	0	0
24.	Punjab	317.75	8590.84	5000	0	3116
25.	Rajasthan	110240.21	113751.25	123000	0	2564
26.	Sikkim	73654.88	2144.04	3000	10694	63565

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Tamil Nadu	4314.61	18144.94	6240	0	1301
28.	Telangana	6322.92	2436.60	13800	0	5030
29.	Tripura	203.56	2330.96	1000	5000	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	44802.36	18035.77	12400	0	3923
31.	Uttarakhand	20052.26	16606.29	89700	0	1419
32.	West Bengal	4984.20	1305.45	2400	0	145
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	7484.00	1360	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1100	0	21
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	10000	0	0
36.	Chandigarh	-	-	1300	0	2002
	TOTAL	1097074.39	841146.40	597580	63850	170369

**Total area under Organic Farming- 2770019.791 (or 27.70 lakhs)

Statement-II

Major outcome (Impact) of the study conducted by Management Agricultural National Institute of Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad

1. Cost reduction (cost saving): There is an immediate reduction in the cost of cultivation (cost saving) up to 10 to 20 % as the beneficiaries are using on farm prepared inputs.

2. Due to reduction in costs, there was increase in net returns ranging from 20-50%.

3. Savings in purchased inputs (cash expenses): The benefits are significant in crops like paddy and cotton, for which farmers spend huge amount of money on purchase of fertilisers and pesticides.

4. Price premium was observed in some clusters, which are nearer to large cities and have good linkages with large markets (the price premium was ranged from 10% to 30%) based on the type of market linkage, commodity and market linkage.

5. There was huge scope of area increase of organic area in tribal, rainfed, hilly and remote areas.

Initiatives to boost agricultural growth

3017. SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the factors that are responsible for reduced growth in the GDP for agricultural sector;

(b) the specific initiatives that are being taken and proposed to be taken to boost agricultural growth;

(c) the public investments in agriculture sector that are being made and proposed to boost agricultural growth; and

(d) the specific initiatives that are being made and proposed to promote private investment in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The overall economy has been growing at a faster rate than the agriculture sector resulting in a decline of the share of agriculture and allied sector in the economy. This is on account of structural changes due to a shift from a traditional agrarian economy to industry and service dominated one. This phenomenon is generally expected in the normal development process of developing economies including India.

(b) To increase growth of agriculture sector in the country and for welfare of the farmers, Government of India has been implementing various schemes namely Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)- to provide more flexibility to the States for boosting investment and enhancing productivity in agriculture and allied sector; Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- to promote organic farming with usage of traditional resources, adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies; Soil Health Card scheme- for improving soil health and its productivity; Prime Minister Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)/ "Per Drop More Crop" - for precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources; National Agriculture Market Scheme (NAM) to connect mandis across the entire country through a common electronic-platform etc.

(c) and (d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Government is primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing

perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes.

Government has taken several steps for increasing investment in agriculture sector such as enhanced institutional credit to farmers; promotion of scientific warehousing infrastructure for increasing shelf life of agricultural produce; setting up of Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund for making farming competitive and profitable; developing commercial organic farming etc.

Further, under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, which is a major scheme for incentivizing States to increase investment in agriculture and allied sectors, 35% of annual outlay has been earmarked for infrastructure and asset development.

Apart from this, the Government has created various corpus funds like Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), Micro Irrigation Fund, Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund, Fisheries and Aqua Culture Infrastructure Development Fund, Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund etc. to bring focus on infrastructure development in agriculture and allied sectors.

Development of fishermen

†3018. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing some schemes for the development and enhancement of the income of fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any review to implement above schemes in appropriate manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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 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 in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

all the States/UTs for the development of marine and inland fisheries including infrastructure and welfare of fishermen. Besides, in order to address the infrastructure requirements for fisheries sector, the Department during 2018-19 also created a dedicated fund namely Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with a total funds size of ₹ 7522.48 crore. The CSS and FIDF *inter-alia* aims for development of fisheries sector including creation of employment opportunities and enhancement of fishers and fish farmers' income. The Government of India during the year 2018-19 has extended the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility 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.

(c) and (d) A two tier system has been institutionalized for the implementation of the CSS Blue Revolution. This includes (a) State Level Approval and Monitoring Committee (SLAMC) in each state headed by the Secretary in charge of fisheries, (b) Central Approval and Monitoring Committee (CAMC) in the Department of Fisheries headed by Joint Secretary (Fisheries). These two committees are responsible to approve, monitor and review of the projects/activities under the CSS-Blue Revolution. Besides, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) is a technical arm of the Department of Fisheries, which is responsible for technical scrutiny and evaluation of the scheme proposals and monitoring the progress of the scheme.

Assistance to bamboo producing farmers

†3019. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is being provided by Government to bamboo producing farmers in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of work carried out in this regard in Maharashtra, especially in Konkan region, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The restructured National

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been launched in 2018-19 to focus on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector and link growers with markets. The scheme includes assistance for plantations in non-forest Government land and private farmers' field raising nurseries as well as treatment, primary processing, product development, research and development as well as capacity building in all the related activities.

(c) During 2018-19, ₹ 1192.59 lakh had been released to Maharashtra State for following works approved under Annual Action Plan submitted by the State Governments:-

Bamboo Nursery (Nos.)	6
Bamboo Plantation (ha.)	2596
Bamboo Treatment and Preservation (Nos.)	15
Product Development and Processing (Nos.)	49
Promotion and Development of Infrastructure for Bamboo Market (Nos.)	14
Skill Development and Awareness Campaign (No. of Beneficiaries)	1050
Workshop, Seminar, Fairs etc. (Nos.)	21
Research and Development (Nos.)	26

During years 2017-18 and 2018-19, 6.98 lakh tissue cultured bamboo seedlings have been supplied to 1500 farmers in Maharashtra. Besides, 1796 bamboo seedlings of 32 varieties of bamboo has been supplied for setum in Thane, Shahpur, Kolhapur and Kundal Academy districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra by the Maharashtra Bamboo Development Board.

Under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) implemented by the M/o Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), one bamboo related cluster has been approved in Sindhudurg district.

Horticulture Mission in Telangana

3020. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Horticulture Mission is being implemented in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the difference between Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture and Horticulture Mission;

(d) the progress of Horticulture Mission in Telangana; and

(e) the efforts being made to push horticulture in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a centrally sponsored scheme is implemented for the holistic development of horticulture sector in the country including Telangana covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew and cocoa through various interventions.

(c) National Horticulture Mission was launched in 2004-05 which was later subsumed under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) during Twelfth Five Year Plan. MIDH subsumes National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB) and Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland.

(d) and (e) Progress made in Telangana under the major components of MIDH are as under:

- An area of 16635 lakh ha. of identified horticulture crops covered.
- Six (6) nurseries have been established for production of quality planting materials.
- An area of 8363 ha. has been covered under rejuvenation of old and senile orchards.
- An area of 5316 ha. has been covered under protected cultivation.
- A total of 306 water harvesting structures have been created.
- A total of 4121 horticulture mechanization equipments have been distributed.
- Under the component of Post Harvest Management, 288 units including pack houses, cold storage units, refrigerated vans, primary/ mobile processing units, ripening chambers, pre cooling units attach to cold storages and mobile pre cooling units have been established.

Apart from the above, activities for development of horticulture can be carried out under other Government schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc.

Production of mangoes in the country

3021. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of mangoes in various States, including Karnataka during last three years;

(b) whether there is a decline in mango production in the country even though India is the largest producer of mangoes in the world, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering any proposal to provide assistance to the affected farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any scheme for setting up mango food processing units in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to boost the production and export of mangoes of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of production of Mangoes in various States, including Karnataka during the last three years, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per the 2nd Advance Estimates of 2018-19, Mango production in the country is estimated to slightly decrease from 21.82 Million Tonnes in 2017-18 to 20.95 Million Tonnes in 2018-19. The decrease is estimated primarily due to decline in Mango production in the States of Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar, Telangana and Maharashtra.

As of now, no proposal to provide assistance to affected Mango farmers has been received in this Ministry.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) under Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing & Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) Yojana (PMKSY) for promotion of processing/ preservation of agro-food products including Mango Processing Units. Under this scheme in the

country, 51 Units have been approved for Fruits and Vegetables, out of which 2 units are approved in Karnataka.

(e) Steps taken by the Government to boost production and export of Mango, including Mangoes of Karnataka, include:-

- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) has been implemented *w.e.f.* 2014-15 for holistic growth of Horticulture sector. All States/UTs are covered under the scheme. For improved production and productivity of horticulture crops, activities such as production of planting material, coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming are taken up. Assistance is also provided for establishment of infrastructure, relating to primary/mobile/minimal processing units.
- Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry provides financial assistance to its registered member exporters under the components of Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Promotion. Besides, APEDA takes other initiatives to boost exports such as participation in National and International events, opening of new markets in different countries, Outreach Programmes, Buyer-Seller Meet etc.
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Central Institute for Sub-tropical Horticulture (ICAR-CISH) has developed protocol for export of Mango through sea route in collaboration with National Horticulture Board and has organized training and awareness programme on export promotion of Mango.
- The State Government of Karnataka has reported that:-
    - It has initiated programme to rejuvenate the old and unproductive Mango orchards with assistance for improving quality production.
    - The Mango Development and Marketing Corporation, Government of Karnataka organizes trainings/demonstrations/workshop on pre and post harvest technologies provides assistance for pre and post harvest inputs, organizes Mango Melas, Mange picking tourism, online marketing of Mangoes etc. Besides, it has establish APEDA/ National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) accredited Pack House with Hot Water Treatment, Cold Storage and Ripening Facility at Mang Development Centre at Madikere, Chikkabalapura district in the year 2018.

Statement

State-wise Production of Mango

Production in '000 Tonnes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (2nd Advance Estimates)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4043.47	4373.61	4875.01
2.	Uttar Pradesh	4341.00	4551.83	4577.15
3.	Karnataka	1719.73	1760.60	1613.43
4.	Bihar	1472.38	2443.47	1577.14
5.	Tamil Nadu	1282.44	1234.00	1264.45
6.	Gujarat	1424.87	1207.78	1219.86
7.	Telangana	482.46	1080.14	934.69
8.	West Bengal	736.90	918.35	844.88
9.	Odisha	817.91	805.77	805.76
10.	Madhya Pradesh	586.24	654.79	666.47
11.	Maharashtra	603.83	791.36	543.61
12.	Chhattisgarh	434.32	461.73	452.32
13.	Jharkhand	438.54	435.86	429.02
14.	Kerala	388.14	439.20	420.05
15.	Others	733.97	663.82	730.79
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	19506.20	21822.32	20954.62

Landless farmers in the country

†3022. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased upstate:

(a) the number of landless persons in the country;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government for these landless persons;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of Dalits and tribals among these landless persons; and

(d) the number of farmers rendered landless during the last twenty years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) There is no specific census/survey to ascertain the number of landless persons, including landless farm workers in the country. However, details indicating number of wholly leased-in operational holdings by all social groups, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the Agriculture Census 2010-11 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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 number of Wholly Leased-in Operational Holdings in 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Wholly Leased-in Operational Holdings for All Social Groups ('00 Units)	Number of Wholly Leased-in Operational Holdings by Scheduled Castes ('00 Units)	Number of Wholly Leased-in Operational Holdings by Scheduled Tribes ('00 Units)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	328	30	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	0	0
4.	Bihar	22	3	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	Neg.	4
6.	Goa	59	Neg.	22

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	Neg.	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	7	Neg.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	1	2
11.	Jharkhand	7	1	4
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	48	2	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	104	13	17
15.	Maharashtra	Neg.	0	0
16.	Manipur	50	4	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	0	3
20.	Odisha	2193	816	423
21.	Punjab	19	5	0
22.	Rajasthan	65	14	8
23.	Sikkim	9	1	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	120	29	0
25.	Telangana	State created in 2014	State created in 2014	State created in 2014
26.	Tripura	14	2	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3036	553	6
28.	Uttarakhand	3	1	0
29.	West Bengal	1124	449	189
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Neg.	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	Neg.	0
	ALL INDIA	7239	1931	713

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding off.
Neg: Negligible

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

Impact of scanty rainfall on Kharif cropping season

3023. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with 31 out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions recording deficient-to-scanty rainfall so far, sowing by farmers in the current Kharif cropping season has been over 25 per cent below the normal levels for this period;

(b) whether pulses have taken maximum hit, with oilseeds and coarse cereals following closely; and

(c) whether, as a sop, the positive effects of Cyclone Vayu have resulted in somewhat decent monsoon in Rajasthan and Saurashtra region of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per India Metrological Department report of 15.07.2019, out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 2 sub-divisions received excess, 15 sub-divisions received normal and 19 sub-divisions received deficient rainfall. During the current Kharif cropping season, an area of 413.34 lakh ha has been sown as on 12.7.2019 which is less than the normal of the corresponding week by 7.44 %.

(b) As per area coverage report of 12.7.2019, the sowing of pulses are less as compared to Oilseeds and more as compared to Coarse cereals as per the table given below:

(Area in lakhs Ha.)

Crop	Area sown as on 12.7.2019	Normal of corresponding week (2018)	Increase/Decrease (Area)
Pulses	34.22	49.16	(-) 14.94
Oilseeds	75.68	92.50	(-) 16.82
Coarse Cereals	71.17	83.30	(-) 12.13
Total Kharif Crops	413.34	446.57	(-) 33.22

(c) The Positive effects of Cyclone Vayu have resulted the decent monsoon in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and in case of Rajasthan, the monsoon has been delayed, resulting in less area coverage.

Introduction of private sector companies in agricultural farming

3024. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce private sector companies in agricultural farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Presently none of the schemes of Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is supporting to introduce private sector companies in Agricultural Farming. However, for enhancing farm production and productivity by providing improved and innovative production technology and quality inputs at reasonable prices and to ensure assured markets with pre-decided prices, DAC & FW is promoting Agro industries (private sector companies) to integrate with farmers all along the value chain through the instrument of contract farming. To promote contract farming, DAC & FW has framed and released a Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 in May 2018 for adoption by the States/ Union Territories.

Besides, more than 500 Memorandum of Agreements have been signed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with private seed companies for licensing the

varieties for production and marketing the quality seed for timely availability to the farmers.

Decrease in the number of farmers

3025. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per last census, the number of farmers has dipped by over 8.6 million in the past decade and also as per study of the Centre for Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) in 2018 76 per cent farmers want to give up farming and this trend is continuing till date;

(b) if so, the number of farmers who have shifted from agriculture to other occupations, since 2014; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to curb such decline in the number of farmers and their shifting to other vocations, apart from direct benefit transfer/waiver/subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per Population Census 2011, conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of cultivators in the country has decreased by about 8.5 million in the past decade, *i.e.*, from 127.3 million in 2001 to 118.8 million in 2011. The Centre for Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) has recently published a study report titled 'State of Indian Farmers: A Report'. The study, based on a sample size of 5350 households from 18 States of the country has *inter-alia* revealed that about 72 of the total number of farmers surveyed like farming as their occupation.

(b) Since the Population Census is conducted after every 10 years, the number of farmers who have shifted from agriculture to other occupations since 2014 is not known.

(c) A shift in the workforce from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors is a phenomenon associated with development process experienced by countries across the world, including India. Moreover, Government of India is implementing various schemes and programmes to make agriculture attractive and more remunerative to the farmers. These include, *inter alia*, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme; National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA); Mission

for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Besides, Government has adopted the principle of fixing Minimum Support Prices (MSP) at a level of 50 per cent over the all-India weighted average cost of production of crops.

Government has also been making concerted efforts in consultation with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for operationalising skill training courses (minimum 200 hours duration) for rural youth, farmers and farm women. The skill training courses are being operationalized through the wide network of National Training Institutions of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institutes (SAMETIs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of ICAR.

Decline in crop output in Maharashtra

3026. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey has predicted crop output of Maharashtra to dip by 8 per cent in 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind this decline; and

(c) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to substantially increase crop output in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per the Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2018-19 published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, during 2018-19, "due to the drought situation in the State, the crop production is expected to reduce resulting in the expected growth of (-) 8.0 per cent in real Gross State Value Addition (GSVA) of the 'Crops' sector."

(c) In order to increase production of major crops in the country including Maharashtra, Government of India has been implementing various schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), etc.

In addition, Government of Maharashtra implements Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan since December, 2014 under the theme of 'a drought-free state by 2019', with a view to permanently overcome the water scarcity situation. It has also launched a flagship programme Magel Tyala Shet Tale Yojana *viz.* 'Farm Pond On Demand', to fulfil the demand of irrigation potential through water conservation and to give protective irrigation as rainfall in drought prone areas is highly erratic.

Implementation of ATMA scheme

3027. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) scheme;

(b) the details of 'farmer friend' identified from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) whether Government is considering to appoint one 'farmer friend' in every village for more effective implementation of ATMA scheme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of grant-in-aid given to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, since the implementation of the Scheme, State-wise and district-wise; and

(f) to what extent ATMA scheme would help farmers to double their income by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agricultural Technological Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is aimed at making extension system farmer-driven and accountable to farmer by disseminating technology to farmers for implementing the extension reforms on a participatory mode.

The objective of ATMA Scheme is to promote key extension reforms *viz.*, Encouraging multi-agency extension strategies; Ensuring an integrated, broad-based extension delivery mechanism with a focus on bottom-up planning process; Adopting group approach in line with the identified needs and requirements of the farmers; and addressing gender concerns by mobilizing farm women into groups.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have not identified Farmer Friends under ATMA Scheme.

(c) and (d) No. Sir, the department considers that one Farmer Friend per 2 villages is currently sufficient to meet the extension requirements under ATMA Scheme.

(e) Grant-in-Aid by Government of India under ATMA are given State-wise and not district-wise. The details of grants-in-aid released to Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since inception w.e.f. 2005-06 to till date as Central Share under the Scheme are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) ATMA helps farmers by way of building-their capacity and assist in learning and adopting new technologies for better production and productivity, there by getting better returns for their produce.

Statement

Details of Grants-in-Aid (Central Share) released to Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under ATMA Scheme since inception i.e. from 2005-06 to till date (As on 10/07/19)

Sl. No.	Year	Grants-in-Aid released (₹ in Lakh)	
		Andhra Pradesh	Telangana*
1	2	3	4
1.	2005-06	223.00	0.00
2.	2006-07	467.00	0.00
3.	2007-08	2570.64	0.00
4.	2008-09	1025.87	0.00
5.	2009-10	989.30	0.00
6.	2010-11	2023.39	0.00
7.	2011-12	1700.00	0.00
8.	2012-13	2160.58	0.00
9.	2013-14	2018.72	0.00

1	2	3	4
10.	2014-15	2264.44	1347.09
11.	2015-16	1040.94	743.61
12.	2016-17	1314.81	376.93
13.	2017-18	1946.95	1503.80
14.	2018-19	1885.59	270.00
15.	2019-20 (1st Installment)	736.30	449.40
	TOTAL	22367.53	4690.83

* The information for Telangana begins from the year 2014-15 (since its formation in 2014).

Implementation of PMFBY

3028. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of farmers enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has decreased in the current year as compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise and cropping season-wise;

(c) the details of the premium collected by public sector insurance companies and private sector insurance companies since the inception of the Yojana, year-wise, State-wise, season-wise and company wise; and

(d) the details of compensation paid by public sector insurance companies and private sector insurance companies since the inception of the Yojana, year-wise, State-wise, season-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. Number of farmer applications has increased to 561 lakh in 2018-19 from 521 lakh in 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise, Company-wise and year-wise/season-wise details of premium collected and claims paid by insurance companies under PMFBY and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)

(In ₹ crore)

State/UT Name	Year	Season	Company Name	Company Type (PSU/ Private)	Scheme	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Paid Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.15
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				0.02	0.15	0.15	0.15
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00

	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	0.06	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						0.29	0.15	0.15	0.15
Andhra Pradesh	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	243.64	24.78	24.78	24.78
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	262.57	563.75	563.75	563.75
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	174.59	59.73	59.73	59.73
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				680.80	648.26	648.26	648.26
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	20.98	55.51	55.51	55.51
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	12.96	6.60	6.60	6.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	131.07	221.94	221.94	221.94
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				165.00	284.05	284.05	284.05
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	197.24	57.76	57.76	57.76
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	721.75	295.55	295.55	295.51
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	238.52	159.22	159.22	159.22
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				1,157.51	512.53	512.53	512.49
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	18.65	5.46	5.46	5.46
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	120.04	101.90	101.90	101.90

2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	39.33	17.33	17.33	17.33
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				178.01	124.69	124.69	124.69
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	61.42	100.00	19.82	19.82
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	543.30	533.08	533.08	317.74
2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	156.19	167.36	167.36	130.04
2018-19	2018 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	85.53	22.21	9.12	5.91
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	148.54	86.85	0.02	0.02
2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	74.14	177.94	177.94	105.93
2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				1,069.12	1087.44	907.34	579.47
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	15.27	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	3,080.49	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				3,095.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						6,346.19	2656.97	2476.87	2148.95
Assam	2016-17	2016 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	4.01	3.19	3.19	3.19
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	2.90	1.83	1.83	1.83
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				6.91	5.02	5.02	5.02
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	1.73	0.14	0.14	0.14
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				1.73	0.14	0.14	0.14
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1.36	0.03	0.03	0.03
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.80	0.10	0.10	0.10

2017-18	2017 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	5.46	0.15	0.15	0.15
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Royal Sundaram GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.73	0.26	0.26	0.26
2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				10.35	0.54	0.54	0.54
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	0.69	0.29	0.29	0.29
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	0.53	0.24	0.24	0.00
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Royal Sundaram GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.46	0.03	0.03	0.03
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				1.68	0.57	0.57	0.33
2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.29	0.02*	0.02*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	0.27	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	2.79	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				3.36	0.02	0.02	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	0.37	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	6.87	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						31.26	6.28	6.28	6.02
Bihar	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	301.74	63.23	63.23	63.23
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	347.05	164.25	164.25	164.25

2016-17	2016 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	86.11	33.69	33.69	33.69
2016-17	2016 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	228.87	3.60	3.60	3.60
2016-17	2016 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	158.73	26.07	26.07	26.07
2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				1,122.50	290.84	290.84	290.84
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	168.93	35.87	35.87	35.87
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	124.83	21.18	21.18	21.18
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				293.77	57.05	57.05	57.05
2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	390.16	260.36	260.36	260.36
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Bharti AXA GIC	Private	PMFBY	129.36	52.48	52.48	52.48
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	151.24	61.69	61.69	61.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				670.76	374.54	374.54	374.54
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	20.48	3.41	3.41	0.00
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bharti AXA GIC	Private	PMFBY	165.94	19.00	19.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	158.31	25.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				344.72	47.41	22.41	0.00
Grand Total						2,431.74	769.84	744.84	722.42
Chhattisgarh	2016-17	2016 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	209.34	59.79	59.79	59.79
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	62.55	73.25	73.25	73.25
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				271.89	133.04	133.04	133.04

2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	21.02	9.44	9.44	9.44
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	27.85	16.22	16.22	16.22
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	5.01	1.38	1.38	1.38
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				53.88	27.03	27.03	27.03
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	19.14	7.54	7.54	7.49
2017-18	2017 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	202.88	1087.52	1087.52	1087.52
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	67.46	211.13	211.13	211.13
2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				289.48	1306.19	1306.19	1306.14
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	29.38	37.97	37.97	37.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	37.69	37.38	37.38	37.38
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	8.59	3.74	3.74	3.65
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				75.66	79.09	79.09	79.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	109.73	125.00	124.32	123.42
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	129.39	128.11	128.11	128.11
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	24.14	5.87	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	148.49	211.89	211.89	208.14
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	401.19	430.73	406.65	406.57
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				812.94	901.59	870.96	866.25

	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	68.51	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	9.48	6.24	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				77.99	6.24	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						1,581.84	2453.18	2416.31	2411.45
Goa	2016-17	2016 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017 KHARIF Total				0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017-18 RABI TOTAL				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 KHARIF TOTAL				0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.00	*	*	*

	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						0.16	0.03	0.03	0.03
Gujarat	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	818.34	503.80	503.80	503.80
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	1,400.95	730.71	730.71	730.71
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				2,219.30	1234.51	1234.51	1234.51
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	55.32	32.69	32.69	32.69
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				55.32	32.69	32.69	32.69
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	585.25	501.73	501.73	501.73
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	273.34	10.64	10.64	10.64
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	1,780.51	353.03	353.03	353.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	515.48	177.21	177.21	176.93
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				3,154.59	1042.61	1042.61	1042.33
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	106.86	14.57	14.57	14.57
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				106.86	14.57	14.57	14.57
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	644.40	513.52	513.52	513.52
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	GIC Bharti AXA	Private	PMFBY	337.86	273.57	273.57	249.85
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	1,208.91	1014.09	913.18	913.18
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	846.20	652.03	652.03	652.03
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				3,037.37	2453.22	2352.31	2328.58

	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	26.53	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	30.32	0.09*	0.09*	0.05*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bharti AXA GIC	Private	PMFBY	29.27	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	18.63	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				104.75	0.09	0.09	0.05
Grand Total						8,678.19	4777.68	4676.77	4652.72
Haryana	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	119.50	115.39	115.39	115.39
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	58.58	54.63	54.63	54.63
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	78.88	65.45	65.45	65.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				256.97	235.47	235.47	235.47
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	54.44	18.63	18.63	18.63
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	19.50	18.54	18.54	18.54
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	33.48	23.57	23.57	23.57
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				107.42	60.73	60.73	60.73
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	213.38	323.14	323.14	323.14
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	85.17	480.43	480.43	480.37

2017-18	2017 KHARIF TOTAL				298.55	803.57	803.56	803.51
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	112.44	40.07	40.07	40.07
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	42.19	51.99	51.99	51.95
2017-18	2017-18 RABI TOTAL				154.62	92.05	92.05	92.02
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	182.36	375.00	368.36	368.36
2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	247.01	248.45	248.45	245.70
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	189.87	120.00	120.00	120.00
2018-19	2018 KHARIF TOTAL				619.24	743.45	736.81	734.05
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	88.62	**	**	**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	108.12	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	61.66	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				258.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						1,695.20	1935.27	1928.62	1925.78
Himachal Pradesh	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1.56	1.35	1.35	1.35
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.18
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.24
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.39	0.59	0.59	0.59
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	3.02	3.67	3.67	3.67

2016-17	2016 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.24
2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				6.65	6.29	6.29	6.29
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	5.71	1.20	1.20	1.20
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	39.90	24.06	24.06	24.06
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.71	1.11	1.11	1.03
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	12.17	10.25	10.25	10.25
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	6.77	2.55	2.55	2.55
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				65.27	39.17	39.17	39.09
2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1.73	0.64	0.64	0.64
2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	0.40	0.73	0.73	0.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	1.36	1.76	1.76	1.76
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				3.49	3.12	3.12	3.12
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	6.78	7.65	7.65	7.65
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	11.87	16.65	16.65	16.65
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	11.22	23.28	23.28	23.28
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	2.76	2.91	2.91	2.91
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	39.60	9.91	9.91	9.91
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	1.83	1.03	1.03	1.03
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				74.07	61.43	61.43	61.43

	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	0.58	4.38	4.38	4.38
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.37	2.26	2.26	2.26
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	2.00	1.86	1.86	0.55
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				3.95	8.50	8.50	7.19
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	2.94	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	66.93	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	5.31	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				75.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						228.61	118.50	118.50	117.12
Jammu and Kashmir	2017-18	2017 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	4.14	2.88	2.88	2.88
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	4.67	2.56	2.56	2.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	13.49	0.74	0.74	0.74
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				22.30	6.17	6.17	6.17
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.68	0.41	0.41	0.41
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	5.11	1.30	1.30	1.30
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	11.88	1.92	1.92	1.92
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				18.67	3.63	3.63	3.63
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	6.79	1.02	1.02	1.02

	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	9.57	10.20	8.13	4.90
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	30.73	0.91	0.91	0.91
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				47.09	12.13	10.06	6.83
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	3.09	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	5.78	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	23.10	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				31.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						120.03	21.93	19.86	16.63
Jharkhand	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	265.30	29.48	29.48	29.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				265.30	29.48	29.48	29.48
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	2.03	0.16	0.16	0.16
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Shriram GIC	Private	PMFBY	4.47	1.53	1.53	1.53
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				6.50	1.69	1.69	1.69
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	114.29	19.32	19.32	19.32
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	86.87	25.31	25.31	25.31
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				201.16	44.63	44.63	44.63
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	10.81	0.65	0.33	0.33

2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	5.24	0.48	0.48	0.46
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				16.06	1.13	0.81	0.79
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	95.37	*	*	*
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	95.44	48.00*	0.00*	0.00*
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Bharti AXA GIC	Private	PMFBY	76.12	*	*	*
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	121.62	*	*	*
2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				388.55	48.00	0.00	0.00
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	4.54	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.96	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bharti AXA GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.89	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	2.70	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				11.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						888.67	124.93	76.61	76.59
Karnataka	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	263.25	466.06	466.06	466.06
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	RWBCIS	28.26	26.10	26.10	26.10
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	509.16	443.33	443.33	443.08
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	72.90	235.70	235.70	235.70
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				873.57	1171.19	1171.19	1170.94
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	347.75	525.56	436.32	436.32

2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	28.33	9.74	9.74	9.74
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Shriram GIC	Private	PMFBY	200.64	2.67	1.68	1.66
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Shriram GIC	Private	RWBCIS	15.10	8.53	8.53	8.53
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	77.31	97.45	97.45	97.45
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	RWBCIS	0.35	0.06	0.06	0.06
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				669.48	644.01	553.77	553.75
2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	297.34	274.91	268.80	268.80
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Bharti AXA GIC	Private	PMFBY	81.88	36.08	36.08	36.08
2017-18	2017 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	168.39	206.20	206.20	206.20
2017-18	2017 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	158.58	126.81	126.81	126.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	1,106.22	173.29	173.29	173.29
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				1,812.40	817.30	811.19	811.19
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	31.20	28.93	28.93	28.93
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.63	0.17	0.17	0.17
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	2.02	1.90	1.90	1.90
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	15.91	7.98	7.98	7.98
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	2.21	0.35	0.35	0.35
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2017-18	2017-18				52.18	39.34	39.34	39.34

	Rabi Total							
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	344.59	250.00*	28.57*	28.57*
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Future Generali GIC	Private	PMFBY	99.37	31.49*	31.49*	0.08*
2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	40.62	37.83	37.83	0.00
2018-19	2018 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	182.79	*	*	*
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	57.04	*	*	*
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	91.50	0.22	0.22	0.22
2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	128.51	151.83	0.00	0.00
2018-19	2018 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	346.44	277.15*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	117.70	0.08*	0.08*	0.08*
	2018-19	2018 KHARIF TOTAL				1,408.57	748.61	98.20	28.96
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	122.28	145.00*	0.49*	0.49*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Future Generali GIC	Private	PMFBY	38.30	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	90.28	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.08	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	91.50	0.22	0.22	0.22
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	30.56	*	*	*

	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	92.51	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	30.13	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				496.64	145.22	0.71	0.71
Grand Total						5,312.84	3565.67	2674.41	2604.90
Kerala	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	8.57	17.92	17.92	17.92
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				8.57	17.92	17.92	17.92
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	4.86	4.92	4.92	4.92
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	RWBCIS	19.73	21.71	21.71	21.71
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				24.59	26.63	26.63	26.63
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	3.57	1.45	1.45	1.45
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	8.93	6.50	6.50	6.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				12.51	7.95	7.95	7.95
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	3.69	0.96	0.96	0.96
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	9.85	2.11	2.11	2.11
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				13.54	3.07	3.07	3.07
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	2.53	8.14	8.14	8.14
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	10.30	3.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				12.82	11.14	8.14	8.14
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	3.33	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	19.79	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				23.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						95.14	66.71	63.71	63.71

Madhya Pradesh	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1,306.44	757.63	757.63	757.63
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	1.17	0.29	0.29	0.29
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	325.19	858.62	858.62	858.62
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	90.32	114.97	114.97	114.97
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	850.44	131.50	131.50	131.43
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	1.79	2.63	2.63	2.63
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				2,575.35	1865.64	1865.64	1865.57
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	560.50	27.92	27.92	26.70
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	9.43	5.51	5.51	5.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	132.52	12.11	12.11	12.11
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	45.29	55.34	55.34	55.34
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	385.54	46.33	46.33	46.33
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	46.09	8.80	8.80	8.80
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total	1,179.38	156.02	156.02	154.79			
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1,652.15	3157.84	3157.84	3157.76
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	2.03	0.77	0.77	0.77
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	336.48	470.35	470.35	469.93

2017-18	2017 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	78.02	98.68	98.68	96.35
2017-18	2017 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	1,363.41	1792.48	1792.48	1792.35
2017-18	2017 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	1.82	4.03	4.03	4.03
2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				3,433.91	5524.15	5524.15	5521.20
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	725.06	81.14	81.14	81.14
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	7.40	6.51	6.51	6.51
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	147.96	9.53	9.53	0.00
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	51.70	96.40	96.40	96.40
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	509.14	85.00	18.18	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	41.66	37.20	37.20	37.20
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				1,482.92	315.77	248.95	221.24
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	2,038.74	600.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.33	0.12	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	404.66	56.11	56.11	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	82.62	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	1,363.41	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	4.55	**	**	**

2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				3,894.30	656.23	56.11	0.00
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	596.66	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	8.75	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	158.85	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	62.77	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	623.36	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	91.31	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				1,541.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total					**14,107.53**	**8517.81**	**7850.87**	**7762.80**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1,470.60	1044.80	1044.80	1044.80
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	575.71	303.72	303.72	303.72
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	916.43	423.33	423.33	423.33
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	113.88	106.89	106.89	106.89
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	794.20	118.03	118.03	118.03
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	109.70	83.13	83.13	83.13
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				3,980.52	2079.90	2079.90	2079.90
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	518.32	175.08	175.08	175.08
	2016-17	2016-17	National	PSU	PMFBY	62.51	32.68	32.68	32.68

	Rabi	Insurance						
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Shriram GIC	Private	RWBCIS	35.53	27.06	27.06	27.06
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				616.37	234.81	234.81	234.81
2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1,196.46	1264.79	1264.79	1264.79
2017-18	2017 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	41.06	50.93	50.93	50.93
2017-18	2017 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	16.88	14.44	14.44	14.44
2017-18	2017 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	1,440.32	819.41	819.41	819.41
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	303.75	404.83	404.83	404.83
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	359.30	219.50	219.50	219.04
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	242.27	191.52	191.52	191.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	655.43	287.28	287.28	287.28
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				4,255.47	3252.70	3252.70	3252.24
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	72.69	32.71	32.71	32.55
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	333.16	215.89	215.89	215.84
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	42.19	73.79	69.59	69.59
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	220.03	84.48	84.48	84.48
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	7.03	1.68	1.68	1.68
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				675.10	408.55	404.35	404.13

2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	608.20	831.97	718.25	698.96
2018-19	2018 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	688.45	190.00	190.00	130.22
2018-19	2018 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	1,498.31	401.84	401.84	394.74
2018-19	2018 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	49.97	52.95	52.95	52.95
2018-19	2018 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	RWBCIS	7.97	14.14	14.14	13.86
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	1,198.37	2293.71	1241.08	1240.06
2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	185.35	182.30	182.30	148.56
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	RWBCIS	326.94	337.42	337.42	337.42
2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				4,563.56	4304.33	3137.98	3016.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	619.48	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	447.90	192.89	192.89	192.89
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bharti AXA GIC	Private	PMFBY	94.07	7.83*	7.83*	7.80*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Future Generali GIC	Private	PMFBY	251.41	21.20*	21.20*	21.20*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	New India Assurance	PSU	RWBCIS	123.91	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				1,536.76	221.92	221.92	221.89
Grand Total						########	10502.20	9331.65	9209.74
Manipur	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	3.59	1.96	1.96	1.96
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				3.59	1.96	1.96	1.96

	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	1.94	0.67	0.67	0.67
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				1.94	0.67	0.67	0.67
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	0.21	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						5.74	2.63	2.63	2.63
Meghalaya	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.42	0.02	0.02	0.02
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				1.42	0.02	0.02	0.02
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						1.56	0.05	0.04	0.04
Odisha	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Future Generali GIC	Private	PMFBY	155.34	61.29	61.29	61.29
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	75.81	25.57	25.57	25.57
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	106.04	253.72	253.72	253.72

2016-17	2016 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	59.21	38.66	38.66	38.66
2016-17	2016 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	136.32	50.11	50.11	50.11
2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				532.72	429.36	429.36	429.36
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.50	0.99	0.99	0.99
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	1.48	0.32	0.32	0.32
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	1.70	0.52	0.52	0.52
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	2.64	0.97	0.97	0.97
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				6.32	2.80	2.80	2.80
2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	162.94	156.32	156.32	156.32
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	168.61	295.10	295.10	295.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	205.03	812.37	812.37	812.37
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	263.87	468.62	468.62	468.62
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				800.45	1732.41	1732.41	1732.41
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	3.84	1.62	1.62	1.62
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.67	2.91	2.91	2.91
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	10.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	2.70	37.58	37.58	37.58
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				18.91	42.81	42.81	42.81

2018-19	2018 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	170.89	212.00	212.00	169.00
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	319.43	319.25	12.36	12.36
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	215.74	63.13	63.13	63.13
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Royal Sundaram GIC	Private	PMFBY	407.96	231.20	231.20	231.20
2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				1,114.03	825.57	518.68	475.68
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.40	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	4.75	*	*	*
2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.56	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Royal Sundaram GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.77	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				8.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						2,480.91	3032.95	2726.06	2683.06
Puducherry	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1.59	7.57	7.57	7.57
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				2.88	7.57	7.57	7.57
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19	National	PSU	PMFBY	2.58	*	*	*

		Rabi	Insurance						
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				2.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						5.62	7.57	7.57	7.57
Rajasthan	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	621.77	382.30	382.30	382.30
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	39.05	43.43	43.43	43.43
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	1,309.87	1209.95	1209.95	1209.95
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	RWBCIS	10.66	8.05	8.05	8.05
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				1,981.34	1643.74	1643.74	1643.74
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	242.63	95.80	95.80	95.80
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	35.80	34.47	34.47	34.47
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	92.02	59.86	59.86	59.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	193.57	80.77	80.77	80.77
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				564.03	270.90	270.90	270.90
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	841.71	788.67	788.67	786.36
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	13.80	15.23	15.23	15.23
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	656.46	526.66	526.66	526.66
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	101.67	137.69	137.69	130.47
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	244.38	219.67	219.67	219.67
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				1,858.02	1687.92	1687.92	1678.39
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	87.79	81.00	78.35	76.19

2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	463.94	176.61	28.53	28.53
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	109.16	76.34	76.34	0.00
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	107.82	60.00	17.05	17.05
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				768.71	393.95	200.27	121.77
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	473.57	400.00	255.32	80.15
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	46.33	42.85	0.00	0.00
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Future Generali GIC	Private	PMFBY	157.85	36.80	0.27	0.27
2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	491.97	425.91	425.91	103.80
2018-19	2018 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	199.13	420.00	123.16	123.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	205.06	137.38	137.38	104.94
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	718.67	103.00	62.11	62.11
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				2,292.58	1565.94	1004.16	474.44
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	141.78	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	76.84	88.98	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	179.77	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	83.26	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	328.50	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	208.15	*	*	*

	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				1,018.30	88.98	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						8,482.99	5651.44	4806.99	4189.24
Sikkim	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.11
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				0.01	0.11	0.11	0.11
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	2.15	2.27	2.27	2.27
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	4.84	8.16	8.16	8.16
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	2.97	0.18	0.18	0.18
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				9.96	10.61	10.61	10.61
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	488.67	1328.45	1328.45	1328.45
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	159.87	674.96	674.96	674.89
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	573.58	1488.72	1488.72	1488.07
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				1,222.12	3492.13	3492.13	3491.40

2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	34.06	30.44	30.44	30.41
2017-18	2017 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	17.84	10.17	10.17	10.17
2017-18	2017 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	12.47	17.87	17.87	17.86
2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				64.36	58.47	58.47	58.44
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	609.28	592.18	592.18	578.36
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	175.41	388.78	388.78	387.93
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	595.09	751.66	751.66	670.71
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				1,379.78	1732.63	1732.63	1637.01
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	29.85	40.00	5.18	5.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	16.46	11.00	11.00	5.42
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	23.68	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				70.00	51.00	16.18	10.60
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	1,080.83	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	170.43	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	592.62	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				1,843.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						4,590.11	5344.85	5310.02	5208.05
Telangana	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	59.25	50.74	50.74	50.74

2016-17	2016 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	108.82	52.71	52.71	52.71
2016-17	2016 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	32.89	29.66	29.66	29.66
2016-17	2016 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	31.10	30.74	30.74	30.74
2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				232.06	163.85	163.85	163.85
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	22.78	2.01	2.01	2.01
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	36.45	12.21	12.21	12.21
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.57	0.24	0.24	0.24
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				59.84	14.49	14.49	14.49
2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	24.76	32.58	32.58	32.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	56.90	45.61	45.61	45.61
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	62.07	89.98	89.98	89.98
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	108.60	69.00	69.00	69.00
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	186.45	51.58	51.58	51.58
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	RWBCIS	78.29	215.56	215.56	215.56
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	31.82	40.64	40.64	40.64
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	RWBCIS	43.66	39.23	39.23	39.23
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				592.56	584.17	584.17	584.17
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	25.48	5.45	5.45	5.45

2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	18.11	15.34	10.71	7.99
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	13.29	5.98	5.98	5.98
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				57.94	26.77	22.14	19.42
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	73.22	40.00	0.00	0.00
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	60.06	80.00	0.00	0.00
2018-19	2018 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	114.26	50.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	RWBCIS	193.87	176.21	2.21	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	28.58	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	RWBCIS	8.54	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				478.52	346.21	2.21	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	32.36	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	0.45	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	30.18	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.07	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				63.06	0.00	0.00	0.00

GRAND TOTAL						1,483.97	1135.49	786.86	781.93
Tripura	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08
	2016-17	2016 KHARIF TOTAL				0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	0.34	0.62	0.62	0.62
	2016-17	2016-17 RABI TOTAL				0.34	0.62	0.62	0.62
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Royal Sundaram GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.16	0.27	0.27	0.27
	2017-18	2017 KHARIF TOTAL				0.16	0.27	0.27	0.27
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Royal Sundaram GIC	Private	PMFBY	0.58	0.73	0.73	0.73
	2017-18	2017-18 RABI TOTAL				0.58	0.73	0.73	0.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						1.22	1.74	1.70	1.70
Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	643.60	383.98	383.98	383.98
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	80.23	77.57	77.57	77.57
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	RWBCIS	4.95	3.51	3.51	3.51
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	4.95	3.51	3.51	3.51
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				733.74	468.58	468.58	468.58

2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	377.82	106.89	106.89	106.89
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	101.12	6.60	6.60	6.60
2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				478.93	113.49	113.49	113.49
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	83.08	26.48	26.48	26.48
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	1.44	0.54	0.54	0.54
2017-18	2017 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	138.66	59.88	59.88	59.88
2017-18	2017 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	RWBCIS	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.25
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	141.64	23.64	23.64	23.64
2017-18	2017 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	3.16	3.16	3.16	3.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	91.06	16.46	16.46	16.46
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.21	0.34	0.34	0.34
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	71.73	61.01	61.01	61.01
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.46	0.63	0.63	0.63
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	167.75	57.35	57.35	57.35
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				699.36	249.74	249.74	249.74
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	140.44	31.45	31.45	31.45
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	131.31	31.88	31.88	31.88
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	98.70	7.31	7.31	7.31

2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	101.38	9.21	9.21	9.21
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	99.41	35.19	35.19	35.19
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	118.53	15.51	15.51	15.51
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				689.77	130.56	130.56	130.56
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	133.78	14.83	14.83	14.77
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	RWBCIS	3.71	1.68	1.68	1.68
2018-19	2018 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	152.76	151.08	151.08	151.08
2018-19	2018 Kharif	New India Assurance	PSU	RWBCIS	0.61	0.86	0.86	0.86
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	133.51	22.02	22.02	22.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.92	0.35	0.35	0.35
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	89.41	19.47	19.47	19.47
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.26
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	87.84	137.33	131.54	131.54
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Tata AIG GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	205.39	74.88	74.88	74.88
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				808.55	422.79	417.00	416.93
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	154.46	1.38	1.38	1.37
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	New India Assurance	PSU	PMFBY	126.30	**	**	**

	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	89.21	0.03	0.03	0.03
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.92	0.35	0.35	0.35
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	SBI GIC	Private	PMFBY	91.61	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Tata AIG GIC	Private	PMFBY	107.60	1.28	1.28	1.28
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	113.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				683.34	3.04	3.04	3.03
Grand Total						4,093.70	1388.20	1382.42	1382.33
Uttarakhand	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	5.80	3.25	3.25	3.25
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	4.96	4.13	4.13	4.13
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	RWBCIS	11.55	5.99	5.99	5.99
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	RWBCIS	3.10	3.32	3.32	3.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				25.41	16.69	16.69	16.69
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	6.29	0.52	0.52	0.52
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	9.74	10.26	10.26	10.26
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				16.02	10.78	10.78	10.78
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	3.19	1.88	1.88	1.88
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	29.67	23.39	23.39	23.39
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	1.24	1.39	1.39	1.39
	2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				34.11	26.66	26.66	26.66
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	8.16	0.92	0.92	0.92
	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	25.58	11.86	11.86	11.86

	2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				33.73	12.78	12.78	12.78
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	3.20	4.45	4.45	4.45
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	36.14	39.88	39.88	39.88
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	2.14	3.20	3.20	3.20
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				41.48	47.53	47.53	47.53
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	7.23	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	24.85	**	**	**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Private	PMFBY	1.50	0.00**	0.00**	0.00**
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				33.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						184.34	114.44	114.44	114.44
West Bengal	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	150.40	45.13	45.13	45.13
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	83.76	50.54	50.54	49.30
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	Future Generali GIC	Private	PMFBY	25.23	8.44	8.44	8.22
	2016-17	2016 Kharif	IFFCO Tokio GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	2016 Kharif Total				259.68	104.11	104.11	102.65
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	ICICI Lombard GIC	Private	PMFBY	248.64	256.26	256.26	256.26
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	218.44	61.34	61.34	61.34
	2016-17	2016-17 Rabi Total				467.08	317.60	317.60	317.60
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	136.98	149.06	145.88	135.42
	2017-18	2017 Kharif	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	34.11	44.26	44.26	44.26

2017-18	2017 Kharif	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	56.72	24.79	24.79	24.79
2017-18	2017 Kharif Total				227.81	218.11	214.93	204.47
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	117.44	18.58	16.27	16.27
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	0.94	0.50	0.00	0.00
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi	Reliance GIC	Private	PMFBY	298.00	23.12	23.12	23.12
2017-18	2017-18 Rabi Total				416.38	42.20	39.39	39.39
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	PMFBY	38.83	15.02	11.60	11.60
2018-19	2018 Kharif	AIC	PSU	RWBCIS	32.30	**	**	**
2018-19	2018 Kharif	HDFC Ergo GIC	Private	PMFBY	80.13	42.99	42.99	32.44
2018-19	2018 Kharif	Oriental Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	26.91	26.87	0.00	0.00
2018-19	2018 Kharif	SBI GIC	Private	RWBCIS	0.33	0.11	0.11	0.00
2018-19	2018 Kharif	United India Insurance	PSU	RWBCIS	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2018-19	2018 Kharif	Universal Sompo GIC	Private	PMFBY	94.92	0.37	0.37	0.37
	2018-19	2018 Kharif Total				273.49	85.36	55.07	44.41
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	Chola MS GIC	Private	PMFBY	89.36	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	318.49	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	National Insurance	PSU	RWBCIS	1.34	*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi	United India Insurance	PSU	PMFBY	122.13	0.36*	*	*
	2018-19	2018-19 Rabi Total				531.32	0.36	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						2,175.75	767.74	731.11	708.52

* Full/partial final Yield Data (for PMFBY)/Weather Data (for RWBCIS) not yet shared by State Govt.
** Final Yield Data (for PMFBY)/Weather Data (for RWBCIS) shared by State Govt. Claim calculation by ICs under process

Note: Data for Kharif 2018 and Rabi 2018-19 is provisional as claims of some crops/areas and almost all the claims of Rabi 2018-19 have not been reported.

Slow pace of agricultural growth

3029. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the area under cultivation of major food crops in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, crop-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the slow pace of growth in the crucial agriculture sector is a matter of concern for food security in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Depending upon several factors including availability of cultivable land, vagaries of nature, agro-climatic conditions, availability of water in reservoir, inter-crop relative profitability, etc., the area under cultivation of major foodcrops during last three years has been fluctuating. The details of area under cultivation of major food crops in the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19 (as per Third Advance Estimate of foodgrains) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The first comprehensive assessment of area under cultivation of major food crops (both kharif and rabi) in the country during whole agriculture year (*i.e.* July to June) is available with Second Advance Estimates normally released around mid-February. Therefore, the data on area under cultivation of major food crops for current year *i.e.* 2019-20 is not available.

(c) and (d) The overall economy has been growing at a faster rate than the agriculture sector resulting in a decline of the share of agriculture and allied sector in the economy. 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 is projected at 280.03 million tonnes whereas total production of foodgrain was estimated at record 285.01 million tonnes during 2017-18 and at 283.37 million tonnes during 2018-19 (as per 3rd Advance

Estimate). The current level of production is sufficient to meet the demand in the country.

(e) In order to increase area under cultivation and production of major food crops, Government has been implementing various schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) etc.

Further, Government has substantially increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all mandated crops assuring a minimum return of 50% over all-India weighted average cost of production.

Statement

State/UT-wise area of major food crops during 2016-17 to 2018-19

(Area '000 Hectare)

States	Rice			Wheat		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2105.0	2156.0	2207.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	131.0	132.0	#	3.9	3.9	#
Assam	2467.1	2433.7	2462.0	17.5	17.8	19.0
Bihar	3339.8	3307.0	3183.3	2105.8	2101.3	2260.0
Chhattisgarh	3830.0	3761.1	3606.0	114.7	101.4	103.6
Goa	40.8	38.5	#	NA	NA	NA
Gujarat	837.0	856.0	839.7	995.0	1059.0	940.0
Haryana	1386.0	1422.0	1447.0	2558.0	2440.0	2510.0
Himachal Pradesh	74.5	71.6	71.6	346.4	318.9	318.9
Jammu and Kashmir	283.4	273.6	286.7	290.3	299.4	287.8
Jharkhand	1714.3	1735.4	1527.1	211.5	221.0	163.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	1034.0	993.0	1101.1	168.0	193.0	133.0
Kerala	171.4	189.1	198.1	NA	NA	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	2289.0	2035.0	1980.8	6028.0	5316.0	5520.0
Maharashtra	1535.3	1451.0	1597.0	1272.1	1024.0	569.0
Manipur	244.0	236.7	#	2.3	2.3	#
Meghalaya	111.2	111.1	#	0.5	0.5	#
Mizoram	36.9	36.1	NA	NA	NA	
Nagaland	206.7	212.0	#	3.4	3.4	#
Odisha	3854.8	3766.4	3673.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Punjab	2898.0	3065.0	3105.0	3495.0	3512.0	3502.0
Rajasthan	197.8	190.6	197.8	2830.0	2810.0	2880.0
Sikkim	10.7	9.5	#	0.3	0.2	#
Tamil Nadu	1442.8	1828.9	1679.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana	1682.2	1962.0	1889.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
Tripura	277.1	274.1	#	0.2	0.2	#
Uttar Pradesh	5992.0	5814.0	5745.0	9655.0	9753.0	9852.0
Uttarakhand	261.0	252.0	252.0	341.0	333.0	327.0
West Bengal	5496.5	5115.8	5553.0	321.6	117.0	135.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.9	5.3	#	NA	NA	NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.4	14.4	#	0.0	0.0	#
Daman and Diu	1.8	1.8	#	NA	NA	NA
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NCT Delhi	6.0	5.9	#	19.7	19.4	#
Puducherry	16.2	17.4	#	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	NA	NA	#	0.1	0.1	#
Others	NA	NA	1084.6	NA	NA	29.4
ALL INDIA	43993.4	43774.1	43685.7	30785.2	29650.6	29554.6

* As per 3rd Advance Estimates.
NA: Not available.
included in others

State/UT-wise area of major food crops during 2016-17 to 2018-19

(Area '000 Hectare)

States	Coarse Cereals			Cereals		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	452.0	580.0	489.0	2557.0	2736.0	2696.0
Arunachal Pradesh	55.6	77.6	#	190.5	213.5	#
Assam	36.1	36.8	36.0	2520.7	2488.3	2517.0
Bihar	745.1	702.2	517.3	6190.7	6110.5	5960.7
Chhattisgarh	222.5	233.3	219.2	4167.2	4095.7	3928.8
Goa	0.0	0.0	#	40.8	38.5	#
Gujarat	1028.0	914.0	891.9	2860.0	2829.0	2671.6
Haryana	565.0	524.0	489.0	4509.0	4386.0	4446.0
Himachal Pradesh	321.8	306.0	305.9	742.7	696.5	696.5
Jammu and Kashmir	333.2	327.1	324.5	907.0	900.1	899.0
Jharkhand	322.3	317.7	278.3	2248.1	2274.0	1969.3
Karnataka	3179.0	3438.0	2979.8	4381.0	4624.0	4213.9
Kerala	0.2	0.4	0.6	171.6	189.5	198.7
Madhya Pradesh	2086.6	2211.0	2022.3	10403.6	9562.0	9523.1
Maharashtra	5211.7	4242.3	3131.0	8019.1	6717.3	5297.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	26.8	26.9	#	273.1	265.9	#
Meghalaya	21.1	21.1	#	132.7	132.7	#
Mizoram	5.8	6.0	#	42.6	42.1	#
Nagaland	80.8	81.4	#	290.9	296.8	#
Odisha	154.1	126.1	137.9	4008.9	3892.6	3810.9
Punjab	125.5	122.7	119.9	6518.5	6699.7	6726.9
Rajasthan	5938.9	5906.6	5844.3	8966.7	8907.2	8922.1
Sikkim	46.1	41.3	#	57.0	51.0	#
Tamil Nadu	718.0	885.0	917.6	2160.8	2713.9	2596.6
Telangana	911.0	707.0	618.0	2598.2	2673.0	2511.0
Tripura	15.7	17.1	#	293.0	291.4	#
Uttar Pradesh	2008.0	1971.0	1942.0	17655.0	17538.0	17539.0
Uttarakhand	214.0	204.0	191.0	816.0	789.0	770.0
West Bengal	176.4	253.9	239.3	5994.5	5486.7	5927.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.0	#	5.0	5.4	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.9	0.9	#	15.3	15.3	#
Daman and Diu	0.4	0.4	#	2.2	2.2	#
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NCT Delhi	4.8	4.7	#	30.4	29.9	#
Puducherry	0.1	0.1	#	16.3	17.5	#
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	#
Others	NA	NA	262.1	NA	NA	1376.1
All India	25007.6	24286.5	21957.1	99786.2	97711.1	95197.4

* As per 3rd Advance Estimates. NA: Not available. # included in others

State/UT-wise area of major food crops during 2016-17 to 2018-19

(Area '000 Hectare)

States	Tur			Gram		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	350.0	279.0	250.0	397.0	520.0	477.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	0.8	#	NA	NA	NA
Assam	5.7	5.6	6.0	2.4	2.3	2.0
Bihar	21.0	18.5	22.0	59.4	58.2	59.0
Chhattisgarh	66.2	57.7	86.9	307.4	317.8	338.6
Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gujarat	347.0	271.0	255.4	164.0	293.0	174.3
Haryana	14.2	4.1	1.9	37.0	32.0	38.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	2.2
Jharkhand	235.4	193.7	231.0	210.7	232.7	189.7
Karnataka	1214.0	885.0	1459.2	1003.0	1265.0	1092.5
Kerala	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.8	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	690.0	647.0	445.0	3222.0	3590.0	3432.0
Maharashtra	1435.6	1240.7	1210.0	1929.3	2000.3	1293.0
Manipur	1.2	1.2	#	0.8	0.8	#
Meghalaya	0.6	0.5	#	1.9	1.9	#
Mizoram	0.3	0.2	#	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	3.2	3.2	#	0.8	0.8	#
Odisha	135.5	137.9	144.1	40.3	32.9	30.6
Punjab	5.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.7	5.0
Rajasthan	17.9	12.5	9.7	1547.9	1572.5	1449.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	56.6	49.2	41.2	5.2	5.2	6.0
Telangana	386.0	330.0	296.0	102.0	97.0	101.0
Tripura	5.4	5.6	#	0.3	0.2	#
Uttar Pradesh	338.0	282.0	251.0	562.0	501.0	621.0
Uttarakhand	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Bengal	3.0	4.5	4.0	28.1	32.0	45.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	#	NA	NA	NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.6	1.6	#	0.1	NA	#
Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NCT Delhi	0.0	NA	#	0.0	0.0	#
Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	NA	NA	14.0	NA	NA	3.3
ALL INDIA	5337.9	4438.3	4732.8	9626.2	10560.4	9361.9

* As per 3rd Advance Estimates. NA: Not available. # included in others

State/UT-wise area of major food crops during 2016-17 to 2018-19

(Area '000 Hectare)

States	Pulses			Total Foodgrains		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1413.0	1408.0	1351.0	3970.0	4144.0	4047.0
Arunachal Pradesh	13.0	13.2	#	203.5	226.7	#
Assam	146.4	154.7	164.0	2667.0	2643.0	2681.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	493.1	476.0	484.9	6683.8	6586.5	6445.5
Chhattisgarh	883.8	789.3	812.5	5051.0	4885.0	4741.3
Goa	5.9	5.5	#	46.7	44.1	#
Gujarat	942.0	908.0	645.6	3802.0	3737.0	3317.2
Haryana	84.6	72.2	84.2	4593.6	4458.2	4530.2
Himachal Pradesh	31.4	28.5	28.4	774.1	724.9	724.8
Jammu and Kashmir	18.8	19.2	19.4	925.7	919.3	918.4
Jharkhand	804.6	793.1	742.4	3052.7	3067.1	2711.7
Karnataka	2965.7	3023.7	3290.9	7346.7	7647.7	7504.8
Kerala	1.7	2.0	2.4	173.4	191.4	201.1
Madhya Pradesh	6664.2	7480.0	6883.6	17067.8	17042.0	16406.7
Maharashtra	4358.3	4209.0	3509.0	12377.4	10926.3	8806.0
Manipur	31.1	31.1	#	304.2	297.0	#
Meghalaya	8.2	8.3	#	140.9	141.0	#
Mizoram	3.5	3.3	#	46.2	45.4	#
Nagaland	38.7	39.7	#	329.5	336.5	#
Odisha	874.7	772.9	768.6	4883.6	4665.4	4579.5
Punjab	37.2	30.2	25.4	6555.7	6729.9	6752.3
Rajasthan	5271.2	5329.7	5776.2	14237.8	14237.0	14698.3
Sikkim	5.7	5.4	#	62.7	56.4	#
Tamil Nadu	785.1	824.7	842.2	2945.9	3538.6	3438.8
Telangana	695.0	572.0	507.0	3293.2	3245.0	3018.0
Tripura	24.3	27.2	#	317.4	318.6	#
Uttar Pradesh	2509.0	2262.0	2303.0	20164.0	19800.0	19842.0
Uttarakhand	61.0	62.0	60.0	877.0	851.0	830.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	268.1	457.9	461.4	6262.6	5944.7	6388.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.5	0.6	#	6.5	5.9	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.8	2.5	#	18.1	17.8	#
Daman and Diu	2.8	2.5	#	2.2	2.2	#
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NCT Delhi	0.0	0.0	#	30.4	29.9	#
Puducherry	1.6	1.3	#	17.8	18.8	#
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	#
Others	NA	NA	139.0	NA	NA	1515.0
ALL INDIA	29445.0	29813.2	28900.9	129231.2	127524.3	124098.4

* As per 3rd Advance Estimates.
NA: Not available.
included in others

Marketing of agricultural products with organic tag

3030. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to sell agricultural products with organic tag across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Any organic food manufactured, packed, sold, offered for sale, marketed or otherwise distributed in the country is regulated as per the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (Organic Food) Regulations, 2017, which were notified on 29.12.2017 and enforced from 01.07.2018. These regulations require Organic Food to comply with the provisions of National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) or Participatory Guarantee System (PGS). However, to support small

original organic producer or producer organisation, those with annual turnover not exceeding 12 lakhs per annum have been exempted from certification through NPOP or PGS. The Organic food covered through these regulations should bear FSSAI organic logo *i.e.* Jaivik Bharat logo along with PGS-Organic (or) India Organic logo. Jaivik Kheti portal *(https://www.jaivikkheti.in/)* has also been created for promotion and sale of organic produce to connect farmers involved in organic farming with consumers directly for better prices. Already 80,000 farmers are registered on the portal.

Value addition, packaging, marketing of organic products has been promoted under organic schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Different brands have been developed at State level under these schemes for organic food marketing. The details of brand developed under these schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of brands of developed under the scheme

(A) Brands developed under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)

Sl. No.	State	Brand Name/Trademarks
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Organic Arunachal
2.	Manipur	Organic Manipur
3.	Mizoram	Mission Organic Mizoram
4.	Nagaland	Naga Organic
5.	Sikkim	Sikkim Organic Mission
6.	Tripura	Tripura Organic (Under Process)
7.	Assam	Organic Assam

(B) Brands developed under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

Sl. No.	State	Brand Name
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Made in Mandla
2.	Uttarakhand	Organic Uttarakhand
3.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Organic Product (TOP)

Sl. No.	State	Brand Name
4.	Maharashtra	Sahi organic, Nasik Organic & Gadchirrolia Organic Farming
5.	Jharkhand	Jaivik Jharkhand, from the land of Jharkhand
6.	Chhattisgarh	Aadim brand of Bhoomi Gadi FPO, Bastar Naturals
7.	Punjab	Five Rivers
8.	Tripura	Tripureshwari Fresh

Schemes implemented in Rajasthan and Delhi

3031. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of the schemes being implemented by the Ministry in Rajasthan and Delhi;

(b) the financial and physical progress reported in each of these schemes in the past three years in these two States, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal from the Governments of Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi is pending with the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto?

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 many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes implemented in the country. Details showing the scheme-wise amount of budget allocated and amount released for last three years to the States of Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi, year-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below). The details of physical progress of various schemes are available on the Department's website *http://agricoop.nic.in/annual-report*.

(c) and (d) The Central assistance under the Schemes of the Department is released based on the Annual Action Plans received from the State/UT Governments, together with utilization certificate, progress reports against funds released in previous year(s), as per the guidelines of the respective schemes.

Statement

Details showing allocation, released and expenditure under various schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to the State of Rajasthan during 2016-17 to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1.	National Food Security Mission	219.14	103.44	91.69	190.76	85.30	156.94	188.82	116.27	60.53
2.	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm	60.20	24.76	39.74	60.97	21.06	32.62	56.00	28.00	25.07
3.	Rainfed Area Development	5.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Soil Health Management	19.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.43	4.65	0.00
5.	Soil Health Card	22.17	11.08	11.08	0.26	0.00	0.00	42.19	21.10	21.10
6.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	22.82	14.91	13.18	30.17	8.46	7.69	100.98	50.49	8.84
7.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	29.25	29.25	19.55	32.92	32.92	27.03	23.23	23.23	21.85
8.	National e- Goverance Plan Agriculture	1.98	0.99	0.34	1.58	0.91	0.57	1.71	0.73	0.00
9.	Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization	8.50	4.25	1.24	23.06	23.06	7.97	30.00	10.00	0.00

10.	Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Material	3.36	0.61	0.61	7.65	15.72	0.10	16.80	1.14	1.14
11.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	50.89	43.13	37.17	70.89	58.00	60.99	90.50	52.00	35.41
12.	National Bamboo Mission	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	262.28	261.98	261.68	241.28	234.97	234.97	160.00	196.99	50.81
14.	Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	215.00	129.00	104.16	168.00	107.50	120.68	240.00	168.48	85.51
15.	Sub Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	6.00	2.05	4.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	920.42	623.40	580.44	843.56	593.90	651.61	972.66	673.07	310.26

Details showing allocation, released and expenditure under various schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to the NCT of Delhi during 2016-17 to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.69	4.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	National e-Goverance Plan Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
3.	Sub mission on Seeds and Planting Material	37.96	48.90	48.90	0.00	0.00	54.80	1.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
5.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	1.50	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	39.96	48.90	48.90	39.50	4.71	54.80	5.05	0.00	0.00

Monitoring of farmers' welfare programmes

3032. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of Bihar have benefited from the farmers' welfare programmes initiated by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any mechanism to monitor and ensure that the welfare measures reach the needy farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) formulated the following schemes for the welfare of farmers in the Country, including the State of Bihar:

1. **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 12th July, 2019 the first installment has been released to 1,256,282 farmers amounting to ₹ 2,512,564,000/- and second installment to 219,141 farmers amounting to ₹ 438,282,000/- in the State of Bihar.

2. **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).

The Department regularly monitors the progress of the schemes, through meetings with concerned officers of the State Governments/UTs, visits of nodal officer of the Department in the States/UTs, video conferencing, Rabi and Kharif Conferences, etc. Besides the beneficiary details of different schemes of the Department are uploaded in the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) portal for monitoring and tracking of beneficiaries, etc. Further, the financial assistance extended to the beneficiary is directly credited into their bank accounts through DBT mode.

Development of infrastructure for beekeeping

†3033. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any report from the Beekeeping Development Committee, if so, by when the recommendations given in the said Report would be implemented;

(b) the definition of a farmer and whether Government will accept the suggestion of the said committee to recognise landless beekeepers as farmers;

(c) whether Government plans to develop national and State-specific infrastructure for storing, processing and marketing of honey and other products sourced from bees; and

(d) if so, the details of standards laid down to facilitate the export of honey and other bee products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the report from Beekeeping Development Committee has been received and is currently under examination. Action on the report will follow thereafter.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The export of honey and other bee hive products is being regulated by the Export Inspection Council (EIC), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The export of Honey has been brought under mandatory certification *vide* GOI Order and Notification No. S.O. 276(E) & S.O. 277 (E) both dated 04.03.2002 and standards are defined in the said notification.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the domestic standards for Honey are prescribed by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under sub Regulations 2.8.3 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. The Export of a commodity has to comply with domestic standards unless the importing country has specified different standards which an exporter is obliged to comply with.

It is also mentioned that the farmers/beekeepers are being trained/facilitated for practising scientific beekeeping by adopting advisories on Good Beekeeping Practices (GBPs), among others, which includes use of Stainless Steel (SS)/Food Grade Plastic honey extractors, containers and other bee hive tools /equipments etc. and also to ensure that only ripened honey *i.e.* honey from more than 75% sealed frames, is extracted.

Steps to encourage organic farming

3034. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared any package for the farmers engaged in organic farming in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise, including Punjab; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage organic farming in the country in order to control the excessive use of pesticides and chemicals in the production of agricultural produces?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Government of India has launched two dedicated schemes namely Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015 to encourage chemical free organic farming for the farmers through State Governments including Punjab. Under these schemes, support has been provided for formation of farmers' clusters/ Farmer Producer Organization; incentives to farmers for input procurement, value addition including post harvest infrastructure creation, packaging, branding, publicity, transportation, organic fairs etc. The State/ UT-wise clusters formed and fund

released to States including Punjab for promotion of Organic farming is given in the Statement (*See* below).

In Punjab, 5000 ha. area is covered and 250 clusters have been formed under PKVY since 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 588.88 lakhs has been released for formation of farmers' clusters, their capacity building, on-farm and off-farm input preparation/ procurement, certification, quality testing of organic products, packaging, marketing etc.

In addition to PKVY and MOVCDNER, organic farming is also being supported under other schemes *viz.* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR. Third party certification of organic farming is promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce.

Government of India is implementing Soil Health Card Scheme which recommends soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management to ensure judicious use of chemical fertilizers for maintaining soil health. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, bio-fertilizers, green manuring, *in-situ* crop residue recycling etc.) of plant nutrients with 4Rs approach *i.e* right quantity, right time, right mode and right type of fertilizer to reduce use of chemical fertilizers to improve soil health and fertility. In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing fertilizers including neem coated urea and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops, and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are also advocated. Government is also propagating Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Seeking to promote cultural, mechanical, biological methods of pest control and recommends judicious use of chemical pesticides. Central Integrated Pest Management Centers releases bio-control agents in the fields, conducts farmers Field Schools and organizes orientations programs in order to control the excessive use of pesticides and chemicals in the production of agricultural produces.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of clusters and fund released under PKVY scheme during 2015-16 to 2019-20

(As on 30.06.19) (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of cluster	2015-16 Release	2016-17 Release	2017-18 Release	Cluster sanctioned in 2017-18	Release in 2017-18	Release in 2018-19	No. of new cluster for 2018-19	Release in 2018-19	Release in 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	1100.15	798.17	292.93	867	363.25	2760.56	4000	4039.20	0.00
2.	Bihar	327	1050.37	664.26	0.00	100	214.14	0.00	102	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	188	603.88	314.78	314.16	12	25.70	0.00	1000	1009.80	0.00
4.	Gujarat	100	178.45	238.83	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	4	7.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	500	497.76	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	53.53	45.98	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	100	321.21	203.14	0.00	150	321.21	0.00	750	0.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	545	1945.12	815.27	1224.64	0	0.00	408.21	500	0.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	119	382.22	0.00	307.24	500	1070.71	0.00	110	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	2826.67	1787.60	1813.94	500	1070.71	0.00	2448	2471.99	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	932	2598.51	2957.59	0.00	326	698.10	0.00	350	0.00	0.00
12.	Odisha	320	1027.88	650.03	610.60	0	0.00	610.59	720	727.06	0.00
13.	Punjab	50	160.60	0.00	0.00	200	428.28	0.00	100	0.00	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	755	2373.69	1491.13	0.00	395	845.86	0.00	5000	5049.00	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	399.73	207.26	194.64	0	0.00	160.18	200	403.92	0.00
16.	Telangana	300	1070.71	448.77	0.00	390	835.15	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	2052.20	1270.64	838.58	45	96.36	1280.26	500	0.00	0.00
18.	West Bengal	120	214.14	393.66	374.07	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	220	576.39	0.00	1804.19	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	51.41	81.08	94.50	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Mizoram	34	89.08	138.65	211.94	0	0.00	22.37	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	30	107.07	0.00	48.82	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	154.18	0.00	128.98	0	0.00	42.99	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	409.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	656.81	0	0.00	0.00

25.	Tripura	50	133.84	308.83	164.81	0	0.00	72.00	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Meghalaya	45	144.55	296.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	395.00	0.00	797.58	100	321.21	0.00	75	0.00	227.21
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	74.95	87.81	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	25	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	550	1962.97	2019.40	2668.08	35	112.42	0.00	3900	10780.71	1033.95
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	130.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	55	235.55	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	500	1000	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	500	471.45	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	8	28.55	0.00	20	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	65	77.42	0.00
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	135	227.20	0.00
37.	Other Expenses	0	24.85	63.00	317.91	0	0.00	0.00	0	1648.30	31 18
	TOTAL	7208	22619.60	15281.88	12207.61	4683	8138.68	6013.98	20500	26932.36	1292.34

Fund released in 2015-16,2016-17,2017-18,2018-19 and 2019-20 is ₹ 226.19 crore, ₹ 152.82 crore, ₹ 203.46 crore, ₹ 329.46 crore and ₹ 12.92 crore respectively

Total fund released in Phase-I is ₹ 642.62 crore

Total fund released in Phase-II is ₹ 282.24 crore

Total released as on date is ₹ 924.86 crore

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

3035. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of insurance companies involved in implementing the crop insurance scheme of the Government; and

(b) the details of the premium collected per year by these companies and the compensation paid to the insurance beneficiaries during the past years since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 18 general insurance companies have been empanelled for implementation of crop insurance schemes namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS). Selection of specific company in the district/State is made by the concerned State Government through transparent bidding process. Names of empanelled companies are given in following table:

Public Sector Insurance Companies

1. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.
2. National Insurance Company Ltd.
3. New India Assurance Company Ltd.
4. Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
5. United India Insurance Company Ltd.

Private Sector Insurance Companies

6. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.
7. Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.
8. Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.
9. Future Generali India Insurance Company Ltd.
10. HDFC-ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd.
11. ICICI-Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.

12. IFFCO-Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd.

13. Reliance General Insurance Company Ltd.

14. SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.

15. Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd.

16. Tata-AIG General Insurance Company Ltd.

17. Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.

18. Royal Sundaram General Insurance company Ltd.

(b) Year-wise details of gross premium collected and claims paid by empanelled general insurance companies since inception of PMFBY are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Gross Premium	Approved Claims	Claims Paid	Farmers benefitted (in lakhs)
2016-17	22103	16261	16257	146
2017-18	26163	21521	21270	175
Kharif 2018*	20923	10247	9046	80

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

Damage to crops due to attack by grasshoppers

†3036. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of grasshoppers enter the border areas of the country alongside Pakistan every year and damage the agricultural crops;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for its prevention;

(c) the details of the losses to farmers because of these grasshoppers during last three years and till date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the plan of Government to compensate for the losses incurred due to grasshoppers; and

(e) the details of the number of farmers who have been provided compensation and the details of amount of compensation paid during last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Scheduled Desert Area which span across three States *i.e.* Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana is a summer breeding ground for the Desert Locust. The breeding season of locust span from June/July to October/ November every year. The locust swarms normally travel with the wind and enter the Scheduled Desert Area of India through Pakistan. In the last three years (*i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19) no desert locust incursion had been reported. However, in the current year, there is an incursion of Desert locust in low to medium density since 21st May 2019 onwards, from the border areas of Pakistan mainly in the Jaisalmer district of the Rajasthan State. Its presence has also been reported in the Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan and Banaskantha district of Gujarat.

(b) To prevent the establishment and spread of desert locust, the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Famers Welfare has established 10 Locust Circle Offices at Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Suratgarh, Churu, Nagaur, Phalodi, Jalore in Rajasthan and Palanpur and Bhuj in Gujarat covering almost all the desert areas. In addition, Locust Warning Organisation has been established at Jodhpur which acts as head quarter of the circle offices. Furthermore, a Field Station on Investigation in Locust has also been established at Bikaner. These offices, *inter alia*, conduct regular survey and surveillance, organize awareness campaigns and undertake control operations. These offices have been provided with adequate infrastructure like technical manpower, control and surveillance vehicles, GPS based monitoring system, pesticides and control equipments to prevent incursion of desert locust. In their activities they collaborate with the State Governments. In the current year the following additional steps have been taken to deal with the incursion of Desert locust:

(i) Up to the 14 July, 2019, a total of 16815 hectares have been treated against the said infestation by spraying insecticide (Jaisalmer - 13084 hectares, Barmer - 1603 hectares, Jalore -370 hectares Jodhpur - 593 hectares, Bikaner - 700 hectares and Banaskantha - 465 hectares).

(ii) An Additional 52 nos. of technical officers/officials of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage have been deployed in the various circle office for assistance in control and survey works. In addition, Senior officers of the Department are camping in the infested area and supervising control operations.

(iii) Further, the State Agriculture Department of Rajasthan has posted 77 nos. of staff including Agriculture Supervisor, Agriculture officers & Assistant Agriculture Officers to various offices in the Jaisalmer districts for assistance in locust control works. In addition the State Government has provided 22 control and surveillance vehicles. The State Government has also constituted various teams comprising senior officers for regular assessment and monitoring of locust situation.

(iv) Various awareness programs have been organized by the various circle offices for state agriculture officers and farmers.

(v) Regular Liaison is being maintained with the Forest Department, Border Security Force, State Agriculture Department, District administration and representatives of Gram Sabha/Panchayat.

(c) Till date, no crop loss has been reported because of the Desert Locust.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Impact of climate change on agriculture

†3037. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food production and food security in the country are likely to get affected by climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has asked the agricultural scientists to study the impact of climate change on agriculture in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect agriculture from climate change?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Agriculture sector in India is vulnerable to climate change. Higher temperatures tend to reduce crop yields and favour weed and pest proliferation. Climate change can have negative effects on irrigated crop yields across agro-ecological regions both due to temperature rise and changes in water availability. Rainfed agriculture will be primarily impacted due to rainfall variability and reduction in number of rainy days. Analysis of impact of climate change under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project has found that climate change is expected to affect yields, particularly in crops like rice, wheat and maize.

Government of India has initiated various actions to mitigate affects of climate change:

- Varieties and cultivars tolerant to abiotic stresses are developed under strategic research component of NICRA.
- The technology demonstrations aim at enhancing the adaptive capacity of the farmers and also to cope with climate variability in the vulnerable districts to achieve climate resilient agriculture. Under NICRA, climate resilient technology demonstrations are implemented in 151 climatically vulnerable districts of the country.
- District Agriculture Contingency Plans have been prepared by ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad for 648 districts in the country to address the adverse weather conditions.

Conservation of water in agriculture

3038. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministry's plan and allocation of funds for specific horticulture crops which are water-use efficient and promote sustainable farming;

(b) the estimated amount of water that can be saved through farming of these crops in comparison to other agricultural crops;

(c) whether the Ministry has estimated the export demand of horticulture crops and the likely impacts on the agricultural economy; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Ministry plans to employ similar techniques being used in Israel for conservation of water in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally sponsored scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector which also includes promotion of water-use efficient crops like Pomegranate, Aonla, Ber and Aromatic crops etc. through area based regionally differentiated strategies. However, States have the liberty to choose suitable water use efficient crops and promote sustainable farming according to their agro-climatic conditions as per MIDH guidelines. During 2018-19 ₹ 2004.85 crore was released against the allocated budget of ₹ 2546.24 crore to States for promotion of horticulture crops from planting material production to establishment of market infrastructure.

(b) The identified horticulture crops save water around 20-30% as compared to crops such as rice and sugarcane.

(c) Ministry of Commerce & Industry has projected the export demand of Horticulture crops having processable values for next 3 years under Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 to about 400 Million US dollars for dehydrated onion and other vegetables and about 600 Million dollars for processed fruits which would be beneficial for agricultural economy of the country. However, the export of agricultural products depends on several factors such as international and domestic demand and supply situation, international & domestic prices, quality concerns and food security concerns, sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues. Higher exports would lead to better incomes for our farmers and a more robust agricultural economy.

(d) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to promote production of Horticulture crops through advanced technologies including water saving technologies through 28 Centre of Excellence which are established in various States with the cooperation of

Israel. These centres demonstrate water use efficient techniques like Hi-tech green house, Creation of irrigation facilities-Water storage tank/water pond, Overhead drip irrigation system, Mini-sprinklers, Automation, fertigation/irrigation unit etc. In addition, 22 Precision Farming Development Centers, located across the country, are also promoting water saving technologies under MIDH through demonstrations and trainings.

Role of cooperatives in agriculture sector

3039. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to strengthen the role of cooperatives in agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the performance of cooperatives in organic farming, milk production, poultry farming and fisheries in different States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Government through Central Sector Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation, has been promoting the role of cooperatives in the agriculture sector. Assistance is provided for providing training to farmers who are members and employees of various types of cooperative societies. Besides, loan assistance is provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), which is a Statutory Corporation of the Govt. of India, for promoting, developing and financing post-harvest activities through cooperatives in agriculture sector. These comprise, *inter alia*, marketing, storage and processing of agricultural produce besides supply of agricultural inputs. Subsidy to the tune of 15% to 25% is provided to cooperatives depending on the category of states in addition to term loan. Government also provides guarantee for procurement operations of NAFED.

(c) Such information is not being maintained by this Department.

Increasing private expenditure in agricultural sector

3040. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current data of private and public expenditure in the agricultural sector;

(b) the projected amount of private expenditure required;

(c) the details of how these funds would be utilised; and

(d) the plans to encourage private expenditure in the agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per estimates of capital formation released by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture and allied sectors at current prices for the year 2016-17 (latest available) is estimated at ₹ 64410 crore and ₹ 279066 crore for public and private sector respectively.

(b) As per report of the "Committee on Doubling Farmers Income", in absolute terms, the additional private investment in agriculture sector that will be required to enable the doubling of farmers' real income in India by 2022-23 is ₹ 78,424 crore at 2015-16 prices (₹ 46,298 crore at 2004-05 prices).

The total quantum of private investment should increase (with added investment of ₹ 78,424 crore) from ₹ 61,000 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 139,424 crore by 2022-23, at 2015-16 prices growing at an annual rate of 12.5 per cent.

(c) and (d) While public investment usually strengthen infrastructure of the sector, private investment is associated with enhanced productive capacity. In order to incentivize corporate sector investments in agriculture sector, Government has already rolled out the following policy reforms:

(i) The Model Agriculture Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act 2017, which provides the opportunity for private sector to set up private markets, alternate marketing channels, online market platforms etc. in both agriculture and livestock marketing.

(ii) The Model Agriculture Produce & Livestock Contract Farming & Services Act (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018, which enables private sector investments by way of capital, technology and extension all along the value system.

(iii) Exemption to Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) under Income Tax Act - the Budget 2018 has offered an IT exemption to all FPCs with a turnover of upto ₹ 100 crore per annum, by considering their incomes as agricultural income.

This will incentivise corporate sector to partner with farmers as FPCs.

(iv) 100 per cent FDI in food retail - this will encourage foreign investments in establishing appropriate post-production infrastructure to strengthen the food supply chains.

Linking of rural agricultural markets in the country

3041. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to link all the rural agricultural markets in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of implementation of the said proposal;

(d) by when all the rural agricultural markets in the country would completely come under the network; and

(e) to what extent this would be helpful for the agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) As per Union Budget 2018-19, the Government had announced development and upgradation of existing 22,000 Gramin haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). In these GrAMs, physical infrastructure is to be strengthened using Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and other Govt. Schemes. Further, the Government had announced Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Phase-III (PMGSY III) to connect habitations, *inter alia*, to agricultural and rural markets.

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India is coordinating with State Governments for development of basic infrastructure in Gramin Haats under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

The Government has approved PMGSY III for the period from 2019-20 to 2024-25 for upgrading 1.25 Lakh km of Through Route/Major Rural Links with an estimated cost of ₹ 80,250 crore for connecting habitation to critical facilities like the Agricultural and Gramin Rural Agriculture Markets, Higher Secondary Schools and hospitals.

(e) This aims at facilitating easy and faster movement of agricultural produce and agriculture inputs to and from farmers' fields to Mandis in rural areas and Gramin Agricultural Markets and also other farmers related enterprises and processing units. This will not only help improve the farm production, but also minimize the spoilage of perishable goods like fresh fruits and vegetables, while ensuring adequate remunerative prices to farmers and producers. Such connectivity will also lead to increased agrarian economy and will help the development of the region, creating multiple opportunities in wage and self employment.

Subsidy to farmers for purchasing modern equipment

3042. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of farmers in rural areas use modern agricultural methods instead of old fashioned methods of agriculture;

(b) whether any subsidy is also available to farmers for the purchase of these equipment; and

(c) if so, the number of farmers who availed such subsidy and the conditions attached therewith?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 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. Keeping in view this, farmers in rural areas started using modern agricultural methods instead of old fashioned methods of agriculture.

Taking into consideration the above, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers welfare (DAC&FW) has introduced a dedicated Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) w.e.f. 2014-15 under which financial assistance is provided for various types of Agricultural implements and machinery used for tillage, sowing, planting, harvesting, reaping, threshing, plant protection, inter cultivation and residue management.

Under the above scheme (SMAM), assistance to farmers for procurement of various agricultural machinery and equipments is available at the rate of 40% to general category farmers and 50% for SC/ST/women/small and marginal farmers. The assistance

for setting up of Custom Hiring Centre is also available at the rate of 40% of the project cost to individual farmer upto a project cost of ₹60 lakh and 80% to the group of farmers upto a project cost of ₹ 10 lakh. A special consideration for the farmers of North Eastern Region (NER) is available, 100% assistance limited to ₹1.25 lakh is provided to NER farmers for procurement of various agricultural machinery and equipments and 95% subsidy upto a project cost of ₹ 10 lakh is provided to group of NER farmers for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres.

A special Scheme to support the efforts of the Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi to address air pollution due to stubble burning and to subsidize machinery for the farmers for in-situ management of crop residue, 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' (CRM) for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been also launched.

Under the above scheme (CRM), assistance to farmers for procurement of various in-situ management agricultural machinery and equipments is available at the rate of 50%, The assistance for setting up of Custom Hiring Centre is also available at the rate of 80% of the project cost to individual farmer upto a project cost of ₹75 lakh.

During the period 2014-15 to 2018-19, under SMAM scheme, total 962528 various agricultural machinery were distributed and 13899 Custom Hiring Centers established.

Under CRM scheme, during 2018-19, 32831 various agricultural machinery were distributed and 7444 Custom Hiring Centers established.

Effects of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides

†3043. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that due to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides by farmers, the fertility of land is getting depleted, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether humans, animals and other creatures are being afflicted with various types of diseases on account of chemical fertilizers and pesticides being used in fields and many animals as well as birds species are on the verge of becoming extinct; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government has formulated any action plan to minimise the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the agricultural fields?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) There is no depletion of fertility of land with balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result into multi-nutrient deficiencies.

(b) Indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilizers may pollute the underground water which may be hazardous to all living beings including humans, animals, birds etc. Similarly, indiscriminate use of pesticides may result in acute health problems, such as abdominal pain, dizziness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, as well as skin and eye problems.

(c) Steps taken to minimize the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are:

(i) Government is advocating soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of nutrients through Soil Health Card scheme.

(ii) Financial assistance to States is provided for setting up mechanized fruit/ vegetable market waste and agro waste compost production units and setting up/strengthening of bio-fertilizer /bio pesticides production units to promote availability of organic sources of plant nutrients and bio-fertilizers.

(iii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is advocating split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors.

(iv) Two dedicated schemes namely Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) have been launched since 2015 to encourage organic farming which avoid the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Under these schemes farmers are provided assistance for on farm production and off farm procurement of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides.

(v) The Insecticides Act, 1968 has been enacted to regulate the import, manufacture, sale and use of insecticides. As per the act, pesticides are

registered after testing for their bio-efficacy, toxicity and safety to human beings, animals and environment.

(vi) Government is propagating the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) have been established across the country which organizes IPM orientation programs.

Assistance to drought-affected States

3044. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several parts of the country are affected by severe drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is providing financial assistance to drought-affected States, especially Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details of such assistance given to various States during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether Government has any plan to enhance the compensation/financial assistance to drought-affected States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No State has submitted any Memorandum seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during Kharif 2019 season. 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, advisories have 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. They have been advised to update/fine-tune the District Agriculture Contingency Plans; to tie-up the availability of seeds and other inputs for implementing the Contingency Plans; to select suitable crops and cultivars for promoting less water consuming crops; to promote agronomic practices for conservation of moisture; to make necessary arrangements for life saving irrigation; to restore irrigation infrastructure; to make use of technological interventions towards water conservation; to extend support to farmers in the form of inputs, credit and extension and to sensitize field functionaries of State Agriculture Departments for effective implementation of contingency measures. Progress of Monsoon and Area coverage etc. are monitored weekly through crop Weather Watch Group meetings as well as video conferencing, advising the States to take steps according to the prevailing situation. 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).

(c) Yes, Sir. In the eventuality of drought and other natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for all States including Karnataka on receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

(d) Details of assistance sought by the States and assistance approved by the High Level Committee in respect of drought during the last five years i.e, 2014-15 to 2018-19, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) and (f) Financial assistance for drought relief is provided on the basis of enhanced SDRF/NDRF norms issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on 08.04.2015. Currently, no proposal to enhance the compensation/financial assistance to drought-affected States is under consideration.

Statement

Details of assistance sought by the States and assistance approved by the High Level Committee in respect of drought during the last five years i.e. 2014-15 to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Calamity	Assistance sought by the State Government	Central assistance approved by High Level Committee
1	2	3	4	5
During 2014-15				
1.	Haryana	Drought	4829.25	168.87
2.	Karnataka	Drought	779.20	200.85
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	4819.49	777.34
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	6013.28	1962.99
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	1532.00	237.51
	TOTAL		17973.22	3347.56
During-2015-2016				
1.	Karnataka	Drought	3830.84	1540.20
		Drought-R	1417.14	723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	6093.79	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	5114.53	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought-K	6020.36	3638.83
		Drought-R	2251.66	679.54
5.	Odisha	Drought	2344.99	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought	2601.17	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	2057.79	1304.52
		Drought-R	1888.35	622.76

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	2000.56	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought	2142.78	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought	10537.02	1193.41
11.	Uttarakhand	Drought-R	91.97	70.22
	TOTAL		48392.95	15458.56
During-2016-2017				
1.	Karnataka	Drought (K)	4702.54	1782.44
		Drought (R)	3310.83	795.544
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (K)	2513.97	518.93
3.	Kerala	Drought (K)	1019.90	112.05
4.	Tamil Nadu	Drought (K)	39565.00	1748.28
5.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	3660.97	588.34
6.	Puducherry	Drought (R)	150.52	17.70
	TOTAL		54923.73	5563.28
During - 2017-18				
1.	Chhattisgarh	Drought (K)	4401.00	395.91
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought (K)	3705.95	836.09
3.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	3078.26	526.14
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (R)	679.19	113.14
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought (R)	678.98	157.23
	TOTAL		12543.38	2028.51
During - 2018-19				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (K)	1466.91	900.40
2.	Karnataka	Drought (K)	2434.00	949.49

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Maharashtra	Drought (K)	7902.77	4714.28
4.	Rajasthan	Drought (K)	2819.58	1206.62
5.	Gujarat	Drought (K)	4547.85	127.60
6.	Jharkhand	Drought (K)	1535.29	272.42
7.	Karnataka	Drought (R)	2064.30	*
	TOTAL		22770.70	8170.81

R: Rabi K: Kharif

* Sent to MHA for placing the recommendations of SC-NEC before High Level Committee.

Implementation of MIDH in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

3045. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any assistance under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of horticulture and establishment of cold storages in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, during the last three years, to save foodgrains, fruits and vegetables from deteriorating;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role of APEDA in assisting growers and producers in the two States to store their produce in cold storages for better remunerative price including exports, along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. During the last three years *i.e.* from 2016-17 to 2018-19, forty two (42 number) cold storages with capacity of 2,21,246 Metric tonnes were approved in Andhra Pradesh and fifteen (15 number) cold storages with capacity of 71,909 Metric tonnes were approved in Telangana under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). During this period, an amount of ₹ 253.66 crore (GoI Share) was released to Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 69.00 crore (GoI Share)

was released to Telangana for the development of horticulture including establishment of cold storages in these States.

(c) (APEDA) promotes export of scheduled products and assists growers and producers through its various programmes to facilitate export of various agricultural products including fruits and vegetables. APEDA also assists in establishing pack houses as per requirements of importing countries to facilitate exports of fruits and vegetables.

APEDA has assisted in establishing 4 pack houses each in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for export from these two States.

Tree-based farming in the country

3046. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government is taking to promote sustainable livelihood through agriculture; and

(b) the number of schemes that have been devised by Government to popularize tree-based farming in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agriculture is a State Subject. Government of India facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. Government has taken several steps to promote sustainable livelihood through implementing various agriculture schemes. A list of schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government is promoting tree-based farming for maximizing farm returns and providing sustainable livelihood to farmers, which include:

(i) Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry was launched in 2016-17 to encourage tree plantation on farm land "Har Medh Par Ped", along with crops/ cropping

system. There is a provision for financial assistance for nursery development and plantation in farm land which will help the farmer get additional income and make their farming system more climate resilient and adaptive.

(ii) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), a sub component of National Food Security Mission supports plantation, maintenance and inter cropping with Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) eg. Olive, Neem, Karanja, Mahua, etc.

(iii) Restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) was launched in 2018-19 for development of complete value chain, including plantations in non-forest Government land and private farmers field and connecting growers to the market.

Statement

Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Interest Subsidy
2.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana -NCIP
3.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
4.	Implementation of MIS/PSS
5.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* Management of Crops Residue
6.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
7.	Distribution of Pulses for Welfare Schemes
8.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan (Income Support Scheme)
9.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Saman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
10.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana
11.	Green revolution
11.1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
12.	Krishonnati yojana
12.1	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
12.2	National BeeKeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)
12.3	National Project on promotion of Organic Farming
12.4	National Project on Soil Health and Fertility
12.5	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East
12.6	Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)
12.7	Soil and Land Use Survey of India
12.8	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
12.9	Sub Mission on Agro-Forestry
12.10	National Bamboo Mission
12.11	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension
12.12	Information Technology
12.13	Sub-Mission Seeds and Planting Material
12.14	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
12.15	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine
12.16	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
12.17	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (e-NAM)
13.	National Food Security Mission
13.1	National Food Security Mission-Oilseeds and Oil Palm
13.2	National Food Security Mission-Other Crops
13.3	Integrated Schemes on Agriculture Census and Statistics
13.4	National Rainfed Area Authority

Judicious use of pesticides

3047. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government regarding losses incurred due to improper use of pesticides and insecticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme to educate farmers about judicious use of pesticides and insecticides; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No such assessment has been made by the Government.

(c) and (d) The Department is implementing 'Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine' Scheme. Under which the Department, *inter alia*, has established 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) across the country. These CIPMCs propagate the use of Integrated Pest Management and recommend judicious use of chemical pesticide. The CIPMCs, inter alia, releases bio-control agents in the fields, conducts Farmers Field Schools and organizes IPM orientation programs. In the last three years, 5957.25 million of bio-control agents have been released, 2142 nos. of Farmers Field Schools and 391 nos. of IPM orientation programs have been organized by the CIPMCs.

In addition, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) conducts demonstration trials using bio-control agents, training programs and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in 29 centres across the country to create awareness amongst farmers.

Establishment of automatic weather stations under NADP

3048. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established automatic weather stations under National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP) in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of automatic weather stations established under the NADP in the last three years along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per details made available by States, State Government of Odisha has established 145 number of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP) during 2016-17 with financial assistance of ₹ 383.298 lakh. Besides, Government of Andhra Pradesh has also sanctioned one Advanced Centre for Agro Climate Research and Weather Forecasting Centre during 2017-18 at'Regional Agricultural Research Station Tirupathi with an outlay of ₹ 240.94 lakh under this scheme with a time line of 3 years for its implementation.

Employment opportunities in agriculture sector

3049. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment generation avenues have declined in agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has worked on any action plan for the creation of additional employment opportunities in agriculture sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the latest Survey on 'Employment and Unemployment Situation in India' conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the estimated workforce engaged in agriculture and allied sector has come down from 24.74 crore in 2009-10 to 23.18 crore in 2011-12, *i.e.*, about 6 per cent.

(b) to (d) The shift in workforce from primary (agriculture) sector to secondary and tertiary sectors is a normal phenomenon of the development process experienced by countries across the world and the same is true for India as well.

The Government has launched various schemes aiming to increase production and productivity which make agriculture sector more viable. Besides, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Interest subvention scheme to farmers

3050. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to provide three per cent interest subvention to farmers for timely repayment of crop loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details regarding the amount provided for this purpose to the Government of Rajasthan during the last three years;

(d) whether Government of Rajasthan has requested to provide interest subvention in the beginning of the financial year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India (GoI) has been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) since 2006-07 under which short term crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh are made available to farmers at subvented interest rate of 7% per annum. Further from 2009-10 to incentivize the prompt payee farmers, GoI also introduced a provision of Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) under the Scheme. Presently, under ISS, the GoI provides PRI @3% per annum to the prompt payee farmers for repayment of their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed

by the banks or within a period of one year from the date of disbursement, whichever is earlier.

(c) The benefit of Interest Subvention and Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) is provided by the Bank to the farmers and subsequently the reimbursement is claimed through Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and not through the State Government.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Government of Rajasthan in June, 2018 to provide interest subvention in the beginning of the financial year. Alternatively, it has been suggested that a revolving fund for matching amount be created to enable short term cooperative structure to avail timely interest subvention.

As per the current scheme provisions funds are provided by the Government to RBI and NABARD on reimbursement basis of audited claims of concerned banks and there is no proposal under consideration to provide funds in the beginning of the financial year.

Cropping of wheat, millets, rice and pulses in the country

3051. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total cropping of wheat, millets, rice and pulses in the country in the last five years;

(b) the percentage, out of total grown wheat, millets, rice and pulses, which are procured at MSP; and

(c) the corresponding imports of these grains in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The details of production, procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) and imports of wheat, millets, rice and pulses in the country in the last five years *i.e.* during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Production, Procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Imports of wheat, millets, rice and pulses in the country during 2014-15 to 2018-19

Crops	Year	Production (in million tonnes)	Procurement at MSP (in million tonnes)	Import (in '000 tonnes)
Rice	2014-15	105.48	32.04	1.96
	2015-16	104.41	34.22	1.02
	2016-17	109.70	38.11	1.14
	2017-18	112.76	38.19	2.12
	2018-19	115.63*	43.75 (as on 08.07.2019)	6.87
Wheat	2014-15	86.53	28.02	29.49
	2015-16	92.29	28.09	517.67
	2016-17	98.51	22.96	5749.43
	2017-18	99.87	30.82	1649.73
	2018-19	101.20*	35.80	2.70
Pulses	2014-15	17.15	0.00	4584.85
	2015-16	16.32	0.00	5797.71
	2016-17	23.13	1.44	6608.95
	2017-18	25.42	4.81	5607.26
	2018-19	23.22*	1.94 (as on 04.07.2019)	2527.87
Nutri Cereals/ Millets	2014-15	17.08	0.00	
	2015-16	14.52	0.00	
	2016-17	16.12	Not Available	0.00
	2017-18	16.44	0.04	
	2018-19	13.77*	0.09	

* as per 3rd Advance Estimate

Establishment of Indian Institute of Pulse Research in Odisha

3052. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether the Central Government will take necessary steps for early establishment of Indian Institute of Pulse Research at Bhubaneswar in Odisha as the site for establishment of this Institute has already been visited by the Central Team?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Yes. For this, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar and ICAR- Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur has been signed on 26th February, 2019.

National policy on loan waiver for farmers

3053. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware of the fact that the Government of Odisha has sent a proposal for making a national policy on loan waiver for farmers; and

(b) if so, the actions that have been taken by the Central Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of Odisha's proposal has been received. Proposals from State Governments are accorded priority and the issues are decided taking into account the policy regime and resource availability.

High level of Aflatoxin in groundnut and maize

3054. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government is drawn to the reports that the groundnut and maize produced in the country are having high levels of aflatoxin and unfit for human consumption according to international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to educate the farmers as well as consumers regarding use of groundnut and educating farmers to produce aflatoxin-free crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As informed by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), during the year 2019, total six number of rapid alert has been received from the European Union (EU) highlighting Aflatoxin level more than the prescribed limit (fixed by the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India) in the export consignment of groundnuts. However, no rapid alert/ complaint of Aflatoxin in Maize consignment has been reported during the same period.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) conducts training programs, demonstration, and field visits to educate farmers on preventing and reducing aflatoxin contamination. Messages and information is also disseminated to farmers as to the steps they have to take to prevent aflatoxin contamination. Besides Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs) and Good Management Practices (GMPs) including storage practices have also been developed and disseminated among all the Stakeholders by the Directorate of Groundnut Research.

Use of antibiotics in animal husbandry

3055. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the regulatory structure for use of antibiotics in animal husbandry in the country;

(b) whether there are any restrictions on the use of antibiotics in animals such as antibiotics for growth promotion, antibiotics for disease prevention without clinical diagnosis and antibiotics that are critically important for human medicine;

(c) whether there are re-import of antibiotics for animal husbandry; and

(d) whether the country has complied with WHO's guidelines on use of medically important antimicrobials in food-producing animals, if so, the details thereof including restriction of the above-mentioned classes of antibiotics and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Implementation of schemes in Rajasthan and Delhi

3056. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the list of schemes being implemented by the Ministry in Rajasthan and Delhi;

(b) the financial and physical progress reported in each of these schemes in the past three years in these two States, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi is pending with the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) The Ministry of is implementing a Central Sector Scheme - PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA - (PMKSY) across the country including Rajasthan and Delhi. The scheme components of PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities: (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions. It is also implementing another central sector 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. Under these schemes, financial assistance 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. These Schemes are demand driven. Financial assistance to the eligible applicant is provided as per the Scheme guidelines and against the Expression of Interest issued by the Ministry from time to time.

(b) Details indicating year-wise number of projects approved and grants-in-aid released under the schemes of PMKSY in State of Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No proposal from State Government of Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi is pending witn the Ministry under the Schemes of PMKSY.

Statement

Year-wise details of projects approved and grants-in-aid released under the schemes of PMSKY in State of Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi during the last three years

Name of State: Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Project Approved			Grants-in-aid (₹ in Crore)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mega Food Parks*	0	0	0	14.59	13.89	0
2.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	0	6	0	0	27.11	0
3.	Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	0	1	6	0	2.48	4.91
4.	Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters	0	0	1	0	0	0
5.	Backward and Forward Infrastructure forAgro-processing Clusters	0	0	6	0	0	0.66

• 1 project (Mega Food Park) was finally approval on 19.02.2014.

Name of State: NCT of Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Project Approved			Grants-in-aid (₹ in Crore)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure	0	0	1	0.62	0	0.89
2.	Human Resources & Institutions-Research & Development	0	0	1	0.09	0.01	0

Drought in Maharashtra

3057. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided Central funds to the State Government of Maharashtra during the current year to tackle the severe drought conditions in its rural areas, particularly in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During Kharif season 2018, the State Government of Maharashtra had declared drought in 26 districts and submitted memorandum seeking financial assistance from NDRF. The Government of India after following due process approved an amount of ₹4714.28 crore for the State Government from NDRF on 29th January, 2019. During Rabi season 2018-19, the State Government of Maharashtra has declared drought & submitted Memorandum seeking financial assistance in 3 taluks of 2 districts. As per provisions of the Manual for Drought Management, 2016, drought for Rabi season is to be declared by 31st March and Memorandum in this regard is to be submitted to Government of India within a week. The State Government has however declared Rabi drought on 3rd June, 2019 and submitted the Memorandum to Government of India on 17th June, 2019. The Government of India has not agreed to the request of the State Government of Maharashtra as the Memorandum submitted does not meet the requirements laid down in the Manual for Drought Management, 2016.

Cattle population in Kerala

3058. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest livestock census has been completed by the States/UTs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any State has demanded extension of time to complete the livestock census, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of cattle population in Kerala State (cow, goat, buffalo, etc.) from 2014 to 2019, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The Livestock Census is conducted periodically to count the total number of livestock and poultry birds in each household across the country. The 20th Livestock Census so far completed in 25.89 Crores of households which is more than the total number of households as per 2011 Human Population Census. However, the completion certificate as sought by the Department has been received from the States namely Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand and Union Territories namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

(b) The request for extension of 20th Livestock Census has been received from different States/UTs time to time and States/UTs were allowed to transfer the data online through the authorised server of National Informatics Centre (NIC).

(c) The population of livestock is enumerated through the quinquennial Livestock Census. As per the 19th Cattle Census 2012, the following are the details of livestock population including Cow, Goat and Buffaloes etc.

Livestock Population of Kerala (in Numbers)

Category	As per 19th Livestock Census- 2012
1	2
Cattle exotic/crossbreed	1251582
Cattle indigenous	77045
Total Cattle	1328627

1	2
Buffaloes	102269
Total Cattle/Buffaloes	1430896
Sheep	1446
Goat	1246077
Pig	55782
Horse & Ponies	218
Mule	233
Donkeys	504
Camel	6
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	2735162

Cow sanctuaries in the country

3059. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has developed cow sanctuaries in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of all the cow sanctuaries in the country;

(c) whether Government is planning to develop such cow sanctuaries in Jharkhand also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the employment these sanctuaries are generating annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, funds have been sanctioned under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for establishment of 21 Gokul Grams in 14 States for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds. Details of the Gokul Grams is as under:

Sl. No.	State	No. and Locations of the Gokul Grams	
		No.	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Chadalwada, Prakassam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Lohit
3.	Bihar	1	Dumraon Buxar
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	Bemetra and Sarkanda (Bilaspur)
5.	Gujarat	3	Dharampur, Surat and Banaskantha
6.	Haryana	1	Hissar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Una District
8.	Karnataka	1	Lingadahalli
9.	Maharashtra	3	Palghar, Pohra and Tathtawade (Pune)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Ratona Sagar
11.	Punjab	1	Bid Dosanji Patiala
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Varanasi, Mathura & Shahjahanpur
13.	Uttarakhand	1	Govardhanpura
14.	Telangana	1	Veterinary University Hyderabad
	TOTAL	21	

Animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries in NER

3060. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish more animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries farms by providing infrastructure and raw material at reasonably low price in North-Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details regarding the number of farms established and sanctioned in the last three years in North-Eastern Region (NER); and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned for projects under animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing various schemes for development of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sectors in North-Eastern Region (NER), namely,

i. Rashtriya Gokul Mission

ii. National Programme for Dairy Development

iii. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

iv. National Livestock Mission

v. Livestock Health & Disease Control

vi. Blue Revolution-Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries

(c) Funds have been released at 100% support basis for strengthening of existing cattle breeding farms with the State Governments under Rashtriya Gokul Mission. Under the scheme, funds have been released to the State of Arunachal Pradesh for establishment of Gokul Gram in Lohit District.

Under National Programme for Dairy Development, 90% grants are provided to Hilly & North-Eastern States. There is a component of cattle induction under the scheme for which assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and BPL families within the milk shed area. Cattle Induction is subjected to a maximum ceiling of 10% of the total project cost. The subsidy for Cattle Induction is restricted to 50% (75% for Women) of the cost of the animal. As on 17.07.2019. 596 nos. of cattle induction have been approved at a total cost of ₹ 199 lakh for NER States.

Establishment of small dairy units with unit size of 2 - 10 animals is one of the components of the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS). Total of 7144 dairy units has been established under DEDS.

The following fish production oriented activities have been supported by Department of Fisheries under the Scheme Blue Revolution-Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries in North-Eastern Region (NER):

Fish production oriented activities	Years		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Hatchery (Unit)	22	44	52
Fish Fingerling rearing units including inputs (ha)	10	316.8	182
Construction/Renovation of Ponds (ha)	911.9	21	1280

(d) The details of the funds released for projects under animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries in the last three years is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Years		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	1665.10	1884.20	7699.97
2.	National Programme for Dairy Development	1750.00	1699.99	1816.00
3.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	1935.16	2162.35	996.03
4.	National Livestock Mission	1800.00	2740.90	1944.66
5.	Livestock Health & Disease Control	1912.94	1809.95	1793.11
6.	Blue Revolution-Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	6234.27	2441.02	6899.01

Shortage of veterinary doctors

†3061. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of veterinary doctors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the plan formulated by Government to deal with such a shortage; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the current status and the shortage of veterinary doctors, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of veterinary doctors in India as per the entries made in Indian Veterinary Practitioners' Register (IVPR) maintained by Veterinary Council of India. There are 76755 registered veterinary practitioners.

(c) Animal Husbandry is a State subject. Veterinary Services are provided by respective State Governments including deployment of veterinary manpower as per their requirement at Veterinary Hospitals. This Department does not maintain State/UT wise details of veterinary doctors employed and positions vacant in the States. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is responsible for regulating veterinary practice through Veterinary Council of India (VCI) which is mandated to maintain the Indian Veterinary Practitioners' Register (IVPR) containing the names of the persons who possess recognized veterinary qualification (Degree in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry). Details indicating State/UT-wise number of registered veterinary practitioners as on 31.03.2018 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details showing state-wise number of registered veterinary practitioners as on 31.03.2018.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Registered Practitioner
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6974
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	173
4.	Assam	2866
5.	Bihar	3594
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	578
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	833

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Registered Practitioner
11.	Goa	181
12.	Gujarat	3465
13.	Haryana	2568
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1157
15.	Jharkhand	1088
16.	Karnataka	5508
17.	Kerala	4093
18.	Lakshadweep	28
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3645
20.	Maharashtra	9098
21.	Manipur	411
22.	Meghalaya	373
23.	Mizoram	295
24.	Nagaland	288
25.	Odisha	2292
26.	Puducherry	436
27.	Punjab	3526
28.	Rajasthan	4709
29.	Sikkim	127
30.	Tamil Nadu	6533
31.	Tripura	280
32.	Uttar Pradesh	6283
33.	Uttarakhand	895
34.	West Bengal	2972
35.	Telangana	1389
	TOTAL	76755

Construction of houses for fishermen community

†3062. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released by Central Government for construction of Machua Awas (Housing for Fishermen) under Modern Fishermen Housing Scheme;

(b) the number of houses constructed under the Scheme during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the amount of funds being provided by the State and Central Governments for construction of houses under the said Scheme;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to find out the number of homeless fishermen in fishermen community; and

(e) the target date set to provide accommodation to all the homeless fishermen under the said Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) During the last five years, Central funds of ₹ 104.69 crore has been released to various State Governments/ Union Territories for construction of 18,920 Nos. of fishermen houses. The State-wise detail of funds released and number of fishermen houses constructed under the said scheme during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under the "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen", a component of the Centrally Sponsored- Scheme 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries', financial assistance is provided to fishermen for construction of houses at par with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-Gramin) at the rate of ₹1.20 Lakh per unit to General States and at the rate of ₹1.30 Lakhs per unit to Himalayan and North Eastern States to be shared in the ratio of 60:40 and 90:10 between Central and State Government respectively. Further, as per the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Awas Yojana-Gramin, in case beneficiary chooses, he will be facilitated to avail loan of up to ₹70,000 from financial institutions.

(d) and (e) Fisheries is a State subject and Government of India provides support to the State Governments/ Union Territories based on proposals received and availability of budgetary allocation. Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has not conducted any study in respect of homeless fishermen in the country and no target date has been fixed with regard to provision of accommodation to homeless fishermen.

Statement

State-wise details of fishermen benefited and financial releases made under the sub-component of Housing for Fishermen under the Blue Revolution Scheme during last 5 years (2014-15 to 2018-19)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of House Sanctioned	Amount Released (in ₹ Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2640	1,452.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	140	102.54
3.	Assam	325	374.87
4.	Bihar	1610	512.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	775	278.94
6.	Gujarat	203	97.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	133	49.88
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	567	494.48
9.	Jharkhand	2901	1,526.99
10.	Kerala	1599	520.24
11.	Maharashtra	65	39.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	612	266.75
13.	Manipur	156	101.97
14.	Mizoram	743	447.00
15.	Nagaland	540	321.00

1	2	3	4
16.	Rajasthan	75	32.98
17.	Telangana	786	275.00
18.	Tripura	1939	2,022.03
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2230	1,074.13
20.	Uttarakhand	50	19.35
21.	West Bengal	731	380.15
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	79.00
	TOTAL	18920	10,468.74

Cattle insurance and livestock entrepreneurship programmes

3063. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for cattle insurance in order to insure the farmer/livestock producers against the loss of cattle;

(b) if so, the proposals for the implementation of the same; and

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative for developing women entrepreneurship along the livestock value chain, as proposed in the report of the Working Group on Animal Husbandry and Dairying Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The 'Risk Management and Insurance' as component of sub-mission on livestock development of 'National Livestock Mission' is implemented in all the Districts of the country through the State Implementing Agencies such as State Livestock Development Board. The indigenous/ crossbred milch animals, pack animals (Horses, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies and Cattle/ Buffalo Male) and other livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pigs, Rabbit, Yak and Mithun) are also under the purview of the 'Risk Management and Insurance. 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.

(c) The Department is implementing the National Livestock Mission during Twelfth Five Year Plan, since 2014-15. Out of the four Sub-missions the submission on Livestock Development, is having a component called Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG), which there are four components namely IDSRR (Integrated development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits), PVCF (Poultry venture capital fund), Pig development and Salvaging of male Buffalo Calves (SMBC). The Component- EDEG is designed mainly for entrepreneurship development and technology infusion wherein a basket of activities which are bankable are placed from which farmers, individual entrepreneurs, NGOs, companies, cooperatives, groups of unorganized and organized sector which include Self Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) etc. can choose from. Back ended subsidy is provided as per the scheme guidelines. Subsidy is provided at 25% for general category and 33.33%) for SC/ST Category beneficiaries. Under EDEG total 8101 women beneficiaries have been benefitted from 2014 to June 2019.

Besides, the Department is also implementing Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) since September, 2010 through NABARD with the objective of providing self-employment opportunities and promoting entrepreneurship in dairy sector, especially in rural areas. Under the programme, back ended capital subsidy is provided to eligible end borrowers under bankable projects as per norms of the scheme. Subsidy to the tune of 25% of the project cost is provided to general category beneficiaries and 33.33% to SC/ST category beneficiaries. Under the scheme, 96,085 women beneficiaries have been benefitted till 31.03.2019.

Production of milk

†3064. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that milk production has increased in almost all parts of the country this year;

(b) if so, the details of the milk purchased during the last five years along with the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the effects of extra milk production on the prices of milk products and milk of cow and buffalo?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, the milk production has increased in all States during the survey period 2018-19 (Provisional) except in Kerala and Nagaland.

(b) As per National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), during 2018-19, the milk procurement by cooperatives reached 507.5 Lakh Kg per day. The milk procured by cooperatives in the country during last 5 years is as under:

Milk procurement by dairy cooperatives: All-India

Year	Procurement (TKgPD)
2014-15	37,833
2015-16	42,557
2016-17	42,868
2017-18	47,521
2018-19*	50,752

*Provisional, TKgPD: thousand kilograms per day

Source: NDDB

(c) The Whole Sale Price Index (Base year 2011-12=100) of milk has increased from 143.2 in July, 2018 to 143.8 (Provisional) in June 2019.

Difficulties in providing subsidy on fertilizer

3065. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing subsidies on fertilizers that are used by farmers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government came across any difficulties/identified bottlenecks in providing subsidies to farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of remedial measures that Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is providing subsidies on fertilizers that are used by farmers across the country. The details of the subsidy paid by the Government during last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir. The Government did not come across any difficulties/identified bottlenecks in providing subsidies.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Details of Fertilizers subsidy made available by the Government on various fertilizers during the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19)

(₹ in crores)

Year	Indigenous Urea	Imported Urea	Indigenous P&K	City Compost	Imported P&K	Total
2016-17	40000.00	11256.59	11842.88	0.55	6999.99	70100.01
2017-18	36973.70	9980.00	14337.00	7.26	7900.00	69197.96
2018-19	32189.50	17155.36	14820.35	10.00	9260.00	73435.21

Use of pesticides on crops

3066. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers in Punjab use the highest amounts of pesticides on their crops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the reasons for the data showing otherwise; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the amount of pesticides being used?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As informed by the State of Punjab, the

consumption of pesticide in the State was 5743 MT, 5843 MT and 5835 MT (Technical Grade) during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

It is submitted that there is no study/report available to state that farmers in Punjab use the highest amount of pesticides on their crops.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Department is propagating the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The IPM seeks to promote cultural, mechanical, biological methods of pest control and recommends judicious use of chemical pesticides. This Department has established 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) across the country including one in Punjab (Jalandhar). These CIPMCs propagate the use of Integrated Pest Management and recommend judicious use of chemical pesticide. The CIPMCs, *inter alia*, releases bio-control agents in the fields, conducts Famers Field Schools and organizes IPM orientation programs. In the last three years, 5957.25 million of bio-control agents have been released, 2142 nos. of Farmers Field Schools and 391 nos. of IPM orientation programs have been organized by the CIPMCs.

Subsidies on fertilizers

3067. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to cut subsidies on fertilizers which are used by the poor farmers;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far;

(c) in what manner Government would protect the poor people who are unable to purchase them in the open market at such high rate; and

(d) the reasons why Government is failing to provide fertilizers at the rates affordable to the farmers in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) 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 fertilizers 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, farmers are getting Urea at affordable MRP because of the subsidy provided by the Government. As far as Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers are concerned, Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme w.e.f 1.4.2010. Under the said scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. This subsidy is given by Government of India to the P&K fertilizer companies which are therefore able to provide P&K fertilizers to the farmers at a subsidized MRP, which is lower than it would have been, if no subsidy had been given. Accordingly, any farmer who is procuring these fertilizers at MRP, is availing the benefit of subsidy.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Availability of banned chemicals

3068. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several chemicals which are banned in foreign countries are still being sold and used in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such chemicals and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban these chemicals in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when all these chemicals would be banned in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

(DAC&FW) constituted an expert committee under the Chairmanship of Anupam Verma to review 66 pesticides that are banned, restricted, withdrawn in one or more countries but continued to be registered in India. The list of such pesticides is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Based on the technical review, the DAC&FW has banned 11 pesticides, restricted the use of 1 pesticide and decided to phase out 6 pesticides by 2020 *vide* S.O. 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018.

(c) and (d) Government of India has notified "The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989" and "Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016" for sound management of hazardous substances and wastes under sections 6, 8 and 25 of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986".

In year 2016, Government of India has also issued a notification on "Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Order, 2016" *vide* S.O. 1327(E) dated 6th April, 2016. As per notification, manufacture, import, use of PCBs, PCBs contained equipment is banned.

Government of India has also notified "Regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Rules, 2018" *vide* S.O. 207 (E) dated 05th March, 2018 which regulates selected Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in India. The said rules prohibit manufacture, trade, use, import and export of the seven POPs *viz.* (i) Chlordecone, (ii) Hexabromobiphenyl, (iii) Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octa-BDE), (iv) Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial penta-BDE), (v) Pentachlorobenzene, (vi) Hexabromocyclododecane, (vii) Hexachlorobutadine.

The chemicals are used in different applications such as industrial, agricultural, pharmaceutical and public health. An individual sovereign nation may decide to put restrictions on a chemical for a particular intended use depending upon socio-economic, technical feasibility and availability of its substitutes, but it would not call for similar action by another sovereign nation. The traits/agro-climatic/environmental conditions of each country differs and therefore the decision taken by a country to ban a pesticides need not be applicable to other country. In India, the Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering data on different parameters such as chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity, packaging and processing to ensure efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. In additions, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess

the safety of pesticides for their continued use. Based on the recommendations of such technical reviews, DAC&FW has banned 40 pesticides and 4 formulations for use in the country. 2 pesticides have been banned for use but continued to be manufactured for export. In addition, 8 pesticides have been withdrawn for use in the country and 9 pesticides have been restricted for use. The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Pesticides which have been banned/restricted/withdrawn in one or more countries of the world but are still registered in India

Sl. No	Name of the Pesticide
1	2
1.	Acephate
2.	Alachlor
3.	Aluminum phosphide
4.	Atrazine
5.	Benfuracarb
6.	Benomyl
7.	Bifenthrin
8.	Butachlor
9.	Captan
10.	Carbaryl
11.	Carbendazim
12.	Carbofuran
13.	Chlorfenapyr
14.	Carbosulfan
15.	Chlorothalonil
16.	Chlorpyriphos
17.	DDT
18.	Dezomet
19.	Deltamethrin
20.	Diazinon
21.	Dichlorovos
22.	Dicofol
23.	Diflubenzuron
24.	Dimethoate
25.	Dinocap
26.	Diuron
27.	Endousulfan (Supreme Court has banned its use)
28.	Ethofenprox
29.	Fenpropathrin
30.	Fenarimol
31.	Fenitrothion
32.	Fenthion
33.	Iprodione
34.	2,4-D
35.	Kasugamycin
36.	Linuron
37.	Methomyl

1	2
38.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury chloride
39.	Methyl Parathion
40.	Malathion
41.	Mancozeb
42.	Mepiquat Chloride
43.	Metaldehyde
44.	Monocrotophos
45.	Oxyflurofen
46.	Paraquat Dichloride
47.	Pendimethalin
48.	Phorate
49.	Phosphomidon
50.	Peitilachlor
51.	Propargite
52.	Propineb
53.	Quinalphos
54.	Sodium cyanide
55.	Sulfosulfurone
56.	Thiodecarb
57.	Thiometon
58.	Thiphanate Methyl
59.	Thiram
60.	Triazophos
61.	Trichlorofon
62.	Tridemorph
63.	Trifluralin
64.	Zinc Phosphide
65.	Zineb
66.	Ziram

Statement-II

(i) List of pesticides which are banned, refused registration and restricted in use

Pesticides banned for manufacture, import and use.

A. 1. Aldicarb (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)

2. Aldrin

3. Benzene Hexachloride

4. Benomyl (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)

5. Calcium Cyanide

6. Carbaryl (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)

7. Chlorbenzilate (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)

8. Chlordane
9. Chlorofenvinphos
10. Copper Acetoarsenite
11. Diazinon (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
12. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July 1989)
13. Dieldrin (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
14. Endosulfron (*vide* ad-Interim order of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011 dated 13th May, 2011 and inally disposed of dated 10th January, 2017)
15. Endrin
16. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
17. Ethyl Parathion
18. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
19. Fenarimol (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
20. Fenthion (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
21. Heptachlor
22. Lindane (Gamma-HCH)
23. Linuron (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
24. Maleic Hydrazide (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
25. Menazon
26. Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
27. Methyl Parathion (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
28. Metoxuron
29. Nitrofen
30. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
31. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene (PCNB) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July 1989)
32. Pentachlorophenol

33. Phenyl Mercury Acetate

34. Sodium Cyanide (banned for Insecticidal purpose only *vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)*

35. Sodium Methane Arsonate

36. Tetradifon

37 Thiometon (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)

38. Toxaphene(Camphechlor) (*vide* S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July 1989)

39. Tridemorph (*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)

40. Trichloro acetic acid (TCA) (*vide* S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)

Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use

B. 1. Carbofuron 50% SP *(vide* S.O. 678 (E) dated 17th July 2001)

2. Methomyl 12.5% L

3. Methomyl 24% formulation

4. Phosphamidon 85% SL

C. Pesticide / Pesticide formulations banned for use but continued to manufacture for export

1. Captafol 80% Powder (*vide* S.O. 679 (E) dated 17th July 2001)

2. Nicotin Sulfate

D. Pesticides Withdrawn
(Withdrawal may become inoperative as soon as required complete data as per the guidelines is generated and submitted by the Pesticides Industry to the Government and accepted by the Registration Committee. (S.O 915(E) dated 15th Jun, 2006)

1. Dalapon

2. Ferbam

3. Formothion

4. Nickel Chloride

5. Paradichlorobenzene (PDCB)

6. Simazine

7. Sirmate (S.O. 2485 (E) dated 24th September 2014)

8. Warfarin (*vide* S.O. 915 (E) dated 15th June 2006)

(ii) Pesticides Restricted For Use in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides	Details of Restrictions
1.	Aluminium Phosphide	The Pest Control Operations with Aluminium Phosphide may be undertaken only by Govt./Govt. undertakings/Govt. Organizations/pest control operators under the strict supervision of Govt. Experts or experts whose expertise is approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Govt. of India except [1]Aluminium Phosphide 15 % 12 g tablet and [2]Aluminum Phosphide 6 % tablet. [RC decision circular F No. 14-11 (2)-CIR-II (Vol. II) dated 21-09-1984 and G.S.R. 371(E) dated 20th may 1999]. [1]Decision of 282nd RC held on 02-11-2007 and, [2] Decision of 326th RC held on 15-02-2012. The production, marketing and use of Aluminium Phosphide tube packs with a capacity of 10 and 20 tablets of 3 g each of Aluminium Phosphide are banned completely. [S.0.677 (E) dated 17th July, 2001]
2.	Captafol	The use of Captafol as foliar spray is banned. Captafol shall be used only as seed dresser. [S.0.569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989] The manufacture of Captafol 80 % powder for dry seed treatment (DS) is banned for use in the country except manufacture for export. [S.0.679 (E) dated 17th July, 2001]
3.	Cypermethrin	Cypermethrin 3 % Smoke Generator is to be used only through Pest Control Operators and not allowed to be used by the General Public. [Order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP(C) 10052 of 2009 dated 1407-2009 and LPA-429/2009 dated 08-09-2009]

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides	Details of Restrictions
4.	Dazomet	The use of Dazomet is not permitted on Tea. [S.O.3006 (E) dated 31st Dec, 2008]
5.	Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT)	The use of DDT for the domestic Public Health Programme is restricted up to 10,000 Metric Tonnes per annum, except in case of any major outbreak of epidemic. M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., the sole manufacturer of DDT in the country may manufacture DDT for export to other countries for use in vector control for public health purpose. The export of DDT to Parties and State non-Parties shall be strictly in accordance with the paragraph 2(b) article 3 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). [S.O.295 (E) dated 8th March, 2006] Use of DDT in Agriculture is withdrawn. In very special circumstances warranting the use of DDT for plant protection work, the state or central Govt. may purchase it directly from M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. to be used under expert Governmental supervision. [S.O.378 (E) dated 26thMay, 1989]
6.	Fenitrothion	The use of Fenitrothion is banned in Agriculture except for locust control in scheduled desert area and public health. [S.O.706 (E) dated 03rd May, 2007]
7.	Methyl Bromide	Methyl Bromide may be used only by Govt./ Govt.undertakings/Govt. Organizations / Pest control operators under the strict supervision of Govt. Expertsor Experts whose expertise is approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Govt. of India. [G.S.R.371 (E) dated 20th May, 1999 and earlier RC decision]
8.	Monocrotophos	Monocrotophos is banned for use on vegetables. (S.O.1482 (E) dated 10th Oct, 2005)
9.	Trifluralin	[*vide* S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018]

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides	Details of Restrictions
		(i) The Registration, import, manufacture, formulation, transport, sell and its all uses except use in wheat shall be prohibited and completely banned from date of publication of this Order.
		(ii) A cautionary statement has to be incorporated in the label and leaflet that it is toxic to aquatic organism, hence should not be used near water bodies, aquaculture or pisciculture area.

Poisonous waste from chemical factories

3069. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of waste generated by chemical factories every year and the amount of poisonous waste in it;

(b) the details of processes carried on such poisonous waste from chemical factories before letting it in water bodies;

(c) whether due care is taken to handle the waste in proper way, also whether there are any guidelines for such companies; and

(d) whether any case has been registered under mishandling of poisonous waste, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) State pollution control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have reported that about 7.17 Million Metric Tonne of hazardous waste has been generated in the country during 2016-17 from 56,350 numbers of hazardous waste generating units. The said hazardous waste generation includes hazardous waste generated from chemical industries as well as other processes. Details of the quantity of hazardous waste managed are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) All the chemical manufacturing industry like Chlor Alkali, Pesticide, Pharmaceutical, Petrochemical, Dye & Dye Intermediate, Fertilizer, Oil Refinery, Inorganic

chemicals, Organic Chemicals have provided adequate pollution control system for effluent and they are discharging to the environment after meeting the effluent norms. The Government has prescribed industry specific norms of effluent for all the polluting industries in schedule I of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. There is also general standard notified under Schedule -VI which is applicable for those industries where norm is not developed so far.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has published a document on "National Inventory of Hazardous Wastes Generating Industries and Hazardous Waste Management in India February 2009". CPCB has also published guidelines "Identification of Hazardous Waste Streams, their Characterisation and Waste Minimisation Options in chemical Sector". Also Government of India had notified the "Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,

2016 (HOWM Rules, 2016)" to ensure safe storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner without causing adverse effect to environment and human health.

52 Standard Operating Procedures for utilization of various categories of hazardous waste-were prepared and circulated to all SPCBs/PCCs by CPCB are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

There are 1,733 authorized recyclers for recycling of commonly recyclable hazardous wastes (used oil/waste oil/non-ferrous scraps/etc.) listed under Schedule-IV of HOWM, Rules, 2016, having authorized capacity of 6.99 Million MT. 65 Cement Plants are utilizing hazardous waste in the country by co-processing the hazardous waste having authorized capacity of 7.22 Million MT. Apart from utilization of hazardous wastes in cement plants, there are 224 facilities for utilization of various categories of hazardous waste as a resource/energy recovery, having authorized capacity of 2.32 Million MT.

Besides captive disposal facilities, there are 42 Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) in 18 States/UTs of which, 18 are integrated TSDFs having both Secured Landfills and Incinerators; 10 have only incinerators and the rest 14 have only Secured Landfilling. State/UT wise availability of the same is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) The detail of cases for violations of provisions of the HOWM Rules, 2016, reported to CPCB, and closure directions issued under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of the Quantity of Hazardous Waste Managed

1.	Quantity of HW disposed	:	2.84 Million MT (38.30%)
	(i) Common SLF	:	1.68 Million MT
	(ii) Captive SLF	:	0.89 Million MT
	(iii) Common Incinerator	:	0.23 Million MT
	(iv) Captive Incinerator	:	0.05 Million MT
2.	Quantity of HW Recycled/ Utilized	:	3.68 Million MT (49.46%)
	(i) Recycling of commonly recyclable hazardous wastes (Schedule IV listed wastes under the HOWM Rules, 2016)	:	1.00 Million MT
	(ii) Co-processing in Cement Kilns	:	0.55 Million MT
	(iii) Captive utilization	:	1.66 Million MT
	(iv) Non-captive utilization [other than (ii) above] under Rule 9 of the HOWM Rules, 2016	:	0.47 Million MT

Statement-II

List of Standard Operating Procedures for utilization of various categories of hazardous waste prepared by CPCB

SOP Number	Details of SOP
1	2
1.	Recovery of solvents from spent solvents containing - Toluene, Xylene, Cyclohexane, Acetone, Methyl isobutyl ketone, Methanol, Isopropyl alcohol, Methylene Dichloride, Tetra Hydro Furan, Ethyl Acetate, Iso Propyl Ether, Dimethyl formamide, Butyl acetate, Methyl Acetate, Butanol, Benzene, Ethanol and Methyl Ethyl Ketone

1	2
2.	Utilization of APCD Dust/Residue generated from LD Furnace/Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)/Blast Furnace of Steel Plant/captive Blast Furnace and Ferro-Alloy Plant for producing cold briquettes for use in Blast Furnace for production of Pig Iron
3.	Utilization of Spent Catalyst containing precious metals to recover - Platinum, Iridium, Osmium, Palladium, Rhodium, Ruthium, Rhenium, Gold and Silver
4.	Utilization of Spent H2SO4 generated from Pickling operations for manufacturing Ferrous Sulphate
5.	Utilization of Spent Acid containing Molybdenum generated from filament industries for producing Molybdenum Trioxide by heating process
6.	Utilization of Spent HCI generated from steel rolling mills for producing Ferric Chloride
7.	Utilization of Used Anode Butt generated from Aluminium smelters to produce Carbon Pellets and High Energy (HE) Coke for use in Steel furnaces/foundries.
8.	Utilization of Used Anode Butt generated from Aluminium smelters to produce Carbon Blended Coke/ Electrode carbon Paste /Carburiser for use in Steel or ferroalloy furnaces
9.	Utilization of pre-processed Used Anode Butt generated from Aluminium smelters to produce Green Anodes through Anode-Baking Process for use in Aluminium Smelters
10.	Utilization of pre-processed used Anode Butt generated from Aluminium smelters to produce Carbon Electrode Paste.
11.	Utilization of Coal Tar/Tarry Residue generated from coal gasifier for energy recovery in sodium silicate industry.
12.	De-contamination of contaminated drums/containers/ barrels Generated from pharmaceuticals, food processing, cosmetic, textile, paint formulation and beverages industries for industrial re-use and/or production of plastic granules.
13.	Utilization of process sludge and primary ETP sludge generated from Pulp and Paper Industries for producing Paper Board/ Mill Board/ Card Board

1	2
14.	Captive Utilization of Aluminium Dross generated from refining and casting house of Aluminium smelter units to recover Aluminium Metal
15.	Utilization of Aluminium Dross generated from refining and casting house of Aluminium smelter units to recover Aluminium Metal
16.	Utilization of Oil based iron sludge generated from grinding mill section of Ball and Roller bearings for producing Ferrous Sulphate
17.	Utilization of Spent catalyst containing Mercury and Mercury Waste generated from various industry for recovering Mercury
18.	Utilization of Spent H2SO4 containing organic compounds generated from Dye and Dye intermediates to produce gypsum suitable for use in cement plants
19.	Utilization of Spent fixer (Hypo) solution generated from Photography/X-rays films
20.	Utilization of Hydro Fluoro Silicic Acid generated from Single Super Phosphate Fertilizer Industries
21.	Utilization of Spent Sulphuric Acid generated during manufacturing of Col 313 dye using Anthraquinone
22.	Utilization of Vanadium Sludge generated from Alumina Refineries
23.	Utilization of Phenolic Waste Water generated from Coal Gasifier Condensate Water
24.	Utilization of ETP Sludge generated from Pulp and Paper Industry
25.	Utilization of Spent Carbon (Carbon Residue) generated from Urea Fertilizer Industry
26.	Utilization of Spent Acid Containing Molybdenum generated during manufacturing of Filaments in Bulb/Lamp industry
27.	Utilization of Resin Waste generated during Resin Impregnation of Electrical Coils
28.	Utilization of Spent Alumina generated from Polymerization in Swing Unit of Petrochemical Plant

1	2
29.	Utilization of Spent Ion Exchange Resin generated from Demineralization (DM) Plant
30.	Captive utilization of Spent Ion Exchange Resin generated from Demineralization (DM) plant in DRI Kiln of Sponge Iron
31.	Utilization of Tungsten Scrap (Tungsten Carbide Insert Tips)generated from Metal Cutting Operation
32.	Utilization of Spent Pot Lining (SPL) generated from Primary Aluminium Smelting Industries
33.	Utilization of Spent Sulphuric Acid generated during manufacturing of 4.4'-Diamino Benzene Sulphanilide
34.	Utilization of Coal Tar/Tarry Residue generated from Coal Gasifier Units
35.	Utilization of Gasifier Slag Containing Nickel and Spent Catalyst Containing Molybdenum generated during production of Ammonia in Nitrogenous Fertilizer Industry
36.	Utilization of Synthetic Oil Based Mud/Oil based Drill Cutting Waste in Road Construction
37.	Utilization of Flue Gas Cleaning Residue generated from Steel Scrap Melting Induction Furnace, for Zinc Extraction
38.	Utilization of Spent Sulphuric Acid (generated during manufacturing of 3, 5-Dchloro Nitro Benzene) and Spent Sodium Thiosulphate (generated during manufacturing of 3, 5-Dichloro Aniline) for manufacturing of Nitrosyl Sulphuric Acid (NSA)
39.	Utilization of Spent Phosphoric Acid generated during manufacturing of Quinacridone pigment.
40.	Utilization of Spent Sulphuric Acid generated during manufacturing of Vinyl Sulphone, for production of H-Acid
41.	Utilisation of Waste Dichromate Solution generated during manufacturing of Ibuprofen for production of Basic Chromium Sulphate

1	2
42.	Utilization of Used/Waste Thinner for manufacturing of Industrial Primer to be used as Automotive Paints.
43.	Utilization of Spent Aluminum Chloride generated during manufacturing of CPC Green and 2,4,6-Trimethyl Benzoyl Chloride
44.	Utilization of Spent Sulphuric Acid generated during manufacturing of G-Salt, for production of R-Complex and Gamma-acid
45.	Utilization of Spent Ammonium Chloride generated during manufacturing of Hexamethyl Disilazane for production of Ammonium Chloride
46.	Utilization of Spent Sulphuric Acid (generated during manufacturing of 4, 4-Diaminobenzesulfanilide (DABSA) in manufacturing of Para Amino Benzene Sulphonic Acid (PABSA)
47.	Utilization of Spent Liquid Glauber Salt generated from ethoxylation step of Para Base Vinyl Sulphone manufacturing process as supplementary resource for manufacture of Reactive Dye (Reactive Orange 2R)
48.	Utilization of Spent Alkali Bromine and Spent Acidic Bromide generated during manufacturing of various pesticides, pharmaceuticals and organic chemicals for recovery of liquid Bromide
49.	Utilization of spent sulphuric acid (generated from dye and dye intermediates industries and chemical manufacturing industries) as neutralizing agent in Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)
50.	Utilization of spent ammonium carbonate (generated during manufacturing of copper pthalocyanin blue (CPCB blue) in manufacturing of zinc carbonate, Copper carbonate Manganese Carbonate, Magnesium Carbonate and Ferrous Carbonate
51.	Utilization of residue/rejects generated from processing of Aluminium Dross of Aluminium smelting process for production of Synthetic Slag
52.	Utilization of Tarry Residue generated from Coal Gasifier units for production of Creosote Oils and Coal Tar Pitch

Statement-III

Availability of Common Integrated Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) with Common Incinerators & Secured Landfills

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Integrated TSDFs (with both SLF and Incinerator)	TSDFs with Only Common Incinerators	TSDFs with only Common Secured Landfills
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-
2.	Gujarat	4	2	3
3.	Haryana	1	-	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1
5.	Jharkhand	1*	-	-
6.	Karnataka	-	6	2
7.	Kerala	-	-	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	3	-	1
10.	Odisha	-	-	1
11.	Punjab	-	-	1
12.	Rajasthan	-	1	2
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	1
14.	Telangana	1	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	1
16.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
17.	West Bengal	1	-	-
18.	Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	-
	TOTAL	18	10	14

*Commissioning of common incinerator is under progress. Jharkhand PCB has issued consent to operate.

Statement-IV

Detail of cases for Violations of provisions of the HOWM Rules, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Details of the unit	Details of the directions issued
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Krishna Calcination and Refractories Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 21&26, Lamtara Industrial Area, Katni, Madhya Pradesh	The unit is involved in pre-processing of Spent Pot Ling, Aluminum dross and Used Anode Butt (the hazardous wastes generated from Aluminum Industry)	Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board has been directed under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, *vide* letter dated 05/12/2018 to close all the industrial operations of M/s Krishna Calcination and Refractories Pvt Ltd, Plot no 21 & 26, Lamtara Industrial Area, Katni (M.P.) and taking other action.
2.	M/s Shree Nakodalspat limited, Plot No. 109, Phase-II, Siltara Industrial growth Center, Siltara, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	The unit is involved in production of sponge iron, MS ingots, billet, rods & ferro alloys.	CPCB issued closure directions to the unit *vide* letter dated 15/05/2018. However, based on

1	2	3	4
			compliances of the same, the said closure directions were revoked in July, 2018.
3.	M/s Shivam Petrochemical Industries, Plot No 1761/P, Vill-Gothda, Tal: Savli, Dist-Vadodara, Gujarat-391770	The unit is involved in recovery of Solvent from Spent Solvent	CPCB issued closure directions to the unit *vide* letter dated 21/06/2017. However, based on compliances of the same, the said closure directions were revoked in December, 2017.
4.	M/s Magnum Ventures Ltd., 18/41, Site-4, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh).	The unit is engaged in manufacturing of duplex and newsprint paper	CPCB issued closure directions to the unit *vide* letter dated 29/11/2016. However, based on compliances of the same, the said closure directions were revoked in April, 2017.
5.	M/s Fair Deal Cars Pvt. Ltd.,12/67, Site-4, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh).	The unit is engaged in automobile servicing	CPCB issued closure directions to the unit *vide* letter dated 29/11/2016. However, based on compliances of the same, the said closure directions were revoked in June, 2017.

Implementation of PMBJP

3070. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP);

(b) if so, the details of the number of districts in which it is being implemented in the country and the details of generic medicines made available through this scheme;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision to implement this scheme throughout the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As on 15.07.2019, Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) has covered 680 districts out of 723 districts of the country. The list of districts yet to be covered by PMBJP is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The Product basket of PMBJP comprises 900 drugs and 154 surgicals/consumables. The list of 900 drugs and 154 surgicals/consumables is given in the enclosed Statement-II (*See* below). The list of such drugs and surgicals/consumable is also available on the website of Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) *i.e. www.janaushadhi.gov.in*

(c) The Government of India has fixed a target to cover all 723 districts of the country under PMBJP by 31st March, 2020.

(d) The Government of India has requested the State Governments to provide space in government hospitals for opening of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs). Continuous efforts are being made to expedite opening PMBJKs in 43 remaining uncovered districts including requesting concerned District Magistrate for their help in this regard. The Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI), the implementing agency for this scheme, is continuously pursuing the matter with all the State Governments.

Statement-I

List of uncovered districts as on 15-07-2019

	State	No.	District
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Upper Dibang Valley
		2.	Kamle
		3.	Lower Siang
		4.	Pakke Kessang

State	No.	District
Assam	5.	Biswanath
	6.	Chirang
	7.	Hailakandi
	8.	Majuli
	9.	Morigaon
	10	Sivasagar
	11.	West Karbi Anglong
Bihar	12.	Lakhisarai
Haryana	13.	Mahendragarh
Himachal Pradesh	14.	Kinnaur
	15.	Lahaul and Spiti
Jammu and Kashmir	16.	Kishtwar
	17.	Rajouri
	18.	Samba
	19.	Bandipora
	20.	Ganderbal
Jharkhand	21.	Pakur
	22.	Khunti
	23.	Lohardaga
Madhya Pradesh	24.	Betul
	25.	Niwari
Maharashtra	26.	Gadchiroli
	27.	Ratnagiri
Meghalaya	28.	West Jaintia Hills
	29.	East Jaintia Hills

State	No.	District
	30.	West Khasi Hills
	31.	South West Khasi Hills
	32.	Ri-Bhoi
	33.	North Garo Hills
	34.	East Garo Hills
	35.	South Garo Hills
	36.	West Garo Hills
	37.	South West Garo Hills
Odisha	38.	Kendrapara
Rajasthan	39.	Baran
	40.	Chittorgarh
	41.	Dholpur
Telangana	42.	Sangareddy
	43.	Wanaparthy

Statement-II

List of PMBJP Medicines

Sl. No.	Drug Code	Name of the Medicine	Unit Size
1	2	3	4
1.	1	Aceclofenac 100mg and Paracetamol 325mg Tablet	10's
2.	2	Aceclofenac Tablets IP 100mg	10's
3.	4	Acetaminophen 325mg + Tramadol Hydrochloride 37.5mg Film Coated Tablet	10's
4.	5	ASPIRIN Tablets IP 150 mg	14's
5.	6	DICLOFENAC 50 mg+ PARACETAMOL 325 mg+ CHLORZOXAZONE 500 mg Tablets	10's

1	2	3	4
6.	7	Diclofenac Gel BP (DiclofenacDiethylamine 1.16%w/w)	15gm Tube
7.	8	Diclofenac Sodium 50mg + Serratiopeptidase 10mg Tablet	10's
8.	9	Diclofenac Prolonged Release Tablet 100 mg	10's
9.	10	Diclofenac Sodium 25mg per ml Injection IP	3 ml Amp
10.	11	Diclofenac Gastro-Resistant Tablets IP 50 mg	10's
11.	12	Etoricoxib Tablets IP 120mg	10's
12.	13	Etoricoxib Tablets IP 90mg	10's
13.	14	Ibuprofen 400 mg + Paracetamol 325 mg Tablets IP	10's
14.	15	Ibuprofen 200 mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
15.	16	Ibuprofen 400 mg Film Coated Tablet IP	15's
16.	17	Indomethacin Tablet USP 25 mg	10's
17.	20	Nimesulide BP 100 mg Tablets	10's
18.	21	Diclofenac Sodium 50 mg and Paracetamol 325 mg Tablets IP	10's
19.	22	Paracetamol Suspension IP 125mg/5ml	60 ML Bottles
20.	23	Paracetamol Tablets IP 500mg	10's
21.	24	Pentazocine Injection IP 30mg/ml	1ml Amp
22.	25	Serratiopeptidase Tablets IP 10 mg	10's
23.	26	Tramadol Hcl 100 mg Injection	2ml Amp
24.	27	Tramadol HCl Injection 50mg 1ml	1ml Amp
25.	28	Tramadol 50 mg Tablet	10's
26.	29	Acyclovir 400mg Tablets	10's
27.	30	Amikacin Injection IP 100mg/2ml	2ml Vial
28.	32	Amikacin Injections IP 250mg/ml 2ml	2ml Vial

1	2	3	4
29.	34	Metformin HCL 500 mg PR and Glimepiride 2 mg Tablets IP	15's
30.	35	Amoxycillin 1000 mg and Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 200mg) Injection IP	Vial with WFI
31.	36	Amoxycillin 200 mg, Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 28.5mg) Per 5ml Oral Suspension	30 ml
32.	37	Amoxycillin 200 mg and Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 50mg) Injection IP	Vial with WFI
33.	38	Amoxycillin 500mg + Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 100mg) Injection	Vial with WFI
34.	39	Amoxycillin 500mg + Potassium Clavulanate (Clavulanic Acid 125mg) Film Coated Tablet IP	6's
35.	40	Amoxycillin 250mg + Cloxacillin 250 mg Capsules	10's
36.	42	Amoxycillin Dispersible Tablets IP 125 mg	10's
37.	43	Amoxycillin 125mg/ 5ml Dry Syrup	60ml Bottles
38.	44	Amoxycillin Capsules IP 250mg	10's
39.	45	Amoxycillin Capsules IP 500mg	10's
40.	46	Ampicillin Injection IP 500 mg	Vial with WFI
41.	47	Azithromycin Oral Suspension 100 mg/5ml	15ml
42.	48	Azithromycin 100 mg Dispersible Tablet	10's
43.	49	Azithromycin 250 mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
44.	50	Azithromycin 500 mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
45.	51	Cefadroxil Dispersible Tablets 250mg	10's
46.	52	Cefadroxil 500mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
47.	53	Cefixime Oral Suspension IP 50mg/5ml	30 ml
48.	54	Cefixime Film Coated Tablets IP 100mg	10's

1	2	3	4
49.	55	Cefixime 200 mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
50.	56	Cefoperazone 1gm + Sulbactam 1gm Injection	Vial with WFI
51.	57	Cefoperazone 500mg+ Sulbactam 500 mg Injection	Vial with WFI
52.	58	Cefoperazone Injection IP 1gm	Vial with WFI
53.	59	Cefotaxime Sodium 1 gm+ Sulbactam Sodium 500 mg Injection	Vial with WFI
54.	60	Cefotaxime Sodium 250mg+ Sulbactam Sodium 125 mg Injection	Vial with WFI
55.	61	Cefotaxime Sodium 500mg + Sulbactam Sodium 250 mg Injection	Vial with WFI
56.	62	Cefotaxime Sodium 1000mg Injection IP	Vial with WFI
57.	63	Cefotaxime Sodium 250 mg Injection IP	Vial with WFI
58.	64	Cefotaxime Sodium 500 mg Injection IP	Vial with WFI
59.	65	CefpodoximeProxetil 100 mg Dispersible Tablet IP	10's
60.	66	Cefpodoxime Film Coated Tablets IP 200mg	10's
61.	67	Ceftazadime Injection IP 1000 mg	Vial with WFI
62.	68	Ceftazadime Injection IP 250 mg	Vial with WFI
63.	69	Ceftazadime Injection IP 500 mg	Vial with WFI
64.	70	Ceftriaxone 1000mg+ Sulbactam 500 mg Injection.	Vial with WFI
65.	71	Ceftriaxone 1000mg + Tazobactum 125 mg Injection.	Vial with WFI
66.	73	Ceftriaxone 250 mg + Sulbactum 125 mg Injection with WFI	Vial with WFI
67.	74	Ceftriaxone 500mg with Sulbactum 250mg Injection	Vial with WFI
68.	75	Ceftriaxone Injection IP 1gm	Vial with WFI
69.	76	Ceftriaxone Injection IP 250 mg	Vial with WFI
70.	77	Ceftriaxone injection IP 500 mg	Vial with WFI

1	2	3	4
71.	78	Cefuroxime Axetil 250 mg Film Coated Tablets IP	10's
72.	79	Cefuroxime Axetil 500mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
73.	80	Cephalexin Dispersible Tablets 125mg	10's
74.	81	Cephalexin Capsules IP 250mg	10's
75.	82	Cephalexin Capsules IP 500mg	10's
76.	84	Ciprofloxacin 500mg + Tinidazole 600mg Film Coated Tablet	10's
77.	85	Ciprofloxacin 250 mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
78.	86	Ciprofloxacin 500 mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
79.	87	Clotrimazole 1% w/w cream	15gm Tube
80.	88	Co-trimoxazole (Sulphamethoxazole 200 mg + Trimethoprim 40mg / 5ml) Suspension	50 ml
81.	89	Terimethoprim 160mg and Sulphamethoxazole 800mg Tablet IP	10's
82.	90	Terimethoprim 20mg and Sulphamethoxazole 100mg Tablet IP	10's
83.	91	Terimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazole Tablet IP (80 mg + 400 mg)	10's
84.	92	Doxycycline Capsules IP 100mg	10's
85.	93	Erythromycin Stearate 250mg Film Coated Tablets IP	10's
86.	94	Gentamycin Sulphate Injection IP 80 mg/ 2ml	2ml Amp
87.	95	Levofloxacin Film Coated Tablets IP 250mg	10's
88.	96	Levofloxacin Film Coated Tablets IP 500mg	10's
89.	97	Meropenem Injection IP 1g	Vial with WFI
90.	98	Norfloxacin 400 mg + Tinidazole 600 mg Film Coated Tablet	10's

1	2	3	4
91.	99	Norfloxacin 400 mg Film Coated Tablets IP	10's
92.	100	Ofloxacin 200 mg + Ornidazole 500 mg Film Coated Tablet	10's
93.	101	Ofloxacin Film Coated Tablets IP 200mg	10's
94.	102	Ofloxacin Tablets IP 400 mg Film Coated	10's
95.	103	Piperacillin 4gm + Tazobactum 0.5 gm Injection IP	Vial with WFI
96.	104	Roxithromycin 50mg/5ml Suspension	30ml
97.	105	Roxithromycin Tablets IP 150 mg Film Coated	10's
98.	106	Roxithromycin Tablets IP 300 mg Film Coated	10's
99.	107	Tinidazole 300 mg Film Coated Tablets IP	10's
100.	108	Tinidazole Film Coated Tablets IP 500mg	10's
101.	109	Vancomycin injection IP 500 mg	Vial & wfi
102.	110	Adapalene 0.1%w/v Ointment	15gm Tube
103.	112	Beclomethasone Dipropionate IP 0.025 % w/w Clotrimazole IP 1 % w/w, Gentamycin Sulphate 0.1 % w/w	15gm Tube
104.	113	Beclomethasone 0.025%+ Neomycin 0.5% w/w Cream	15gm Tube
105.	115	Calamine Lotion IP	100 ml
106.	117	Chlorhexidine Mouthwash IP 0.2 % w/v	100 ml
107.	118	Clobetasol Propionate IP 0.05 % w/w Cream	15gm Tube
108.	120	Fusidic Acid Cream 2%w/w	5gm tube
109.	122	Ketoconazole 2% w/w Lotion	100ml Bottle
110.	125	Povidone Iodine 5%w/w Ointment	15gm Tube
111.	126	Povidone Iodine 10 % Solution IP	500 ml
112.	127	Povidone Iodine 5 % Solution IP	100 ml

1	2	3	4
113.	128	Povidone Iodine 5% Solution 500 ML IP	500 ml
114.	129	Povidone Iodine 7.5% Solution IP	500 ml
115.	131	Silver Sulphadiazine 1% w/w Cream 20 gm	20 gm Tube
116.	132	Silver Sulphadiazine 1% w/w cream 50 gm	500 gm
117.	133	Glibenclamide 2.5 mg Tablet IP (Scored Oval)	10's
118.	134	Glibenclamide 5 mg Tablets IP (Scored Oval)	10's
119.	135	Gliclazide 40 mg Tablets IP	10's
120.	136	Gliclazide 80 mg Tablets IP	10's
121.	137	Glimeperide Tablets IP 1mg	10's
122.	138	Glimeperide Tablets IP 2mg	10's
123.	141	Glipizide 5 mg Tablet IP	10's
124.	142	Insulin Injection IP 40 IU/ml (Insulin Human Recombinant)	10 ml Vial
125.	143	Insulin Injection (Insulin Human Soluble 30% & ISOPHANE 70%) 40 IU/ML	10ml Vial
126.	144	Metformin Hydrochloride 1000 mg SR Tablets IP	10's
127.	145	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets IP 500mg	10's
128.	146	Pioglitazone 15 mg Tablets IP	10's
129.	147	Pioglitazone 30 mg Tablets IP	10's
130.	150	Metformin 500mg SR +Pioglitazone 15mg Tablet IP	10's
131.	152	Bleomycin Injection IP 15mg	Vial
132.	153	Cisplatin Injection IP10 mg	Vial
133.	154	Cisplatin Injection BP 50mg/50ml	Vial
134.	155	Doxorubicin Injection IP 10 mg	Vial
135.	156	Doxorubicin Injection IP 50mg	Vial

1	2	3	4
136.	158	Etoposide 100 mg/5ml Injection IP	Vial
137.	159	Gemcitabine 1000 mg Injection IP	Vial
138.	160	Gemcitabine Injection IP 200mg	Vial
139.	162	Raloxifene Tablets IP 60 mg	10's
140.	163	Tamoxifen Citrate 10 mg I.P Tablets	10's
141.	164	Tamoxifen Citrate 20 mg I.P Tablets	10's
142.	165	Ciprofloxacin (2mg/ml) I.P Infusion	100 ml
143.	169	Levofloxacin 500mg I.P Infusion	100 ml
144.	170	Mannitol Injections IP 20% w/v	100 ml
145.	172	Metronidazole 5 mg / ml I.P Infusion	100 ml
146.	174	Plasma Volume Expander (Gelatin Base)	500 ml
147.	177	Albendazole Suspension IP 200 mg/ 5ml	10ml
148.	178	Albendazole 400mg + Ivermectin 6mg Tablets	1's
149.	180	Bisacodyl Tablets IP 5mg	10's
150.	181	Tricholine Citrate 275 mg+ Cyprohepthadine HCl 2 mg/5ml SYRUP	200ml
151.	183	Dicyclomine Tablets IP 10mg	10's
152.	184	Paracetamol 325 mg and DicyclomineHCl 20 mg Tablet	10's
153.	186	Domperidone 10 mg I.P Tablet	10's
154.	187	Domperidone 5 mg. / 5 ml I.P Suspension	30 ml
155.	188	Aluminium Hydroxide + Magnesium Hydroxide + Activated Dimethicone (250mg +250mg+50mg) Tablets	10's
156.	191	Famotidine 20 mg I.P Tablet	14's
157.	192	Famotidine 40 mg I.P Tablet	14's

1	2	3	4
158.	193	Furazolidone IP 100 mg Tablet	10's
159.	194	Hyoscine Butyl Bromide 10 mg Film Coated Tablet	10's
160.	195	Isapgol Husk 200gm IP 99%	200 gm
161.	196	Lactobacillus Sporoenes 60 Million Spores Tablests	10's
162.	197	Lactulose 10 g/15 ml Syrup	100 ml
163.	198	Dried Aluminium Hydroxide IP 250mg, Magnesium Hydroxide IP 250mg, Activated Methyl Polysiloxane 50/5ml syrup	170 ml
164.	199	Metoclopramide 10 mg I.P Tablets	10's
165.	200	Metoclopramide Injection IP 5mg/ml	2ml Vial
166.	201	Metronidazole Film Coated Tablets IP 200mg	10's
167.	202	Metronidazole Film Coated Tablets IP 400mg	10's
168.	203	Misoprostol tablets IP 200 mcg Film Coated	4's
169.	206	Omeprazole 20mg + Domperidone 10 mg I.P Capsules	10's
170.	207	Omeprazole 20 mg I.P capsules	10's
171.	208	Ondansetron 2 mg/ml I.P Injection	2ml Amp
172.	209	Ondansitron Tablets IP 4mg	10's
173.	210	Ornidazole Film Coated Tablets IP 500mg	10's
174.	212	Pantoprazole Enteric Coated Tablets IP 40mg	10's
175.	213	Pantoprazole Injection BP 40mg	Vial with WFI
176.	214	Rabeprazole 20 mg and Domperidone SR 30 mg Capsule	10's
177.	215	Rabeprazole Gastro-Resistant Tablets IP 20mg	10's
178.	216	Ranitidine (50 mg/ 2ml) Injection	2ml Amp

1	2	3	4
179.	217	Ranitidine HCl tablet IP 150 mg Film Coated	10's
180.	218	Ranitidine HCl tablets IP 300 mg Film Coated	10's
181.	220	Calcium Carbonate 1250mg (Calcium 500mg)+Vitamin D3 250 IU Film Coated Tablet	10's
182.	223	Pyridoxine HCl 10 mg+ Doxylamine 10 mg + FOLIC ACID 2.5 mg Tablets	30's
183.	224	Folic Acid Tablets IP 5mg	15's
184.	225	Iron and Folic Acid (Elemental Iron 30mg + Folic Acid 0.5mg) Flavoured Base Syrup	200ml
185.	227	Polyvitamin (Prophylactic) NFI	10's
186.	229	Haematinic syrup of Iron,Folic acid and Vitamin B12	100 ml
187.	230	Vitamin B-Complex (B1,B2,B6,B12) & Vitamin 'C' with Zinc 22.5mg Capsule	10's
188.	231	Vitmin B1 10mg, B2 10mg, B3 45mg, B5 50mg, B6 3mg, B12 15mcg Tablets	10's
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
190.	233	Vitamin-C Chewable 100mg Tablet	10's
191.	235	Budesonide Respules 0.5mg/ml	2ml
192.	236	Budesonide 100 mcg/Dose I.P Inhaler	200 MDI
193.	238	Budesonide 200 mcg/Dose I.P Inhaler	200 MD
194.	239	Cetirizine (5 mg/ 5 ml) I.P Syrup	60ml Bottles
195.	240	Cetrizine tablet IP 10mg Film Coated	10's
196.	244	Etophyllin 84.7mg and Theophylline 25.3mg Injection	2ml Amp

1	2	3	4
197.	245	Etophyllin 23mg and Theophylline 77mg Tablets	10's
198.	246	Fexofenadine 120mg Film Coated Tablet	10's
199.	247	Fexofenadine 180mg Film Coated Tablet	10's
200.	248	Levocetrizine Film Coated Tablets IP 5mg	10's
201.	250	Montelukast Sodium Tablets IP 5mg	10's
202.	251	Montelukast Sodium Tablets IP 10mg	10's
203.	252	Levocetrizine 5mg and Montelukast Sodium 10mg I.P Film Coated Tablet	10's
204.	253	Pheniramine Maleate 25 mg I.P Tablet	15's
205.	254	Promethazine (5mg/5ml) I.P Syrup	100 ml
206.	255	Salbutamol 100 mcg/puff I.P Inhaler	200 MD
207.	256	Salbutamol Tablets IP 2mg	10's
208.	259	Salbutamol 2mg /5ml I.P Syrup	100 ml
209.	260	Salbutamol 4 mg I.P tablets	10's
210.	261	Adenosine 6 mg/ 2ml Ampule	2ml Amp.
211.	263	Amlodipine 5mg and Atenolol 50mg Tablet	10's
212.	264	Amlodipine Tablets IP 5mg	10's
213.	265	Atenolol Tablets IP 50 mg	14's
214.	266	Atorvastatin 10mg Film Coated Tablet IP	10's
215.	267	Atorvastatin Film Coated TabletS IP 20mg	10's
216.	268	Clonidine 0.1 mg I.P Tablet	10's
217.	269	Clopidogrel Tablets IP 75mg	10's
218.	270	Aspirin 75 mg + Clopidogrel 75 mg Tablets	10's
219.	271	Diltiazem 30 mg I.P Tablets	10's
220.	272	Diltiazem 60mg I.P Tablets	10's

1	2	3	4
221.	273	Dobutamine Injection IP 250mg/20ml	Vial
222.	274	Dopamine HCl 200 mg/5ml Injection	5 ml Vial
223.	275	Enalapril 5mg I.P Tablets	10's
224.	276	Enoxaparin 40 mg/0.4 ml I.P Injection	0.4ml PFS
225.	277	Enoxaparin 60 mg/0.6 ml I.P Injection	0.6ml PFS
226.	278	Frusemide (10 mg/ ml) I.P Injection	2ml Amp
227.	279	Frusemide 40 mg I.P Tablets	10's
228.	280	Heparin Sodium 1000 IU/ ml I.P Injection	5 ml Vial
229.	281	Heparin Sodium 5000 IU/ ml I.P Injection	5 ml Vial
230.	283	Isosorbide Dinitrate Tablets IP 10mg	50's
231.	285	Amlodipine 5mg + Lisinopril 5mg Tablets	15's
232.	286	Lisinopril Tablets IP 5mg	10's
233.	287	Losartan 50 mg and Hydro chlorthaizide 12.5 mg Tablet	10's
234.	288	Losartan Potassium Film Coated Tablets IP 25 mg	10's
235.	289	Losartan Potassium Film Coated Tablets IP 50 mg	10's
236.	290	Metoprolol 25 mg I.P Tablet	10's
237.	291	Metoprolol Extended Release Tablets IP 50mg	10's
238.	293	Ramipril Tablets IP 2.5mg	10's
239.	294	Ramipril Tablets IP 5mg	10's
240.	295	Simvastatin Tablets IP 10mg	10's
241.	296	Simvastatin 20 mg I.P Tablets	10's
242.	298	Telmisartan 40mg+ Hydrochlorthiazide 12.5 mg I.P Tablet	10's
243.	299	Telmisartan Tablets IP 20mg	10's
244.	300	Telmisartan Tablets IP 40mg	10's

1	2	3	4
245.	301	Tranexamic Acid Tablets IP 500 mg	10's
246.	302	Tranexamic Acid 500 mg/5ml I.P Injection	5 ml Amp.
247.	304	Arteether 150mg I.P Injection	2ml Vial
248.	305	Chloroquine Phosphate Tablet IP 250 mg Film Coated	10's
249.	306	Primaquine Tablets IP 15 mg	10's
250.	311	Disodium Hydrogen Citrate (Alkalyser) 1.4 gm/5ml Syrup	100 ml
251.	312	Oral Rehydration Salts Citrate IP 20.5gm (WHO Formula) Sachet	1's
252.	313	Alprazolam Tablets IP 0.25mg	10's
253.	314	Alprazolam Tablet IP 0.5 mg UnCoated	10's
254.	316	Betahistine Tablets IP 8mg	10's
255.	317	Carbamazepine 100mg I.P Tablet	10's
256.	318	Carbamazepine Tablets IP 200mg	10's
257.	319	Clonazepam Tablets IP 0.5 mg	10's
258.	320	Diazepam Tablets IP 5mg	10's
259.	321	Escitalopram 10 mg I.P Tablet	10's
260.	322	Escitalopram 20 mg I.P Tablet	10's
261.	323	Flunarizine 10 mg Tablets	10's
262.	324	Flunarizine 5 mg Tablets	10's
263.	325	Fluoxetine Hydrochloride Capsules IP 20mg	10's
264.	326	Methyl Ergometrine Tablets IP 0.125mg	10's
265.	327	Phenytoin Tablets IP 100 mg	100's in Bottle
266.	328	Prochlorperazine Tablets IP 5mg	10's
267.	329	Prednisolone Tablets IP 5 MG	15's
268.	330	Prednisolone 10 mg I.P Tablet	10's

1	2	3	4
269.	332	Thyroxine Sodium 100 mcg I.P Tablet	100's in Bottle
270.	333	Dexamethasone 0.5 mg I.P Tablets	10's
271.	334	Dexamethasone 4mg I.P Injection	2ml Vial
272.	336	Allopurinol 100 mg I.P Tablet	10's
273.	337	Clomiphene Citrate 50 mg I.P Tablets	10's
274.	338	Atropine Sulphate Injection IP 0.6mg/ml	1ml Amp
275.	340	Acyclovir 3% w/w I.P Eye Ointment	5 gm
276.	341	Carboxy Methyl Cellulose Eye Drops IP 0.5% w/v	10ml
277.	344	Ciprofloxacin 0.3% w/v Eye Drop IP	5 ml Drops
278.	345	Gentamycin 0.3% w/v Eye Drop IP	10ml
279.	351	Xylometazoline Nasal Drop IP 0.1%w/v	10ml
280.	352	Bupivacaine Injection IP 0.5% w/w	20ml
281.	356	Lignocaine Injection IP 2%w/v	30 ml Vial
282.	357	Lignocaine 1% and Adrenaline 2% w/v Injection IP	30 ml Vial
283.	358	Propofol 10 mg/ml Injection IP	10ml Vial
284.	359	Tetanus Toxoid Inj.	0.5ml Amp.
285.	360	Mifepristone Tablets IP 200 mg	1's
286.	362	Biphasic Isophane Insulin Injection IP 4O IU/ML (50:50)	10 ml Vial
287.	363	Insulin Glargine 100 IU / ml Injection	Cartridge 3 ml
288.	367	Voglibose Tablets IP 0.3 mg	10's
289.	368	Gliclazide Tablets SR 60 MG	10's
290.	369	Acarbose Tablets IP 50 MG	10's
291.	371	Voglibose Tablets IP 0.2 mg	10's

1	2	3	4
292.	373	ARTESUNATE INJECTION IP 60MG	vial
293.	374	ARTEMETHER 80mg + LUMEFANTRINE 480mg TABLETS	6's
294.	375	QUININE SULPHATE TABLETS IP 300mg FILM COATED TABLETS	10's
295.	376	IMIPENEM AND CILASTATIN INJECTION IP (500mg+ 500mg)	Vial with WFI
296.	377	CLINDAMYCIN CAPSULES IP 300 MG	10's
297.	380	CLARITHROMYCIN Tablets IP 500 mg	4's
298.	381	CEFIXIME TRIHYDRATE 200 mg + OFLOXACIN 200 mg Tablets	10's
299.	382	LINEZOLID TABLETS IP 600 MG	10's
300.	383	CEFPODOXIME 200 mg+ POTASSIUM CLAVULANATE 125 mg Tablets	6's
301.	384	ITRACONAZOLE Capsules 100 mg	4's
302.	385	CEFIXIME 200 mg + POTASSIUM CLAVULANATE 125mg Tablets	10's
303.	386	Diethylcarbamazine Tablets IP 50 mg	30's
304.	387	TERBINAFINE 250 MG TABLETS IP	7's
305.	389	PENICILLIN G 400000 IU TABLETS	6's
306.	391	MOXIFLOXACIN TABLETS 400mg	5's
307.	392	GRISEOFULVIN TABLETS IP 250mg	10's
308.	393	ACICLOVIR DISPERSIBLE TABLETS IP 800mg	5's
309.	394	PYRANTEL PAMOATE Oral Suspension IP 250mg/10ml	10ml
310.	395	CEFUROXIME 500 mg + POTASSIUM CLAVULANATE 125mg Tablets	6's

1	2	3	4
311.	396	AMPHOTERICIN B INJECTION IP. 50mg/ml	20ml
312.	397	OXYTETRACYCLINE CAPSULES IP 250mg	8's
313.	400	Ketoconazole Tablets IP 200 mg	10's
314.	401	AMOXYCILLIN 250mg AND POTASSIUM CLAVULANATE 125mg Tablets IP	6's
315.	402	AMOXYCILLIN and POTASSIUM CLAVULANATE Tablets IP (875mg+125mg)	6's
316.	403	CLINDAMYCIN INJECTION IP 300mg/2ml	2ml Amp
317.	404	LINEZOLID INFUSION 600mg/300ml	300 ML
318.	405	OFLOXACIN INFUSION IP 200mg /100 ml	100 ml
319.	406	ACICLOVIR INTRAVENOUS INFUSION IP 500mg/Vial	Vial with WFI
320.	407	IVERMECTIN TABLETS USP 12mg	10's
321.	408	BENZYLPENICILLIN INJECTION IP 0.6 MILLION UNITS	Vial with WFI
322.	409	BENZYLPENICILLIN INJECTION IP 1.6 MILLION UNITS	Vial with WFI
323.	410	TRASTUZUMAB INJECTION 440mg with WFI	Vial with WFI
324.	411	BEVACIZUMAB INJECTION 25mg/ml	1's Vial
325.	412	AZATHIOPRINE TABLETS IP 50mg	10's
326.	413	METHOTREXATE TABLETS IP 7.5 MG	10's
327.	414	TRANEXAMIC ACID 500 mg+ MEFENAMIC ACID 250 mg Tablets	10's
328.	415	GLYCERYL TRINITRATE TABLETS IP 2.6 mg	25's
329.	416	PRAZOSIN TABLETS IP 5mg	15's
330.	417	TELMISARTAN IP 40mg + AMLODIPINE 5 mg Tablets	15's
331.	418	ROSUVASTATIN Tablets IP 20 mg	10's

1	2	3	4
332.	419	HEPARIN SODIUM 50 IU + Benzyl Nicotinate 2mg Gel	20 gm Tube
333.	420	ATORVASTATIN 10mg + CLOPIDOGREL 75mg CAPSULES	10's
334.	421	NEBIVOLOL TABLETS IP 5mg	10's
335.	422	TORASEMIDE Tablets IP 10mg	15's
336.	423	BISOPROLOL FUMARATE TABLETS USP 5 MG	10's
337.	424	CARVEDILOL 3.125mg TABLETS IP	10's
338.	425	Diltiazem Tablets SR IP 90mg	10's
339.	426	ACENOCOUMAROL TABLETS 2 MG	30's
340.	427	S-AMLODIPINE TABLETS IP 2.5 MG	10's
341.	428	DIGOXIN Tablets IP 250 |jg [0.25 mg]	10's
342.	429	ATORVASTATIN 10 mg+ FENOFIBRATES 160 mg Tablets IP	15's
343.	430	AMIODARONE Tablets IP 200 mg	10's
344.	431	Ramipril 5mg + Hydroclorthiazide 12.5mg Tablet IP	10's
345.	432	OLMESARTAN MEDOXOMIL Tablets IP 40 mg	10's
346.	433	ISOSORBIDE MONONITRATE TABLETS IP 30mg	30's
347.	434	PROPRANOLOL Tablets IP 40 mg	10's
348.	435	ROSUVASTATIN 10 mg & FENOFIBRATES 160 mg Tablets IP	10's
349.	436	TELMISARTAN 40 mg+ CHLORTHALIDONE 12.5 mg Tablets	10's
350.	437	NIFEDIPINE PROLONGED RELEASE Tablets IP 20 mg	10's
351.	438	INDAPAMIDE TABLETS IP 1.5mg	10's
352.	439	OLMESARTAN MEDOXOMIL 40 mg + HYDROCLORTHIAZIDE 12.5 mg Tablets IP	10's

1	2	3	4
353.	440	METOPROLOL SUCCINATE 50mg + AMLODIPINE 5mg TABLETS	7's
354.	441	LOSARTAN POTASSIUM 50mg AND AMLODIPINE 5mg TABLETS IP	10's
355.	442	FENOFIBRATE TABLETS IP 160mg	10's
356.	443	ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE TABLETS IP 5mg	50's
357.	444	ENALAPRIL MALEATE 10 MG AND HYDROCLORTHIAZIDE 25 MG TABLETS IP	30's
358.	445	OLMESARTAN 20 mg+ AMLODIPINE 5 mg Tablets	10's
359.	446	AMLODIPINE 5 MG + HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE 12.5 MG TABLETS	10's
360.	447	MOXONIDINE TABLETS 0.3 MG	10's
361.	448	AMLODIPINE 5 MG+ RAMIPRIL 5 MG TABLETS	10's
362.	449	SPIRONOLACTONE TABLETS IP 25 MG	15's
363.	450	LABETALOL TABLETS IP 100mg	10's
364.	451	STREPTOKINASE INJECTION IP 1500000 IU	Vial &wfi
365.	452	WARFARIN TABLETS IP 5mg	10's
366.	453	BISOPROLOL FUMARATE 5mg AND HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE 6.25mg TABLETS IP	10's
367.	454	VALSARTAN TABLETS IP 80 MG	10's
368.	455	VERAPAMIL TABLETS IP 80 MG	10's
369.	456	ATORVASTATIN Tablets IP 40 mg	10's
370.	457	TORASEMIDE TABLETS IP. 20 MG	10's
371.	458	LABETALOL INJECTION IP 5 mg/ml	4 ml Vial

1	2	3	4
372.	459	HYDROQUINONE 2 % + MOMETASONE 0.1% + TRETINOIN 0.025 % Cream	20 gm Tube
373.	461	BETAMETHASONE VALERATE 0.1 % w/w NEOMYCIN SULFATE 0.5 % w/w CREAM	20 gm Tube
374.	462	BETAMETHASONE VALERATE and CLIOQUINOL CREAM BP (0.12w/w+3%w/w)	30 gm tube
375.	463	MUPIROCIN OINTMENT IP 2 % w/w	5gm
376.	464	DICYCLOMINE HYDROCHLORIDE 10 MG + PARACETAMOL 325 MG + TRAMADOL HYDROCHLORIDE 50 MG CAPSULES	10's
377.	465	DOMPERIDONE 30 mg+ PANTOPRAZOLE 40 mg Capsules [SR]	10's
378.	466	URSODEOXYCHOLIC ACID Tablets IP 300 mg	10's
379.	467	DICYCLOMINE 10 mg+ MEFENAMIC ACID 250 mg Tablets	10's
380.	468	BACILLUS CLAUSII SPORES Oral Suspension 2 Billion/5 ML	5 ml mini bottle
381.	470	PEPSIN 10 MG+ DIASTASE 50 MG Oral LIQUID/5 ML	200ml
382.	471	OXETACAINE 10mg+ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE 0.291gm+ MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE 98mg/5 ML Gel	200ml
383.	472	DOMPERIDONE 30 MG+ ESOMEPRAZOLE 40 MG CAPSULE	10's
384.	473	LEVOSULPIRIDE 75 MG+ PANTOPRAZOLE 40 MG CAPSULE	10's
385.	474	DOXYLAMINE SUCCINATE 10 mg+ PYRIDOXINE HCl 10 mg Tablets	30's
386.	475	SUCRALFATE Suspension 500 mg/5ml	200ml

1	2	3	4
387.	476	LIQUID PARAFFIN 1.25 ML+ MILK OF MAGNESIA 3.75ML+ SODIUM PICOSULPHATE 3.33MG/5ML Suspension 170ml	170 ml Bottle
388.	477	CLIDINIUM BROMIDE 2.5 MG+CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE 5 MG TABLETS	10's
389.	478	SODIUM PICOSULPHATE 10 mg Tablets	10's
390.	479	TRICHOLINE CITRATE 550MG + SORBITOL 7.15GM/ 10ML SYRUP	200ml
391.	480	LEVOSULPIRIDE 75mg + ESOMEPRAZOLE 40mg CAPSULES	10's
392.	481	RIFAXIMIN TABLETS BP 400mg	10's
393	482	LEVOSULPIRIDE (SUSTAINED RELEASE) 75 mg+ RABEPRAZOLE (ENTERIC COATED) 20mg Capsules	10's
394.	483	LOPERAMIDE Capsules IP 2 mg	10's
395.	484	ESOMEPRAZOLE Tablets IP 40 mg (ENTERIC Coated)	10's
396.	485	PROMETHAZINE (Film Coated) Tablets IP 25 mg	10's
397.	486	PANCREATIN 170 MG+ DIMETHICONE 80 MG TABLETS	10's
398.	487	DICYCLOMINE HYDROCHLORIE 10 MG + ACTIVATED DIMETHICONE 40 MG /5 ML Suspension	30 ML
399.	488	LANSOPRAZOLE GASTRO-RESISTANT CAPSULES IP 15 MG	10's
400.	489	SULFASALAZINE TABLETS USP 1000mg DELAYED RELEASE TABLETS	10's
401.	490	SIMETHICONE 40mg DROPS	15ml
402.	491	ITOPRIDE Tablets 50 mg	10's
403.	492	SULFASALAZINE TABLETS USP 500 MG ENTERIC Coated	10's

1	2	3	4
404.	493	Ispaghula Husk 50gm IP 99%	50 GM
405.	494	Ispaghula Husk 100gm IP 99%	100gm
406.	495	FERROUS AMMONIUM CITRATE 160 MG + CYANO COBALAMINE 7.5 MCG + FOLIC ACID 0.5 MG/15ML SYRUP	200ml
407.	496	DYDROGESTERONE TABLETS IP 10 MG	10's
408.	497	KIT OF MIFEPRISTONE 200 mg (1 TABLET) + MISOPROSTOL 200 mcg (4 Tablets)	1's
409.	498	FERROUS ASCORBATE 100MG WITH FOLIC ACID 1.5MG TABLETS	10's
410.	499	NORETHISTERONE Tablets IP 5 mg	10's
411.	500	LEVO-THYROXINE SODIUM TABLETS IP 100mcg	100's in Bottle
412.	501	BETAMETHASONE SODIUM PHOSPHATE TABLETS IP 0.5 MG	20's
413.	502	DEFLAZACORT Tablets 6 mg	6's
414.	503	METHYLPREDNISOLONE SODIUM SUCCINATE INJECTION 1000 MG PER VIAL	Vial with WFI
415.	504	NANDROLONE DECANOATE INJECTION IP 25MG/ML	1ml Amp
416.	505	CARBIMAZOLE TABLETS IP 10 MG	100's in Bottle
417.	506	LEVO-THYROXINE TABLETS IP 50 MCG	100's in Bottle
418.	507	CARBIMAZOLE TABLETS IP 5 MG	10's
419.	508	LEVETIRACETAM Tablets 500 mg	10's
420.	509	HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE Tablets IP 200 mg	10's
421.	510	PARACETAMOL 325 mg+ TRAMADOL 37.5 mg Tablets	10's
422.	511	PARACETAMOL Tablets IP 650 mg	15's
423.	512	Aceclofenac 100 mg + Paracetamol 325 mg + Serratiopeptidase 15 mg Tablets	10's

1	2	3	4
424.	513	PIROXICAM Capsules IP 20 mg	10's
425.	514	CHYMOTRYPSIN + TRYPSIN (1:6)ENTERIC Coated TABLETS 100K AU	20's
426.	515	MEFENAMIC ACID Suspension 100 mg/5 ml	60ml Bottles
427.	516	ACECLOFENAC Tablets SR/CR 200 mg	10's
428.	517	THIOCOLCHICOSIDE 4 mg+ ACECLOFENAC 100 mg Tablets	10's
429.	518	BACLOFEN Tablets IP 10 mg	10's
430.	519	Ketorolac Tromethamine Tablets IP 10mg	10's
431.	520	MEFENAMIC ACID 500 MG+ PARACETAMOL 325 MG TABLETS	10's
432.	521	TRAMADOL TABLETS SR 100 MG	10's
433.	522	ALFACALCIDOL SOFT GELATIN CAPSULES 0.25 MCG	10's
434.	523	NAPROXEN TABLETS IP 500 MG	15's
435.	524	LIDOCAINE INJECTION IP 2% W/V	30 ML VIAL
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
437.	528	PARACETAMOL 325mg+ PHENYLEPHRINE 10 mg+ CHLORPHENIRAMINE 2 mg Tablets	10's
438.	529	LEVOSALBUTAMOL 1.25 MG+ IPRATROPIUM 500 MCG RESPULES/2.5ML	2.5 ml Respules
439.	530	FORMOTERAL 6mcg + BUDESONIDE 200mcg ROTACAP	30's
440.	531	GUAIFENESIN 100 mg+ TERBUTALINE 2.5 mg+ BROMHEXINE 8 mg /10 ml SYRUP	100 ml

1	2	3	4
441.	532	SALMETEROL 50mcg + FLUTICASONE 250mcg ROTACAP	30's
442.	534	SALBUTAMOL 400mcg + BECLOMETHASONE 200mcg RESPICAP	30's
443.	535	TERBUTALINE 2.5 MG + BROMHEXINE 8 MG /10 ML SYRUP	100 ml
444.	537	SALBUTAMOL 1 MG+ AMBROXOL HYDROCHLORIDE 15 MG/5 ML SYRUP	100 ml
445.	538	THEOPHYLLINE TABLETS 400 MG	10's
446.	539	ACETYLCYSTEINE Tablets 600 mg	10's
447.	540	LEVOSALBUTAMOL 1.25 MG+ BUDESONIDE 1MG REPSULE	2ml Respules
448.	541	Acebrophylline Capsules 100 mg	10's
449.	542	SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.65% w/v NASAL DROPS	20ml
450.	543	MENTHOL CINNAMON and PINE OIL SOFT CAPSULES	10's
451.	544	FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE RESPULE 0.5 MG/2ML	2ml
452.	555	DOXOFYLLINE TABLETS IP 400 MG	10's
453.	556	MONTELUKAST 10 MG + FEXOFENADINE HCl 120 MG TABLETS	10's
454.	557	TIOTROPIUM ROTOCAP 18 MCG	15's
455.	558	FLUTICASONE 50mcg + AZELASTINE 140mcg NASAL SPRAY	120MD
456.	559	SALBUTAMOL 2MG + THEOPHYLLINE 100 MG TABLETS	30's
457.	560	FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE 50mcg PER PUFF NASAL SPRAY	120 MD

1	2	3	4
458.	561	LEVOSALBUTAMOL 1 MG/5ML SYRUP	100 ml
459.	562	LORATIDINE Tablets BP 10 mg	10's
460.	563	OXYMETAZOLINE 0.5 MG /ML NASAL DROPS	10ml
461.	564	FORMOTERAL 12 MG + TIOTROPIUM 18 MG ROTOCAP	15's
462.	565	CICLESONIDE 400 MCG+ FORMOTEROL 12 MCG + TIOTROPIUM 18 MCG ROTOCAP	15's
463.	566	IPRATROPIUM 250 MCG/ML INHALATION SOLUTION	15ml
464.	567	SALBUTAMOL 100mcg + IPRATROPIUM 20mcg PUFF INHALER	200 MDI
465.	568	SALMETEROL 50mcg + FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE 250mcg Puff Inhaller	100 MD
466.	569	SILDENAFIL Tablets IP 50 mg	4's
467.	570	TADALAFIL Tablets 20 mg	4's
468.	571	Tamsulosin 0.4 mg + Dutasteride 0.5 mg Tablets	15's
469.	574	VACCINE RABIES INJECTION 2.5 IU	1ml Amp
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 (VIT E) (15) MG + VITAMIN A (600) MCG + ZINC OXIDE (10) GM + PROTEIN (0.023) GM + PANTOTHENIC ACID (VIT B5) (5) MG Multivitamin Capsule	20's

1	2	3	4
471.	580	Ginseng, Multivitamin and Multiminerals Capsules	10's
472.	581	CALCIUM CARBONATE 500mg + CALCITRIOL 0.25mcg + ZINC 7.5mg Capsules	10's
473.	582	VITAMINS A,C,D,E,AND B COMPLEX AND MINERALS SYRUP	200ml
474.	583	CYPROHEPTADINE Tablets IP 4 mg	10's
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
477.	586	METHYLCOBALAMIN 1500 MCG, L- CARTININE L-TARTRATE 500 MG, FOLIC ACID 1.5 MG TABLETS	10's
478.	587	APPETITE ENHANCER (PEPTONE, MINERALS, VITAMINS) SYRUP	300 ML
479.	588	VITAMIN E SOFTGEL CAPSULES 400 MG	10's
480.	589	CALCIUM 500mg + CALCITRIOL 0.25mcg Tablets	15's
481.	590	VITAMIN A, B-COMPLEX, D & E INJECTION	10 ml Vial
482.	591	METHYLCOBALAMIN 500 MCG INJECTION	1ml Amp
483.	592	L-LYSINE + MULTIVITAMINS (VIT-B1,B2,B3,B5,B6) SYRUP	200ml
484.	593	NICOTINAMIDE 200 MG+ FOLIC ACID 15 MG + CYANOCOBALAMIN 0.5 MCG INJECTION	10 ml Vial
485.	594	GLUCOSE POWDER	75 gm
486.	595	THIAMINE 100 MG+ PYRIDOXINE HCl 50 MG + CYANOCOBALAMIN 1000 MCG INJECTION	2ml Amp
487.	596	ZINC SULPHATE 20 MG/ ML Oral SOLUTION	15ml
488.	597	PYRIDOXINE TABLETS IP 50 MG	10's

1	2	3	4
489.	598	Preabalin 75 mg + Methylcobalamin 750 mcg Tablets	10's
490.	601	Disulfiram Tablets IP 500mg 4's	4's
491.	603	Cetirizine Dihydrochloride IP 5mg, Phenylephrine HCl IP 10 mg, Paracetamol IP 325mg Tablets 10's	10's
492.	607	Beclomethasonedipropionate 0.025% w/w, Neomycin Sulphate 0.5% w/w Cream	15gm Tube
493.	608	Betamethasone 0.05% w/w + Salicylic acid 3% w/w OINTMENT 20mg	20 gm Tube
494.	609	Silver Nitrate 0.20%w/w, ChlorhexidineGluconate 0.20%, Chlorocresol 0.12%w/w Cream	15gm Tube
495.	610	Paracetamol 125mg + Phenylephrine Hydrocloride IP 5mg + Cetirizine Dihydrocloride 2.5 mg IP Suspension Per 5ml	60ml Bottles
496.	611	Cyproheptadine, Hydrochloride(Anhydrous) IP..2 mg./ 5ml Syrup	200ml
497.	612	Povidone 5% Dusting Powder	10gm Container
498.	613	Diclofenac Potassium BP 50mg + Paracetamol 325mg+ Serratiopeptidase 10mg Tablets 10's	10's
499.	614	Ear Drops (Paradichlorobenzene 2% +Benzocaine 2.7% +Chlorbutol 5%+Turpentine Oil 15%	10ml
500.	616	Celecoxib 100 mg capsules	10's
501.	617	Celecoxib 200 mg capsules	10's
502.	619	Dextromethorphan IP 5mg + Bromhexine 4mg + Phenylpropanolamine 10mg + Menthol IP 0.75mg/5ml	60ml Bottles
503.	623	Cough lozenges Regular 2,4 - Diclorobenzyl Alcohol 1.2 mg, Amylmetacresol BP 0.6 mg	8's

1	2	3	4
504.	625	Cough Tablets BromhexineHCl 8.00 mg Phenylephrine HCl 5.00 mg	15's
505.	626	Ketoconazole Shampoo 2% W/V	100ml Bottle
506.	627	Etophylline IP 115mg + Theophylline 35mg Prolonged Release Tablet	10's
507.	628	Etophylline IP 231mg. + Theophylline 69mg Tablet	10's
508.	629	InhalentSoftgel Capsule (Camphor 25mg + Clorothymo l5mg + Eucalyptus 130mg + Menthol 55mg + Turpentine Oil 110mg	10's
509.	630	Liqid Paraffin 3.75ml + Milk of Magnesia 11.25ml Suspension	170 ml Bottle
510.	631	Etamsylate Tablets 500 mg.	10's
511.	632	Etamsylate Tablets 250 mg.	10's
512.	633	Adapalene BP 0.1 % w/w, Clindamycin Phosphate USP (Clindamycin) 1% w/w Gel	15gm Tube
513.	634	Clobetasol Proppionate BP0.05%w/wNeomycin IP0.50%w/wMiconazole IP2%w/wChlorocresol IP0.10 %w/w Cream	20 gm Tube
514.	637	Aceclofenac 100 mg + Paracetamol 325 mg + Clhorzoxazone 250 mg Film Coated Tablets	10's
515.	639	Terbutaline Sulphate 1.25 mg, Bromhexine 4 mg, Guaiphenesin 50 mg Menthol 2.5 mg /5ML Syrup	100 ml
516.	640	Nimesulide 1% w/w Gel	20gm Tube
517.	643	Paracetamol 125mg+ Chlorpheniranmine Maleate 1 mg+ Sodium Citrate 60mg in Flavour Syrup Base	60ml Bottles
518.	644	Phenylephrine Hydrochloride 5mg Chlorpheniranmine Maleate 2mg Drops	15ml Bottle
519.	645	Nimesulide 100mg, Paracetamol 325mg, Chlorzoxazone 375mg Tablet	10's

1	2	3	4
520.	648	Diclofenacdethylamine BP1.16%Linseed Oil BP3% w/w Methylsalicylate IP10%w/wMenthol IP5% w/w Spray	35gm
521.	649	Dicyclomine 10mg + Activated Dimethicone 40mg /ml	10ml Bottle
522.	650	Mefenamic Acid 500mg + Paracetamol 325mg Tablet	10's
523.	651	Paracetamol IP...125 mg, Mefanamic Acid IP...50 mg, in a Flavoured Syrup Base...q.s.	60ml Bottles
524.	652	Dicyclomine 10mg + Mefenamic 250mg Tablets	10's
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
526.	654	Pepsin 7.5 mg + Fungal Diastase 12.5 mg/5 ml Enzyme Syrup Cardamom Flavour	200ml
527.	655	Pepsin 7.5 mg + Fungal Diastase 12.5 mg/5 ml Enzyme Syrup Mix Fruit Flavour	200ml
528.	656	Pepsin (1:3000) 5 mg + Fungal Diastase (1:1200) 33.33mg/ml Enzyme Drops	15ml
529.	657	Hydroquinone 2.0% w/w + Tretinoin 0.025% w/w + Mometasone Furoate 0.1% w/w Cream	15gm Tube
530.	658	ChlorhexidineGluconate 0.3% v/v + Cetrimide 0.6% w/v Antiseptic Liquid	100 ml
531.	660	Cetrimide 0.5% + Vit. E Acetate 0.1% + Glycerin Soap	75 gms
532.	661	Gama Benzene Hexachloride 1 % w/v + Cetrimide 0.1% w/v lotion	100 ml
533.	664	Mouth Ulcer Gel (Choline Salicylate Sodium 9% w/v, Benzalkonium Chloride 0.01% w/w)	10 gm
534.	665	VitBl IP 10mg VitB2 IP 10mg VitB6 IP 3mg VitB2 IP 5ug VitB3 IP 50mg VitB5 IP 12.5mg Folic Acid IP 1mg VitC 150mg Bcomplex Capsule	10's

1	2	3	4
535.	666	Pheniramine Maleate I.P 22.75 mg, Methyl Paraben I.P 0.135% w/v,PropylParaben I.P 0.015% w/v Syrup	2ml Amp
536.	668	VitA 2500 IU,VitE 2.5 IU,VitD3 200 IU, VitC 40mg, VitB1 VitB2 VitB3 VitB6, Biotin, Lysine Multivitamin Drop	15ml
537.	669	Cefuroxime Axetil 125 mg/5 mL Oral Suspension	30 ML
538.	670	Diacerein 50 mg + Methyl Sulphonylmethane 250 mg+ Glucosamine Sulphate 750 mg Tablets	10's
539.	671	Diacerein 50mg + Glucosamine Sulphate 500mg Tablets	10's
540.	672	MometasoneFuroate 0.1%w/w cream 15gm	15gm Tube
541.	673	Biotin 10 mg Tablet USP	10's
542.	676	Triamcinolone Acetonide 0.1 % Mouth Ulcer gel	10 gm
543.	677	Flupentixol Tablets 0.5mg	10's
544.	678	levodopa 250mg & Carbidopa 25mg Tablets	10's
545.	679	Nalidixic Acid 500 mg Tablet IP	10's
546.	680	Finasteride Tablets IP 5mg	10's
547.	681	PhenazopyridineHcl 100mg Tablets USP	10's
548.	682	Rabeprazole ER 20mg + Domperidone SR 10mg Capsule	10's
549.	683	Rabeprazole Sodium ip 20mg + Itopiride HCL 150mg	10's
550.	685	Pantoprazole 40mg + Itopride 150mg Sustained Release	10's
551.	686	Magaldrate 400mg + Simethicone 20mg/5ml Oral Suspension IP 170 ml	170 ml
552.	687	Lactulose IP 10 gm/ 15 ml	200ml
553.	688	Nitroglycerine Injection IP 5mg/ ml	10ml Vial
554.	689	Clotrimazole 100mg Vaginal Tablet IP	10's
555.	690	TimololMaeleate 0.5 % Eye Drops IP	5 ml Drops

1	2	3	4
556.	691	Ofloxacin 0.3%w/v Eye Drops 10ml IP	10ml
557.	692	Olopatadine 0.1% Eye Drops 10ml Vial IP	10ml Vial
558.	693	Tropicamide Eye Drops 1% w/v	5 ml Drops
559.	694	Tobramycin 0.3% w/v Eye Drops 10ml	10ml Vial
560.	695	Polymyxin B Sulphate BP 5000 IU, Chloramphenicol IP 4mg Phenulmercuiric Nitrate IP Ear/Eye Drop	5 ml Drops
561.	696	Polymyxin-B BP5000 IU,Chloramphenicol IP4mg, Dexamethasone IP 1mg Phenulmercuiric IP Ear/ Eye Drop	5 ml Drops
562.	697	Sulfacetamide Eye Drop IP 10 %	10ml
563.	700	Ketamine Hcl Injection IP 10 mg/ml	20ml Vial
564.	701	Pilocarpine 2 % Eye Drop IP	10 ml Vial
565.	702	Haloperidol 0.5 mg Tablet IP	10's
566.	704	Cephalexin 125mg/5ml Dry syrup	30ml
567.	705	Levofloxacin Infusion IP 500 mg	100 ml
568.	707	Piroxicam Tablets IP 10mg	10's
569.	708	Piroxicam 20 mg Dispersible Tablets	10's
570.	709	Piroxicam 20 mg injection	1ml Amp
571.	710	Piroxicam 40 mg injection	2ml Amp
572.	712	Paracetamol Oral suspension IP 250 mg Per 5 ml	60ml Bottles
573.	713	Glibenclamide 5mg and Metformin Hcl 500mg Tablet IP	10's
574.	715	Glycerin IP 98% w/w	50 gm
575.	716	Urea IP 1 % + Salicylic Acid IP 1% w/w Zinc SO4 0.1 % w/w cream/onit	10 gm
576.	717	Etodolac Tablets IP 300mg	10's

1	2	3	4
577.	718	Escitalopram Oxelate 10mg and Clonazepam 0.5mg Tablets IP	10's
578.	720	Ringer Lactate 500ml IV Fluid in FFS Technology Plastic Container	500 ml
579.	721	Water for Injection IP Ampule Polypack 2ml	2ml Amp
580.	722	Water for Injection IP Ampule Polypack 5 ml	5 ml Amp
581.	723	Water for Injection IP Ampule Polypack 10ml	10ml
582.	724	Whey Peptide based Internal nutrition Protin Fat Carbs Vit ADEKCB complex Mineral Choline Taurine Carnitine	200 gm Tin
583.	725	Dextrose 5 % IV fluid USP	500 ml
584.	726	Dextrose 10 % IV fluid USP	500 ml
585.	728	Dextrose 5% w/v + Sodium Chloride 0.9% w/v Injection	500 ml
586.	732	Sodium Chloride Injection IP 0.9%	100ml IV fluid plastic container
587.	733	Progesterone 200 mg SR Tablets	10's
588.	734	Dehydroepiandrosterone 25 mg Capsule	10's
589.	736	Megestrol Tablets IP 40mg	10's
590.	739	Cefuroxime Axetil Tablets IP 125mg	6's
591.	740	Clarithromycin Tablets IP 250mg	10's
592.	741	CefpodoximeProxetil Dispersible Tablet 50mg	10's
593.	746	Valganciclovir Hydrochloride USP 450 mg Tablet	10's
594.	747	Glimepiride Tablets IP 3mg	10's
595.	748	Glimepiride Tablets IP 4 mg	10's
596.	752	Clotrimazole 1% 100gm Dusting powder	100 gm Powder
597.	754	Clotrimazole 1% w/w, BeclometasoneDipropionate 0.025% w/w cream 15gm Tube	15gm Tube

1	2	3	4
598.	757	Cefuroxime Injection IP 1500mg	Vial & wfi
599.	759	Rosuvastatin Tablets IP 10mg	15's
600.	760	Cyclophosphamide 200mg Injection IP	10ml Vial with WFI
601.	762	Nortriptyline Tablet IP 25mg Tablet	10's
602.	764	Etizolam 0.5mg Tablets	10's
603.	766	L-Methylfolate Calcium 7.5mg Tablet	10's
604.	767	Metformin 1000mg Prolonged Release + Glimipride 2mg Tablet IP	10's
605.	768	Acetazolamide Tablets I.P 250mg	10's
606.	769	Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin) Tablet I.P 325mg	14's
607.	772	Adenosine Injection IP 3mg/ml	2ml Vial
608.	779	Alpha Lipoic acid 100mg Vit. D3 1000 IU Folic acid 1.5mg Pyridoxine 3mg Methylcobalamin 1500mcg	10's
609.	781	Alprazolam 0.25 mg & Fluoxetine Hydrocloride 20mg Tablets	10's
610.	784	Amisulpride Tablets I.P 50mg	10's
611.	785	Amitriptyline Hydrochloride 25mg Tablets I.P	15's
612.	786	Amitriptyline hydrochloride 10mg Tablets I.P	10's
613.	788	Anastrozole Tablets IP 1mg	10's
614.	790	Aspirin 75mg Enteric Coated/Gastro Resistant Tablets I.P	14's
615.	791	Atenolol 25mg & Amlodipine 5mg Tablets	14's
616.	793	Atenolol Tablets IP 25mg	14's
617.	796	Atorvastatin I.P 10mg & Entric Coated Aspirin 75mg Capsules	10's

1	2	3	4
618.	797	AtracuriumBesilate Injection I.P 25mg/2.5ml	2.5ml Amp
619.	800	Bacitracin Zinc 250 Iu, Neomycin 5 mg, Sulphacetamide Sodium 60 mg Per 1gm Dusting Powder	10 gm Powder
620.	804	Betamethasone Injection I.P 4 mg/ml	1ml Amp
621.	806	Bicalutamide Tablets I.P 50mg	10's
622.	807	Biphasic Isophane Insulin Injection I.P 100 Iu/ml (30:70) (30% Soluble Insulin & 70% Isophane Ins	3 ml
623.	809	Bortezomib Injection IP 3.5 mg	Vial
624.	811	Bromfenac Sodium Eye Drop 0.09%	5 ml Drops
625.	812	BromocriptineMesylate Tablets I.P 2.5mg	10's
626.	814	Cabergoline Tablets I.P 0.5mg	4's
627.	815	Calcitriol Capsules I.P 0.25mcg	10's
628.	816	Calcium Acetate Tablets 667mg USP	10's
629.	817	Calcium Carbonate 1250mg Vitamin D3 250 IU Magnesium Oxide 40mg Manganese Sulphate 1.8mg Zinc Suspension	10's
630.	818	Calcium Gluconate Injection I.P 10 %	10ml
631.	819	Capecitabine Tablet I.P 500mg	10's
632.	820	CarboprostTromethamine Injection IP 250 mcg/ml	1ml Amp
633.	821	Carvedilol Tablets IP 6.25mg	10's
634.	822	Cefazolin Sodium Injection IP 500mg	Vial&WFI
635.	829	Chloramphenicol Eye Ointment IP 1%w/w	5 gm
636.	830	Chlordiazepoxide 10mg + Trifluoperazine 1mg Tablets	10's
637.	832	Chlorthalidone Tablets 12.5mg	10's
638.	833	Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3) Drops 800 IU/ml	15ml

1	2	3	4
639.	834	Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)Drops 400 IU/ml	15ml
640.	835	Chondroitin 400mg Glucosamine Sulphate 500mg Tablets	10's
641.	837	Cilnidipine Tablets 20mg	10's
642.	838	Cilostazol Tablets IP 50mg	10's
643.	840	Citicoline Tablets 500mg	10's
644.	844	Clonazepam Tablets IP 1mg	10's
645.	851	Dacarbazine Injection IP 200mg	VIAL
646.	853	DaunorubicinHCl Injection IP 20mg	vial
647.	860	Dextromethorphan HBr Syrup IP 13.5mg/5ml	50ml
648.	864	Dextrose Injection IP 25% w/v	100 ml
649.	865	Diacerein Capsules IP 50mg	10's
650.	866	Diazepam Injection IP 5mg/ml	2ml Amp
651.	868	DicyclomineHCl (Dicycloverine) Injection IP 10mg/ml	2ml Amp
652.	875	Donepezil Hydrochloride Tablets IP 10mg	10's
653.	878	DrotaverineHCl 80mg, Mefenamic Acid 250mg Tablets	10's
654.	879	Drotaverine Tablets IP 40mg	10's
655.	881	Ebastine Film Coated Tablets 10mg	10's
656.	882	Efavirenz Tablets IP 600mg	30's
657.	884	Erythromycin Estolate Suspension 125 Mg/5ml	60ml Bottles
658.	885	Ethinylestradiol 0.05mg, Levonorgestrel-0.25mg Tablets IP	21's
659.	888	Febuxostat Tablets 40mg	10's
660.	889	Febuxostat Tablets 80mg	10's
661.	893	Filgrastim 300mcg/1ml Prefilled Syringe	1's

1	2	3	4
662.	897	FormoterolFumerate 6mcg, Fluticasone Propionate 250mcg Inhaler	120 MDI
663.	899	Frusemide (Furosemide) 20mg, Spironolactone 50mg Tablets	10's
664.	900	Gabapentin 100mg Methylcobalamine 500mcg Tablets	10's
665.	901	Gabapentin Capsules USP 300mg	10's
666.	904	Glimepiride 1mg Metformin SR 500mg Tablets	10's
667.	906	GlycerylTrinitrate Tablets IP 2.6mg	30's
668.	909	Human Albumin Solution 20%	100ml vial
669.	910	Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin 5000 IU Powder For Inj. With solvent	Vial and solvent
670.	911	Human Menopausal Gonadotrophin Injection 75 IU with solvent(Menotropin for Inj IP.75 IU	Vial and solvent
671.	912	Hydroclorthiazide Tablets 12.5mg	10's
672.	913	Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate Injection IP 100mg	Vial
673.	915	Hydroxyzine HCl Tablets IP 10mg	10's
674.	916	ImatinibMesylate Tablets IP 400mg	10's
675.	917	Imipramine Hcl Tablets 25mg	10's
676.	920	Insulin Regular (R-DNA Origin) Injection 100 IU	3 ml
677.	922	Isopropyl Alcohol (70%) (Spirit)	100ml Bottle
678.	923	Isosorbidemononitrate Tablets IP 20mg	10's
679.	924	IsoxsuprineHCl Tablets 10mg	50's
680.	926	Ketoconazole Cream 2% w/w 15gm Tube	15gm Tube
681.	931	Lamotrigine Tablets IP 100mg	10's
682.	932	Latanoprost Eye Drops 0.005%w/v (50mcg/ml)	2.5ml
683.	933	Leflunomide Tablets IP 20mg	10's

1	2	3	4
684.	934	Lenalidomide Capsules 10mg	10's
685.	935	Letrozole Tablets 2.5mg	10's
686.	936	Leuprolide Acetate Injections 3.75mg	1's
687.	937	Levetiracetam Syrup100mg/5ml	100 ml
688.	938	Levocarnitine Injections 1gm	5ml Amp
689.	939	Levocarnitine Tablets 500mg	10's
690.	944	LevosalbutamolHCl (Levalbuterol) Inhalation solution 50 mcg/MDI	200 MDI
691.	945	Levosulpiride Tablets 25mg	10's
692.	946	Lignocaine (Lidocaine) Hydrochloride Gel IP 2% w/v	20 gm Tube
693.	947	Lithium Carboinate Prolonged Release Tablets IP 450mg	10's
694.	948	Lorazepam Tablets IP 1mg	10's
695.	949	Lorazepam Tablets IP 2mg	10's
696.	951	Lycopene 1000 Mcg Vitamin A Palmitate 2500 Iu Vitamin E Acetate 10 IU Selenium 35 Mcg Vitamin C syrup	200ml
697.	954	Medroxy Progesterone Acetate Tablets IP 10mg	10's
698.	955	Mefenamic Acid 50mg, Paracetamol 125mg/5ml Suspension	60ml Bottles
699.	956	MefloquineHCl Tablets IP 250mg	4's
700.	957	Memantine Hydrochloride 10mg Tablets	10's
701.	960	Metformin SR Tablets IP 850mg	10's
702.	965	Miconazole 2% w/w FluocinoloneAcetonide 0.01%w/w Ointment 15g	15gm Tube
703.	968	Mirtazapine Tablets 15mg	10's
704.	972	MycophenolateMofetil Tablets 500mg	10's

1	2	3	4
705.	973	Naloxone Injection I.P 400mcg	1ml Amp
706.	974	Natural Micronised Progesterone Capsules 100mg	10's
707.	975	Nebivolol 5mg, Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tab.	10's
708.	976	Nebivolol Tablets IP 2.5mg	10's
709.	978	Nepafenac 0.1% w/v Eye Drop	5 ml Drops
710.	986	Nitrazepam Tablets I.P 10mg	10's
711.	987	Nitrofurantoin Tablets I.P 100mg	10's
712.	990	Olanzapine Tablets I.P 10mg	10's
713.	991	Olanzapine Tablets I.P 5mg	10's
714.	992	Olmesartan Film Coated Tablets 20mg	10's
715.	993	Ondansetron Oral Solution I.P 2 mg/5ml	30ml
716.	994	Oxaliplatin Injections 50mg	Vial
717.	996	Oxcarbazepine Tablets I.P 300mg	10's
718.	997	Paclitaxel Injection IP 100mg (6mg/ml)	Vial
719.	999	Paroxetine SR Tablet 37.5mg	10's
720.	1003	Permethrin Cream 5% w/w	30 g tube
721.	1005	Phenobarbitone Tablets I.P 30mg	30's
722.	1007	Phenylephrine Injection I.P 10mg/ml	1ml Amp
723.	1008	Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1) Injection 1 mg/0.5ml	0.5ml Amp.
724.	1009	Pioglitazone Tablet I.P 15mg	10's
725.	1011	Piracetam Syrup 500mg/5ml	100 ml
726.	1012	Piracetam Tablets 400mg	10's
727.	1013	Potassium Chloride 500mg/5ml Syrup	200ml
728.	1017	Pralidoxime Chloride Injection I.P 500mg	Vial

1	2	3	4
729.	1022	Prochlorperazine Maleate Tablets I.P 5mg	10's
730.	1024	Promethazine Injection I.P 25 mg/ml	2ml Amp
731.	1026	Propranolol Tablets IP 10mg	10's
732.	1029	Pyrazinamide Tablets I.P 1000mg	10's
733.	1031	QuetiapineFumarate Tablets I.P 200mg	10's
734.	1032	Quetiapine Tablets I.P 100mg	10's
735.	1037	Recombinant Human Erythropoietin Injection 4000 IU	Vial
736.	1038	Recombinant Human Erythropoietin Injection 2000 IU	Vial
737.	1041	Risperidone 4mg, Trihexiphenidyl 2mg Tablet	10's
738.	1042	Risperidone Tablets 4mg	10's
739.	1044	Rosuvastatin Tablet I.P 5mg	10's
740.	1049	Sertraline Tablets 50mg	10's
741.	1050	Sertraline Tablets I.P 100mg	10's
742.	1051	Sertraline Tablets I.P 25mg	10's
743.	1059	Sodium Valproate Entric Coated Tablets I.P 200mg	10's
744.	1060	Sodium Valproate Tablets 300mg	10's
745.	1062	Sofosbuvir Tablets 400mg	28's in a bottle
746.	1068	Sucralfate 1gm With Oxetacain 10mg/10ml Suspension	100 ml
747.	1069	Sulphacetamide Sodium Eye Drop I.P 20% w/v	10ml
748.	1072	Tamsulosin Modified-Release Capsules 0.4 mg	10's
749.	1073	Telmisartan 40mg, Metoprolol 25mg Tablets	10's
750.	1074	Telmisartan 80mg, Hydroclorthiazide 12.5mg Tablets	10's
751.	1075	Teneligliptin Film Coated Tablets 20mg	10's
752.	1076	Tenofovir Tablets 300 mg	10's

1	2	3	4
753.	1081	Tizanidine Tablets I.P 2mg	10's
754.	1087	Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride Tablets 2mg (benzhexol HCl Tablets IP 2mg)	10's
755.	1088	Trimetazidine Tablets 35 mg	10's
756.	1091	Vecuronium Bromide Injection I.P 4mg	Vial
757.	1095	Vinblastine Injection IP 10mg	10ml
758.	1096	Vincristine Injection IP 1mg	Vial
759.	1097	Vitamin A Capsule 25000 IU	30's
760.	1098	Voglibose 0.2mg, Metformin 500mg SR Tablets	10's
761.	1099	Voglibose 0.3 mg, Metformin 500mg Tablets	10's
762.	1104	Zoledronic Acid Injections I.P 4mg/ml	5 ml Vial
763.	1105	Zolpidem Tablets I.P 10mg	10's
764.	1106	Telmisartan 50mg + Metoprolol Succinate Entric Coated 40mg Tablets	10's
765.	1107	Pregabalin Capsules 75mg	14's
766.	1108	Sildenafil Tablets 100 mg	4's
767.	1110	Clobazam Tablet 5mg	10's
768.	1111	Gabapentin+Nortriptyline(400/10mg) Tablets	10's
769.	1112	Cinnarizine Tablets 25mg	10's
770.	1114	Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride Sterile Ophthalmic solution 0.5% w/v	5 ml Drops
771.	1123	Clomipramine Hydrochloride Sustained Release Tablets 75mg	10's
772.	1124	Fluvoxamine Maleate Tablets 100mg	10's
773.	1125	Aripiprazole Tablets 5mg	10's

1	2	3	4
774.	1129	Teneligliptin 20mg + Metformin 500mg Tablet Sustained Release	10's
775.	1130	Teneligliptin 20mg + Metformin 1000mg Tablet Sustained Release	10's
776.	1131	Natural Micronised Progesterone Capsules 200mg	10's
777.	1134	Vitamins A,C,D,E, and B complex and Minerals Syrup	100 ml
778.	1135	Diacerein 50mg + Glucosamine Sulphate 750mg Tablets	10's
779.	1143	Zine Sulphate 20mg/ml Oral Solution	100 ml
780.	1149	Lisinopril 10mg Tabs	15's
781.	1152	Carbamazepine 200mg Tabs Controlled Release/ Sustained Release	10's
782.	1154	Diethylcarbamazine Citrate 100mg Film Coated Tablets	30's
783.	1156	Metoprolol 25mg + Amlodipine 5mg Tablets	7's
784.	1157	Doxylamine Succinete 20mg + Pyridoxine HCl 20mg Tablets	10's
785.	1162	Betamethasone 0.1 % w/w cream	20 gm Tube
786.	1164	Nandrolone Decanoate Injection IP 50 mg/ml	2ml Amp
787.	1166	Mefenamic Acid 250 mg Tablets	10's
788.	1167	Mefenamic Acid 500 mg Tablets	10's
789.	1168	Ketorolac Injection 30mg/ml	Vial
790.	1170	Acetylcysteine Injection 200mg/ml	2ml Amp
791.	1178	5-Flurouracil Injection 500mg	10 ml Vial
792.	1181	Carboplatin Injection 150mg	15ml Vial
793.	1182	Carboplatin Injection 450mg	45 ML VIAL

1	2	3	4
794.	1183	Cyclophosphamide 500mg injection	VIAL
795.	1186	Cyclosporin Capulses IP 25mg	5's
796.	1191	Glycopyrrolate Injection 0.2mg	1ml Amp
797.	1199	Hydroxyurea Capsule 500mg	10's
798.	1201	Ifosfamide Injection 1 g	VIAL
799.	1203	Protamine Injection 10mg/ml	5ml vial
800.	1210	Bendamustine 100mg Injection	VIAL
801.	1211	Docetaxel 80mg Injection	VIAL
802.	1212	Docetaxel 120mg Injection	VIAL
803.	1213	Erlotinib 150mg Tablet	10's Bottle
804.	1214	Gefitinib 250mg Tablets	10's
805.	1215	Pemetrexed 100mg Injection	VIAL
806.	1216	Pemetrexed 500mg Injection	VIAL
807.	1217	Temozolomide 100mg Capsule	5's
808.	1218	Temozolomide 250 mg Capsule	5's
809.	1219	Amino Acid Solution for IV 200ml bottle	200ml Glass Bottle
810.	1220	Oseltamivir 75mg Tablets	10's
811.	1221	Thyroxine Sodium 50mcg Tablets	100's in Bottle
812.	1222	Artemether 80mg + Lumefantrine (Banflumetol) 480mg Tablets	6's
813.	1223	Iron (Carbonil Iron) 50mg + Folic Acid 0.5mg + Zinc 61.8mg Capsules	15's
814.	1224	Povidone-Iodine 10% Antiseptic Paint	50 ml
815.	1225	Orlistat 120mg Capsule	10's

1	2	3	4
816.	1226	Triamcinolone 40mg/ml Injection	Vial
817.	1227	Triamcinolone 4mg Tablets	10's
818.	1228	Gabapentin+Amitriptyline(300mg/10mg) Tablets	10's
819.	1229	Levosalbutamol+Ipratropium(2.5+500)mcg Respules	2.5 ml Respules
820.	1230	Levosalbutamol+Ipratropium(50+20)mcg INHALER	200 MDI
821.	1231	Levocarnitine+VitaminE(150+200)mg Tab.	10's
822.	1232	Noscapine 1.83mg/5ml Syrup	50 ml
823.	1233	Valethamate 8mg injection	Vial
824.	1236	Albendazole 400mg Tablets IP	1's
825.	1237	Methyldopa Tablets IP 500mg	10's
826.	1238	Prazosin Tablets 2.5mg Sustained Release Tablets	30's
827.	1240	GLICLAZIDE 80 mg + METFORMIN HYDROCHLORIDE Tablets 500mg	10's
828.	1241	Cefaclor Tablet I.P 250mg Tablets	10's
829.	1242	Cefaclor Tablet I.P 375mg Tablets	10's
830.	1243	Betamethasone 0.05% w/w + Salicylic acid 3% w/w cream	20 gm Tube
831.	1244	Zinc Sulphate Oral Solution 20mg/ml	15ml
832.	1245	CALCIUM CARBONATE 500mg + CALCITRIOL 0.25mcg + ZINC 7.5mg TABLETS	10's
833.	1246	Fluconazole 150mg Tablets	1's
834.	1248	Iron 32mg, Folic Acid 0.5mg and Vitamin B12 7.5mcg Haematinic syrup	200ml bottle
835.	1251	VITAMIN B6 TABLETS IP 100MG (Pyridoxine HCl Tablets IP 100mg)	10's
836.	1252	Vitamin D3 200 IU + Vitamin B12 2.5mcg + Calcium Phosphate (Calcium) 82mg/5ml Syrup	200ml

1	2	3	4
837.	1253	DicyclomineHCl 20mg + Paracetamol 500mg Tablets	10's
838.	1254	Diphenhydramine 13-15 mg. + Ammonium Chloride 135-150mg + Sodium Citrate 57-85 mg. + Menthol 0.9-2.6mg IP Cough Syrup	100ml Bottle
839.	1255	Acebrophylline Sustained Release 200mg+Montelukast 10mg Tablet	10's
840.	1257	Allylestrenol Tablet 5 mg	10's
841.	1261	Amiloride 2.5mg + Hydrochlorthiazide 25mgTablet	10's
842.	1263	Ampicillin 500mg Capsule	10's
843.	1265	Arginine Sachet 3gm	8.5gm Sachet
844.	1280	Cetrizine Tablet 10mg	10's
845.	1281	Chlordiazepoxide Tablet 10mg	10's
846.	1283	Chlorthalidone 6.25mg Tablet	10's
847.	1284	Cilnidipine 10mg + Telmisartan Tablet 40 mg	10's
848.	1285	Cinitapride Tablet 1mg	10's
849.	1297	Domperidone 10mg + Ranitidine Tablet 150 mg	15's
850.	1298	Donepezil Tablet 5mg	10's
851.	1301	Drotaverine 80mg + Aceclofenac Tablet 100mg	10's
852.	1302	Duloxetine Tablet 20mg	10's
853.	1306	Escitalopram 5mg + Clonazepam 0.5mg	10's
854.	1307	Ethinyl Estradiol 0.03mg + Desogestrel 0.15mg Tablet	21's
855.	1308	Ethinylestradiol 0.03mg + Levonorgestrel 0.15mg Tablet	21's
856.	1310	Faropenem Tablet 200mg	6's
857.	1311	Fenofibrate Tablet 145mg	10's
858.	1312	Flavoxate Tablet 200mg	15's

1	2	3	4
859.	1315	Fluticasone Furoate Nasal Spray 27.5mcg	120 MDI
860.	1319	Gabapentin Tablet 100mg	10's
861.	1322	Human Menopausal Gonadotrophin Injection 150 IU	1ml Vial
862.	1328	Isoxsuprine Injection 5mg	2ml Vial
863.	1331	Levamisole Tablet 150mg	1's
864.	1341	MEBENDAZOLE TABLET 100mg	6's
865.	1342	Mebeverine Tablet 200mg	10's
866.	1344	Meropenem 1000mg + Sulbactam 500mg Injection	Vial with WFI
867.	1345	Meropenem Injection 500mg	Vial with WFI
868.	1348	Methyl Prednisolone Tablet 4mg	10's
869.	1353	Mirtazepine Tablet 7.5mg	10's
870.	1354	Modafinil Tablet 200 mg	10's
871.	1359	Naproxen Tablet 250 mg	15's
872.	1360	Netilmicin Injection 10 mg	1ml Vial
873.	1367	Olmesartan 20mg + Amlodipine 5mg + Hydroclorthiazide 12.5mg Tablet	10's
874.	1368	Olmesartan 20mg + Hydroclorthiazide 12.5mg Tablet	10's
875.	1375	Phenobarbitone tablet 60 mg	30's
876.	1382	Prasugrel 10 mg Tablet	10's
877.	1383	Pregabalin 75mg + Nortriptyline Tablet 10 mg	10's
878.	1384	QUETIAPINE TABLET 25mg	10's
879.	1392	Rosuvastatin 10mg + Aspirin Capsule 75mg	10's
880.	1393	Rosuvastatin 10mg + Clopidogrel 75mg Capsule	10's
881.	1396	Sertaconazole Cream 2% w/w	15gm Tube

1	2	3	4
882.	1401	Sodium Valproate Tablet 200mg	10's
883.	1408	TAMSULOSIN 0.4mg + FINASTERIDE 5mg TABLET	15's
884.	1409	Teicoplanin Injection 400mg	Vial
885.	1410	TELMISARTAN 40mg + AMLODIPINE 5mg + HYDROCLORTHIAZIDE 12.5mg TABLET	10's
886.	1411	Telmisartan 40mg + Chlorthalidone 6.25mg Tablet	10's
887.	1414	Terlipressin Injection 100mcg/ml	10 ml Vial
888.	1417	Thiocolchicoside Capsule 4mg	10's
889.	1418	Tigecycline Injection 50mg	5 ml Vial
890.	1421	Torsemide Tablet 10mg	15's
891.	1423	Triamcinolone Injection 40mg	1ml Vial
892.	1427	Trypsin 48mg + Rutoside 100mg + Bromelain 90mg Tablet	10's
893.	1431	Valethamate Injection 8 mg	1ml Vial
894.	1432	Tobramycin 0.3% w/v Eye Drops	5 ml Vial
895.	1434	ImatinibMesylate Film Coated Tablets IP 400mg	10's
896.	1435	Capecitabine Film Coated Tablets I.P 500mg	10's
897.	1436	Iron 30mg and Folic Acid 550mcg Syrup in Flavoured Base	150ml
898.	1437	CefpodoximeProxetil 50mg Oral Suspension	30 ml
899.	1438	Voglibose 0.2mg + Metformin Sustained Release 500mg + Glimepiride 2mg Tablet	10's
900.	1439	Sulfacetamide Eye Drop 20 %	10 ml Drop

List of PMBJP Surgicals/Consumables

Sl. No.	Drug Code	Name of the item	Unit Size
1	2	3	4
1.	5001	Absorbent Cotton Wool I.P. 75 gm (Non Sterile)	1's
2.	5002	Absorbent Cotton Wool I.P. 200gm (Non Sterile)	1's
3.	5003	Absorbent Cotton Wool I.P. 500gm (Non Sterile)	1's
4.	5004	Crepe Bandage B.P. 15 cmX4 meter	1's
5.	5005	Crepe Bandage B.P. 10 cmX4 meter	1's
6.	5006	Cotton Bandages(Non Sterile), Size 7.5 cmX4M as per Schedule F-II	1's
7.	5007	Cotton Bandages(Non Sterile), Size 10 cmX4M as per Schedule FII	1's
8.	5008	Cotton Bandages(Non Sterile), Size 15 cmX4M as per Schedule F-II	1's
9.	5009	Adhesive Bandages Washproof 19 mmx72 mm or 19mm X 70 mm containing BenzalkoniumChoride Solution IP eq. to Benzalkonium Chloride 0.5%W/W	1's
10.	5010	Sterile Hypodermic Syringe with Needle attached, 24G, Single use-2ml, should confirm IS 12050 [Syringe 2 ml with needle 24G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)] Latex Free, Highly transparent barrel.	1's
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
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

1	2	3	4
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
14.	5014	Needle 16G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)	1's
15.	5015	Needle 18G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)	1's
16.	5016	Needle 23G (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)	1's
17.	5017	Needle 26G × 1/2 (1.27cm) (Sterile, single use, disposable, as per BIS/CE Certified)	1's
18.	5018	Needle 26G ×11/2 (Sterile, single use, disposable).	1's
19.	5019	Paper adhesive plaster 1 inch x 9.0 mtrs.(Non-wooven adhesive tape) with cutter	1's
20.	5020	Paper adhesive plaster 2 inch x 9.0 mtrs. (Non-wooven adhesive tape) with cutter	1's
21.	5021	Paper Adhesive Plaster 3" × 9.0 mtsNon wooven adhesive tape	1's
22.	5022	Plaster of Paris Bandages BP 15cm × 2.7mts / Roll	1's
23.	5023	Plaster of Paris Bandages BP 10cm × 2.7mts / Roll	1's
24.	5024	Scalp Vein Set (Disposable) Size 18G Sterile, Soft, kink resistant, non-toxic, non irritant tube	1's
25.	5025	Scalp Vein Set (Disposable) Size 20G, Sterile, Soft, kink resistant, non-toxic, non irritant tube	1's
26.	5026	Scalp Vein Set (Disposable) Size 22G, Sterile, Soft, kink resistant, non-toxic, non irritant tube	1's
27.	5027	Scalp Vein Set (Disposable) Size 24G Sterile, Soft, kink resistant, non-toxic, non irritant tube	1's

1	2	3	4
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
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
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
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
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
33.	5032	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 15 Single peel pack in metal foil, be smooth and free from tool marks and any	

1	2	3	4
		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.	
34.	5034	Surgical Blade, Sterile, Size No. 20Single 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
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
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
37.	5037	Sterile Disposable (Single Use) Teflon/ PTFE I.V. Cannula Sterile Disposable (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	1's pack
38.	5041	Urine Collecting Bag, Disposable, 2000 ml, Kink resistant flexible tubing not less than 90 cm in length, Should have non-return valve, Top drainage outlet, Graduated Bag	1's
39.	5046	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE PLAIN SIZE 2.5 Single use sterile Standard 15 mm connector at proximal end.	1's pack
40.	5047	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE PLAIN SIZE 3 Single use sterile Standard 15 mm connector at proximal end	1's pack

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41.	5048	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE PLAIN SIZE 3.5 Single use sterile Standard 15 mm connector at proximal end	1's pack
42.	5049	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE PLAIN SIZE 4 Single use sterile Standard 15 mm connector at proximal end	1's pack
43.	5050	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE PLAIN SIZE 4.5 Single use sterile Standard 15 mm connector at proximal end	1's pack
44.	5051	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE PLAIN SIZE 5 Single use sterile Standard 15 mm connector at proximal end	1's pack
45.	5052	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE PLAIN SIZE 8.5 Single use sterile Standard 15 mm connector at proximal end	1's pack
46.	5053	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 4 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack
47.	5054	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 4.5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation	1's pack
48.	5055	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack
49.	5056	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 6 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack
50.	5057	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 6.5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack
51.	5058	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 7 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack

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52.	5059	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 7.5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack
53.	5060	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 8 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack
54.	5061	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 8.5 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack
55.	5062	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZE 9 Soft cuff towards the distal end Kink resistant inflation tube	1's pack
56.	5065	ABDOMINAL DRAIN KIT, STERILE, HAVING DRAINAGE CATHETER AND COLLECTION BAG {2000 ml} size 24 Graduated Bag, Soft drainage catheter 50 cm long, with radio opaque line, Catheter with markings at 2 cm interval	1's pack
57.	5066	ABDOMINAL DRAIN KIT, STERILE, HAVING DRAINAGE CATHETER AND COLLECTION BAG {2000 ml }size 28 Graduated Bag, Soft drainage catheter 50 cm long, with radio opaque line, Catheter with markings at 2 cm interval	1's pack
58.	5071	Bone Wax, Sterilised	1's
59.	5073	Crepe Bandage B.P. 6 cmX4 meter	1's
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 mono-carton

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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- 95.6-98.6Specificity: IgM - 97-100%, IgG - 97-100 Shelf life 24 months Storage 2- 30 degree celsius	1's kit mono-carton
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 mono-carton
63.	5083	Ear buds 100% Cotton, Ideal Sizefor Cleaning	100 swab
64.	5094	sterile gauze pad size 2"X2"	10's Pack
65.	5095	sterile gauze pad size 3"X3"	10's Pack
66.	5096	sterile gauze pad size 4"X4"	10's Pack
67.	5097	Alcohol Swab (Spirit Swab)	1's
68.	6001	Disposable Sterile Surgical Rubber Gloves, Size 6 ½ Inches, Conforms to IS 13422,ISI marked / CE certified / FDA approved	Pair
69.	6002	Disposal sterile surgical rubber gloves size 7 inches, Conforms to IS 13422,ISI marked / CE certified / FDA approved	Pair
70.	6003	Disposal sterile surgical rubber gloves size 7 1/2 inches, Conforms to IS 13422,ISI marked / CE certified / FDA approved	Pair
71.	6004	Disposable Sterile Surgical Rubber Gloves Size 8 Inches, Conforms to IS 13422, ISI marked / CE certified / FDA approved	Pair
72.	6006	Rubber examination gloves made of natural rubber latex. Non-sterile,Size: Small Conforms to IS 15354/CE Certified	1's

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73.	6007	Rubber examination gloves made of natural rubber latex. Non-sterile,Size: Medium Conforms to IS 15354/CE Certified	1's
74.	6010	Suction Catheter, STERILE SIZE, FG 5, Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
75.	6011	Suction Catheter, STERILE SIZE, FG 6, Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
76.	6012	Suction Catheter, STERILE SIZE, FG 8, Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
77.	6013	Suction Catheter, STERILE SIZE, FG 10, Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
78.	6014	SUCTION CATHETER, STERILE SIZE, FG 12, Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
79.	6015	SUCTION CATHETER, STERILE SIZE, FG 14,Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
80.	6016	SUCTION CATHETER, STERILE SIZE, FG 16, Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
81.	6017	SUCTION CATHETER, STERILE SIZE, FG 18, Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
82.	6018	SUCTION CATHETER, STERILE SIZE, FG 20, Length 50 cm (min)	1's pack
83.	6019	SUCTION CATHETER, STERILE SIZE, FG 22 Length 50 cm (min.)	1's pack
84.	6020	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size 8 FG,conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3- 5 ml/30-50 ml	1's pack
85.	6021	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size 10 FG,conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3- 5 ml/30-50 ml	1's pack

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86.	6022	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size, 16 FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3- 5 ml/30-50 ml	1's pack
87.	6023	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size, 18FG, conform to, Balloon capacity 3- 5 ml/30-50 ml	1's pack
88.	6024	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size 20FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3- 5 ml/30-50 ml	1's pack
89.	6025	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, Size, 22FG, conform to BP, Balloon capacity 3- 5 ml/30-50 ml	1's pack
90.	6026	Sterile Catheter, Single Use, for Urinary Drainage (Foley Balloon Catheter), 2 Way, 24FG, conform to BP,Balloon capacity 3- 5 ml/30-50 ml	1's pack
91.	6030	Sterile Disposable Perfusion set with airway and needle adult use 150cm long smooth kink resist	1's pack
92.	6031	Sterile Disposable Perfusion Set (Infusion set) with Built Airway and Needle (Adult 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
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	1's

1	2	3	4
		(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	
94.	6033	Insulin syringe (40 units/100 Units) with (fixed) 30 G needle conform to IS 12227/CE certified	1's
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
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
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
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
99.	6039	NASAL OXYGEN CANNULA {SET} Twin prong {ACCESSORY FOR COMPRESSED AIRBREATHING} 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 fitTwin prong/ nasal tips are designed to ensure equal volume of oxygen to both the air passages	1's
100.	6042	Blood administration set/Blood transfusion set with filter 170 micron. The soft Kink resistance, translucent tubing	1's

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		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.	
101.	6045	RYLE "S TUBE/NASOGASTRIC TUBE SIZE 10Soft 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 connecter / closure. Length 105 cm.	1's
102.	6046	RYLE "S TUBE/NASOGASTRIC TUBE SIZE 12Soft 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 connecter / closure. Length 105 cm.	1's
103.	6047	RYLE "S TUBE/NASOGASTRIC TUBE SIZE 14Soft 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 connecter / closure. Length 105 cm.	1's
104.	6048	RYLE "S TUBE/NASOGASTRIC TUBE SIZE 16Soft 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 connecter / closure. Length 105 cm.	1's

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105.	6049	RYLE "S TUBE/NASOGASTRIC TUBE SIZE 18Soft 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 connecter / closure. Length 105 cm.	1's
106.	6050	Knee Cap Small Tubular anatomically design made of soft, skin friendly, Made of Neoprene Material	one Pair mono-carton
107.	6051	Knee Cap Medium Tubular anatomically design made of soft, skin friendly, Made of Neoprene Material	one Pair mono-carton
108.	6052	Knee Cap Large Tubular anatomically design made of soft, skin friendly, Made of Neoprene Material	one Pair mono-carton
109.	7001	Hot water Bag SIZE 25.5cmx17.8cm(10'V)BS:1970:2012	1's
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 9 cm, Colour Green / Blue. There should be a string each at all four corners, length of string should be 40 cm	1's
111.	8087	Automatic Snap-Out Folding Walking Cane Stick with Adjustable Length - Color: Copper Easy & 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

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112.	8088	Walking Stick with three supporter-light weight length 33 inch to 37 inch	1's
113.	8089	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color - Large 36-40 inch (25 cm width)	1's mono-carton
114.	8090	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color - Small 28- 32 inch (25 cm width)	1's mono-carton
115.	8091	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color Medium 32-36 inch (25 cm width)	1's mono-carton
116.	8092	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color X-Large 36-40 inch (25 cm width)	1's mono-carton
117.	8093	Abdominal Belt Velcro after surgery or after delivery to support abdominal region Cream color XX-Large 44-48 inch (25 cm width)	1's mono-carton
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,Wellventilated, High density PU foam,Skin matching shades, Hypo-allergenic covering Small- 3-3.5 inch	1's mono-carton
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

1	2	3	4
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
121.	8102	Cervical Collar designed to meet the needs of ambulatory patients over and extended time. Technologically dvanced 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
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 • 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
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 • Reliable thumb support • Convenient application Medium Wrist Circle-6-7.5, Length-7'	1's mono-carton
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

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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
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
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
128.	8108	ADULT DIAPER (LARGE SIZE)	5's

1	2	3	4
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
130.	8109	ADULT DIAPER XL (EXTRA LARGE SIZE)	5's
131.	8110	BABY DIAPER (SMALL SIZE)	5's
132.	8111	BABY DIAPER (NEW BORN)	5's
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
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
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

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136.	8120	Lancets Round Sterile tip One time use; 28 G, in virgin packing Length: 30mm ± 2mm Compatibility: Shouls be compatible with Jan Aushadhi glucometer.	50 pcs/Box
137.	8121	Glucometer Test Strip (Compatible with Janaushadhi Glucometer Digital)	25 strips pack
138.	8122	GLUCOMETER DIGITAL (1 glucometer-25 strips, 25 lancets, 1 lancing device,1battery 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°COperating Temp: 2-50°C, Relative Humidity: 10-95% (NonCondensing) Code:Auto Coding/No CodingDisplay: 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
139.	8123	Adhesive Surgical Paper Tape Size 5cmx5m	1's
140.	8124	Adhesive Surgical Paper Tape Size 2.5cmx5m	1's
141.	8125	Adhesive Surgical Paper Tape Size 1.25cmx5m	1's
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 0.3 and defends against haze, invisible killers like bacteria and viruses, automobile exhaust	1's Mono pack

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		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	
143.	8127	Nebulizer Mask with Tubing. made of clear, non-toxic PVC, medium concentration, adjustable nose clip and non-autoclavable Tube Length: 2 mtr Nebulization rate: 3cc / 10 mins. Packing: Single Piece poly packed	1's pack
144.	8128	Medical Digital Thermometer	1' s mono-carton
145.	8130	Manual breast pump	1's mono pack
146.	8131	Plastic Urine Pot collector, Male and Female use	1's
147.	8132	Plastic Bedpan	1's
148.	8133	Digital Blood Pressure Instrument (100% mercury free): LCD Digital Display/Digital monitor, upper arm type Measurement Range- Pressure- 0mmHg-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	one
149.	8134	Ice bag	1's pack
150.	8140	Oxobiodegradable sanitary napkins	Pack of 4 Sanitary Napkins
151.	8141	Oxo-Biodegradable Sanitary Napkins Large Size with wings	Pack of 4 Sanitary Napkins
152.	8142	Oxo-Biodegradable Sanitary Napkins Extra Large (XL) Size with wings	Pack of 4 Sanitary Napkins

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153.	8135	Breathing Exerciser, Total 3 Chambers, Device is composed of base and central part divided into three chambers containing three small spheres of different size and colour, Connecting tube with 12mm OD connector and mouth piece, Flow rates 600ml/sec, 900ml/sec, and 1200ml/sec by using different colors of ball for easy identification of the flow rates. Material Specifications:- ABS for chamber, PE for ball and mouthpiece and EVA for tubing.	1's Mono Pck
154.	8136	Elecrical Nebulizer Machine	one

Access to essential medicines

3071. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of having Essential Commodities Act, 1955 from where the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO), National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) policy developed, still around 60 per cent of the population lacks regular access to essential medicines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (Shri D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The primary responsibility of ensuring access to essential medicines to people lies with the State Governments as Public Health and Hospitals are State subjects. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare delivery system including for provision of free essential drugs to those who access public health facilities, based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. All the States/UTs have reported that they have notified free drug policy in their respective States/UTs. Government of India has taken several other initiatives to increase accessibility and affordability of medicines. Some of these are Ayushman Bharat, promotion of generics, Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojna (PMBJP) and Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) stores, etc.

Growth of FDI inflow

3072. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in the last three years;

(b) whether Government is aware that FDI inflow growth is falling at a six year low, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance FDI in India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During the last six years, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow increased from USD 36.05 billion in 2013-14 to USD 64.38 billion in 2018-19, registering a growth of 79%. Year-wise increase in FDI inflow can be seen in the following table:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total FDI Inflow (in US$ billion)
1.	2013-14	36.05
2.	2014-15	45.15
3.	2015-16	55.56
4.	2016-17 (P)	60.22
5.	2017-18 (P)	60.97
6.	2018-19 (P)	64.38

(P): Figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with RBI.

(c) It has been the endeavour of the Government to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI policy. The intent is to make the FDI policy more investor friendly and remove the policy bottlenecks that have been hindering investment inflows into the country. The extant FDI policy framework follows a negative list approach wherein barring a select few sectors, FDI is permitted up to 100% in the automatic route, subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities. The Government, in last five years, has undertaken a number of reforms in different sectors.

Withdrawal of GSP

3073. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was negotiating with the US on the issue of withdrawing the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) status to Indian business houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while India exported over US $50 billion or about ₹4 lakh crore, GSP benefits were given to an export basket worth ₹ 42,000 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Trade related issues are a part of any ongoing economic relationship. India has been engaged with US on this issue, as a part of our regular ongoing bilateral trade engagements.

(c) and (d) India exported goods worth $6.3 billion (as per USITC figures) to the U.S. under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was about 12.1% of India's total exports to the U.S. in that year. The total duty concessions accruing on account were $ 240 million in 2018, which was about 3.8% of the India's export to US in that year availing GSP benefits.

Removal of MEIS

3074. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry, as per media reports, is planning to remove Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) scheme for exports, which was introduced primarily with a view to make our labour intensive export industry more competitive; and

(b) whether it would affect our exports and lead to more unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government has been implementing various export promotion schemes

such as Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS). The Merchandise exports From India Scheme was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in export of goods/products, which are produced/manufactured in India, especially those having high export intensity, employment potential thereby enhancing India's export competitiveness. The Government undertakes regular review/reform of these schemes keeping in view the changing domestic and international situation.

Takeover of tea gardens in West Bengal

3075. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken over seven tea gardens in the northern part of West Bengal, as declared;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Central Government *vide* Notification S.O. 260(E) dated 28th January, 2016 authorized the Tea Board to take immediate steps as per the provisions of Chapter IIIA of the Tea Act, 1953 to take over the management or the control of seven Tea Estates, namely (i) Birpara Tea Estate, (ii) Garganda Tea Estate, (iii) Lankapara Tea Estate, (iv) Tulsipara Tea Estate, (v) Huntapara Tea Estate, (vi) Dhumchipara Tea Estate, and (vii) Demdima Tea Estate.

The process was initiated by the Tea Board for handing over the management control of the seven notified tea estates to prospective buyers. In the meantime, owners of the above seven Tea Estates, *viz.* M/s Duncans Industries Ltd. (DIL) and M/s Santipara Tea Co. Pvt. Ltd. (sister concern of M/s DIL) approached the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta by way of Writ Petitions/Appeals against such action of the Central Government and the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta vide interim order dated 20.09.2016 directed that the appellants-writ petitioners shall take over the management of all the seven tea gardens, shall pay both the current and arrear dues of the workers and shall run the gardens in a prudent businessman like manner.

Country of origin norms

3076. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of strict Country of Origin norms proposed by India in the recently concluded Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) trade talks;

(b) whether it is a fact that not just RCEP, but ASEAN block is also opposing this move;

(c) if so, the reasons for such opposition; and

(d) in what manner the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is still under negotiation.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to (a) above, question does not arise.

Quantitative restrictions on import of pulses

3077. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) imposed by Government on import of certain pulses;

(b) whether additional volume has been included in the quota specified under QRs;

(c) if so, the details thereof as well as reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is planning to extend the impositions;

(e) if so, the details thereof as well as reasons therefor; and

(f) the likely ramifications of these decisions to be faced by Government at the WTO if the impositions continue?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government of India has imposed quantitative restriction on import of Toor, Moong, Urad and Peas; 02 lakh MT of Toor, 1.5 lakh MT of Moong, 1.5 lakh MT of Urad and

1.5 lakh MT of Peas is allowed to be imported during the fiscal year 2019-20. In addition to this, 1.75 lakh MT of pulses is also allowed to be imported under bilateral MOU with Mozambique.

(b) and (c) Recently, an additional volume of 02 lakh MT of Toor has been allowed to be imported during the current fiscal raising the total quantity to be imported to 04 lakh MT during 2019-20. This decision was taken keeping in view a decline of 5.7 lakh MT of Toor over last year's production as per the 2nd Advance Estimate 2018-19.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

(f) Whenever a member country resorts to quantitative restrictions, it affects the export interests of other producing members of WTO. Many such members have raised questions against India on this matter. Government has been defending its decision keeping in view the national interest.

Sectoral export promotion strategy to boost the country's merchandise exports

3078. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is working on an export promotion strategy to boost shipments of chemicals, plastics and allied products sector to push the growth of the country's overall exports;

(b) for the formulation of the strategy, whether the Ministry has constituted a subgroup to deliberate upon the issues of the sector; and

(c) the details of exports of organic, inorganic and agrochemicals, plastics and its products in the last four years including the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry has prepared export promotion strategy for industry sectors, including for the chemicals, plastics and allied products sector, in order to enhance our overall exports. The Ministry has constituted sectoral sub-groups, including for the chemicals, plastics and allied products sector, in order to deliberate upon the issues faced by the exporters and to prepare the sectoral export promotion strategy. The sectoral sub-groups include officials from the Department of Commerce and from the respective administrative and line Ministries, as well as stakeholders from Export Promotion Councils and industry sector.

(c) The details of exports of organic, inorganic and agro-chemicals, plastics and its products in the last four years and in the current year are as follows:

Value in US $ Million

Product Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	April-June, 2019
Organic chemicals	4,859.52	4,844.39	7,142.33	9,326.32	2300.98
Agro chemicals	1,965.71	2,140,73	2,559.00	3,156.49	707.81
Inorganic chemicals	628.20	727.63	976.01	1,072.76	268.84
Plastics and its products	7,636.79	7,557.68	8,850.18	10,984.72	2048.8

[Data Source: DGCIS]

Reduction in logistics cost

3079. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have been asked to reduce the logistics cost to 9 per cent of GDP by 2022 from the current 14 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any response from the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) There is no official estimate of logistics costs as a percentage of GDP in India. A private consulting company has estimated the logistics cost in India to be 13% of the GDP. Efficient Logistics is a key enabler for economic development. States have been sensitised on the importance of logistics. Some States have issued State Logistics Policy. India's rank in World Bank's Logistics Performance Index has improved to 44 in 2018 compared to 54 in 2014.

New National Logistics Policy

3080. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with a new National Logistics Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government held discussions with all counterparts and States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of deliberations made in the meetings?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The draft National Logistics Policy was put in public domain for stakeholder consultation. The vision of the draft policy is to drive economic growth and business competitiveness of the country through an integrated seamless, efficient, reliable, green, sustainable and cost effective logistics network, leveraging best in class technology, processes and skilled manpower.

(c) and (d) Besides Inter-Ministerial Consultation, interaction on the draft National Logistics Policy was also done with other stakeholders. Over 450 suggestions were received on the policy. The relevant suggestions have been incorporated in the draft policy.

Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council

3081. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council has been playing an important role in promoting Indian pharmaceutical interests overseas;

(b) if so, the details of the products handled by the Council during the last five years; and

(c) the extent to which the Indian pharmaceutical industries have gained and extent to which foreign exchange was earned during the period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil) was set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 2004 with a mandate to promote pharmaceuticals exports and is playing the role of a facilitator in promoting exports of Indian pharmaceutical products. The products handled by Pharmexcil are Bulk drugs, Drug intermediates, Drug formulations, Biological Products, Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani products, Herbal products, Medicinal Plants, Homeopathic products, Neutraceuticals and Phytochemicals and Surgical Dressings.

(c) The Indian Pharmaceutical industry, through participation in various trade events, fairs etc., has been able to enhance its presence and exports of pharmaceutical products in countries across the world. The value of pharma exports during the last five years is as under:

India's Pharma exports for five years ending 2018-19

(In US $ million)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Pharmaceuticals Exports	15,433	16,912	16,785	17,281	19,134

Doubling of exports

†3082. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to double the exports;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step 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) India is on the threshold of a high growth trajectory with a distinct possibility of achieving a USD 5 trillion GDP by 2024. A key driver for India to achieve the USD 5 trillion-mark sooner would be boosting exports-both merchandise and services. Thus it will be critical to provide a renewed thrust on the External sector.

Government has taken a number of steps for promoting exports. These are:

I. **Improvement in "Ease of doing business" and "Trading across border" rankings**

With the initiation of the following measures and interventions, India's overall ranking in 'ease of doing business' has improved exponentially from 142 in 2014 to 77 in 2018.

- 'Trading across borders' ranking of" India has also gone up from 122 in 2014 to 80 in 2018. A new five-year Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 was announced with Trade facilitation and enhancing ease of doing business as focus areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Simplification of Export Incentive Schemes and its broadening to boost exports, like MEIS and SEIS duty credit scrips have been made freely transferable.
- GST Mechanism was liberalised to boost exports.
- Revamp of Interest Equalization Scheme to support MSME's and Merchant Exporters.
- Many steps have been taken to increase use of online platforms, make transactions paperless and reduce human intervention, e.g. Export and Import Documentation has been simplified and Self Generation of e-IEC, online auto approval of MEIS benefit.

II. **Improved Logistics and Supply**

- India's ranking in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index improved to 44 in 2018 from 54 in 2014.

III. **Launch of Government eMarketplace (GeM) to facilitate online transparent system**

- Government eMarketplace (GeM) was set up as the National Public Procurement Portal in August 2016 for facilitating completely online and transparent system for procurement of goods and services with speed, efficiency and transparency through the paperless, contact-less and cash-less platform offering end-to end solutions by Government organizations.
- In about two years of its formation, GeM is already Government's biggest e-market place.

IV. **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**

To enhance competitiveness of SEZs, some of the following initiatives have been taken:

- Digital Online processing platform called "SEZOnline" was introduced and integrated with ICEGATE system.
- Dual use of infrastructure in the Non Processing Area (NPA).

- Mobile Application for SEZ Developers and Units has been launched by this Department on 6th January, 2017. Tracking of SEZ online transaction can be accessed through mobile phone.

- Notification has been issued permitting Legal and Accounting Services in SEZs amending rule 76 of SEZ Rules, 2006.

V. **Services**

- Government is giving focussed attention to 12 identified Champion Services Sectors. Nodal Ministries/Departments have been identified to prepare sectoral action plans for their respective, service sectors in consultation with stakeholders and DoC.

VI. **Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)**

- Launched *w.e.f.* FY 2017-18 to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure and creating first and last mile connectivity.

VII. **Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)**

- Fully integrated DGTR created on 7.5.2018 by absorbing DGAD into DGTR, to cover all trade remedial functions under single window.

VIII. **Focused engagement with States for export promotion**

As a result, for the year 2018-19:

I. **Merchandise exports achieve new peak**

- Through secular growth over the last three financial years, following the major downturn in the face of the global slowdown, merchandise exports for the year 2018-19 reached USD 330.07 Billion, the highest ever, surpassing the earlier peak of USD 314.4 Billion achieved in 2013-14. This has been achieved in a challenging global environment.

II. **Total Exports (Services and Goods) Surpass Half Trillion USD for the First Time**

- India's total exports (goods and services combined) have been growing on a secular basis since 2016-17 for the last three years and have surpassed USD Half Trillion (500 Billion) mark in 2018-19, for the first time. The overall

estimated exports (merchandise and services) have reached a new peak of USD 538.07 billion this year, attaining a growth of 7.91%.

All steps are being taken for export promotion and are being regularly monitored and reviewed at the highest level.

Achieving of goals under 'Make in India'

†3083. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's 'Make in India' scheme has failed to achieve its desired goals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details of foreign investments made in India under 'Make in India' scheme; and

(d) the details of the ratio between the amount spent on publicity and investment made under this scheme?

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. Total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows received since the launch of Make in India may be seen below:

Sl. No.	Year	FDI (in US$ million)
1.	2014-15 Oct-Mar	15,045.89
2.	2015-16	40,000.98
3.	2016-17	43,478.27
4.	2017-18	44,856.75
5.	2018-19	44,366.03
	TOTAL	187,747.93

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, no segregated data regarding total investment under Make in India is maintained centrally.

(d) Promotional activities under Make in India are being implemented by several Central Government Ministry/Department and the State Governments. The details of these are not centrally maintained.

Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor

3084. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to put Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) on fast track so that it becomes operational soon and generate employment in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Asian Development Bank (ADB) has prepared the Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) for Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) project. Four nodes *i.e.* (i) Visakhapatnam (ii) Machilipatnam (iii) Donakonda and (iv) Chittoor have been identified for development; out of the these four nodes, two nodes at Visakhapatnam and Chittoor have been prioritized by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Initial Master Planning has been completed by ADB for the above two prioritized nodes.

Review of performance of export promotion councils

3085. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reviews the performance of Export Promotion Councils periodically;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Export Promotion Councils presently functioning and whether there are anv proposals to start new Export Promotion Councils?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) are industry bodies created to promote exports The Department of Commerce regularly interacts with the Councils-to identify and address interventions for promoting exports The Management Committees of the Councils which also have nominated Representatives of the Government of India, review the performance of the EPCs. These Management Committees of the Councils facilitate interaction with the exporters and assess performance of the Councils. The review reports of performance of EPCs are laid in the Parliament on annual basis. The Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 mandates holding of elections by electronic voting in the EPCs to ensure democratic functioning of the management.

(c) The Export Promotion Councils presently functioning under Department of Commerce are as listed below:

1. Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council
2. Cashew Export Promotion Council of India
3. Chemical and Allied Products EPC
4. Council for Leather Exports
5. EEPC India
6. Export Promotion Council for EoUs and SEZ Units
7. Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council
8. Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council
9. Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council
10. Plastics Export Promotion Council
11. Project Export Promotion Council
12. Services Export Promotion Council
13. Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council
14. Sports Goods Export Promotion Council

A proposal from the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) for setting up of an Export Promotion Council for consumer food products, fish and meat products, and dairy products sector has been received in the Department of Commerce.

Meeting of Prime Minister with US President

3086. DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US President and our Prime Minister held a meeting recently on the sidelines of the G-20 Summit in Osaka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue of tariffs levied by India on American goods was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the response of Government with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Prime Minister had a bilateral meeting with the President of United States on 28 June 2019 in Osaka, Japan, on the margins of the G20 Summit. Both leaders discussed bilateral and global issues, including issues related to the bilateral economic and commercial relations.

Government of India remains engaged with the U.S. to promote mutually beneficial trade relations and to address issues of each other's interest to mutual satisfaction.

National Traders Welfare Board

†3087. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:
DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to establish a National Traders Welfare Board and a National Policy for Retail Trade;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction, so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to set up National Traders' Welfare Board and formulate a National Policy for Retail Trade. Stakeholder consultations are being held for the same.

Working women's hostels in SEZs

3088. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working women's hostels built in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) over the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government plans to improve the transportation facilities for women working in SEZs; 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) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 are primarily private investment driven. As per the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006, the developer of SEZs provides infrastructure facility for their employees and units in SEZs. No working women's hostel has been built in any SEZ over the last five years.

Preventing chinese goods from flooding the country through duty-free route

3089. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese garments are making their way into India through the duty-free route under the South Asia Free Trade Pact and the Duty-Free Quota-Free window from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and the steps taken to prevent Chinese goods from flooding the country through member countries that may have lower or no duty levels?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) India has provided duty-free access for almost all products to all Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which are members of South Asian Association for Regional

Cooperation (SAARC), including Bangladesh, under the provisions of The Agreement, on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). However, SAFTA prescribes certain value addition in the territory of the exporting member country before the product is eligible for concessionary duty under the agreement. Similarly, under Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme, India has allowed duty-free quota-free access to almost all products from LDCs, including Bangladesh. DFTP scheme also prescribes certain value addition norms, upon fulfillment of which a product is eligible for concessionary duty under the scheme. Hence, only those third-country origin products that fulfill the value addition norms under SAFTA and DFTP scheme can avail the respective concessionary duties.

Central Board of Indirect taxes and Customs (CBIC), Ministry of Finance has, however, been requested to take necessary steps for strict verification of value addition norms relating to import tff^produetS, to ensure that no import of third-country origin products takes place through the neighbouring countries, without due compliance to the prescribed norms of value addition.

State of hunger in the country

3090. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country, with 277 million tonne food production, stands at 103rd position out of 119 countries in the Global Hunger Index with a score of 31.1;

(b) if so, the steps Government is going to take to face this challenge of serious hunger state; and

(c) the reasons for this condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) As per information available in the public domain, India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) brought out by Concern World Wide is 103. As per GHI Report 2018 of Concern World Wide, the composite GHI scores of India have improved from 38.8 in 2000 to 31.1 in 2018. Thus the country has shown consistent improvement over the years.

(b) and (c) The Government of India accords high priority to the issue of hunger and has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public

Distribution System (TPDS) in terms of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Annapurna Scheme and Allocation of foodgrains under Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme.

NFSA provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains under TPDS, thus covering about two-thirds of the population of the country for receiving foodgrains @ Rs 1/2/3 per kg for nutri-cereals/wheat/rice respectively. Identification of beneficiaries under the Act is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH), within the coverage determined for the State/UT. While Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg per person per month, AAY households, which constitute the poorest of the poor, continue to receive 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month. At present, the Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs covering about 80 crore persons to get highly subsidized foodgrains. During the year 2018-19, the Government allocated a quantity of 612.18 lakh MT of foodgrains to the States/UTs under NFSA, Other Welfare Schemes and allocations due to natural calamities and festivals.

Further, Government of India has issued advisories to all States/UTs to identify and cover the weakest sections of the society under PDS and launch special drives to issue ration cards to them. Advisories have been issued to all State/UTs that no beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible beneficiaries/households only on the grounds of not possessing Aadhaar and shall also not be denied subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of food subsidy under NFSA due to non-availability of Aadhaar or failure of biometric authentication.

Distribution of nutritious rice under PDS

3091. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would roll out a pilot project in 15 districts to fortify rice with iron, folic acid and vitamins A and B 12 in a bid to reduce nutrition deficiencies among the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that it would be available in ration shops from November, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved the Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme on "Fortification of Rice and its Distribution under Public Distribution System" on 14.02.2019-rice to be fortified with Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin B-12. The Pilot Scheme has been approved for a period of three year beginning 2019-20. The Pilot Scheme will focus on 15 districts preferably 1 district per State during the initial phase of implementation.

(c) The operational responsibilities for implementation of the Pilot Scheme lie with the States/UTs. States/UTs have been requested to operationalize the blending of fortified rice and its distribution through PDS as early as possible. So far only nine State Governments *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu have consented and identified their respective districts for implementation of the Pilot Scheme.

Allocation of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu

3092. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made by States, including the State of Tamil Nadu, to allocate more foodgrains, including rice from Central quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has acceded to such demand; and

(d) 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) to (d) Allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is made on the basis of identification of beneficiaries reported by the States/ Union Territories (UTs) within the State/UT-wise coverage of population determined by erstwhile Planning Commission, and foodgrains entitlement prescribed under the Act *i.e.* 35 kg per household per month for households covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and 5 kg per person per month for Priority households. As and when requests are received from States/UTs for revision of foodgrains allocation under the Act, within their NFSA entitlement, the same are examined and revised allocation orders are issued as per the extant policy.

As regards Tamil Nadu, on the basis of AAY and priority households identified and reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu, within the coverage determined for the State, monthly allocation of 193.22 thousand tons of rice and 8.89 thousand tons of wheat is being made to the State Government. In addition, 99.77 thousand tons of rice and 4.59 thousand tons of wheat is also being allocated to the State Government as 'tide over' allocation to protect their average annual offtake under erstwhile Targeted Public Distribution System.The allocation order in respect of Tamil Nadu was last revised from April, 2017. No subsequent request has been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for revision in allocation of foodgrains under NFSA.

Setting up of laboratories by FCI

3093. R. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new laboratories, if any, that have been established by the Food Corporation of India for effective monitoring of quality of foodgrains in the past few years;

(b) the efforts that have been made by the Ministry in the past five years for upgrading the existing laboratories with latest equipments; and

(c) the number of new jobs, if any, that have been created in these laboratories by the quality wing of the Food Corporation of India in the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) To ensure effective monitoring of Quality of foodgrains Food Corporation of India (FCI) is having laboratories at the Headquarters, Zonal, Regional and District level. Each of the FCI storage depots are also attached with one laboratory for analysis of foodgrain. The number of new laboratories that have been established by the FCI during the last four years (2015-16 to 2018-19) are as under.

Financial Year	No of Depot Labs
2015-16	07
2016-17	02
2017-18	02
2018-19	06

(b) In order to modernize the Quality Control laboratory at Institute of Food Security (Gurugram), FCI has entered into an agreement with Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysuru and modernization is being undertaken for in house testing of foodgrain samples for chemical parameters. In the FCI laboratories old Moisture Meters have been replaced with Digital Moisture Meters. Moreover Whiteness Meters and Computerised Rice Analyser has also been installed in some of the laboratories of FCI.

During the period the laboratories of Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI) have also been upgraded with modern equipments for analysis of Pesticide Residues and Mycotoxin contamination in Foodgrains stored in depots.

(c) All the laboratories of FCI are presently manned by technical cadre staff alongwith other related technical work. Thus there is no exclusive recruitment of staff for manning of these laboratories. During the last 5 years, recruitment was held in 2015 and number of technical staff joined in FCI is as under:

Technical staff category	No of Candidates joined in 2015
Cat-III	1574
Cat-II	127

Formation of review committee to look into PDS

†3094. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to form a review committee to look into Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the number of PDS centres in the country; and

(c) whether Government also intends to reorganise PDS on keeping in view the zonal diversities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) The Public Distribution System (PDS) is governed under the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). Further, there are no proposals under consideration-to form review committees over and above the provisions of NFSA to look into the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Public Distribution System (PDS), and to re-organize PDS based on the zonal diversities of the country.

Presently, there are around 5.3 lakh Fair Price Shops across the country which are distributing subsidised foodgrains to the beneficiaries as per NFSA norms.

Funds allocated and spent for various schemes

3095. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for various schemes of the Ministry 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 in 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 CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) The primary mandate of this Department is to ensure food security for the country through timely and efficient procurement and distribution of food grains and the implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013. The objective of food security is addressed through the various schemes of Department. Most of the schemes/programmes have a pan India focus and State/Union Territory(UT) wise allocations are not made under these schemes. Details of funds allocated, released and spent/unspent funds for various schemes of this Department during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Details of schemes where State/UT-wise funds were released, including for State Government of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are as under:

(i) Scheme of Central assistance to States/UTs for meeting expenditure incurred towards intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and FPS dealer's margin under NFSA is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(ii) Scheme "Storage and Godowns" is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(iii) Sugar subsidy is given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated and spent/unspent for various schemes of the Department during 2016-17 to 2018-19

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Allocation of Funds			Fund released			Unspent funds		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	4	8	12	5	9	13	6	10	14
1.	Food Subsidy to FCI	100000.00	101981.69	140098.00	78334.61	61981.69	70098.00	21665.39	40000.00	70000.00
2.	Food Subsidy to DCP States	30672.96	38000.00	31000.00	27338.35	38000.00	31029.49	3334.61	0.00	-29.49
3.	Sugar subsidy payable under PDS)	4500.00	300.00	200.00	4500.00	300.00	199.51	0.00	0.00	0.49
4.	Central assistance to State/UTs for meeting expenditure on intra-state movement, handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers margin under NFSA (Grants)	2500.00	4500.00	3883.94	2500.00	4499.82	3883.94	0.00	0.18	0.00
5.	Scheme for Assistance to Sugar Mills for 2017-18 season (New Scheme)	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	376.43	0.00	0.00	23.57
6.	Scheme for Creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stock of Sugar (New Scheme)	0.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	0.00	200.23	0.00	0.00	249.77

1	2	4	8	12	5	9	13	6	10	14
7.	Storage & Godowns-Construction of Godowns by State Governments in North Eastern Region	2.00	29.32	25.00	16.25	29.32	23.30	0.00	0.00	1.70
8.	Strengthening of PDS Operation #	80.00	29.57	31.00	56.89	20.85	18.66	23.11	8.72	12.34
9.	Integrated Management - Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Storage & Godowns-Construction of godowns by FCI in North Eastern Region	50.00	23.50	63.00	35.75	23.50	63.00	14.25	0.00	0.00
11.	Transfer to Sugar Development Fund	1122.00	917.52	0.00	1122.00	917.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings/Other Expenditure of SDF (Administration of Sugar Development Fund)	40.72	23.00	25.00	40.01	22.61	24.62	0.71	0.39	0.38
13.	Subsidy for Maintenance of Buffer Stock of Sugar	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertaking, 2014	642.24	385.00	160.00	616.52	376.18	133.74	25.72	8.82	26.26
15.	Incentive on Marketing and	41.40	0.00	0.00	41.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Promotion Services for Raw Sugar Production									
16.	Interest subvention on scheme for extending soft loan to sugar mills, 2015	198.64	11.42	0.00	224.36	11.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Production Subsidy to Sugar Mills to offset cost of cane and facilitate timely payment of cane price dues to farmers	600.00	23.10	0.00	521.71	22.72	0.00	78.29	0.38	0.00
18.	Transfer to Sugar Development Fund	550.00	0.00	0.00	550.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Loans for consumer Industries									
19.	i) Loans for Modernization/ Rehabilitation of Sugar Mills.	160.15	113.00	72.00	160.15	113.00	50.13	0.00	0.00	21.87
20.	ii) Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development	11.30	12.00	3.00	0.00	12.00	2.95	11.30	0.00	0.05
21.	iii) Loans to Sugar Factories for Bagasse based co-generation Power Projects.	230.00	250.00	150.00	230.00	263.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	iv) Loans for production of anhydrous alcohol or ethanol from alcohol	90.50	100.00	60.00	83.09	87.00	81.87	7.41	13.00	0.00

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released, including State Government of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years under the Scheme of Central assistance to States/UTs for meeting expenditure incurred towards intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and FPS dealer's margin under NFSA

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund Released (₹ in crore)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	213.51	132.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	17.70	10.13
3.	Assam	174.20	397.38	286.47
4.	Bihar	501.39	618.30	356.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	174.72	140.65
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	2.39	4.04
8.	Gujarat	34.98	219.12	171.82
9.	Haryana	122.81	0.00	51.13
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	38.35	98.03
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	53.76	123.31
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	125.84	0.00
13.	Karnataka	328.41	285.19	176.10
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	134.57
15.	Madhya Pradesh	380.97	198.41	167.95
16.	Maharashtra	593.00	425.88	356.92
17.	Manipur	0.00	25.43	45.05

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.98	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	11.54	16.69
21.	Odisha	0.00	147.60	219.24
22.	Punjab	0.00	67.01	63.60
23.	Rajasthan	333.33	10.05	339.87
24.	Sikkim	2.30	2.80	8.41
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	191.00	163.32
26.	Telangana	0.00	129.13	153.09
27.	Tripura	28.62	29.18	37.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	662.98	457.14
29.	Uttarakhand	0.00	109.75	0.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00	341.53	170.94
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.16	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.36	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL RELEASE	2500.00	4500.00	3883.94

Note: No annual allocations are made for the States/UTs. The scheme provides central assistance to the States/UTs on expenditure incurred towards Intra-State Transportation, handling and Fair Price Dealers margin on the basis of approved norms.

Statement-III

State-wise funds released to State Governments under Scheme "Storage & Godowns"

(in ₹ Cr.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Allocation of fund	Actual Fund Released	Allocation of fund	Actual Fund Released	Allocation of fund	Actual Fund Released
1.	Assam	2.00	-	29.32	09.57	23.30	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		10.36		08.04		-
3.	Mizoram		01.64		-		14.42
4.	Nagaland		04.25				04.00
5.	Sikkim		-		11.71		-
6.	Tripura		-		-		04.88
	TOTAL	2.00	16.25	29.32	29.32	23.30	23.30

Statement-IV

Details of sugar subsidy released to States/UTs during last three years and current year including State of Andhra Pradesh

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.64	6.44	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	126.32	50.02	20.34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.17	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	103.89	13.13	19.55

Sl. No.	State Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Delhi	17.79	35.19	0.00
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0.00	3.78	0.00
12.	Gujarat	138.69	13.77	13.08
13.	Haryana	45.99	1.81	2.09
14.	Himachal Pradesh	138.10	2.50	3.28
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.31	16.82	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	115.57	1.62	9.86
17.	Karnataka	180.53	4.79	0.00
18.	Kerala	97.75	2.28	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	2.37	0.83	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	245.42	4.07	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	321.72	24.81	50.20
22.	Manipur	39.52	0.98	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	19.83	18.91	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Nagaland	26.41	1.27	0.26
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	1.19	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	209.09	16.15	0.00
30.	Sikkim	8.53	0.20	0.18
31.	Tamil Nadu	385.43	29.20	51.66
32.	Tripura	59.32	1.47	0.00

Sl. No.	State Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
33.	Uttar Pradesh	721.31	3.23	0.00
34.	Uttarakhand	135.38	3.33	0.00
35.	West Bengal	134.28	16.84	27.17
36.	Telangana	109.00	26.58	2.33
	FCI (Under Old Scheme)	1005.44	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	4500.00	300.00	200.00

Procurement of farm produces at MSP by private players

3096. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has approved a new scheme for procuring farm produces at MSP by private players;

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting private players and how it helps in smooth distribution through PDS; and

(c) the amount that has been earmarked for the year 2018-19 for the new procurement mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) To give special focus to increase the spread of MSP operation in eastern states, private players for procurement of paddy/rice were engaged in Jharkhand, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh during KMS 2015-16 to KMS 2017-18.

Further, in order to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce, Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA) has been launched in October, 2018. The objective of PPSS is to assess the workability of private agencies in the procurement operation at MSP. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing the PPSS scheme for procurement of oilseeds.

(c) Government does not earmark any amount for procurement of paddy/rice through Private agencies. Depending on the quantity procured by the private agencies, the amount is paid by FCI at the rate fixed through tender.

Under the PPSS scheme, an amount of ₹200.00 crore has been earmarked for 2019-20.

Payment of dues to sugarcane-growing farmers

3097. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount the sugar mills owe to the cane-growing farmers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the reason for not paying the dues to the sugarcane-growing farmers and the steps taken by the Ministry to resolve the issue;

(c) the measures taken to boost the liquidity position of sugar mills, especially in Punjab; and

(d) by when, the total dues to the sugarcane-growing farmers would be paid by the sugar mills of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The State-wise details of cane price dues of sugarcane famers during current sugar season 2018-19 and last sugar season 2017-18, as on 16.07.2019 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Depressed sugar prices due to surplus sugar production, during the previous sugar season 2017-18 adversely affected the liquidity of the sugar mills resulting in accumulation of cane price arrears of the farmers.

With a view to improving the liquidity position of sugar mills in the country, including state of Punjab, and enabling them to clear cane price dues of farmers, the Government has took following measures in sugar seasons 2017-18 & 2018-19:

(i) Fixing a Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar *w.e.f* 07.06.2018 at ₹29/kg for sale at factory gate in domestic market, below which no sugar mill can sell sugar. MSP has further been increased to ₹31/Kg. *w.e.f.* 14th February, 2019.

(ii) Extending Assistance to sugar mills to offset the cost of cane in sugar seasons 2017-18 and 2018-19.

(iii) Extending assistance to sugar mills by reimbursing carrying cost towards maintenance of buffer stock of 30 LMT of sugar.

(iv) Extending Assistance to sugar mills for defraying expenditure towards internal transport, freight, handling and other charges to facilitate export of sugar from the country in sugar season 2018-19.

(v) Extending soft loans to sugar mills through banks for which Government would bear interest subvention @ 7% for one year to clear cane price arrears.

Under the schemes enumerated in para (ii) to (v) above, it has been provided that funds will be directly credited to farmer's accounts on behalf of the sugar mills against their cane price dues.

It has been informed by State Government of Punjab that they have also provided ₹215 crores assistance to co-operative sugar mills to clear the cane arrears of farmers for sugar season 2017-18. For the sugar season 2018-19, the State Government has provided ₹ 25/- per qtl. (₹52.75 crores) out of the State Agreed Price (SAP) on behalf of private sugar mills till 07-07-2019 to clear cane price arrears.

(d) Payment of cane price to sugarcane growing farmers by the sugar mills is a continuous process. However, as a result of various measures taken by the Government as enumerated in reply to Para (b) & (c) of the question, the cane dues of farmers for previous sugar season 2017-18 have been reduced to only ₹ 285 crores as on 16.07.2019.

Statement

Details Showing State-wise dues of sugarcane-growing farmers in the current sugar season and last sugar season (As on 16.07.2019)

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2018-19	2017-18	Total
1.	Bihar	856	12	868
2.	Haryana	145	0	145
3.	Punjab	902	39	941

Sl. No.	Name of State	2018-19	2017-18	Total
4.	Uttarakhand	339	108	447
5.	Uttar Pradesh	9746	46	9792
6.	Andhra Pradesh	236	6	242
7.	Telangana	120	0	120
8.	Gujarat	896	1	897
9.	Maharashtra	1169	62	1231
10.	Karnataka	598	5	603
11.	Tamil Nadu	348	0	348
12.	Puducherry	0	0	0
13.	Chhattisgarh	100	2	102
14.	Odisha	75	0	75
15.	Madhya Pradesh	31	4	35
16.	Goa	4	0	4
	ALL INDIA	15565	285	15850

Wastage of foodgrains

†3098. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ratio and quantity of production and wastage of food products in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to previous studies, the wastage of foodgrains is continuously increasing, if so, the reasons and details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to prevent the wastage of food products during the last five years, along with the details of achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The State-wise details/on the quantity of production and procurement of rice and wheat during 2018-19 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Food Corporation of India (FCI) procures rice and wheat in the range of 34-37% of the annual production. The remaining

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is procured by Local millers/traders for market sale /export and also retained by farmers for their own consumption and seed purpose.

The Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), an Institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has conducted two studies in 2005-07 and 2013-14 on "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops/Commodities in India". As per the study report (2013-14), the harvest and post-harvest losses of major food grains & oil seeds ranged from 3.08 to about 10%, fruits from 6.70% to 15.88%; vegetables 4.58 % to 12.44% and in fish, meat and milk, the losses were 10.52%, 2.71% and 0.92% respectively. The details on wastage of major crops at National level as per the survey conducted during the year 2013-14 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir. The post harvest technological interventions, improvements in infrastructural and transport facilities has aided in reducing Post-harvest losses of foodgrains. The accrual of damaged foodgrains (rice and wheat) during the year 2014-15 to 2019-20 (up to 31.05.2019) with regard to total off take quantity is as under:-

	Offtake quantity (excluding DCP States) in Lakh tonnes	Damage Accrual in FCI (In Lakh tonnes)	% Damaged Food grain against Offtake Quantity
2014-15	501.75	0.19	0.04
2015-16	490.15	0.03	0.01
2016-17	473.31	0.09	0.02
2017-18	452.16	0.027	0.006
2018-19	500.080	0.05	0.01
2019-20 (as on 31-05-19)	67.038	0.00033	0.0005

(c) FCI adopts several measures to check damage/wastage of foodgrains and its details are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). Due to Scientific Storage / Preservation, the quantity of damaged foodgrains has decreased from 0.19 Lakh tones during 2014-15 to 0.05 Lakh tones during 2018-19.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing various Central Sector Schemes for overall development of food processing sector

aiming to reduce wastage of agricultural produce and value addition thereof to enhance income of farmers. MoFPI implements a Central Sector Umbrella Scheme of PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹ 6000 crore for the period 2016-20 which envisages the following schemes.

(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.

Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) ICAR-CIPHET institute has developed numerous technologies, several equipments for food processing, storage structures for safe storage and shelf-life enhancement of farm produce, process protocols for value added products, novel products and technologies for reduction in post harvest losses.

The Institute has established around 228 agro-processing centres for processing and value addition to farm produce. Hands on training/demonstration to farmers, entrepreneurs and self-help groups engaged in agriculture and allied activities to create awareness in reduction of post-harvest losses are undertaken.

Statement-I

State-wise details on the production and procurement of wheat and rice during 2018-19

(Figures in LMT)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wheat RMS 2018-19		Rice KMS 2018-19	
		Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (A.P. and Telangana)	0.06	0.00	143.97	97.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	0.29	0.00	50.74	0.72
3.	Bihar	57.41	0.18	76.38	9.49
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.31	0.00	61.88	40.80
5.	Gujarat	31.02	0.37	19.57	0.09
6.	Haryana	111.62	87.84	46.69	39.41
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.87	0.01	1.13	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.79	0.00	5.76	0.09
9.	Jharkhand	4.7	0.00	29.09	1.53
10.	Karnataka	1.99	0.00	32.49	0.00
11.	Kerala	0	0.00	4.19	4.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	159.11	73.13	44.97	13.95
13.	Maharashtra	16.19	0.00	32.29	5.72
14.	Odisha	0	0.00	78.66	43.83
15.	Punjab	178.5	126.92	128.31	113.34
16.	Rajasthan	91.89	15.32	7.18	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	59.83	12.12
17.	Uttar Pradesh	318.79	52.94	155.36	32.33
18.	Uttarakhand	9.08	1.10	5.99	4.62
19.	West Bengal	3.12	0.00	145.10	17.16
20.	Others	1.26	0.14	26.40	0.20
	TOTAL	971.10	357.95	1155.98	437.88

Source: Food Corporation of India and Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.

Statement-II

The details on wastage of major crops at national level as per the survey conducted during the year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Crop	Loss in transport (%)	Loss in storage (%)	Overall Total Loss (%) (Farm operation+ transport + storage)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paddy	0.09	0.86	5.53
2.	Wheat	0.08	0.86	4.93
3.	Maize	0.13	0.75	4.65
4.	Bajra	0.15	0.79	5.23
5.	Sorghum	0.09	1.21	5.99
6.	Pigeon pea	0.19	1.67	6.36
7.	Chick pea	0.35	1.18	8.41
8.	Black gram	0.15	1.18	7.07
9.	Green gram	0.14	1.24	6.6
10.	Mustard	0.14	0.22	5.54
11.	Cotton seed	0.14	0.54	3.08
12.	Soybean	0.14	1.00	9.96
13.	Safflower	0.17	0.44	3.24
14.	Sunflower	0.07	1.61	5.26
15.	Groundnut	0.12	0.95	6.03
16.	Apple	0.42	1.31	10.39
17.	Banana	1.91	1.72	7.76
18.	Citrus	1.65	2.14	9.69
19.	Grapes	0.98	2.11	8.63

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Guava	1.21	3.98	15.88
21.	Mango	1.04	2.24	9.16
22.	Papaya	0.92	2.58	6.7
23.	Sapota	1.70	2.31	9.73
24.	Cabbage	1.02	2.56	9.37
25.	Cauliflower	0.92	2.00	9.56
26.	Green pea	0.61	1.73	7.45
27.	Mushroom	0.77	2.19	9.51
28.	Onion	0.51	2.16	8.20
29.	Potato	0.72	0.78	7.32
30.	Tomato	1.75	3.03	12.44
31.	Tapioca	0.61	1.36	4.58

Source: Report on Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India. ICAR-All India Coordinated Research Project on Post-Harvest Technology, Ludhiana.

Statement-III

The details of the steps taken by Food Corporation of India for safe storage of foodgrains to avoid rotting of foodgrains

(i) All godowns are constructed as per specifications.

(ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.

(iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.

(iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.

(v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.

(vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are used.

(vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water - proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.

(viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/ godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels. Following Checks and Super checks are conducted in the godowns by FCI to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in the storage.

(a) Fortnightly inspection of stocks on 100% basis by Technical Assistant.

(b) Monthly inspection by Manager (QC)

(c) Quarterly inspection by AGM (QC)

(d) Super Checks by Regional, Zonal and FCI Hqrs Squads.

(ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.

(x) Identify and repair all the leakage point in the roof.

(xi) Cleaning of drainages in the godown premises ensured.

(xii) Ensure no seepage inside the godowns.

(xiii) No clogging up of water in the premises.

(xiv) Immediate action to segregate and recondition of the stocks whenever it gets affected.

Steps taken to implement "One Nation-One Ration Card" scheme

3099. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to adopt the "One Nation-One Ration Card" Scheme in order to bring more transparency and efficiency in the Public Distribution System for crores of consumers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps Government is taking to implement this scheme at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) To sustain the reforms brought in by scheme on 'End to End Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations' the Department of Food and Public Distribution has launched a new scheme namely "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" for implementation during 2018-19 and 2019-20. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card holders under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), to lift their entitlement foodgrains from any FPS in the country without the need to obtain a new ration card, by integrating the existing PDS systems/portals of States/UTs with the Central systems/portals, etc.

Keeping in view the physical progress under ongoing scheme and readiness for implementation of National Portability in few States, it has been decided to implement inter-State/National Portability on a pilot basis in few States shortly.

Vacancies in consumer courts

3100. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up more consumer courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to take steps to fill up the vacancies in the consumer courts of the country; 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) and (b) As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to establish State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (State Commission) and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora (District Fora) in

the States/UTs. The Central Government is concerned with the National Consumer Disputes redressal Commission (National Commission). Under the provisions of the said Act, a three tier *quasi*-judicial mechanism, called Consumer Fora, has been established at the district (District Fora), State (State Commission) and national levels (National Commission).

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, State Governments are required to fill up the vacancies of President and Member in the State Commissions and the District Fora. The Central Government keeps advising the State Governments/UTs from time to time to initiate action for filling up of the vacancies well in time.

Digitisation of BPL and APL cards

3101. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any provision for homeless people who do not have any BPL card;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has a detailed list of all the BPL members in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to digitize BPL and APL cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) The Government of India accords high priority to the issue of hunger and has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in accordance with the provisions of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Annapurna Scheme and Allocation of foodgrains under Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme.

NFSA provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains under TPDS, thus covering about two-thirds of the population or atleast 81.35 crore persons, as per Census 2011 population. Corresponding to the above coverage at all India level, State-wise percentage coverage has been determined by the then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog). Identification of beneficiaries under the Act is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH), within the coverage determined for the State/UT. PHH are to be identified by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as per criteria evolved by them. AAY families are to be identified by States/UTs as per the criteria prescribed by the Central Government:

(i) Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support.

(ii) Widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more or single women or single men with no family or societal support or assured means of subsistence.

(iii) All primitive tribal households.

(iv) Landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen such as potters, tanners, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, slum dwellers, and persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector like porters, coolies, rickshaw pullers, hand cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers, snake charmers, rag pickers, cobblers, destitutes and other similar categories in both rural and urban areas.

(v) All eligible Below Poverty Line families of HIV positive persons.

Under the Act, eligible households are entitled to receive foodgrains @ ₹ 1/2/3 per kg for nutri-cereals/wheat/rice respectively. While Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg per person per month, AAY households, which constitute the poorest of the poor, continue to receive 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month. The Act is being implemented in all the 36 States/UTs. Coverage under the act has been delinked from the poverty estimates and is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit. There is no BPL or APL category under the Act.

Further, this Department has issued advisories to all States/UTs to identify and cover the weakest sections of the society under PDS and launch special drives to issue ration cards to them.

(e) This Department in collaboration with all States/UTs is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations'. The scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, online allocation, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms in all States/UTs. Under the scheme, ration cards/ beneficiaries database (NFSA) have been completely digitized in all States/UTs.

Field inspection committees to check PDS functioning

3102. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps Government has taken to strengthen the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether Government proposes to constitute Field Inspection Committees to check the functioning of PDS and whether people are getting their due quota under PDS; and

(c) the number of cases that have been registered against persons deputed in PDS, for diverting any item or caught in malpractices in PDS, during last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) To bring reforms in the functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) by improving transparency and efficiency in its operations and to address the challenges of leakages and diversion of foodgrains, elimination of fake/bogus ration cards etc., the Department in collaboration with all States/UTs is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' which comprises of digitization of ration cards/ beneficiary data, online allocation of foodgrains upto FPS level, computerization of Supply Chain Management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms and automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) by means of installing electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices for electronic record keeping of all sale transactions and unique identification of beneficiaries through biometric authentication for rightful targeting of subsidised foodgrains.

So far, as per the reports available from States/UTs, digitization of all ration cards/ beneficiaries and setting up of Online Grievance Redressal/Toll-Free Helplines are completed in all States/UTs. About 78% FPSs have also been automated across the country.

(b) and (c) PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/ UT Governments and is governed under the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). Thus, no proposals is under consideration to constitute Field Inspection Committees over and above the provisions of NFSA to check the functioning of PDS.

Further, the Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FCI in States/UTs. Whereas, the operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision and monitoring of functioning of FPSs rest with the concerned State/UT Govt. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals, organizations as well as through media reports, these are sent to concerned State/UT Government for necessary inquiry and appropriate action.

Details showing results of action taken by the State/UT Governments under relevant clauses of PDS/TPDS (Control) Orders from 2015 till 31st March, 2019 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details showing results of action taken by the State/UT Governments under relevant clauses of the PDS/TPDS (Control) Orders from 2015 till 2019 (as per data provided by States) as on 31.03.2019

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of inspections	Number of raids conducted	Number of persons arrested/ prosecuted/ convicted	Number of FPS Licenses suspended/ Cancelled/ Show cause notices issued/ FIR Lodged
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14692	2904	53	2534
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	3026	1562	4	236
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	10861	1208	2	271
6.	Delhi	3797	223	15	1520
7.	Goa	2603	71	0	311
8.	Gujarat	26423	0	48	1072
9.	Haryana	1481	105	4	919
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7460	0	0	1351
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	855	22	41	173
13.	Karnataka	90698	986	178	722
14.	Kerala	262326	49582	47	3598
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	227440	0	457	1867
17.	Manipur	60	23	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	768	14	0	0
19.	Mizoram	166	103	2	0
20.	Nagaland	297	12	3	2
21.	Odisha	20780	22388	0	799
22.	Punjab	57422	1453	2	1451
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	1338	174	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	539302	48478	18780	0
26.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
27.	Tripura	44469	1726	2	1323
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	137502	10102	2453	15671
30.	West Bengal	27299	285	1	503
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	513	0	0	16
32.	Chandigarh	410	0	0	1
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	10	1	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4182	1547	0	9
	TOTAL	1486180	142969	22092	34349

Shortage of potatoes and onions

3103. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is anticipating any shortage of potatoes, onions, etc., in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is a gap between demand and supply in the domestic market; and

(c) whether Government has taken necessary steps for creation of buffer stocks of potatoes and onions to avoid any shortage, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) As per the 2nd Advance Estimates on Area and Production of Horticulture Crops brought out by Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farners Welfare (DACFW), production of potatoes and onions during 2018-19 are 529.59 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) and 232.84 LMT respectively; as against their respective final estimates of 513.10 LMT and 232.62 LMT for 2017-18. Therefore, availability of these vegetables may not be lower than last year.

(c) As on 10.07.2019, a buffer stock of about 55,741 metric tonnes (MT) of onions has been built under the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) for appropriate market intervention to help moderate prices and improve availability of onions during lean season.

Unavailability of foodgrains to poor people due to implementation of biometric system

†3104. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor are unable to avail subsidised foodgrains easily under Antyodaya Yojana after implementation of biometric system;

(b) whether Government is aware of such incidents, where unavailability of internet is a big obstacle in implementation of biometric system resulting in unavailability of foodgrains to the poor for months which drives them on the verge of starvation; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) The Department has issued notification under the Section-7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 on 08/02/2017 (as amended from time to time) for the use of Aadhaar in PDS for the distribution of subsidized foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries 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.

Further, as reported by some States/UTs, there are few areas/FPS locations with poor internet connectivity / temporary unavailability of network which may result in failure of biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. Owing to such scenarios, the Department of Food and Public Distribution has issued clear instructions to all State/UT Governments *vide* letter dated 24.10.2017 that in case of failure of biometric authentication due to network/connectivity/linking issue or due to poor biometric of the beneficiary or other technical reasons, the beneficiaries/ration card holders including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) shall be provided subsidized foodgrains.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Automation of fair price shops

3105. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether automation of fair price shops is completed along with Aadhaar authentication;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proper caution is being taken to disburse PDS rice to people with fading fingerprints; and

(d) if so, the details of fair price shops and shops equipped with automation facilities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) Under the scheme on End-to-End Computerisation of PDS Operations, the automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) is also being done by means of installing electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices in all FPSs for electronic record keeping of all sale transactions and unique identification of eligible/targeted beneficiary for the delivery of highly subsidised foodgrains through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication or other mechanisms as specified by the Central Government from time to time. So far, out of nearly 5.34 lakh FPSs across the country, about 4.12 lakh FPSs have been automated. Details showing State/UT-wise number of total and automated FPSs are given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, as per the information available from States/UTs, the Aadhaar authentication facility is not available in Tamil Nadu and partially in the State of Chhattisgarh which are having ePoS devices in mostly all FPSs.

Department has issued instructions to all State/UT Governments *vide* letter dated 24.10.2017 to ensure that owing to failure of biometric/Aadhaar due to poor biometrics/ change of finger-prints of beneficiary and any other technical reasons, etc. no genuine beneficiary shall be denied from receiving his/her entitled foodgrains under NFSA. Further, the instructions were re-iterated to all States/UTs *vide* letter dated 08.11.2018 that no genuine beneficiaries shall be denied of foodgrains due to Aadhaar related issues.

Statement

Status of End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations Scheme as on 08.07.2019

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Fair Price Shops (FPSs)	No. of FPSs with Operational ePoS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28,936	28,936
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	479	459
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,943	25
4.	Assam	38,237	0
5.	Bihar	41,483	62
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,304	11,971
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63	63
9.	Daman and Diu	51	51
10.	Delhi	2,254	0
11.	Goa	456	456
12.	Gujarat	17,210	17,210
13.	Haryana	9,526	9,526
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,934	4,934
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,411	6,411
16.	Jharkhand	25,532	25,532
17.	Karnataka	19,967	19,581
18.	Kerala	14,374	14,335
19.	Lakshadweep	39	39
20.	Madhya Pradesh	24,732	24,619

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	52,532	52,532
22.	Manipur	2,682	0
23.	Meghalaya	4,736	10
24.	Mizoram	1,252	0
25.	Nagaland	1,691	0
26.	Odisha	12,577	12,577
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	17,525	17,525
29.	Rajasthan	26,745	26,063
30.	Sikkim	1,362	1,352
31.	Tamil Nadu	34,776	34,776
32.	Telangana	17,170	17,170
33.	Tripura	1,806	1,806
34.	Uttar Pradesh	80,493	80,493
35.	Uttarakhand	9,908	3,271
36.	West Bengal	20,806	366
	TOTAL	5,34,992	4,12,151

Starvation deaths in Jharkhand

3106. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of starvation deaths in Jharkhand in last five months;

(b) whether it is a fact that such deaths occurred because of non-availability of entitled ration;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether linking of Aadhaar was cited as the reason for the denial of ration in any such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) A few reports have of-late appeared in the media alleging starvation deaths in the State of Jharkhand. But as per available records and received information from the State Government, the allegations of deaths due to starvation have not been substantiated.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Storage benefit to Rajasthan

3107. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides storage benefit to States under Decentralised Procurement Scheme for wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details regarding quantum of storage benefit provided to States;

(d) whether Rajasthan Government has requested for pending storage benefits for the year 2016 onwards, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has taken any decision on the request of the Rajasthan Government and 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 (c) Government of India reimburses storage charges as a part of food subsidy. At the time of reimbursement of provisional food subsidy to Decentralized procurement (DCP) States, storage charges are reimbursed for the period of 15 days for acquisition and 5.5 months for distribution of wheat at the rate prescribed in Provisional Cost Sheet (PCS).

In the PCS of Rabi Marketing Season 2019-20, the storage charges for CAP storage is allowed at the rate of ₹ 2.40/quintal/month and for Covered storage at the rate of ₹ 9.36/quintal/month. The quantum of storage charges varies from year to year and State to State depending upon the quantity of wheat procured under MSP operations and distributed under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and OWS (Other Welfare Schemes).

(d) and (e) No such request has been received in the Department from Government of Rajasthan.

Starvation deaths in Jharkhand due to denial of ration

3108. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been various reports of deaths in Jharkhand due to starvation and allegations have been made that they were denied ration earlier too;

(b) if so, the actions Government has taken to track these cases; and

(c) 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 (c) A few reports have of-late appeared in the media alleging starvation deaths in the State of Jharkhand. But as per available records and received information from the State Government, the allegations of deaths due to starvation have not been substantiated.

Further, as and when any complaints are received in this Department from individuals, organizations or through media reports, they are sent to the concerned State/UT Government for necessary inquiry and appropriate action.

Implementation of One Nation-One Ration Card scheme

3109. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether One Nation-One Ration Card Scheme would be implemented only on Centre-supported subsidies, if so, how would it solve the problem of inter-State migrants wishing to access State subsidies;

(b) how would the public distribution mechanisms of the State function, if the ration system is regulated by the Centre; and

(c) the measures which would be taken to ensure that all ration shops have a Point of Sale (PoS) Machine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) To

sustain the reforms brought in by scheme on 'End to End Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations' the Department of Food and Public Distribution has launched a new scheme namely "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" for implementation during 2018-19 and 2019-20. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card holders under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), to lift their entitlement foodgrains from any FPS in the country without the need to obtain a new ration card, by integrating the existing PDS systems/portals of States/UTs with the Central systems/portals, etc. The national portability under 'One Nation One Ration Card' system shall be applicable only to the ration card holders under NFSA.

Under IM-PDS scheme, there is no requirement to change the functioning of existing PDS systems/operations of the States/UTs.

So far, 20 States/UTs have completed the installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices in all FPSs. This scheme is planned to commence in phased manner in States/UTs preferably in States/UTs having ePoS devices functioning properly in FPSs.

Assistance to sugar mills to offset the cost of sugarcane

†3110. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to offset the cost of sugarcane, sugar mills were given assistance at the rate of 5.50 per quintal during 2017-18 and at an increased rate of ₹13.88 per quintal during 2018-19;

(b) if so, details of amount given to sugar mills under this head as assistance and whether any assessment has been done to know the number of farmers who were paid in time;

(c) whether the amount given by Government for sugarcane payment to farmers is being utilised by sugar mills under other heads; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) With a view to offset the cost of cane and facilitate timely payment of cane price dues of farmers for sugar season 2017-18, Government has notified a scheme on 9th May, 2018 envisaging assistance to sugar mills @ ₹ 5.50 per qtl. of cane crushed. Under a similar scheme notified on 5th October, 2018 for sugar season 2018-19, assistance is to be extended to sugar mills @ ₹ 13.88 per quintal of cane crushed.

(b) to (d) The Central Government has so far extended assistance amounting to ₹ 392.76 crore to sugar mills under the scheme notified on 9th May, 2018. No funds have so far been released under the scheme notified on 5th October, 2018. As per provisions of both the schemes, banks shall credit the amount of assistance to the farmers' accounts on behalf of the mills against cane dues payable and subsequent balance, if any, shall be credited into mill's account. Data regarding number of farmers benefitted under the scheme is not maintained by the Government.

Augmentation of storage facility

3111. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current capacity of storage of foodgrains in the country is sufficient to meet the demand for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan to increase the warehousing and storage capacity; and

(d) if so, whether Government intends to use public-private-partnership (PPP) to augment the storage capacity?

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 742.52 LMT (as on 01.07.2019), the total storage capacity

available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), was 878.55 LMT (as on 30.06.2019) comprising 745.00 LMT in covered godowns and 133.55 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). 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 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, CWC and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 142.62 LMT has been created as on 30.06.2019. 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 12th 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 30.06.2019.

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 30.06.2019, steel silos of 7.25 LMT capacity have been created.

Statement

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 30.06.2019)

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (in LMT)
1.	Bihar	22.66
2.	Jharkhand	5.52
3.	Odisha	13.56
4.	West Bengal	19.24
5.	Assam	4.00
6.	Arunachal pradesh	0.30
7.	Meghalaya	0.22
8.	Mizoram	0.67
9.	Tripura	0.99
10.	Manipur	0.49
11.	Nagaland	0.51
12.	Delhi	3.67
13.	Haryana	127.60
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.45
16.	Punjab	234.51
17.	Rajasthan	30.75
18.	Uttar Pradesh	67.27
19.	Uttarakhand	3.10
20.	Andhra Pradesh	24.98
21.	Telangana	30.52

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (in LMT)
22.	Kerala	7.62
23.	Karnataka	12.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	31.36
25.	Gujarat	10.87
26.	Maharashtra	38.61
27.	Goa	0.00
28.	Madhya Pradesh	157.80
29.	Chhattisgarh	26.06
	TOTAL	878.55

Study on fluctuation of price and its effect on farmers

3112. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study about the fluctuation of price of various crops like rice, wheat, potato, onion, brinjal etc., and its effect on farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has decided to use the Price Stabilization Fund for assistance to farmers during distress sale of agricultural products, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any financial support have been released to the State Government to assist the distressed farmers of Kerala during 2014-19, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No such study has been conducted by the Department of Consumer Affairs in 2018-19.

(b) and (c) Price Support to farmers is extended under the umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) comprising of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) implemented by Department of Agriculture,

Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DACFW). In addition, support to farmers is also extended through Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) of DACFW. PSS and MIS are implemented at the request of the concerned State Government as per scheme guidelines. No proposal has been received from Government of Kerala under PSS and MIS during 2014-19.

Repackaging of expired food

3113. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of packed food which expires in a year in the country;

(b) the amount of loss that must be borne by the company for expired goods;

(c) the use of food items after their expiry; and

(d) whether expired food is re-used for some other purposes or it is repacked and reused, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare notified, under 'Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006', the 'Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulations, 2011' that provides for "Use-by date" or "recommended last consumption date" or "Expiry date" to be indicated on the food packet which has been defined as the date which signifies the end of the estimated period under any stated storage conditions, after which the food probably will not have the quality and safety attributes normally expected by the consumers and the food shall not be sold. However, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not collect or maintain any data on quantum of expired packaged food and its disposals.

(d) Expired food cannot be repacked and reused for human consumption. However, it can be reused for other purposes like composting, creation of energy, biofuel, etc.

Compliance of standards by food processing units

3114. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any periodic inspections of the existing food processing units through its enforcement agencies to ensure compliance with laid down standards of food processing;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the agencies which have been engaged for the purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is fact that during periodic inspection of a factory in Valsad, Gujarat, some rotten mangoes were found for making mango-flavoured ice cream; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not engaged any outside agency for carrying out enforcement activities in respect of food processing units. Implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. Commissioners of Food Safety of States/UTs are regularly conducting inspections, surveillance and enforcement drives, through their officials *viz;* Food Safety Officers, in food processing units to ensure compliance with laid down standards. In cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, and Rules and regulations made thereunder, penal action has been initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOs) as per the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of state-wise samples received, analysed, found adulterated/misbranded, and action taken thereon for the year 2018-19 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As per information available with FSSAI, the State Food Safety Officials had conducted joint inspection on 31.05.2019 and destroyed goods like approximately 5,260 kilograms of rotten mangoes worth ₹ 1,84,000/- and approximately 25 Kilograms of other prepared food worth ₹ 1,750/-. The inspecting team also lifted samples of mango pulp (loose) and sent it to Regional Food Laboratory for analysis. The sample was, however, declared safe during analysis.

Statement

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report/Data for the year 2018-19

Name of the State/U.T.	Number of Samples Analysed	Number of Samples found Adulterated or Misb-randed	Number of Cases Launched		Number of Convictions / Penalties		
			Criminal	Civil	Convic-tions	Penalties no.	Penalties amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	268	44	1	90	1	89	12,74,000
Andhra Pradesh	4269	608	25	171			1,45,000
Arunachal Pradesh	291	11	1	7	0	6	21,000
Assam	515	111	7	14	0	5	77000
Bihar*							
Chandigarh	315	30	0	21	0	15	3,35,000
Chhattisgarh	988	208	0	11			
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57	18	0	40	0		6,75,500
Daman and Diu	145	4					
Delhi	2464	485	29	110	38	31	47,16,001
Goa	1550	88	99	17	17		8,66,000
Gujarat	9884	822	22	353	22	237	1,95,89,004
Haryana	2929	569	47	488	5	242	51,16,860
Himachal	229	43	4	10	4	35	9,65,500
Jammu and Kashmir	3600	701		698		466	57,18,800
Jharkhand	499	208					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	3945	456	71	249	0	146	9,50,800
Kerala	4378	781	102	565	2	339	1,11,17,000
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	7063	1352		1343		842	3,61,04,200
Maharashtra	4742	1089	957	910	18	529	1,19,96,269
Manipur	388	56		16	12		6,89,000
Meghalaya	81	4	1	0	0	0	0
Mizoram*							
Nagaland	202	45	0	63	0		37,500
Odisha	327	91	38	123	0	3	2,20,000
Puducherry	2037	58	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	11920	3403	46	1861	3		1,47,65,200
Rajasthan*							
Sikkim	182	17	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5730	2601	666	1718	306	1485	5,01,1 1,950
Telangana	1760	224	33	191	3		2,48,000
Tripura	192	8	0	3	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	22583	11817	451	8524	73	5526	15,89,81,003
Uttarakhand	755	125	8	28		28	28,53,000
West Bengal*							
TOTAL	94,288	26,077	2509	17,616	475	10053	32,75,73,587

Source: States/UTs, Information in respect of States marked (*) is awaited.

Monitoring of processed food companies

3115. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring the turnover, production, sourcing of materials and marketing of the small packed food products like Kurkure, Wafers etc., which are openly sold in market;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said information regarding manufacturers of processed food are centrally maintained in the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details of the growth of the turnover of these companies during each of the last three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries works for the development of processed food industry in the country through policy interventions and financial assistance schemes. Further, the Government has established a regulatory body *i.e.*, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with mandate to lay down science based standards for articles of food and for regulating their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import for ensuring availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption in the country. Accordingly, FSSAI prescribes standards of food items under FSS Act 2006, including Rules and Regulations made thereunder. These standards are enforced by the Food Safety Departments of the States/UTs through regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling. Where samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to the penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Act. All the food processing industries including manufacturers of Kurkure, Wafers, etc. arc required to register or secure licence under FSS Act. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not been mandated to monitor turnover, production, sourcing of materials and marketing of processed food products of each company.

Production in Getalsud food park in Ranchi

†3116. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food park in Getalsud near Ranchi in Jharkhand is reportedly functional;

(b) if so, the details of total production, number of labourers along with the electricity consumption therein during last five years;

(c) the details of the subsidy given by the Central Government to this food park till date;

(d) the names of the banks and the amount that remains outstanding against the said food park; and

(e) the details of the ownership of this food park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) No Sir. The Mega Food Park has become non functional due to the demise of the lead promoter [whole time Director] in the year 2017.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry has released ₹ 43.78 crore to this park.

(d) M/s Allahabad Bank, Harmu Colony Branch, Ranchi, Jharkhand has sanctioned term loan amounting to ₹ 33.95 Crore to M/s Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. to establish Mega Food Park projects at Village Getalsud, District Ranchi, Jharkhand. As per the information provided by Allahabad bank on 18th June, 2019 to Ministry, bank dues are amounting to ₹ 46.27 Crore towards this project.

(e) Details of ownership through shareholding of M/s Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd for the said Mega Food Park is as under:

Name of the Entity	Approved Shareholding (%)	Stipulated Shareholding (₹ lakh)
1	2	3
Lunar General Trading LLC	1.33%	41.00
Green Coast Nurseries India Pvt. Ltd.	2.00%	61.57
Micky Shipping Ltd.	0.67%	20.52

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
GenX Venture Capital Inc.	47.00%	1447.01
Empower India Limited	44.00%	1354.61
Ranchi Industrial Area Development Authority	5.00%	153.93
	100%	3078.64

Draft new National Food Processing Policy

3117. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted a new National Food Processing Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether several stakeholders have given their opinion in the matter, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time-frame prescribed by Government to finalise the same and the efforts made to implement it at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has drafted National Food Processing Policy in consultation with various stakeholders *viz;* various Central Government Ministries/ Departments and their related organizations, State Governments, Industries, Food Technology Institutes and the draft is under finalisation. No time-frame has since been prescribed for its implementation.

Wastage of fruits and vegetables

†3118. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fruits and vegetables of farmers are still getting spoilt due to the lack of proper processing and storage facilities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the quantity of fruits and vegetables being wasted every year due to lack of proper processing facilities and because of which farmers are directly facing loss; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Ministry on food processing and storage facilities during the last five years and to what extent the wastage of the said items has been prevented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) As per Studies, "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" carried out by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana in 2010 and in 2015, the estimated cumulative percentages of annual harvest and post-harvest losses of fruits and vegetables are as follows:

Agricultural Produces	Cumulative Wastage (%)	
	As per Report 2010 (crop year 2005-06)	As per Report 2015 (crop year 2012-13)
Fruits and Vegetables	5.8-18.0	4.58-15.88

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not exclusively provide financial assistance for creation of storage facilities. Under the Schemes of (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters (Mini Food Parks), (iii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities of the Pradah Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PNKSY), financial assistance is provided for the combined components for creation of storage (including cold storage and cold chain), processing, preservation capacities/facilities. During the last five years a total of ₹2920.88 crore has been released as capital subsidy under various component schemes of PMKSY mostly for creation of such facilities in the country. However, no recent assessment has been made on the reduction in wastage.

Job opportunity in value addition of cereals

3119. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of major cereals produced in the country over the past five years;

(b) the percentage of them which are given value addition;

(c) the number of jobs created by value addition of cereals; and

(d) the steps that are planned by Government to increase value addition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per the estimates released by Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, the production of Cereals in the country over the past five years is as under:

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)			
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Total
2013-14	106.65	95.85	43.30	245.80
2014-15	105.48	86.53	42.86	234.87
2015-16	104.41	92.29	38.52	235.22
2016-17	109.70	98.51	43.77	251.98
2017-18	1 12.76	99.87	46.97	259.60

(b) As per a study, commissioned by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and undertaken by Institute of Economic Growth, the extent of processing was 1.6% for milled rice, 2.05 % for milled wheat and 17.7% for milled coarse cereals in 2005-06.

(c) As per the latest available data under the Annual Survey of Industries, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the total number of persons engaged in registered food processing units of value addition of cereals in 2016-17 was 10,56,890.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing various Central Sector Schemes under its Central Sector Umbrella Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) for overall development of food processing sector. PMKSY has seven component schemes *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 for processing and value addition of all agro and marine produce including Cereals. Individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies. Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/ State PSUs etc. are eligible for financial assistance under the schemes of PMKSY for setting up of food processing industries/ units/ projects in the country.

Provision of computers and TV sets in panchayats

3120. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided computers and TV sets to every panchayat in the country;

(b) if so, the number of gram panchayats that have received such things; and

(c) whether services of any computer literate person is also available in the panchayats to operate computers?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Panchayat being a State subject, the responsibility of providing computers and manpower support etc. for smooth functioning of Gram Panchayats (GPs) is of State Government. However, under the old scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), implemented during 2012-13 to 2015-16, financial assistance was provided to States / UTs upto 2014-15 for computers and peripherals for GPs, which had building and internet connectivity but no computers. The State-wise details of GPs having computers are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) under the restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) being implemented w.e.f. 2018-19 provides for financial support for computers and peripheral. However, annual RGSA Plan covering the activities to be taken up during the year is prepared by the State. The State/UT-wise computers sanctioned under the scheme during 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Purchase of computers and accessories in GPs which do not have computers is also permitted under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grant. None of the schemes of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provide for the procurement of TV sets for GPs.

The services of technical man-power, including computer literate person can be sourced under RGSA and FFC grants.

Statement-I

State-wise details of GPs where computers provided under RGPSA

Sl. No.	States	GPs
1.	Assam	1433
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3896
3.	Chhattisgarh	127
4.	Haryana	1372
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3316
6.	Jharkhand	1000
7.	Manipur	65
8.	Odisha	6109
9.	Punjab	500
10.	Rajasthan	408
11.	Sikkim	238
12.	Tamil Nadu	12524
13.	Telangana	3325
14.	Tripura	72
15.	Uttarakhand	1242
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1500
17.	West Bengal	150
	TOTAL	37277

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of computers sanctioned under the RGSA scheme during 2018-19 and 2019-20

Sl. No.	State	2019-20	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	690	611
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	139	122

Sl. No.	State	2019-20	2018-19
3.	Assam	59	60
4.	Bihar	352	352
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	100
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20
7.	Gujarat	30	0
8.	Haryana	406	359
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	350	316
10.	Jharkhand	41	36
11.	Kerala	100	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	150	100
13.	Manipur	8	10
14.	Meghalaya	152	0
15.	Mizoram	49	25
16.	Nagaland	104	92
17.	Puducherry	2	0
18.	Punjab	1052	931
19.	Rajasthan	54	54
20.	Sikkim	16	13
21.	Tamil Nadu	200	185
22.	Telangana	800	532
23.	Tripura	100	54
24.	Uttarakhand	549	487
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4788	4238
	TOTAL	10292	8697

Direct funding to the panchayats

3121. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has withheld the funds allocated for local bodies in Himachal Pradesh for implementing various rural projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the implementation of rural projects and schemes during the last three years in the State;

(d) whether Government has fixed any specific norms and rules for direct funding to the villages and panchayats; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Details of funds allocated to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years for implementation of rural projects and schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award for the period 2015-20, ₹ 2,00,292.2.0 crore have been allocated to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States, amounting to an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita/annum at an aggregate level for delivering basic services.

The grants are released to State Government for further distribution to the Gram Panchayats. These grants have two components Basic Grants (90%) and Performance Grants (10%). To draw Basic Grants by the States, the Gram Panchayats have to be duly constituted on the basis of elections and submit utilisation certificates for the previous instalment drawn. For drawing Performance Grants, besides the above two conditions, the conditions of submission of audited accounts and increase in Own Source Revenue (OSR) are also required to be fulfilled. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) recommends the release of funds under FFC grant as soon as the necessary conditions are fulfilled by the States.

Statement

Details of funds for the implementation of rural projects and schemes during the last three years in the State of Himachal Pradesh

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant/Schemes	2016-17 Allocation	2017-18 Allocation	2018-19 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Fourteenth Finance Commission Grant to Rural Local Bodies	306.05	352.76	407.24
2.	Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) during 2016-17 and 2017-18 and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) uring 2018-19.*	1.40	0.00	17.26
3.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)	1.90	9.94	13.81
4.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)*	36.70	0.00	1.84
5.	Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institute (RSETI)*	0.00	1.07	1.03
6.	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G)	59.31	30.55	0.00
7.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)#	388.61	586.84	780.34
8.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	310.00	356.95	677.25

* CB-PSA, RGSA, DDU-GKY and RSETI Schemes are demand driven schemes and funds are allocated to States as per demands against approved Action Plans.

There is no annual allocation under MGNREGA. Fund release to State under the scheme is a continuous process based on various factors including labour budget, opening balance, pending liabilities, overall performance etc.

Uniform Panchayati System in the country

†3122. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is contemplating to make such a provision in which uniform Panchayati System would be implemented in the entire country under Panchayati Raj Act;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard and whether Government would take any step in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) No such study has been conducted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR). The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 provides broad framework to the States to enact their own Panchayati Raj Act. Since "Panchayat" is a State subject, States have enacted their State Panchayati Raj Acts. However, MoPR disseminates the best practices among States.

Construction of RoBs in Telangana

3123. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty-six Road over Bridges (RoBs) are under construction in the State of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details of progress of constructions of each of RoB; and

(c) by when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) 36 Nos. of Road over Bridges (ROBs) are under construction in the State of Telangana.

(b) The details of RoBs under cost sharing by Railways is as under:

(i) Railway portion completed and approach work in progress (State Government): 5 Nos.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) Railway portion and approach work in progress (State Government): 4 Nos.

(iii) RoBs where estimate awaited from State Government, to be sanctioned or joint alignment yet to be finalized: 27 Nos.

(c) Normally, Railway undertakes construction of RoBs in Railway portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Government. Generally, there is no problem of construction of ROBs in Railway portion. However, it is difficult to construct RoBs on approaches because it depends upon many factors such as availability of land, removal of encroachments, fixing the alignment of approaches, allocation of requisite funds etc. The time schedule for (9 RoBs) completion by State Government remains uncertain (for approaches). Therefore, it is not possible to fix the time schedule for construction of RoBs/RUBs projects as a whole.

Assigning National Rail and Transport Institute the title of Institute of National Importance

3124. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to make the National Rail and Transportation Institute (NRTI) an institute of national importance and bring it one of the top 500 institutions and then one of the top 100 institutions in the world;

(b) whether the Ministry sent the proposal before the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) of the UGC for giving it the tag of an institution of national importance;

(c) if so, the recommendation of the EEC;

(d) whether there are any plans to set up NRTI centre in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Notification declaring National Rail and Transportation Institute as deemed to be university under de novo category was issued by the Ministry for Human Resource Development on 26th July, 2018. The University was operationalised on 5th September 2018 with 2 Undergraduate courses *viz.* B.Sc. in Transportation Technology and BBA in Transport Management. Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with 5 global Universities - (i) Cornell University, USA, (ii) University of California, Berkeley, USA, (iii) University of

Birmingham, UK, (iv) Russian University of Transport, Russia and (v) Saint Petersburg State Transport University, Russia.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Presently the University has been established at one place, Vadodara.

Subsidy on rail tickets

3125. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in an effort to mop up possible savings, Railways proposes to invoke the sense of sympathy of affluent passengers to forego the subsidy on their ticket, on the lines of 'give-it-up' campaign of the Ministry of Petroleum for forgoing (LPG) subsidies;

(b) whether Railways would also appeal to senior citizens to consider not to avail concession/subsidies on their tickets for contributing to Railways' savings mobilisation drive; and

(c) the other salient features of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to passenger fare and freight rates, to improve the passenger earnings and decrease in the recurring loss in passenger business, is an on-going process.

(b) Yes, Sir. Currently, concession of 50% and 40% on base fare is given to women and men senior citizen passengers respectively. They have been given following options of giving-up this concession:-

(i) Giving up concession (100% give-it-up)

(ii) Giving up 50% concession (50% give-it-up)

(c) The scheme is under consideration.

Unpopularity of Flexi Fare

3126. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a survey to find out the level of disappointment of the common man after the introduction of flexi fare;

(b) whether Government is aware that long distance travel in the country by trains is not a luxury but a necessity; and

(c) whether Government plans to remove flexi fare, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) 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 limit of 1.4 times in classes Second AC, Sleeper, Second sitting (reserved), AC Chair Car and 3rd AC class. Flexi fare is not applicable in the fare of 1st AC and Executive class of Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains.

Trains with Flexi Fare *i.e.*, Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto constitute only approximately 1.11% of total number of trains over Indian Railways. Number of passengers booked and earning thereon in the trains having Flexi Fare has registered an increase as compared to corresponding period of previous years during Non Flexi Fare period.

Overall occupancy of Rajdhani, Shatabdi & Duronto Express trains during the financial year 2018-19 has been approximately 98%, 76% & 94% respectively. The corresponding occupancy figures during the current financial year 2019-20 (up to May) have been approximately 110%, 83% & 105% respectively for Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto Express trains.

In most of the routes of Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains, alternative train facilities are already available over Indian Railways. Therefore passengers can opt for alternative train services over different sections.

Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains are highly prestigious trains with better facilities in train, service, speed and punctuality of trains, etc. and highly popular and preferred over other trains on the route. Therefore, Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto

trains have been taken for Flexi Fare. This concept has not been extended on the other regular train services.

Though no specific survey for this purpose was conducted, based on the feedback from different quarters including from Members of Parliament and general public, a committee was constituted to review the Flexi Fare scheme. Based on the committee's recommendations and other representations, the matter has been examined and Flexi Fare scheme has been rationalized w.e.f 15.03.2019 on an experimental basis as under:-

(i) Discontinuation of Flexi Fare scheme (Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto Express trains) from 15 trains fully and from 32 trains during pre defined lean period of 3 months (February, March and August). Maximum cap of Flexi Fare scheme has been reduced to 1.4 times from 1.5 times earlier in all Flexi Fare applicable classes.

(ii) Graded discount has been introduced in Flexi Fare trains including Rajdhani Express trains, where class-wise occupancy is less than 60%, 4 days prior to scheduled departure of the train as under:-

Occupancy	Discount
Up to 70%	20% on last fare
70 to 80%	10% on last fare
Above 80%	Nil

As Flexi Fare Scheme has yielded higher revenue and passengers in Flexi Fare trains have increased when compared to Non Flexi Fare period, therefore at present there is no proposal to withdraw Flexi Fare scheme.

High-speed trains plying through Tamil Nadu

3127. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any high-speed trains plying to and from Tamil Nadu over the last five years, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to increase the connectivity of high-speed trains across the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the budgetary allocation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government has sanctioned only High Speed Rail between Mumbai and Ahmedabad of 508 km with the estimated cost of ₹1,08,000 crore. The project is targeted for completion in 2023.

Replacement of obsolete equipments

3128. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the equipments used by Railways are now obsolete and need immediate replacement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Updation and replacement of equipments in use over Indian Railways including obsolete and overaged equipments, is a continuous process and undertaken regularly based on its condition, operational needs and availability of resources.

Railway projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

3129. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of new railway lines laid in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the last five year;

(b) the number of pending projects and ongoing projects in the two States;

(c) the number of projects that are held up due to token allocation of funds; and

(d) by when the pending projects in the two States would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) 258.1 km. New Line in Andhra Pradesh and 134.6 km. New Line in Telangana has been laid in last five years.

As on 01.04.2019, 17 New Line projects covering a length of 2027.44 km., costing ₹25599.42 cr. falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution, out of which 186 km length has been completed and an expenditure of ₹2834.99 cr. has been incurred till March 2019. Further, 9 New Line

projects covering a length of 1067.18 km costing ₹14,139.60 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution, out of which 84.55 km length has been completed and an expenditure of ₹1635.82 cr. has been incurred till March 2019.

The details of all ongoing works and new works, allotment of funds and expenditure on each projects are made 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).

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, cyclones, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the project.

As such, completion time of the projects can not be fixed at this stage, as, the above mentioned issues differs from project to project.

Railway projects in Kerala

3130. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going projects in the State of Kerala, at present;

(b) the status of each railway project, as on date; and

(c) whether any project is running behind the schedule, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) 09 projects (02 New Line and 07 Doubling) covering a length of 458.36 km. costing ₹8316.61 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are in different stages of planning/approval/ execution. An expenditure of ₹87.60 crore has been incurred on these projects upto March, 2019.

The details of all works in progress and new works including allotment of funds and expenditure incurred on each project are made 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).

The timely completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like 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, cyclones, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

Refund of fare of delayed trains

†3131. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a refund is granted to passengers on account of trains not arriving on scheduled time or running excessively late;

(b) if so, the details of amount refunded; and

(c) the number of passengers who got their fare refunded during the last five years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Full refund is granted without deduction of cancellation or clerkage charge to all passengers holding reserved, RAC and wait listed tickets, if the journey is not undertaken due to late running of train by more than three hours of the scheduled departure of the train from station commencing journey, provided ticket is surrendered within the prescribed time limit. The details of the amount refunded and number of cancelled passengers in such cases for the last five years, approximately, is as under:-

Financial Year	Cancelled Passengers (in Millions)	Amount Refunded (₹ in crore)
2014-15	0.09	8.41
2015-16	0.11	9.81
2016-17	0.14	11.30
2017-18	0.50	35.68
2018-19	0.57	40.19

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Decline in demand for rail coaches

3132. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for coaches in Railways has come down drastically during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many coach factories of Railways are not producing coaches upto their capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Together, the coach factories are manufacturing higher than their sanctioned capacity to cater to demand of Indian Railways. The details are as under:-

Coach Manufacturing Unit	Annual Manufacturing Capacity	Actual Production 2018-19
Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai	1700 Coaches	3240 Coaches
Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala	1500 Coaches	1350 Coaches
Modern Coach Factory (MCF), Raebareli	1000 Coaches	1425 Coaches
TOTAL	4200 Coaches	6015 Coaches

The production during 2018-19 was 143.2% of the manufacturing capacity.

Station Redevelopment Programme

3133. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that station redevelopment is the biggest non-fare

revenue generation project for redeveloping railway stations in the country and has been included in the harmonized list of infrastructure sub-sectors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the station redevelopment programme is envisaged to be done by leveraging commercial development of spareable space in and around railway stations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes. Sir. Station Redevelopment programme is a flagship programme of Indian Railways for redeveloping stations by leveraging commercial potential of sparable railway land. Station Redevelopment has been included in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sector since April 2018.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Station Redevelopment programme is planned by leveraging commercial development of sparable railway land and air space in and around the stations. 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, especially the stations located in major cities and important tourist destinations. Presently, work of redevelopment is in progress at Gandhinagar(Gujarat) and Habibganj(Bhopal) stations. Contracts for redevelopment have been awarded for Gomtinagar. Charbagh (Lucknow) and Puducherry stations.

Steps taken to make rail transportation attractive

3134. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have taken various measures to make rail transportation attractive and to arrest the declining trend of rail share;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these measures are focusing on prioritizing investment in important areas, *viz.* dedicated freight corridors, high-speed rail, high capacity rolling stock, last mile rail linkage, port connectivity and attracting private and foreign direct investment; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Indian Railways have registered a growth of 1.8% in the number of passengers carried and 5% in freight traffic in 2018-19 as compared to the previous year. Indian Railways have taken many measures to increase its share which includes the following:

Passeneger segment

(i) Augmentation of on-board capacity by attachment of additional coaches, running of special trains during festivals and holidays, running of Suvidha trains etc.

(ii) Augmentation of ticket selling capacity through mobile ticket booking, operation of Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVM), utilizing the services of ticketing agents like Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewaks (JTBS), Station Ticket Booking Agents (STBA), Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendra (YTSK) etc.

(iii) Expansion of digital payment modes like net-banking, credit/debit cards, e-wallets, Unified Payment Interface (UPI)/Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) to enhance passenger convenience

(iv) Introduction of Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme (ATAS) known as VIKALP to provide confirmed accommodation to waitlisted passengers and also to ensure optimal utilisation of available accommodation.

(v) Offering of 10% discount in basic fare on vacant berths/seats booked after preparation of first reservation charts.

(vi) Offering of graded discount in flexi fare trains and Humsafar trains, where class-wise occupancy is less than 60%, 4 days prior to scheduled departure of the train.

(vii) To facilitate second class passengers, sleeper class coaches running underutilized have been de-reserved on a particular section as second class unreserved on second class fare as well as sleeper class unreserved.

(viii) In case of AC-III tier coaches running vacant during day time over a particular section, the power has been delegated to Zonal Railways to declare such AC-III tier coaches as AC chair car on AC chair car fare.

Freight Segment

(i) Long term tariff contract with major customers envisages growth and retention of traffic by offering incentive over benchmark.

(ii) Traditional Empty Flow Direction (TEFD) policy offers freight rebate to customers in notified streams enabling mutual gains to both customers and Railways.

(iii) Schemes such as General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme (GPWIS), Liberalised Wagon Investment Scheme (LWIS), Special Freight Train Operator (SFTO), and Automobiles Freight Train Operator (AFTO) have been launched.

(iv) Container traffic has been given incentives in the form of:

- 25% concession in empty haulage
- Denotification of additional commodities to Freight All Kind (FAK) carriage
- Launch of multiple Railway Receipt (RR) and electronic transmission of RR

(v) Rationalization of Terminal Access Charge (TAC) to dual operation to single charge.

(vi) Freight rationalization @8.75% w.e.f 01.11.18 leaving essential goods like foodgrains, salt intact. Other commodities freight like fertilizers, cement, POL also kept intact in the interest of farmers, infrastructure requirement of economy and keep general inflationary components pegged down as fuel is vital in product pricing.

(c) and (d) Various initiatives have been undertaken by Indian Railways towards capacity augmentation works including the following:-

(i) There has been an increase of about 42% in the Capital Expenditure done by the Indian Railways in the last four years for financing of various capacity augmentation works like Dedicated Freight Corridors, High-speed Rail, high capacity Rolling stock, last mile rail linkage port connectivity and

Bullet trains. Capital expenditure done by the Railways in last four years is as under:-

Year	Overall Capital Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2015-16	93519.79
2016-17	108290.14
2017-18	101985.47
2018-19 (Prov.)	133387.05

(ii) Ministry of Railways has sanctioned two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) at the total cost of ₹81,459 crore, Eastern DFC (1856 kms.) is having approx. 50% loan support from World Bank and the Sonnagar-Dankuni section (538 kms) is to be implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Western DFC (1504 kms) substantially funded through soft loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Out of total estimated cost of ₹81,459 crore, ₹52,347 crore are being provided through loans from World Bank and JICA. The DFC project would help in segregation of freight and passenger services, decongestion of existing routes, improvement in efficiency of the passenger services, higher transportation output with faster transit time due to increase in average speed of trains. Running of planned double stack container trains and heavy haul trains will further augment to the carrying capacity and thus help increase Railway's market-share in freight segment and also help in reducing the unit cost of freight transportation.

(iii) A High Speed Rail Project has been sanctioned between Mumbai and Ahmedabad, which is being implemented with Japanese technical and financial assistance of 81% of estimated total project cost ₹1,08,000 crore. The total length of the Project is 508 kms. and having 12 stations. The maximum design speed will be 350 kmph and operating speed will be 320 kmph. The project is likely to be completed by 2023.

(iv) Further Ministry of Railways has issued a policy framework for participative models in 2012 for attracting investments in rail connectivity and capacity augmentation projects from sea ports, large mines, logistic parks and other industries/industrial clusters. Under participative models, 11 projects of ₹4000 crore have been implemented, 12 projects of ₹20877 crore are under

implementation and 7 projects of ₹13046 crore have been granted in-principle approval by Ministry of Railways.

Upgradation, doubling and electrification of railway track

3135. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of upgradation, doubling and electrification of railway track carried out by Railways in the country during the last three years, Zone-wise; and

(b) the details of the budgetary allocation made and the amount spent by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Zone-wise details of upgradation, doubling and electrification of railway track carried out by Railways during the last three years (i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19), are as under:

Zonal Railways	Track upgradation/ renewal (in Complete Track Renewal Units)	Doubling of railway track (in km.)	Route kilometre electrified (in km.)
1	2	3	4
Central	771	91	597
Eastern	713	195	560
East Central	726	528	1176
East Coast	692	157	865
Northern	1413	297	1516
North Central	548	98	593
North Eastern	252	38	765
Northeast Frontier	236	96	252
North Western	505	321	1161
Southern	1000	336	491
South Central	539	125	1145
South Eastern	728	195	160

1	2	3	4
South East Central	514	157	524
South Western	571	338	375
Western	889	271	290
West Central	594	157	539
TOTAL	10691	3400	11009

(b) The details of budgetary allocation made and the amount spent by Railways on track upgradation/renewal, doubling and electrification of railway lines for the last three years (*i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Track upgradation/ renewal		Doubling of railway track		Electrification of railway track	
	Budget Allocation	Amount Spent	Budget Allocation	Amount Spent	Budget Allocation	Amount Spent
2016-17	4000.03	6397.96	25118.6	9214.42	3396	2903.13
2017-18	9960.76	8884.16	18000.67	11364.35	3456.96	3777.43
2018-19	11449.9	9689.98*	17359	16095.11*	6302	5942.59*

* Figures for the year 2018-19 are provisional.

Laying of third rail line between cities

3136. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to lay third railway line between cities to run more trains;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any proposal and plan from NITI Aayog and or from any private operators on PPP model therefor;

(c) the detailed plan and proposal received so far, if any; and

(d) the proposal of Government along with time-frame, land acquisition and other formalities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Such works are sanctioned based on requirement and feasibility.

(b) to (d) No proposal or plan has been received from NITI Aayog or Private Operators for construction of third line between cities on PPP model.

Old coaches in running trains

3137. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many trains are running with very old coaches whose validity has already expired;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many trains have been running with refurbished coaches without much facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Systems are in place in order to ensure that coaches that have completed their prescribed service life, are not allowed in passenger service on Indian Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Facilities in coaches are renewed as per requirement during various maintenance schedules. All efforts are made to run coaches with the stipulated level of facilities /amenities only.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway projects in Haryana

3138. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase inter-connectivity in Haryana through rail links;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of ongoing and announced railway projects for Haryana in the last five years;

(d) whether there is a delay in completion of the ongoing projects, if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of railway stations developed and modernised in Haryana in last five years; and

(f) the budgetary allocation made for projects in Haryana, funds utilised and achievements made in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) and (f) For increasing inter-connectivity in Haryana, 10 railway projects for 1015 km. length, costing ₹11409 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Haryana are in different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which, 394.56 km. length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹2519.40 crore has been incurred up to March, 2019. The details of all works in progress and new works including allotment of funds and expenditure on each project are made 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).

As for as achievement during last 5 years is concerned, commissioning of 260 km. length of track (80 km. of new line and 180 km. of doubling) achieved.

(d) 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. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

(e) Works for modernisation/development have been carried out at Mahendragarh, Sirsa, Mandi Adampur, Kosli, Hissar, Loharu, Bhiwani and Rewari Railway Stations in the last five years. In addition, Ambala Railway Station has been upgraded at a cost of ₹4.48 crore under "Soft-Upgradation of Stations" Scheme and Station Building of Kurukshetra Railway Station is also being upgraded jointly in association

with Ministry of Tourism on cost sharing basis (50:50). Further, upgradation/modernization of stations of Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process. Works for improvement of passenger amenities are undertaken depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and *inter-se* priority, subject to availability of funds.

Modernisation of railway stations

†3139. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a detailed scheme for the modernisation and upgradation of railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of modernisation of Ambikapur, Bishrampur, Baikunthpur and Udalkachar railway stations during the last five years;

(d) whether it is a fact that even today, the railways coach display system is still not in place at Baikunthpur railway station due to which passengers have to face a lot of difficulties; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Modernisation/ upgradation of Railway stations in Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process. This has been undertaken from time to time under various modernisation schemes such as Model Station Scheme, Modern Station Scheme and Adarsh Station Scheme. The 'Model Station Scheme' (June, 1999 to November, 2008) and the 'Modern Station Scheme' (2006-07 and 2007-08) have since been discontinued.

At present, upgradation of stations is undertaken under Adarsh Station Scheme. Adarsh station scheme was started from 2009-10. Selection of Railway stations under Adarsh Station Scheme is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities. 1253 stations have been identified for development under Adarsh station Scheme out of which 1103 railway stations have been developed so far and the remaining stations are planned to be developed by 2019-20.

Besides there are other policies initiatives by Indian Railways to provide improved facilities at all stations. 68 stations have been identified for soft upgradation in the year 2018-19. The list is given in the Statement (*see* below)

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Recently, a separate policy has been made for development of stations under Station Redevelopment Programme through Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) on 'as is where is' basis. Government has approved Railways' proposal for redevelopment of railway stations by IRSDC as Nodal Agency, through simplified procedures and for longer lease tenure. Accordingly, all the stations on Indian Railways have been entrusted to IRSDC and other Government agencies for undertaking the techno-economic feasibility studies. Based on the outcome of the 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. Redevelopment of stations is planned though leveraging of commercial development of vacant land/air space in and around stations. Presently, work of redevelopment is in progress at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Habibganj (Madhya Pradesh) stations. Contracts for redevelopment have been awarded for Gomtinagar, Charbagh (Uttar Pradesh) and Puducherry (Union Territory of Puducherry) stations.

(c) Details of works done during last five years are as follows:

1. Ambikapur is a Non Suburban Grade (NSG-4) category station dealing with 2062 passengers on an average per day. All minimum essential amenities have been provided at this station as per norms. This station has also been developed under Adarsh Station Scheme.

2. Bishrampur is a Non Suburban Grade (NSG-5) category station dealing with 460 passengers on an average per day. All minimum essential amenities have been provided at this station as per norms. Additional platform shelter has been provided and height of Platform No. 1 has been raised.

3. Baikunthpur road is a Non Suburban Grade (NSG-5) category station dealing with 831 passengers on an average per day. All minimum essential amenities have been provided at this station as per norms. The length of the platform has been extended, height of Platform No. 1 has been raised and waiting room has been improved.

4. Udalkachar is a Non Suburban Grade (NSG-6) category station dealing with 244 passengers on an average per day. All minimum essential amenities have been provided at this stations as per norms.

(d) and (e) Baikunthpur is a NSG-5 category station. Norms of Minimum Essential Amenities do not stipulate provision of Display System at such category of stations.

Statement

List of 68 stations identified for soft upgradation

Lonawala, Burhanpur, Sholapur, Igatpuri, Wardha, Pune, Cuttack, Sambhalpur, Vishakhapatnam, Patna, Barkakana, Mughalsarai, Bapudham Motihari, Hajipur, Patliputra, Sonpur, Asansol, Howrah, Sealdah, Allahabad, Jhansi, Mathura, Varanasi City, Izzatnagar, Gorakhpur, Darjiling, Guwahati, New Tinsukia, Alipurduar, Rangiya, Ambala, Delhi Main, Shimla, Dehradun, Haridwar, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Vijyawada, Guntur, Guntkal, Kurnool City, Warangal, Bilaspur, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Jharsuguda, Ranchi, Adra, Madurai, Kottayam, Chennai Egmore, Palghat, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Yeshwantpur, Mysore, Dharwar, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Itarsi, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara, Ratlam, Bhavnagar City and Valsad.

Pending railway projects in Gujarat

†3140. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Gujarat for the construction of Road Over Bridges (RoBs) and railway underpasses during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, proposal-wise;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the number of proposals of Gujarat pending with Railways at present and the place-wise details of these proposals; and

(d) the details along with present status of RoBs and railway underpasses being constructed in the State of Gujarat at present, place-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Number of proposals of Road over Bridges (RoBs)/Road Under Bridges (RUBs) on cost sharing basis received from the Government of Gujarat during last 3 years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) are as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	ROBs	RUBs	ROBs	RUBs	ROBs	RUBs
Gujarat	8	5	3	0	18	1

All these proposals were cleared during this period and no such valid proposals are pending for clearance.

Proposals for construction of Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) *in lieu* of level crossings are normally received from State Government. After completing various formalities regarding the consents for sharing of cost and closure of level crossings from State Government, the proposals are further processed for their inclusion in Railway Works Programme.

(d) Normally, Railway undertakes construction of RoBs/RUBs in Railway portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Govt. Generally, there is no problem of construction of ROBs/RUBs in Railway portion. Construction of ROBs/RUBs on approaches depends upon many factors such as availability of land, removal of encroachments, fixing the alignment of approaches, allocation of requisite funds etc.

As per Pink Book 2019-20, work for construction of 127 RoBs and 1 RUB on Cost Sharing basis have been sanctioned in the State of Gujarat. Out of 127 RoBs, 9 RoBs have been fully completed and Railway portion of 6 RoBs has been completed.

Ticketing racket in Railways

3141. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to summer rush, ticket agents have become active across the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway Protection Force (RPF) has launched operations, conducted raids in various cities and arrested a number of culprits involved in the racket;

(c) if so, the value of tickets which have been seized and the number of passengers affected due to this malpractice;

(d) whether any investigation has been carried out to find out the involvement of insiders or lower staff in the racket; and

(e) the steps being taken to audit the software to make it foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Some instances of misuse of reservation system do come to notice during the checks conducted by Indian Railways, particularly during peak rush period/festival seasons. Indian Railways has taken a large number of measures to keep a check on the activities of unscrupulous elements involved in malpractices in reservation, some of which are as under:-

(i) Joint as well as independent checks are conducted by Commercial, Vigilance and Security Departments (Railway Protection Force) to curb the activities of unscrupulous elements.

(ii) Checks conducted at Reservation Offices are supplemented by checks on the train to detect the cases of transferred reserved tickets *i.e.* persons found travelling fraudulently against accommodation actually reserved in the name of another passenger.

(iii) To curb malpractices by Railway staff in connivance with unscrupulous elements, checks are conducted in booking offices, reservation offices, trains etc. Stringent action is taken against the railway staff under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules, if found involved in malpractices.

(iv) Additional computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters are opened during peak rush period/festival seasons at various locations.

(v) Misuse of reservation system occurs due to gap between demand and supply of reserved accommodations. To meet the additional demand of passengers, especially during festivals and peak rush periods, including summer vacations, Durga Puja, Deepawali, Chhath Pooja, Eid, winter vacations, Holi etc., special trains are run, carrying capacity of existing trains is augmented, keeping in view the pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

(vi) Surveillance at reservation offices has also been stepped up by installing Close Circuit Television at important PRS locations to keep watch on any possible misuse of reservation system. Booking pattern at reservation offices is also monitored for detecting unusual pattern and fraudulent working of unscrupulous elements.

(vii) Carrying of prescribed original identity proof has been made compulsory for one of the passengers while undertaking journey in reserved class.

(viii) Computerised reservation system has also been streamlined by making a provision for automatic preparation of reservation charts at least four hours before the scheduled departure of train and to allow booking of vacant accommodation thereafter till preparation of second reservation charts, through internet as well as any computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counter.

(ix) General public are also educated through Public Address System and media, not to buy tickets from unscrupulous elements and consequences of buying tickets from these sources.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Railway Protection Force (RPF) launched an All India Drive named "Operation Thunder" on 13.06.2019 against the touts and conducted raids at different places in various cities. A total of 408 touts have been arrested (including 1 railway employee) with the seizure of 2142 number of future journey tickets amounting to ₹75,34,170/- during course of enquiry. Action is taken against persons/touts found involved in illegal touting of railway tickets as per legal provision laid down under section 143 of the Railways Act, 1989.

(e) The IT security of e-Ticketing system is ensured through regular security, audits by Standardization Testing Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate of Department of Electronics and IT, Government of India. The gaps reported by STQC in their penetration testing have been addressed. However, auditing is an ongoing process and security audit of e-ticketing system is undertaken biannually. Strict physical checks are already in place in the Data Centre like restricted access to Data Centre, CCTV cameras at entry and exit points of Data Centre. Last Next Generation e-Ticketing (NGeT) system audit has been completed by STQC in September. 2018.

Charges on cancellation of train tickets

3142. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the charges on cancellation of train tickets have increased manifold in comparison to last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cancellation charges last revised and the cancellation charges existing at present, class-wise; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Railways to minimise the cancellation charges to benefit the commuters?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In the recent past there has been no substantial increase in tickets cancellation charges. However, in 2015, certain provisions of Railway Passengers (Cancellation of tickets and refund of fare) Rules have been amended and comprehensive Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Ticket and Refund of Fare) Rules, 2015 have been notified through Gazette Notification G.S.R. 836(E) dated 04.11.2015.

The details of the clerkage and cancellation charges pre-revised and with effect from 12.11.2015 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Pre-revised	w.e.f. 12.11.2015
1.	Clerkage charges	
	Levy of clerkage per passenger for cancellation of unreserved, RAC and waitlisted tickets was as under:-	Levy of clerkage per passenger for cancellation of unreserved, RAC and waitlisted tickets are as under:-
	(i) Unreserved (second class): ₹/15/-	(i) Unreserved (second class): ₹30/-
	(ii) Second class (reserved) and other classes: ₹30/-	(ii) Second class (reserved) and other classes: ₹60/-
2.	Refund of fare on unused Confirmed (Reserved) tickets	
(i)	48 hours before the scheduled departure of the train, minimum cancellation charge was levied as under:-	48 hours before the scheduled departure of the train, minimum cancellation charge is levied as under:-
	1st AC/executive class: ₹120/-	1st AC/executive class: ₹240/-
	2AC/1st class: ₹100/-	2 AC/1st class: ₹200/-
	3AC/ACC/3A economy: ₹90/-	3AC/ACC/3A economy: ₹180/-
	Second sleeper class: ₹60/-	Second sleeper class: ₹120/-
	Second class: ₹30/-	Second class: ₹60/-

Sl. No.	Pre-revised	w.e.f. 12.11.2015
(ii)	Between 48 hours and 6 hours before the scheduled departure of the train cancellation charge was 25% of the fare subject to minimum charge as per (i) above.	Between 48 hours and 12 hours before the scheduled departure of the train cancellation charge is 25% of the fare subject to minimum charge as per (i) above.
(iii)	Between 6 hours before the scheduled departure of the train and upto 2 hours after the actual departure of the train, cancellation charge was 50% subject to minimum charge as per (i) above.	Between 12 hours and 4 hours before the scheduled departure of the train cancellation charge is 50% subject to minimum charge as per (i) above.
(iv)	No refund after the above time limit was permissible.	No refund after the above time limit is permissible.

(c) Cancellation of tickets involves equal manpower/requirements at server/ software end as a booking involves, hence requires equal efforts in terms of input into the process. Hence the charges go towards those inputs which are extremely nominal when compared to other bookings *viz* flight, other modes of transportation, hospitality industry etc. where a large amount is deducted as processing fee. Unlike other businesses/ trade practices, Railway only charges nominal processing fee.

Merger of railway manufacturing units and workshops to form new public sector unit

3143. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to bundle its manufacturing units and workshops into a new public sector unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government held any talks with all stakeholders before arriving at this decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof including opposing views; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government has envisaged preparation of an action plan for corporatization of the Rolling Stock Production Units. Existing Production Units are expected to become part of this structure in a phased manner. This is expected to be attended with the following benefits:

(i) State-of-the-art technology and modernisation.

(ii) Managerial autonomy.

(iii) Superior operational efficiency due to better management practices.

(iv) Export capability.

(v) Increase MSME business.

(vi) Employment generation.

(vii) Better benefits to employees.

(viii) Making India an international hub for rolling stock manufacturing.

(ix) Attract investments.

(c) to (e) Consultation with all relevant stakeholders including representatives of workers is an integral part of the process.

Quality of food served in the trains

†3144. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received some complaints regarding poor quality of food being served in trains;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no mechanism in place to test the quality of food being served in most of the trains;

(c) if so, whether Government would conduct, periodic test of quality of food being served to the passengers, so that quality food is made available to the passengers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Some complaints regarding quality of food being served in trains have been received. Appropriate action is taken for complaint redressal and prevention.

(b) to (d) Indian Railways have put in place a continuous monitoring mechanism through regular and surprise inspections by Railways/Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) officials to check quality of food being served to passengers in trains. 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. Food samples collected by Food Safety Supervisors are sent to the nominated accredited Laboratories under Food Safety and Standard Act for analysis and testing.

(ii) Third Party Audits of catering services are conducted by independent agencies to monitor compliance of laid down standards.

(iii) To ensure compliance of food safety norms, certification from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been mandated.

(iv) IRCTC has deployed on-board Supervisors to monitor catering services on trains.

(v) CCTV cameras have been installed in 38 Base Kitchens so far for monitoring of food preparation in the kitchens and the live feed has been made available in public domain.

(vi) System of printing barcode and other details like name of kitchen, date of packaging, MRP etc. on food packets has been initiated.

Increasing speed of premium trains

3145. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI:
DR. SANTANU SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to reduce the journey time of premium trains such as Rajdhani, Shatabdi etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) in what manner Government plans to ensure safety of these trains while increasing their speed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Speeds of train services operating on Indian Railways, including those of Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express services are dependent inter-alia on factors such as maximum permissible speed of the section, type of coaches, capacity utilization of sections enroute, signalling and interlocking systems, etc. At present, all the Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express services are being operated at the maximum permissible speeds of the sections enroute. Speeding up of express trains, including Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express services, is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways.

(c) In its constant endeavour to provide more comfortable and safer journeys to the travelling passengers, Indian Railways operate almost all Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express services with LHB rakes which have better speed potential and safety features. The superior design of LHB rakes provides enhanced safety in case of derailment or accidents. Besides, systems are in place to ensure that train coaches are given stipulated maintenance schedules and unsafe coaches are not allowed in passenger train service. Railways are Implementing Automatic Train Protection (ATP) Systems in selected sections. These systems have the facility of displaying movement authority in front of the Loco Pilot in the cab. This helps Loco Pilot to run the train confidently even during impaired visibility. The types of ATP systems working and those in-progress are:-

1. **Train Protection and Warning System:** Train Protection and Warning System(TPWS) based on European Technology ETCS Level-1 has been provided on 345 RKMs (Route Kilo Meters) on Indian Railways.

2. **Auxiliary Warning System (AWS):** An ATP called Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) is presently functional on 413 RKMs in the Mumbai suburban sections of Central Railway (289 RKMs) and Western Railway (124 RKMs).

3. **Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS):** TCAS is an Automatic Train Protection System being developed in association with 3 Indian manufacturers. The system has been installed on Lingampalli-Vikrabad-Wadi, Vikrabad-Bidar section (250 RKMs) on SCR. Product of all the 3 firms has been approved by RDSO for developmental orders for speeds up to 110 kmph in Absolute Block Sections.

Vacant posts in Railways

†3146. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:
SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has adequate staff for smooth functioning of its work, if so, the details of personnel working in all departments coming under Ministry, category-wise;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant in operation and safety category in Railways, Zone-wise and whether any difficultly is being faced due to these vacancies;

(c) if so, by when these vacant posts would be filled up, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has made any temporary/contractual appointments in safety category; and

(e) if so, the details of the contractual employees, Zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of staff working in all departments on Zonal Railways as on 01.06.2019 is as under:

Department	Men-on-roll
Account	19003
Administration	16072
Civil	282119
Commercial	78518
Electectrical	153691
Mechanical	255249
Medical	30730
Personnel	16113
Railway Protection Force	52721

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Department	Men-on-roll
Signal and Telecommunication	57542
Store	17800
Transportation	160403
TOTAL	1139961

(b) The number of vacant post in safety categories on Zonal Railways as on 01.06.2019 is as under:

Zonal Railway	Vacancy
Central	9424
East Coast	6872
East Central	11192
Eastern	14125
Metro	292
North Central	15251
North Eastern	7217
Northeast Frontier	9034
Northern	18642
North Western	9943
South Central	11439
South East Central	6848
South Eastern	10851
Southern	11770
South Western	4702
West Central	8405
Western	14067
TOTAL	170074

Sanctioned posts in all categories are more than the actual operational requirement because they include an element of Leave Reserve and Rest Givers and factors like time taken in completion of recruitment process such as placing of indent, holding of examination, formation of panel etc. Also, due to technological advances and automation, operational need of manpower may vary from time to time.

(c) 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. Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) are regularly providing panels of successful candidates to Railways. During 2017-18. Two Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 1,27,573 combined vacancies of various Group ‘C’ including Level-1 post were notified by RRBs. For new and future vacancies likely to arise in two years time, another five CENs covering 1,56,138 vacancies of various Group 'C including Level-I post have been notified in 2018-19.

(d) and (e) Some contractual appointments in safety category due to emergent requirements are made from time to time; Zone-wise details are as follows:

Zonal Railway	Number of appointment on contractual basis in Safety Category
1	2
Central	Nil
East Coast	Nil
East Central	1297
Eastern Railway	57
North Central	Nil
North Eastern	836
North East Frontier	397
Northern	944
North Western	486
South Central	51

1	2
South East Central	Nil
South Eastern	44
Southern	Nil
South Western	381
West Central	Nil
Western	Nil
TOTAL	4493

Rationalisation of fare and subsidy

†3147. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering rationalisation of fare and subsidy as well;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard, so far and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of passenger fare, to improve the passenger earnings and decrease in the recurring loss in passenger business is an on-going process. At present, there is no such proposal.

Execution of schemes by district rural development agencies

3148. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of functions and schemes that have been entrusted and are being executed by District Rural Development Agencies; and

(b) the details of funds that have been allocated to District Rural Development Agencies during last five years including in the State of Tamil Nadu?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per guidelines, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are a supporting and facilitating organization and need to act as a catalyst in development process. The role of the DRDAs is in terms of planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development in the districts, coordinating with other agencies-Government, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation, enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, quality, equity and efficiency, reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation and promoting transparency in decision making and implementation. However, actual implementation of the schemes are expected to be done by the Panchayati Raj and other institutions.

In practice, functions of DRDAs are not uniform across the States as different States have entrusted different schemes to the DRDAs, including some State Government schemes.

(b) The details of funds that have been allocated to States/UTs including Tamil Nadu for DRDAs under DRDA Administration Scheme during the last five years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Central release of funds to the States/UTs for DRDAs during the last five years.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of DRDAs	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	8.88	7.47	7.79	7.10	5.61
2.	Telangana	9	5.73	3.62	2.49	1.79	3.73
3.	Bihar	38	13.23	12.19	11.78	11.81	7.17
4.	Chhattisgarh	27	10.98	9.13	5.78	7.06	9.09
5.	Goa	2	1.15	0.77	0.71	0.59	0.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	33	10.72	11.44	9.01	10.30	11.88
7.	Haryana	21	10.30	8.30	5.67	4.07	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	6.22	4.48	6.29	5.21	6.03
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	22	7.94	9.05	6.53	4.46	11.27
10.	Jharkhand	24	9.29	8.72	11.40	9.64	9.55
11.	Karnataka	30	12.97	12.07	9.26	5.13	10.33
12.	Kerala	14	5.97	7.44	7.79	6.22	5.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51	24.86	16.87	18.40	9.50	17.98
14.	Maharashtra	34	17.01	18.02	16.76	12.09	13.36
15.	Odisha	30	17.14	14.20	16.27	11.72	10.64
16.	Punjab	22	9.55	8.03	8.83	7.03	7.64
17.	Rajasthan	33	18.09	14.35	9.68	12.23	12.02
18.	Tamil Nadu	31	20.17	16.06	17.60	16.12	12.62
19.	Uttar Pradesh	75	31.28	25.49	28.87	32.26	29.51
20.	Uttarakhand	13	6.61	3.98	2.16	0.31	3.25
21.	West Bengal	20	7.86	4.54	5.36	5.96	8.25
22.	A &N Island	3	0.08	0.09	1.02	0.60	1.01
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.08	0.08	0.48	0.20	0.34
24.	Daman and Diu	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
25.	Lakshadweep	1	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.21
26.	Puducherry	2	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.84	0.53
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	10.32	6.32	8.97	9.92	9.81
28.	Assam	27	17.27	15.98	18.32	15.70	13.38
29.	Meghalaya	11	5.07	2.14	2.52	4.73	5.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Manipur	9	4.30	3.59	3.26	2.46	4.24
31.	Nagaland	11	3.53	2.04	4.45	2.21	5.32
32.	Mizoram	8	4.13	4.23	5.22	4.51	3.58
33.	Sikkim	1	0.65	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.55
34.	Tripura	8	3.31	2.37	1.59	2.96	1.90
	TOTAL	657	305.00	254.07	254.91	225.04	244.70

Study to assess the impact of MGNREGA on agricultural wages

3149. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any study to assess the impact of MGNREGA on agricultural wages in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the major findings thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Ministry is planning to conduct such a study;

(d) whether the Ministry is aware that implementation of MGNREGA scheme has made availability of agricultural labour scarce; and

(e) whether the Ministry is considering any suggestions to make labour under MGNREGA available to farmers for sowing and harvesting operations?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not conducted any study to assess the impact of MGNREGA on agricultural wages in different States of the country.

(c) No Sir.

(d) MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. It provides livelihood security *i.e.*, fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better employment opportunity is available. The demand for work is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGS.

(e) There are 260 works which are permissible under MGNREGA of which 164 works relate to agriculture and allied activities. MGNREGA already lays emphasis that atleast 60% of works at district level in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to Agriculture and Allied Activities which include works related to water security like construction of farm ponds, wells, earthen check dam, field channels and other water harvesting structures. MGNREGS is for providing a fall back option for livelihood security to the rural poor and is not a regular employment scheme. The Act provides that works which are non-tangible, not measurable and repetitive such as removing grass, pebbles, and agricultural operations shall not be taken up.

Target set for mandays under MGNREGA

3150. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had set a target of 215 crore mandays under MGNREGA in 2017-18 and the target set for 2018-19 and 2019-20, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) if so, the reasons for setting a lesser number of mandays when compared to 235 crore mandays in 2016-17, in spite of drought conditions in States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Telangana, etc.;

(c) whether Ministry has taken any decision to provide additional mandays in drought-affected States, particularly in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. The labour budget is estimated after reviewing the performance of States/UTs and proposal received from them. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of estimated persondays and persondays generated during the F.Y. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 16.07.2019) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

An additional 50 days of wage employment are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Additional 50 days

of wage employment was provided in notified areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu during the F.Y. 2016-17. Accordingly, the agreed to Labour Budget for the FY 2016-17, which was 220.93 crore persondays, was subsequently increased to 235.65 crore persondays generated.

(c) and (d) An additional 50 days of wage employment had been provided to the drought notified areas of Andhra Pradesh including Nellore district in the Financial Year 2016-17 and 2018-19.

Statement

The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of estimated persondays and persondays generated during the F.Y. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 16.07-.2019)

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Estimated persondays	persondays generated	Estimated persondays	persondays generated	Estimated persondays	persondays generated (as on 16.07.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.00	2120.92	2470.48	2464.26	2000.00	1290.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	42.80	100.00	68.70	100.00	7.84
3.	Assam	500.00	480.86	500.00	533.98	500.00	244.82
4.	Bihar	1250.00	817.20	1400.00	1234.35	1600.00	520.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	1000.00	1199.29	1100.00	1386.06	1300.00	632.03
6.	Goa	1.50	0.99	2.00	0.15	2.00	0.01
7.	Gujarat	500.00	353.09	425.00	419.61	400.00	171.73
8.	Haryana	100.00	90.34	100.00	77.86	100.00	14.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250.00	220.06	270.00	285.20	283.00	71.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.00	370.90	400.00	370.84	360.00	33.38
11.	Jharkhand	700.00	592.74	700.00	536.66	700.00	242.63
12.	Karnataka	1000.00	856.99	1000.00	1045.90	1200.00	430.08
13.	Kerala	450.00	619.50	700.00	975.13	700.00	153.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1550.00	1622.47	2000.00	2029.92	2000.00	727.00
15.	Maharashtra	800.00	825.32	900.00	846.01	1000.00	268.34
16.	Manipur	100.00	61.25	160.00	117.39	160.00	6.84
17.	Meghalaya	300.00	291.88	350.00	342.15	350.00	23.29
18.	Mizoram	149.00	144.38	150.00	181.22	175.00	66.01
19.	Nagaland	250.00	200.03	127.01	132.92	125.50	12.57
20.	Odisha	900.00	922.11	950.00	830.84	1000.00	235.50
21.	Punjab	218.00	223.11	200.00	204.47	200.00	67.79
22.	Rajasthan	2200.00	2397.05	2500.00	2941.43	2300.00	1630.04
23.	Sikkim	40.00	34.61	40.00	33.55	40.00	6.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	2500.00	2388.81	2500.00	2576.97	2200.00	896.26
25.	Telangana	1200.00	1147.73	1300.00	1176.68	1200.00	822.38
26.	Tripura	227.53	175.97	300.00	253.02	300.00	90.99
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1800.00	1815.22	2000.00	2125.64	2500.00	656.49
28.	Uttarakhand	182.00	223.02	200.00	221.83	215.00	44.69
29.	West Bengal	2600.00	3125.55	2800.00	3384.60	2800.00	434.14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.79	1.90	3.80	1.94	2.67	0.46
31.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.06	0.19	0.10	0.17	0.00
32.	Puducherry	10.00	7.26	8.00	6.64	8.00	1.51
	TOTAL	23131.02	23373.44	25656.48	26806.01	25821.34	9803.01

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission

3151. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the developmental activities that have been taken up at the 100 approved clusters under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to increase the number of clusters under the above-mentioned scheme, if so, by when the Ministry would start the procedure for shortlisting; and

(c) the number of new jobs, if any, that have been created due to the developmental activities undertaken through the above-mentioned scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) A total of 295 out of 300 clusters allocated under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission have been approved by the Ministry. Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) for 279 out of the 295 clusters have been approved *via* 27 Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee meetings held by the Ministry. These ICAPs enlist all the developmental activities targeted for implementation in the clusters. The developmental activities are focused on stimulating local economic development as well as enhancement of basic services. It includes skill development training linked to economic activities, agroprocessing, agri services, storage and warehousing, fully equipped mobile health unit, upgrading school/ higher education facilities, sanitation, provision of piped water supply, solid and liquid waste management, village streets and drains, street lights, inter-village road connectivity, public transport, LPG gas connections, digital literacy and citizen service centres (CSC) - for electronic delivery of citizen centric services/e-gram connectivity.

Total investment amounting to ₹ 26,918 crore (₹ 20,222 crore through convergence of different schemes and ₹ 6,696 crore through critical gap funding) for the 279 clusters has been approved by the Empowered Committee. As reported by States/UTs, as on 31st May 2019, expenditure amounting to ₹5,295 crore (₹ 4,496 crore through convergence of different schemes and ₹ 799 crore through critical gap funding) has been made under the sanctioned developmental activities.

(b) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

(c) The data for job creation is not currently maintained by the Ministry. The activities taken up under skill development linked to economic activities, agroprocessing, agri services, solid and liquid waste management etc. in the approved clusters lead to job creation. Advisory has been issued to the States/UTs to focus investment on economic activities in the Clusters.

Phase-III of PMGSY in Karnataka

3152. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: 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 of rural roads of 1.25 lakh kilometers;

(b) if so, the details and the number of kilometers of rural roads in Karnataka 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, *inter-alia*, to Gram in 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.

Construction of anganwadi centres in Uttar Pradesh

3153. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mandays created under MGNREGA are used for construction of Anganwadi Centres in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of mandays used in Uttar Pradesh for last three years for construction of Anganwadi Centres, district-wise; and

(c) the number of Anganwadi Centres constructed by using MGNREGA manpower?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA), 2005 construction of Anganwadi Centres is a permissible activity. Details of district-wise mandays generated in Uttar Pradesh for construction of Anganwadi Centres under MGNREGA during the last three financial years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The number of Anganwadi constructed under MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Number of Anganwadi constructed
2016-17	879
2017-18	1632
2018-19	3563

Statement

Details of Mandays Generated for construction of Anganwadi in Uttar Pradesh during the last three financial years

Sl. No.	Districts	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
1.	Agra	3164	20158	10764
2.	Aligarh	944	608	1950
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	14267	24213	6344
4.	Amethi	6237	17139	7510
5.	Amroha	11622	40512	337
6.	Auraiya	10497	18756	7206
7.	Ayodhya	7172	28840	16351
8.	Azamgarh	35564	28417	18312
9.	Baghpat	0	1390	3291
10.	Bahraich	33294	53430	6701
11.	Ballia	22338	20207	13792

Sl. No.	Districts	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
12.	Balrampur	20027	35949	1589
13.	Banda	27044	63890	10668
14.	Barabanki	38986	42666	12568
15.	Bareilly	34200	33297	2454
16.	Basti	23589	45041	25680
17.	Bijnor	14452	28984	186
18.	Budaun	5458	8807	1514
19.	Bulandshahr	607	1349	0
20.	Chandauli	9977	20275	805
21.	Chitrakoot	19123	33910	7160
22.	Deoria	41980	40712	5283
23.	Etah	13359	6945	1118
24.	Etawah	9204	28671	2062
25.	Farrukhabad	826	14926	76
26.	Fatehpur	51331	61939	17265
27.	Firozabad	4823	33278	5844
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0	0	0
29.	Ghazipur	12176	8137	7335
30.	Gonda	51756	53439	3231
31.	Gorakhpur	34329	34575	8240
32.	Hamirpur	13740	19735	2981
33.	Hapur	0	825	2356
34.	Hardoi	20857	46241	9012
35.	Hathras	1680	9225	1536
36.	Jalaun	19473	53903	23494

Sl. No.	Districts	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
37.	Jaunpur	15011	52336	25129
38.	Jhansi	10815	33220	2749
39.	Kannauj	3049	18686	600
40.	Kanpur Dehat	3790	17872	12057
41.	Kanpurnagar	1351	19416	3240
42.	Kashganj	5458	31496	4631
43.	Kaushambi	3053	15946	14787
44.	Kheri	27839	47444	20658
45.	Kushinagar	27759	66347	25641
46.	Lalitpur	10869	55839	20923
47.	Lucknow	9320	20700	3490
48.	Maharajganj	33634	41256	11792
49.	Mahoba	17469	7088	3568
50.	Mainpuri	9312	26851	10750
51.	Mathura	5596	9019	1015
52.	Mau	23982	72562	66621
53.	Meerut	3747	19746	5608
54.	Mirzapur	25607	66287	25863
55.	Moradabad	10802	24649	223
56.	Muzaffarnagar	0	9830	8322
57.	Pilibhit	28723	25149	1960
58.	Pratapgarh	13693	32043	3332
59.	Prayagraj	17480	23119	494
60.	Rae Bareli	31675	57067	11592
61.	Rampur	6427	25873	116

Sl. No.	Districts	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
62.	Saharanpur	216	4449	5046
63.	Sambhal	11769	36656	10550
64.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	22805	20820	10491
65.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	8821	27328	318
66.	Shahjahanpur	7949	42712	6498
67.	Shamli	574	2956	5759
68.	Shravasti	20992	16394	5444
69.	Siddharth Nagar	38898	29047	6365
70.	Sitapur	55729	83442	34842
71.	Sonbhadra	26648	25735	7234
72.	Sultanpur	9380	22738	18220
73.	Unnao	22220	52202	3655
74.	Varanasi	3326	16744	7272
	TOTAL	1189884	2181453	651870

Revitalisation of ponds

3154. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural ponds can be revitalised utilising funds from the Ministry of Rural Development;

(b) whether it could be done under MGNREGA; and

(c) if so, the number of ponds which have been revitalised with funds from the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies and conservation of old step wells or baolis are permissible activities.

6.39 lakh works relating to renovation of traditional water bodies have been completed under MGNREGA during the last five years.

Construction of bridges under PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh

3155. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges sanctioned and completed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government for construction of more bridges in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As intimated by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, only 1 bridge of 18m span was sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, which was completed on 31st January, 2018. During the current year 2019-20, no bridge works has been sanctioned under PMGSY.

(b) and (c) The State of Uttar Pradesh has not sent proposals for construction of any more bridges in the State.

Schemes for benefit of rural poor

3156. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any schemes for benefit of rural poor in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof along with funds allocated/released during last three years and current year, State-wise and Scheme-wise;

(c) whether Government has formulated a National Level Monitoring (NLM) scheme to monitor progress of schemes being implemented for benefit of rural poor in country;

(d) if so, whether NLM has recently submitted its reports to Government; and

(e) if so, details thereof along with flaws identified by NLM in implementation of various rural development schemes in country, State-wise, and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) For bringing overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance, infrastructure development in rural areas, the Department of Rural Development is implementing various Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM). The details of funds allocated/released during last three years and current year under these schemes, State-wise and Scheme wise, are given in the Statement-I to Statement-IX (*See* below).

(c) to (e) National Level Monitoring of implementation of rural development programmes of DoRD is being carried out by 73 institutions, including Research/ Educational Institutions, NGOs, Consultancies and Companies. National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed to visit districts periodically, generally twice a year, to monitor and report on various aspects of implementation of all rural development programmes. The NLM Teams, after the visit to the districts, prepare and submit their reports to the respective district authorities as well as this Ministry. Regular Monitoring Report by NLM for 2018-19 Phase I & II have been received by the Ministry. NLMs have reported a few irregularities in implementation of Rural Development Programmes in the Districts visited by them. These reports are regularly shared with districts and States for necessary follow up action at their end. A summary of major issues, reported scheme-wise, are as below:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

- Entries on job cards verified by NLMs were not matching with the muster rolls in many villages of Jharkhand, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab and Uttarakhand.

- Some incidents of job cards denial to willing households were reported in the villages of Karnataka and Punjab.
- Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttarakhand need to increase efforts and take actions to make the process of participation in labour budget and planning more effective.
- Wages are still being paid in cash in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland due to logistic reasons and poor coverage of banks/ financial institutions.
- In Haryana, Meghalaya, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, all the 7 prescribed registers were not maintained in most of the villages and only a few of the registers were found updated.
- Social Audits were not conducted in many visited villages of Manipur and Nagaland during 2017-18.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G):

- Many States like Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal had large number of landless households in the beneficiary list of visited Gram Panchayats (GPs), who were yet to be provided land.
- Manipur and Punjab had less availability of trained rural masons in the visited GPs.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

- Cash payments were reported in all the villages visited in Nagaland and Odisha.
- In all the villages of Sikkim, pension disbursement was carried out on quarterly basis. In Manipur State, pension is disbursed on half yearly basis in all the villages. In majority of the villages of Assam and Nagaland, irregular pension disbursement periods are reported.

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

- GPs visited in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have been able to mobilize less than 50% of the target households so far.

Statement-I

Funds released under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya - Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) from FYs 2016-17 to 2019-20

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	82.900	5874.000	7247.000	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.000	1056.462	113.500	
4.	Assam	10046.831	8669.000	5128.600	-
5.	Bihar	3606.000	9660.000	18294.000	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	8947.200	-	-	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	
9.	Delhi	-	-	-	
10.	Goa	60.000	-	-	
11.	Gujarat	154.293	1766.100	-	
12.	Haryana	58.038	3098.891	5662.000	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3670.435	-	183.600	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7360.088	5974.970	12933.600	-
15.	Jharkhand	6464.429	7186.398	1160.000	-
16.	Karnataka	256.738	8280.863	-	
17.	Kerala	4711.713	3347.286	9842.500	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	7546.455	-	3799.752	-
19.	Maharashtra	96.065	-	5327.000	-
20.	Manipur	461.000	-	2240.000	31.917
21.	Meghalaya	461.000	574.543	1884.000	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
22.	Mizoram	460.500	-	1431.588	22.860
23.	Nagaland	461.000	-	2238.000	33.585
24.	Odisha	2195.443	14028.000	13889.600	-
25.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
26.	Punjab	11.300	-	1082.000	-
27.	Rajasthan	63.000	5785.000	3282.000	-
28.	Sikkim	460.500	-	60.500	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	2590.999	-	5291.000	-
30.	Telangana	2190.620	3875.580	-	
31.	Tripura	3838.949	-	3785.600	-
32.	Uttar Pradesh	549.559	-	7115.940	765.000
33.	Uttarakhand	1891.121	-	2621.000	-
34.	West Bengal	8890.369	-	5869.000	-
35.	Multi-State	441.096	31.471	-	
	TOTAL	78088.641	79208.564	120481.780	853.362

Statement-II

Funds released to States under Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETI) from 2016-17 to 2018-19

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	165.00	-	447.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	-	-
4.	Assam	193.60	96.39	357.76
5.	Bihar	0.00	318.05	317.41
6.	Chhattisgarh	165.00	172.29	467.02

S.N.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	-	-
8.	Gujarat	231.00	255.42	498.16
9.	Haryana	0.00	-	288.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	106.82	103.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	275.00	-	316.12
13.	Karnataka	160.04	508.77	433.66
14.	Kerala	0.00	-	152.57
15.	Lakshadweep	0.00	-	-
16-.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	-	-
17.	Maharashtra	219.41	378.97	313.88
18.	Manipur	0.00	-	
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	61.34	26.66
20.	Mizoram	0.00	15.17	-
21.	Nagaland	0.00	-	9.49
22.	Odisha	182.21	-	1081.18
23.	Puducherry	0.00	-	-
24.	Punjab	0.00	164.59	169.62
25.	Rajasthan	0.00	279.00	278.44
26.	Sikkim	0.00	-	7.14
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	-	309.31
28.	Telangana	220.00	-	134.74
29.	Tripura	84.33	-	7.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	-	-
31.	Uttarakhand	182.34	-	73.23
32.	West Bengal	0.00	201.47	114.55
	TOTAL	3077.93	2558.28	5908.59

*No funds have been released so far under RSETI in the current financial year.

Statement-III

Funds allocated/released under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		2019-20	
		Total Central Allocation	Total Release		Total Central Allocation	Total Release		Total Central Allocation	Total Release NRLM	Total Centra Allocation	Total Release** NRLM
			NRLM	NRLP*		NRLM	NRLP*				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1185.81	1778.73	0.00	6214.57	9321.86	0.00	8638.93	11922.19	11924.13	5962.07
2.	Bihar	4835.89	4835.89	11174.65	25343.75	25343.75	6503.20	35230.54	35230.54	48627.99	24314.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1074.08	537.04	6085.52	5629.01	8443.52	4523.34	7824.92	10317.47	10800.58	5400.29
4.	Goa	150.00	75.00	0.00	300.00	150.00	0.00	300.00	150.00	400.00	...
5.	Gujarat	765.19	382.60	1934.58	4010.20	3800.78	528.11	5574.60	2787.30	7694.51	...
6.	Haryana	450.18	450.18	0.00	2359.27	2282.54	0.00	3279.64	3181.56	4526.82	2263.41
7.	Himachal Pradesh	189.59	94.80	0.00	993.58	748.78	0.00	1381.18	690.59	1906.41	...

8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2500.00	2368.00	0.00	1227.80	6590.53	0.00	1709.40	5854.70	2359.46	1179.73
9.	Jharkhand	1823.41	911.71	9175.84	9556.09	8907.35	4396.60	13283.99	12512.08	18335.62	9167.81
10.	Karnataka	1535.07	940.06	2287.39	8044.95	4022.48	582.44	11183.34	10297.26	15436.13	7718.07
11.	Kerala	688.78	511.88	0.00	3609.74	5004.07	0.00	5017.93	6925.01	6926.15	3463.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2300.98	3097.82	14673.78	12058.92	10596.52	5082.96	16763.19	8381.60	23137.89	11568.95
13.	Maharashtra	3034.46	3034.46	9891.84	15902.89	15093.06	5731.58	22106.73	29977.34	30513.46	15256.73
14.	Odisha	2325.13	2325.14	6534.44	12185.48	12001.65	4342.20	16939.12	20244.16	23380.72	11690.36
15.	Punjab	218.78	143.57	0.00	1146.58	573.29	0.00	1593.87	1380.61	2199.98	1099.99
16.	Rajasthan	1165.63	1165.64	3444.14	6108.79	9110.24	2427.55	8491.88	8442.36	11721.17	5860.59
17.	Tamil Nadu	1797.46	1797.46	2920.50	9420.09	13907.84	995.73	13094.93	17444.53	18074.67	9037.34
18.	Telangana	847.01	423.51	0.00	4438.98	3456.04	0.00	6170.66	3085.33	8517.24	4258.62
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6962.06	5163.55	9531.42	36486.54	27362.74	1752.06	50720.22	39151.80	70008.07	35004.04
20.	Uttarakhand	366.56	366.56	0.00	1921.04	1921.04	0.00	2670.45	3853.52	3685.97	1842.99
21.	West Bengal	2583.93	3490.93	7619.68	13541.73	20164.33	4162.25	18824.48	20978.27	25983.03	12991.52
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	99.70	0.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	200.00	...
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	200.00	...
25.	Lakshadweep	25.00	12.50	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	200.00	...
26.	Pondicherry	250.00	250.00	0.00	400.00	327.80	0.00	400.00	306.70	600.00	300.00
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	576.51	0.00	920.00	1496.33	0.00	3177.00	2575.02	5597.1 1	2798.56
28.	Assam	7000.00	5884.57	4242.32	9885.00	9595.10	2122.91	17694.00	19618.00	20781.78	10390.89
29.	Manipur	800.00	782.18	0.00	920.00	834.93	0.00	3091.94	1545.97	5447.25	
30.	Meghalaya	400.00	400.00	0.00	1380.00	3502.80	0.00	4944.00	4944.00	8710.17	4355.09
31.	Mizoram	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	1840.00	2991.78	0.00	5442.38	4203.89	9588.20	4794.10
32.	Nagaland	2400.00	2400.00	0.00	2760.00	1380.00	0.00	7295.57	5475.17	12853.08	6426.54
33.	Sikkim	600.00	564.66	0.00	690.00	619.36	0.00	2134.00	1067.00	2948.06	...
34.	Tripura	2700.00	2373.53	0.00	3105.00	3677.15	0.00	8958.00	8575.63	15705.14	7852.57
	TOTAL	53250.00	48775.97	89516.10	202800.00	213427.36	43150.93	304336.89	301369.60	429190.79	205097.34

* National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) was closed during 2017-18

** up to 31st May, 2019.

Statement-IV

Funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during FY 2016-17 to 2018-19.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central funds released (₹ in lakh)		
		2016-17 *	2017-18 #	2018-19$
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394021.19	512763.00	671458.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15675.99	20679.65	19800.64
3.	Assam	125459.79	112366.54	105037.23
4.	Bihar	166740.56	246888.44	289194.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	223193.55	289885.21	308997.05
6.	Gujarat	64323.81	82505.07	106079.98
7.	Haryana	28771.33	30140.64	35625.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38860.83	58684.46	78034.36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	80408.52	125417.69	79334.12
10.	Jharkhand	167914.17	135264.57	154629.50
11.	Karnataka	225864.88	295632.54	304975.56
12.	Kerala	158248.96	185406.40	235473.91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	344891.62	376889.92	470364.71
14.	Maharashtra	165708.93	185828.74	201918.84
15.	Manipur	34370.41	15778.89	28698.66
16.	Meghalaya	86069.23	87060.44	79654.70
17.	Mizoram	14451.26	20081.04	40288.92
18.	Nagaland	50152.80	110492.88	19560.20
19.	Odisha	189526.84	219834.66	222418.39
20.	Punjab	49073.46	61895.86	60000.32
21.	Rajasthan	481816.86	472828.41	549230.58

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sikkim	13262.56	10571.15	9762.58
23.	Tamil Nadu	455277.91	583166.13	498193.66
24.	Telangana	180684.74	253920.33	297094.62
25.	Tripura	101629.14	40440.50	44462.89
26.	Uttar Pradesh	391584.94	369177.65	547575.02
27.	Uttarakhand	51435.08	71685.06	61194.75
28.	West Bengal	537722.79	592702.95	737344.61
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	801.40	966.07	761.93
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	484.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	26.71	15.97
32.	Puducherry	346.92	1569.03	1475.36
33.	Goa	425.85	56.05	48.83
	TOTAL	4838716.30	5570606.67	6259189.67

* Including ₹56268.00 lakh of failed FTOs of all NeFMS State/UT during financial year 2016-17.
\# 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.

Statement-V

Funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during FY 2019-20

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central funds released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186.98
2.	Andhra Pradesh	388883.91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10756.62
4.	Assam	73632.77
5.	Bihar	150258.06

Sl. No.	States	Central funds released
6.	Chhattisgarh	138144.79
7.	Goa	144.28
8.	Gujarat	42247.04
9.	Haryana	9521.85
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19132.33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	75829.87
12.	Jharkhand	44259.91
13.	Karnataka	213437.89
14.	Kerala	177203.49
15.	Lakshadweep	11.91
16.	Madhya Pradesh	198524.27
17.	Maharashtra	73130.09
18.	Manipur	18142.18
19.	Meghalaya	22823.48
20.	Mizoram	22416.81
21.	Nagaland	24275.77
22.	Odisha	52229.66
23.	Puducherry	273.85
24.	Punjab	35376.59
25.	Rajasthan	342299.43
26.	Sikkim	1699.77
27.	Tamil Nadu	231733.1 1
28.	Telangana	138097.99
29.	Tripura	20322.06
30.	Uttar Pradesh	183973.17
31.	Uttarakhand	14221.66
32.	West Bengal	398582.87
	TOTAL	3121774.46

Statement-VI

Funds released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	State	Released			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 9.7.2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	197.59	40.00	200.00	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.92	700.00	1350.00	-
3.	Assam	475.76	575.58	2506.58	11.035
4.	Bihar	2958.34	1349.31	60.57	
5.	Chhattisgarh	449.81	338.96	664.39	394.96
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
7.	Gujarat	31.04	0.00	0.00	-
8.	Haryana	44.01	0.00	0.00	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	396.61	360.17	677.25	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	755.61	1400.00	581.46	-
11.	Jharkhand	819.59	1087.89	757.32	-
12.	Karnataka	331.95	5.00	0.56	-
13.	Kerala	179.45	169.13	100.77	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1979.48	1075.08	913.30	406.92
15.	Maharashtra	606.00	270.59	6.75	-
16.	Manipur	412.19	219.00	293.63	-
17.	Meghalaya	211.99	45.68	196.42	-
18.	Mizoram	93.36	200.00	51.32	-
19.	Nagaland	8.05	8.80	149.63	-
20.	Odisha	1925.67	2038.19	2461.50	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	275.66	318.73	0.00	-
22.	Rajasthan	559.41	889.90	0.00	-
23.	Sikkim	138.16	337.00	199.40	4.39
24.	Tamil Nadu	309.58	591.07	589.00	-
25.	Telangana	146.03	99.22	99.64	-
26.	Tripura	392.27	135.38	73.31	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1234.87	866.81	253.54	-
28.	Uttarakhand	550.20	686.31	988.23	7.15
29.	West Bengal	819.18	1000.00	1386.44	-
	TOTAL	16507.75	14807.79	14561.00	824.455

Statement-VII

Funds allocated/released to States/UTs under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release (₹ in lakh)			
		2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46226.17	30664.44	30664.44	15888.60
2.	Bihar	78156.74	106376.58	114627.51	62802.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	30369.25	24252.91	27281.60	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	18622.91	14661.17	17310.27	11096.18
6.	Haryana	13141.65	10493.10	10113.79	6130.12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4161.19	6433.40	4464.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4568.62	4666.53	4764.23	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	34438.70	35305.31	35352.58	7928.30
10.	Karnataka	65061.43	51897.94	52168.88	0.00
11.	Kerala	11548.91	21751.21	34197.86	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	77286.20	75424.06	75963.70	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	14926.87	41998.92	36611.92	18179.69
14.	Odisha	66059.46	68156.30	65841.97	17306.50
15.	Punjab	3062.85	0.00	3236.86	3286.43
16.	Rajasthan	17594.63	41765.77	30524.70	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	48672.96	63219.31	63610.69	0.00
18.	Telangana	31411.93	21915.14	20309.59	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	174069.69	151906.43	105473.96	22424.40
20.	Uttarakhand	8099.25	6594.16	8546.54	0.00
21.	West Bengal	100129.34	57939.11	59551.87	13828.13
NE States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	546.97	0.00	1238.08	0.00
23.	Assam	17333.97	14273.72	23730.73	14118.34
24.	Manipur	929.82	2575.14	987.89	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	1849.99	1669.50	1781.64	0.00
26.	Mizoram	1106.37	1010.11	909.22	0.00
27.	Nagaland	2057.72	1107.60	2505.43	0.00
28.	Sikkim	533.64	788.66	261.25	581.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Tripura	5016.75	4717.26	2424.55	4652.12
	SUB TOTAL	876983.98	861563.77	834455.75	198222.85
Union Territories					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	5458.50	5458.50	5458.50	
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	893.73	893.73	917.03	613.35
	SUB TOTAL	6352.23	6352.23	6375.53	613.35
	GRAND TOTAL	883336.21	867916.00	840831.28	198836.20

Statement-VIII

Funds allocated/released under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) for FY 2016-17 to 2018-19.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation*	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56200.250	21712.785	35985.830	35192.885	-	18605.430	-	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10993.120	5412.300	2661.140	1210.970	-	-	9945.000	0.000
3.	Assam	267324.750	132197.898	48816.800	166961.670	-	24408.400	265200.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	486689.420	211427.064	403572.500	60257.060	-	444931.907	587520.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	181109.270	83815.912	158566.700	262507.140	268865.940	263695.439	110967.840	0.000
6.	Goa	569.570	284.785	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000
7.	Gujarat	85059.620	36527.407	68221.670	53264.220	-	68219.855	78654.240	0.000
8.	Haryana	8913.720	7414.461	7186.980	2153.840	-	2839.560	-	0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5931.190	3253.818	3055.380	5087.875	-	1468.940	1095.120	0.000

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20709.690	8033.007	26467.830	4982.112	-	22683.112	63882.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	182584.200	79630.141	124547.280	162629.855	108754.521	173352.475	236476.800	0.000
12.	Karnataka	69686.760	27863.995	39150.260	59304.625	-	18822.480	-	0.000
13.	Kerala	24380.430	10049.440	7392.150	2140.780	-	-	-	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	342581.690	170114.866	296389.410	487626.830	427280.190	425042.660	611094.240	0.000
15.	Maharashtra	174074.410	73566.023	113019.380	110207.766	51954.739	113552.925	216927.360	0.000
16.	Manipur	11851.130	5767.410	0.000	5855.296	-	429.975	11801.400	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	20722.040	8078.230	4520.410	4273.762	-	12621.226	22807.200	0.000
18.	Mizoram	5847.660	2482.986	2182.940	644.250	-	2923.830	198900.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	10319.530	4676.217	0.000	832.990	-	-	7823.400	0.000
20.	Odisha	311871.530	149452.934	269164.030	312405.903	202335.063	329032.427	414936.000	0.000
21.	Punjab	7488.000	7559.100	2995.200	1602.060	-	-	-	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	187393.360	87153.102	167453.390	189566.230	159647.160	234013.320	267321.600	0.000
23.	Sikkim	2381.210	1190.605	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	132041.910	69059.770	97504.240	84848.578	15724.800	50279.810	-	0.000
25.	Telangana	0.000	14263.33 5	0.000	4815.530	-	-	-	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Tripura	28875.110	13455.455	1531.950	18316.450	-	765.980	13923.000	6246.923
27.	Uttar Pradesh	432890.690	223980.445	298544.560	494806.433	150325.030	277585.808	115240.320	2787.009
28.	Uttarakhand	13216.020	7484.090	5980.570	1381.400	-	9598.300	-	0.000
29.	West Bengal	331772.000	139363.741	280522.190	455666.018	439046.150	437284.790	-	149400. 000
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262.510	196.370	326.980	33.070	-	-	489.600	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	378.930	282.830	999.650	330.880	7800.000	946.970	-	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	67.350	49.880	33.700	8.740	-	-	-	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	70.920	-	0.000	70.920	-	-	122.400	0.000
34.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	-	0.000
	TOTAL	3414257.990	1605800.402	2466793.120	2988986.138	1831733.593	2933105.619	3235127.520	158433.932

Statement-IX

Funds released under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) for FY 2016-17 to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total Fund
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.35	9.00	0.00	9.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51.10	33.10	8.10	0.00	92.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.95	0.00	8.35	0.00	13.30
4.	Assam	1.75	32.40	1.40	0.00	35.55
5.	Bihar	22.65	0.00	17.60	21.60	61.85
6.	Chhattisgarh	58.90	54.10	0.00	0.00	113.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	9.00	0.35	0.00	9.35
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.35	5.89	0.00	6.24
9.	Delhi	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35
10.	Goa	5.40	0.00	0.35	0.00	5.75
11.	Gujarat	18.05	17.99	28.84	0.00	64.88
12.	Haryana	33.45	0.00	22.30	0.00	55.75
13.	Himachal Pradesh	20.80	13.20	0.00	0.00	34.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.90	4.05	0.00	0.00	12.95
15.	Jharkhand	15.99	21.35	24.30	0.00	61.64
16.	Karnataka	13.60	0.00	15.68	2.27	31.55
17.	Kerala	21.40	46.20	16.20	0.00	83.80
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35
19.	Madhya Pradesh	34.60	2.10	51.14	0.00	87.84
20.	Maharashtra	36.30	21.60	8.20	0.00	66.10
21.	Manipur	8.10	8.45	8.45	4.05	29.05

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total Fund
22.	Meghalaya	4.85	12.15	0.35	0.00	17.35
23.	Mizoram	9.00	4.30	12.15	0.00	25.45
24.	Nagaland	4.40	4.40	0.00	4.05	12.85
25.	Odisha	45.05	20.30	13.50	0.00	78.85
26.	Puducherry	0.35	9.00	9.35	0.00	18.70
27.	Punjab	12.55	27.35	5.40	5.40	50.70
28.	Rajasthan	26.65	24.10	39.20	0.00	89.95
29.	Sikkim	4.50	0.35	12.15	0.00	17.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	28.05	44.25	16.20	16.20	104.70
31.	Telangana	20.00	35.55	40.50	0.00	96.05
32.	Tripura	33.45	12.15	16.90	0.00	62.50
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	86.77	32.40	26.92	146.09
34.	Uttarakhand	16.90	4.75	8.10	0.00	29.75
35.	West Bengal	35.85	0.40	0.00	0.00	36.25
	TOTAL	597.54	550.76	432.35	80.49	1661.14

Wages under MGNREGA

3157. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether wages paid to labourers under MGNREGA are uniform in all the States;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria laid down for automatic increase in the wages;

(d) whether the Central Government has issued any directive to the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) No, Sir. As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies MGNREGA wage rates State/UT-wise every year. To compensate the MGNREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rates based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) of each State/UT every year. The revised wage rates are made applicable from 1st April of the year.

Facelifting or construction of houses in villages

3158. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that many villages are turning out to be like slums due to rising population and construction of four/five houses at places where there was only one house earlier;

(b) if so, the different infrastructural changes/interventions required; and

(c) in the context of Adarsh Gram Yojana, whether the Ministry would contemplate village architectural design and providing subsidy to those who come forward to facelift the villages?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAGY), a centrally sponsored scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, was launched in 2009-10 with the objective of providing gap-filling funds for infrastructure development in SC majority villages.

In 2018-19, the scheme was revised to make it more focused and provisions were added for gap analysis, planning and implementation against 50 identified critical socio-economic monitorable indicators in 10 domains such as housing, rural roads, water & sanitation, education, electricity, etc.

Under the scheme, presently there is no proposal under consideration village architectural design and providing subsidy to those who come forward to facelift the village.

Allocation and expenditure under MGNREGA

3159. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks 103rd out of 119 countries in Global Hunger Index and is home to largest number of malnourished people in the world, accounting for 25 percent of the global total;

(b) if so, in MGNREGA, whether the expenditure in the head of SC persondays for year 2018-19 is lower than that of allocation for 2015-16;

(c) whether total number of works taken and overall utilisation percentage in 2017-18 is also less as compared to 2015-16; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and proposal to generate more persondays, thus generating income per people?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per information available in public domain, India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) brought out by "Welthungerhilfe and Concern worldwide" is 103.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme. The expenditure on Schedule Caste (SC) persondays under MGNREGA is on an increasing trend. The details of expenditure under MGNREGA on SC persondays during the FY 2015-16 and FY 2018-19 are given below:

Financial Year	Approximate Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2015-16	8075
2018-19	9934

(c) and (d) The total number of works (New plus spill over) in FY 2015-16 was 123.12 lakh which increased to 204.4 lakh works (New plus spill over) under MGNREGA in FY 2018-19. The Government is actively engaged with States/UTs in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand.

Housing loan for construction of houses in rural areas

†3160. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of beneficiaries of the subsidised housing loan given by Government for construction of houses in rural areas is very low because of its complex process and difficult eligibility conditions; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider making it simple and easier to make its dream of "Home For All" come true?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has launched the Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS) for those rural households who are outside the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G). RHISS provides for interest subsidy of 3% on the principal amount of housing loan up to a maximum amount of ₹ 2.0 Lakh, irrespective of the quantum of housing loan, for 20 years or full period of the loan, whichever is less. The National Housing Bank (NHB) is the Central Nodal Agency (CNA) for implementation of RHISS. The scheme guidelines are revised from time to time based on the suggestions received from stakeholders.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in chhattisgarh

†3161. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the Balrampur-Ramanujganj district of Chhattisgarh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of ongoing works under PMGSY in Balrampur;

(c) whether Government has received any new proposal regarding the construction of roads in the said areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the Balrampur-Ramanujganj district of Chhattisgarh during the last three years, year-wise, are as under:-

Year	No. of roads	Length (in Km)
2016-17	18	118.66
2017-18	7	45.53
2018-19	2	5.56

(b) The details of ongoing road works under PMGSY in Balrampur as on 16.7.2019 is as under:-

Particulars	Nos.	Length in Km
Road	3	185.61

(c) and (d) The State of Chhattisgarh has already been sanctioned its full entitlement under PMGSY-I and PMGSY-II. No new proposal has been received for construction of roads in the Balrampur- Ramanujganj district of Chhattisgarh.

Pending works in tribal areas under PMGSY in the absence of NOC

3162. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are not being carried out in the absence of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) in respect of the reserved forestlands of tribal areas;

(b) if so, the scheme-wise, place-wise and distance-wise details of the works which are pending under PMGSY due to non-availability of NOC in respect of reserved forest lands in Gujarat; and

(c) the details of reformative steps taken by Government in this regard and the outcome of the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per programme guidelines, the State Governments are responsible for

ensuring that lands are available and free from all encumbrances, along the entire proposed alignment, for taking up the proposed road works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). As reported by the State Governments, the details of road works presently held up under PMGSY due to delay in forest/wild life clearance in tribal areas as under:-

Name of State	No. of roads pending for want of NoC
Andhra Pradesh	20
Jharkhand	05
Kerala	12
Madhya Pradesh	16
Maharashtra	08
Odisha	27
Rajasthan	14
Sikkim	01
Tamil Nadu	03
Telangana	65
Tripura	01
Uttarakhand	05

(b) As reported by the State of Gujarat, no work is pending due to non-availability of NOC in respect of reserved forest lands in Gujarat.

(c) The progress of projects delayed due to absence/delay in obtaining NOC in forest/wild life lands of tribal areas is regularly monitored by the Ministry through Video Conferences, Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee Meeting (PRC), Pre-Empowered Committee and Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. The concern for timely completion of all permissions in this regard has been flagged to Chief Secretary of the concerned State and the Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests for ensuring better inter departmental coordination and prompt clearances respectively.

Water conservation and irrigation-related works under MGNREGA

3163. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of water conservation and irrigation-related works, started under MGNREGA, have been left incomplete or suspended in the past five years;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and remedial measures taken by Government;

(c) the total number of works sanctioned and started under MGNREGA in the country since 2014, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the total number of works completed so far and the rate of work completion in past five years, in the State of Haryana and other States; and

(e) the amount of expenditure incurred on the completed and suspended or incomplete works in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per MGNREGA Schedule-1, section 4(3), Para 4 (1) Category: A: Public works relating to Natural Resource Management (i) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve ground water like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources and (iii) Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canal and drains are permissible activities. The completed & incomplete works on Water Conservation & Water Harvesting and Micro Irrigation under MGNREGS for last five years (as on 15th July 2019) are as under:

Water Conservation and Water Harvesting

Number of Works Completed	Number of ongoing works
38,84,773	6,42,673

Irrigation Works

Number of Works Completed	Number of ongoing works
14,17,668	2,40,051

MGNREGS is a demand driven Scheme. Works are approved and prioritized at the Gram Panchayat level. The work starts as per the prioritization by Gram Sabha. The works started are in the process of completion in the due course. The plantation works requires three to five years for completion of a work as yearly maintenance is provided to the plants. The Regular monitoring of incomplete works is done through MIS dash board for incomplete works and through dynamic report for monitoring.

(c) States/UT-wise details of works approved/sanctioned and started under MGNREGA in the country since 2014, State-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) States/UT-wise details of works completed alongwith rate of completion in FY 2016-17 and earlier, FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 including Haryana is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) As per Management Information System (MIS), the expenditure made on completed and ongoing works during the last five years under MGNREGS is as under:

Expenditure on completed works & Ongoing works under MGNREGS (₹ in crore)

Year	Expenditure on completed works	Expenditure on Ongoing works	Total
2014-15	32,997.66	943.05	33,940.71
2015-16	39,346.78	1,690.45	41,037.23
2016-17*	51,336.16	4,587.43	55,923.59
2017-18#	47,686.79	14,326.62	62,013.41
2018-19$	25,026.33	38,788.15	63,814.48

* Including ₹ 56268.00 lakh of failed FTOs of all NeFMS State/UT during financial year 2016-17.

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.

Statement-I

Details of works approved/sanctioned and started under MGNREGS in last five years

		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15	
		Works approved/ Sanctioned	Works Started	Works approved/ Sanctioned	Works Started	Works approved/ Sanctioned	Works Started	Works approved/ Sanctioned	Works Started	Works approved/ Sanctioned	Works Started
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1200	871	1034	750	1085	839	818	587	951	727
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2450311	2274192	1879670	1785667	2280608	2220904	1447436	1411678	1496970	1471354
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5560	3772	5489	4396	8623	8020	4665	4544	3567	3449
4.	Assam	499304	309465	442353	269683	269393	140462	216682	97885	77401	65024
5.	Bihar	1777827	1282342	1139514	895786	576745	491093	506997	450714	318946	317400
6.	Chhattisgarh	1097012	939475	1019469	927171	714787	672286	418520	. 393555	223827	216773
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1391	2	665	2	7	2	7	2	7	2
8.	Goa	2684	533	2629	595	2696	735	2704	757	2501	937
9.	Gujarat	443068	355885	419997	369451	235070	231802	119960	118824	108473	108375

10.	Haryana	54580	27930	54501	31119	42412	24428	33106	20428	26116	20560
11.	Himachal Pradesh	204407	165169	197251	171526	169994	158763	126939	121265	129166	124532
12.	Jammu And Kashmir	244817	202958	195026	169236	160511	145710	186198	173189	147286	140066
13.	Jharkhand	1104958	828932	1119771	911976	733515	625874	297544	256172	213837	206996
14.	Karnataka	1602515	1219869	1143301	1012818	944428	915459	716203	709343	701063	698966
15.	Kerala	551274	385848	387235	294385	385149	346732	368340	351598	306812	295647
16.	Lakshadweep	264	173	254	173	207	169	210	172	215	179
17.	Madhya Pradesh	2184791	1967093	1821399	1694459	1146571	1082484	689443	650536	762480	761886
18.	Maharashtra	1387893	926348	1290585	948294	893101	682665	634459	503421	494398	430335
19.	Manipur	28612	13575	22945	10348	18045	13856	16731	12799	11657	10522
20.	Meghalaya	65604	53123	61036	52159	33801	32840	24316	23777	16544	16319
21.	Mizoram	27340	18774	23388	16551	12456	9926	10661	9364	10182	9651
22.	Nagaland	15078	6098	11293	7553	19382	17077	18495	17004	9383	8870
23.	Odisha	1674155	1160120	1518076	1144589	1040737	815401	713814	592051	310312	294994
24.	Puducherry	1292	869	1086	768	823	625	704	642	652	631
25.	Punjab	137516	79233	97039	55985	72285	39837	59199	32283	46168	23463

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Rajasthan	1272615	1122195	1088477	980550	759813	687263	479649	432709	465624	442616
27.	Sikkim	14626	11446	12718	10476	8797	7094	7544	6429	4938	4479
28.	Tamil Nadu	1339915	968365	943368	782461	616063	608313	734475	731118	638474	636671
29.	Telangana	3964454	1468558	3699026	1447897	4064369	2244422	2532937	1495934	1878495	1202899
30.	Tripura	158269	99889	164841	116703	182332	143658	222986	186153	176201	147001
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2224432	1895051	1848487	1609240	1189831	1026026	1142711	994662	969303	894333
32.	Uttarakhand	176654	149378	202937	184585	179639	167001	103971	94189	68838	63910
33.	West Bengal	3860883	3108714	3582594	3073907	2140611	1970131	1669126	1573691	754541	742128

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of works completed alongwith rate of completion in FY 2016-17 and earlier, 2017-18 and 2018-19 including Haryana

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	350	181	350	84	90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1343609	435843	1343609	828519	1136094
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5373	2332	5373	2425	653
4.	Assam	22124	16377	22124	55886	141537
5.	Bihar	77551	110994	77551	106906	179594
6.	Chhattisgarh	207124	70464	207124	406183	476158
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	357	390	357	121	69
10.	Gujarat	108303	47134	108303	132148	161455
11.	Haryana	10311	7629	10311	12204	13946
12.	Himachal Pradesh	64750	48181	64750	73045	86098
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	61596	85980	61596	52371	24830
14.	Jharkhand	205999	68387	205999	285299	404567
15.	Karnataka	389965	317984	389965	386447	369211
16.	Kerala	265238	201375	265238	154310	127506
17.	Lakshadweep	0	3	0	2	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	308287	224523	308287	473714	1235325
19.	Maharashtra	166694	111814	166694	237714	310563
20.	Manipur	10535	8844	10535	5096	5068
21.	Meghalaya	16968	9756	16968	23762	17209
22.	Mizoram	8199	7754	8199	11355	16798

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
23.	Nagaland	13994	13647	13994	5902	803
24.	Odisha	250351	124076	250351	348977	362451
25.	Puducherry	521	468	521	556	494
26.	Punjab	21990	13385	21990	24393	21618
27.	Rajasthan	184925	90360	184925	206946	421892
28.	Sikkim	2784	3095	2784	4283	4641
29.	Tamil Nadu	284463	382707	284463	431377	531513
30.	Telangana	1315472	261960	1315472	433162	433403
31.	Tripura	97052	140376	97052	75928	59486
32.	Uttar Pradesh	548244	343150	548244	534389	1039876
33.	Uttarakhand	71079	37671	71079	110483	80616
34.	West Bengal	560779	345640	560779	859906	1269152
	TOTAL	6624987	3532480	6624987	6283893	8932716

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Identification of houses with toilets under SAGY in Madhya Pradesh

†3164. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the verification of pre-build functional toilets and identification of remaining houses which are without toilet facility and non-functional toilets in the State of Madhya Pradesh, district-wise; and

(b) with reference to above, the details of the analysis of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) for the period from 2014-2019 in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the information furnished by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, District-wise numbers of households with toilets, without toilets and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

dysfunctional toilets in Madhya Pradesh, verified as per Baseline Survey 2012-13 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) All 68 Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in MP have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) during 2014-19. The district-wise details of households with and without toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13 and toilets constructed from 01-04-2013 to 15-07-2019 in 46 SAGY Gram Panchayats as per the data made available by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise numbers of households with toilets, without toilets and dysfunctional toilets in Madhya Pradesh as per Baseline Survey 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	Households with toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13	Households without toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13	Households with dysfunctional toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agar Malwa	14380	62420	3337
2.	Alirajpur	26836	82092	5724
3.	Anuppur	29210	96626	3039
4.	Ashoknagar	13681	79106	841
5.	Balaghat	114682	158991	14646
6.	Barwani	42096	143679	19053
7.	Betul	56201	155103	10884
8.	Bhind	30811	136028	1219
9.	Bhopal	27751	52968	2058
10.	Burhanpur	51691	62243	6787
11.	Chhatarpur	33378	168725	3491
12.	Chhindwara	85514	240905	10598
13.	Damoh	34053	176338	8026

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Datia	23114	53184	1100
15.	Dewas	75321	130606	5803
16.	Dhar	128647	199334	41222
17.	Dindori	21226	112250	5638
18.	Guna	28091	108874	3889
19.	Gwalior	27000	80351	3486
20.	Harda	54348	36389	4510
21.	Hoshangabad	66653	97310	5681
22.	Indore	98093	56381	2138
23.	Jabalpur	84499	101938	23497
24.	Jhabua	26154	147910	5908
25.	Katni	40843	147065	6506
26.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	53009	143077	10297
27.	Khargone	54022	182274	4141
28.	Mandla	33466	171238	5494
29.	Mandsaur	41850	146727	3597
30.	Morena	26039	121347	2340
31.	Narsinghpur	72938	113137	8897
32.	Neemuch	28902	65850	4035
33.	Panna	26417	115719	3947
34.	Raisen	79227	124788	7906
35.	Rajgarh	28706	143505	8180
36.	Ratlam	40491	129652	6340
37.	Rewa	144141	211195	16660
38.	Sagar	69396	209122	8886
39.	Satna	141983	196827	31267

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Sehore	92626	111606	6540
41.	Seoni	59101	177117	11561
42.	Shahdol	29633	124577	4771
43.	Shajapur	50169	99215	5836
44.	Sheopur	8858	87983	1756
45.	Shivpuri	27156	169672	2645
46.	Sidhi	19395	148899	4310
47.	Singrauli	18133	118982	3933
48.	Tikamgarh	37402	145336	7516
49.	Ujjain	71146	140502	6210
50.	Umaria	27833	72781	5008
51.	Vidisha	46467	136828	5882
	TOTAL	2562779	6494772	387036

Statement-II

District-wise number of households with and without toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13, toilets constructed from 01-04-2013 to 15-07-2019 and ODF status of 46 SAGY GPs of Madhya Pradesh as per the data made available by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl. No.	District	No. of SAGY GPs	Household with toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13	House-holds without toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13	IHHLs constructed from 01-04-2013 to 15-07-2019	ODF SAGY GPs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agar Malwa	2	264	545	545	2
2.	Ashoknagar	1	133	94	94	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Barwani	1	140	305	305	1
4.	Betul	1	190	891	891	1
5.	Bhind	1	276	484	484	1
6.	Bhopal	2	837	976	976	2
7.	Chhindwara	2	421	941	941	2
8.	Damoh	1	394	1051	1051	1
9.	Dewas	1	550	613	613	1
10.	Dhar	1	324	344	344	1
11.	Gwalior	1	1150	878	878	1
12.	Hoshangabad	1	118	1155	1155	1
13.	Indore	1	17	186	186	1
14.	Jabalpur	1	9	433	433	1
15.	Jhabua	1	29	361	361	1
16.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1	344	1152	1152	1
17.	Mandla	1	58	393	393	1
18.	Mandsaur	3	341	1273	1273	3
19.	Morena	2	16	107	107	2
20.	Neemuch	1	492	389	389	1
21.	Panna	1	118	964	964	1
22.	Rajgarh	2	490	1019	1019	2
23.	Ratlam	2	615	1079	1079	2
24.	Rewa	1	350	720	720	1
25.	Sagar	1	126	417	417	1
26.	Satna	2	276	1369	1369	2
27.	Sehore	2	985	118	118	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Seoni	1	432	512	512	1
29.	Shahdol	1	10	394	394	1
30.	Shivpuri	1	319	1053	1053	1
31.	Sidhi	2	70	1012	1012	2
32.	Tikamgarh	1	127	452	452	1
33.	Ujjain	3	864	1690	1690	3
	TOTAL	46	10885	23370	23370	46

Measures for strengthening of MGNREGS

3165. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:
DR. AMEE YAJNIK:
SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effective measuers have been taken by Government to strengthen the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of days and wages in MGNREGS in order to create employment and earning of the people living in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details of the measures taken by the Central Government to address the problems being faced by people in MGNREGS, especially in Karnataka; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from time to time. The details are as under:

(i) Implementation of National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS), focus on Aadhaar Based Payment system, streamlining the fund flow

mechanism and monitoring of timely payment of wages to workers have been on focus. Sustained efforts and intensive engagement with all stakeholders has enabled vast improvements in timely payment of wages.

(ii) Wage and material ratio 60:40 was allowed at district level rather than GP level. This has enabled a new thrust on recreation of durable assets that generate incomes.

(iii) Followed a policy of indicative determination of Labour Budget (LB) allocation to the States based on SECC-2011 data so as to give more weightage to States having higher percentage of vulnerable households.

(iv) The convergence of MGNREGS with departments like agriculture, forest, horticulture, fisheries, sericulture, animal husbandry, FFC/SFC grants to Panchayat, irrigation, railways, DWS, school education etc. at National, State, district and Panchayat level brought out greater synergy in the implementation of rural development programs.

(v) Capacity building of MGNREGA functionaries such as State Technical Resource Team / District Technical Resource Team/Block Technical Resource Team on Mission Water Conservation works, training on Geo-MGNREGA etc.

(vi) Job Cards (JCs) verification of MGNREGA workers to weed out the bogus and duplicates JCs.

(vii) Auditing Standards have been issued and States have been advised to establish independent Social Audit Units, conduct Social Audit as per Audit of Scheme Rules, training of Village Resource Persons for conducting Social Audit etc.

(viii) For improved planning, effective monitoring, enhanced visibility and greater transparency, GeoMGNREGA- a path breaking initiative that uses space technology for geo-tagging all the assets created under MGNREGS launched.

(ix) Software for Estimate Calculation using rural rates for Employment (SECURE), an online an application designed and developed specially for estimate calculation of works has been implemented.

(b) The mandate of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 is to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. An additional 50 days of wage employment are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies MGNREGA wage rate every year for all States/ UTs. To compensate the MGNREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) every year. The revised wage rates are made applicable from 1st April of the year.

(c) and (d) Year-wise details of 50 days of wage employment are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity areas of Karnataka.

Year	Talukas of District
2016-17	139 Talukas of 26 Districts
2017-18	25 Talukas of 10 Districts
2018-19	156 Talukas of 30 Districts

National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)

3166. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and other major schemes/programmes of Government for imparting vocational education/ training for development of skill of youth in the country;

(b) whether Government has provided adequate funds under the NSQF during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Scheme/Programme-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of complaints of irregularities/diversion of funds in implementation of the said schemes/programmes received by Government, Scheme-wise, along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) is a competency based skill framework which organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they were acquired through formal, non-formal or informal learning. The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been mandated to operationalise the NSQF. 3135 qualifications for different sectors have been aligned to NSQF. NSQF is not a separate scheme and no funds are provided under it separately.

The Government is implementing a number of schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. MSDE is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). 2016-20 on pan-India basis under Skill India Mission with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020 with an outlay of Rs 12,000 crore through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under PMKVY all courses are NSQF aligned.

The Financial Year-wise funds allocated under PMKVY during last three years are as under:

FY	Funds disbursed/sanctioned to implementing agency (₹ in cr.)
2016-17	699.99
2017-18	1721.18
2018-19	1476.39
TOTAL	3897.56

Directorate General of Training (DGT), MSDE imparts long term trainings through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and is also entrusted with the responsibility of vocational training in the country. One of the Flagship schemes is "Craftsmen Training Scheme" being implemented through a network of 14,494 ITIs located all over the country with an objective to provide skilled work force to the industry in more than 136 trades with duration of 6 months, 1 year and 2 years. All these trades are NSQF aligned.

(d) and (e) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has put in place a specific grievance redressal mechanism and a dedicated team takes care of the grievances received through online system, grievance portal and *via* RTIs. Further, under the scheme, PMKVY 2016-20 Monitoring Committee review and formulate framework on the critical cases related to monitoring issues of the stakeholders. Also, the Committee has formulated penalty grid (approved by Steering Committee for PMKVY) for taking action against erring/non compliant training centres/stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, NSDC has suspended training centers for noncompliance of PMKVY 2016-20 guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publishes the list on PMKVY official website.

The Government has taken various initiatives in this direction. The MSDE has issued a Gazette Notification for the formation of "National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)" on 5th December, 2018. The NCVET is tasked to look into development, qualitative improvement and regulation of vocational education and training, grant recognition to and monitor the functioning of awarding bodies, assessment agencies and skill information providers.

Funds for schemes

3167. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for various schemes 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 and unspent funds under various schemes of 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 SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The funds allocated to States/Union Territories/under the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry are given in the Statement-I (See below). The details of State/UTs-wise releases under these Schemes are given in the Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV (*See* below).

(c) The details of funds allocated, spent and unspent under State component of these three schemes are given in the Statement-V (*See* below).

(d) The funds are released to States/UTs as per their request driven by the States absorptive capacity and utilisation of fund. The amount released may not necessarily commensurate with the funds required to meet the desired objectives.

Statement-I

Allocation of funds to States/UTs under various schemes of MSDE during last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation of funds		
		BE 2016-17	BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of Skill			
	Central Component	1357.00	1046.5	1366.39
	State/UT Component	0.00	543.50	787.95
2.	Apprenticeship and Training			
	Central Component	279.17	975.59	602.34
	State/UT Component	0.00	175.81	144.05
3.	Scheme of Polytechnics*			
	State/UT Component	0.00	0.00	190.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Other Schemes**			
	Central Component	168.11	274.74	309.27
	Sub Total			
	Central Component	1804.28	2296.83	2278.00
	State/UT Component	0.00	719.31	1122.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1804.28	3016.14	3400.00

* The schemes was transferred from Ministry of HRD to MSDE during the year 2017-18 and funds of ₹50.00 crore were allocated at RE Stage.
** Others schemes include National Skill Development Agency, National Board for Skill Certification, Development of Entrepreneurship, Model ITI/Multi Skill Training Institutes and Secretariat which do not have State/UT Component.

Statement-II

Name of the scheme: Development of Skills

States/UTs-wise releases of fund during last three years

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Release in F.Y 2016-17*	Release in F.Y 2017-18	Release in F.Y 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	-	85.78	22.44
2.	Telangana	-	22.95	0.30
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	22.94	4.05
4.	Punjab	-	26.40	0.20
5.	Kerala	-	22.00	0.10
6.	Nagaland	-	16.95	0.10
7.	Meghalaya	-	12.78	0.10
8.	Uttarakhand	-	20.32	0.20
9.	West Bengal	-	38.05	0.50
10.	Ghujrat	-	35.95	0.20

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Haryana	-	21.57	0.10
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	2.11	-
13.	Odisha	-	27.71	1.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	34.43	0.20 -
15.	Manipur	-	25.00	1.75
16.	Jharkhand	-	29.60	1.90
17.	Assam	-	36.95	9.54
18.	Bihar	-	36.82	1.30
19.	Himachal Pradesh	-	21.56	0.10
20.	Puducherry	-	2.60	-
21.	Goa	-	10.70	-
22.	Mizoram	-	10.89	0.10
23.	Karnataka	21.44	-	0.20
24.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
25.	Rajasthan	14.19	-	0.50
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.21	-	0.10
27.	Tripura	8.38	-	0.10
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	52.26	-	5.75
30.	Chhattisgarh	13.20	-	1.00
31.	Andhra Pradesh	11.84	-	25.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	21.24	-	0.80
33.	Sikkim	-	-	-
	TOTAL	149.76	564.06	77.69

*The scheme was named as National Skill Development Fund/Corporation.

Statement-III

Name of the scheme: Apprenticeship and Training

States/UTs-wise releases of fund during last three years

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Release in F.Y 2016-17*	Release in F.Y 2017-18	Release in F.Y 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajasthan	-	0.22	0.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1.60
3.	Tripura	-	2.49	0.87
4.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	7.74
5.	Karnataka	-	-	6.26
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	2.30
7.	Andhra Pradesh	-	4.13	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	3.30
9.	West Bengal	-	1.72	1.85
10.	Jharkhand	-	30.31	12.02
11.	Assam	-	1.96	0.70
12.	Bihar	-	3.97	1.56
13.	Telangana	-	-	1.94
14.	Punjab	-	-	3.20
15.	Kerala	-	-	5.06
16.	Nagaland	-	-	0.32
17.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1.37
18.	Haryana	-	-	4.02
19.	Gujarat	-	-	3.74
20.	Odisha	-	-	1.88

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.26
22.	Manipur	-	-	0.20
23.	Delhi	-	-	0.18
24.	Mizoram	-	-	0.57
25.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0.48
26.	Puducherry	-	-	2.07
27.	Goa	-	-	0.32
	TOTAL	-	44.80	65.44

*The scheme was transferred from Ministry of Labour and Employment to MSDE in July, 2016

Statement-IV

Name of the scheme: Scheme of Polytechnics

States/UTs-wise releases of fund during last three years

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Release in F.Y 2016-17*	Release in F.Y 2017-18	Release in F.Y 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharasthra	-	1.79	-
2.	Telangana	-	1.21	-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.42	-
4.	Punjab	-	0.84	-
5.	Kerala	-	2.76	-
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3.00	4.00
7.	Nagaland	-	5.00	-
8.	Uttarakhand	-	0.81	0.68
9.	Haryana	-	7.42	0.68
10.	Gujarat	-	0.38	-

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	0.68	-
12.	Manipur	-	6.00	-
13.	Chhattisgarh	-	2.34	11.46
14.	Assam	-	9.00	-
15.	Mizoram	-	1.00	-
16.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2.00	0.30
17.	Madhya Pradesh	-	0.40	-
18.	West Bengal	-	15.00	
19.	Rajasthan	-	-	12.00
20.	Goa	-	-	0.34
	TOTAL	-	45.05	44.46

*The scheme was transferred from Ministry of HRD to MSDE in August, 2017.

Statement-V

Allocation, Expenditure and Unspent funds under State Component of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(₹ in Crores)

Name of scheme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Unspent	Allocation	Expenditure	Unspent	Allocation	Expenditure	Unspent
Apprenticeship and Training#	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.80	98.02	77.78	156.55	87.98	68.57
Development of Skill	149.99	149.99	0.00	543.50	564.06	0.00	787.95	77.69	710.26
Scheme of Polytechnics*	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	45.00	5.00	190.00	44.46	145.54

The scheme was transferred from Ministry of Labour and Employment to MSDE in July, 2016.
* The scheme was transferred from Ministry of Human Resources and Development to MSDE in August, 2017.

Regulator for skill development bodies

3168. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up a regulator for skill development bodies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the regulator would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has notified a non-statutory regulatory body, the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), through a Government Notification dated 05.12.2018. The NCVET will merge the functions of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) and will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long-term and short-term, and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities.

The primary functions of NCVET will include-recognition and regulation of awarding bodies, assessment bodies and skill related information providers; approval of qualifications developed by awarding bodies and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs); indirect regulation of vocational training institutes through awarding bodies and assessment agencies; research and information dissemination; grievance redressal.

Posts of trainers at training centres under Skill Development Programmes

†3169. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing training centres under skill development scheme in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of trainers for skill development training at existing training centres in the country; and

(c) the required number of posts of trainers at training centres along with the details of filled-up and vacant posts respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) PMKVY 2016-20 does not

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

mandate the establishment of skill development centres; however, it enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers (TCs) throughout the country. Under the scheme, for imparting the skill training, the accreditation and affiliation of TCs are being done under single window IT application known as SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centres). As on 12.06.2019, there are 12,127 empanelled TCs under STT component of PMKVY 2016-20 across the country. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Under PMKVY 2016-20, all the trainers are certified by Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). At the time of accreditation and affiliation, 'SSC certified trainer(s) at TC' for respective job role is a mandatory eligibility criterion. The training process starts only after the successful accreditation and affiliation of TC.

There is no fixed number of the trainers in a TC under the scheme, though it depends upon the job roles for which TC is accredited and affiliated. The number of trainers for a specific job role in a TC is decided by the respective SSC.

Further, in order to maintain records of certified trainers, a dedicated portal called 'Takshashila', has been developed. The portal also provides access to the Training of Trainers (ToT) guidelines, notifications on upcoming ToT programs and eligibility criteria for Trainers (and assessors). As on 15.07.2019, 18,443 certificates have been issued by concerned SSCs to respective trainers.

Statement

The State/UT-wise number of training centres under STT component of PMKVY 2016-20

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Training Centres under STT
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	351
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	45
4.	Assam	280
5.	Bihar	424
6.	Chandigarh	37
7.	Chhattisgarh	162

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
9.	Daman and Diu	11
10.	Delhi	344
11.	Goa	18
12.	Gujarat	358
13.	Haryana	1003
14.	Himachal Pradesh	224
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	343
16.	Jharkhand	145
17.	Karnataka	205
18.	Kerala	241
19.	Madhya Pradesh	899
20.	Maharashtra	469
21.	Manipur	73
22.	Meghalaya	37
23.	Mizoram	61
24.	Nagaland	35
25.	Odisha	339
26.	Puducherry	37
27.	Punjab	637
28.	Rajasthan	1324
29.	Sikkim	28
30.	Tamil Nadu	888
31.	Telangana	369
32.	Tripura	126
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1988
34.	Uttarakhand	238
35.	West Bengal	376
	GRAND TOTAL	12127

Integration of skill with education

3170. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to integrate skills and education so that our youth are well-equipped to handle the present challenging employment market;

(b) if so, the initiatives that have been taken in this regard in the last three years;

(c) whether any plan has been drawn or proposed to be drawn in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development 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) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) have taken a number of initiatives towards integrating skills and education. Under the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, vocational education is provided to a large number of students in selected schools. Under this initiative, 9623 schools have been sanctioned across the country for integrating vocational education in general education from secondary class onwards.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, MSDE through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is supporting University Grant Commission for three schemes namely Community College, Bachelor of Vocational Course (BVOC) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya (DDU) Kaushal Kendras which are being introduced in different colleges and universities. Currently there are 531 colleges/universities under these schemes (275 BVOC colleges, 188 Community Colleges and 68 DDU Kaushal Kendra Colleges). Further, Academic Equivalence with 10th and 12th classes has been provided to ITI Students through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) by means of credit transfer. NSDC has collaborated with MHRD for the following:

i. Restructuring of BVOC by rolling out embedded apprenticeship under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS). BVOC has multiple exits at Certificate, Diploma, Advance Diploma and Degree level. Through this, the employability of the general graduates is enhanced considerably as the student can have professional experience on the shop-floor, along with their graduation.

ii. Graduate students passing out in the academic year 2018-2019 would be directly channeled into industry apprenticeship for a period of 6 months to one year depending on the sector chosen. Such apprenticeship would be assessed as per the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and a certificate at the appropriate NSQF level would be given to the successful students, apart from a monthly stipend depending on the location.

Payment of honorarium to trainers in Rajasthan

†3171. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of arrangements made to regulate the honorarium of appointed trainers in the programmes being run by the Ministry to train the youth;

(b) whether it is a fact that the trainers working at these training centres in Rajasthan have not received honorarium for the past several months;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Central Government to protect the interests of these trainers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20, training is being imparted in accredited and affiliated training providers/training centers (TPs/TCs). The scheme provides payouts only to TPs/TCs based on output performances such as commencement of training, certification and placements. The TPs/TCs meet their operational commitments such as remuneration/ honorarium to trainers, etc. out of the aforesaid disbursement, as per their own internal arrangements.

(b) Ministry is not in receipt of any complaint in this regard.

(c) and (d) In view of (b), question does not arise.

Jobs under Skill Development Programme

3172. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various State Governments have demanded more jobs under skill development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also taking steps to ensure that the persons who underwent skill development programme get employment quickly; 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) Under Skill India Mission, the Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. There are more than 20 central ministries/departments running schemes/programmes to impart skill training to the youth of the nation. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing a flagship scheme "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0)" 2016-20 on pan-India basis with a target to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country over four years (2016-2020). PMKVY 2.0 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 of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

As per the placement guidelines of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020), Training Providers (TPs) are mandated to facilitate placements of certified candidates. Training Partners (TPs) needs to organize 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 (NSDC), Public Private Partnership 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. NSDC has focused on ensuring target re-allocation only to centres "with high placement performance. The scheme also lays focus on employer led models to ensure improved placement performance of the scheme.

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.

Skill development institutions under PPP mode

3173. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the various skill development institutions set up by the Central Government under Public Private - Partnership (PPP) mode in the country;

(b) their locations and the number of unemployed youth who got training in such institutions; and

(c) the number of trained youth who have been absorbed in the related employments, with detailed year-wise statistics?

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 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. PMKVY 2016-20 does not mandate the establishment of skill development centres, however, it enables large number of prospective youth across the country for taking up the Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated Training Centres / Training Providers (TCs/TPs) which can be a private entity, NGO, etc. For ensuring quality of training under the scheme, all accreditation and affiliation of training centres are done through an online portal SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centres) with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. As on 12.06.2019, 12,127 TCs/TPs are empanelled under the scheme for STT courses.

Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 12.06.2019, 52.12 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (31.08 lakh STT + 21.04 lakh RPL) under STT and RPL in the country. Also, under the scheme, 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. The financial year-wise no. of candidates reported placed, as on 12.06.2019, is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Reported Placed
1.	2016-17	281
2.	2017-18	4,54,337
3.	2018-19	7,07,749
4.	2019-20	98,154
	GRAND TOTAL	12,60,521

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar to move a Resolution urging the Government to establish a Rashtriya Kisan Aayog (National Farmers' Commission) with constitutional status, to resolve farming, marketing, and insurance-related problems being faced by farmers and ensure proper implementation of Fasal Bima Yojna for the benefit of farmers.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: Private Members' Resolution. Resolution No. 1. माननीय आनन्द जी, इसे पहले मूव करा लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि:-

(i) भारत मुख्य रूप से एक कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था है जिसमें 55% से अधिक आबादी खेती में लगी हुई है;

(ii) लम्बे समय से देश के किसानों का कई तरीकों से शोषण किया गया है;

(iii) वर्तमान केंद्र सरकार ने किसानों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की शुरुआत की है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद किसानों को उनके दैनिक जीवन में कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(iv) भारत में एक वर्ष में तीन फ़सलों का उत्पादन करने की क्षमता है लेकिन अभी भी किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या के मामले सामने आ रहे हैं;

(v) यदि भारत में किसानों की आत्महत्या को रोकने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जाएं तो किसानों की अनमोल जिंदगी बचाई जा सकती है जिससे कृषि क्षेत्र में और विकास सुनिश्चित हो सकता है; और

(vi) एक किसान को बचाने का अर्थ केवल एक जीवन बचाना नहीं है अपितु इसका अर्थ कृषि और हमारी परंपरा को बचाना भी है,

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर]

यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह-

(क) किसानों को पेश आ रही समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए संवैधानिक दर्जे वाले एक राष्ट्रीय किसान आयोग की स्थापना करे;

(ख) कृषि प्रक्रिया को सरल और तेज़ बनाने के लिए किसानों को सभी नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकियों और तकनीकों के बारे में शिक्षित करे;

(ग) फसल बीमा योजना का उचित कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करे ताकि किसान इस योजना से लाभ उठा सकें;

(घ) विश्व की नवीनतम सूचना प्राप्त करने में किसानों की मदद करने के लिए ग्राम/ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर सभी सरकारी सेवाओं के लिए इंटरनेट और वाई-फाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराए;

(ङ) यह सुनिश्चित करे कि फसलों को सरकार द्वारा घोषित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से कम कीमत पर खरीदा या बेचा न जाए और इसका उल्लंघन करने पर दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाए;

(च) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सरकार ने 2022 तक किसान की आय दोगुना करने का निश्चय किया है, जब तक खेती लाभकारी नहीं हो जाती, तब तक किसानों को "किसान सम्मान निधि" के रूप में दी जा रही धनराशि को 6000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 10000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष करे;

(छ) जैसा कि उद्योगों के संबंध में प्रचलन है, किसान के भुगतान सामथ्र्य के अनुसार किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड पर 4% ब्याज पर मिलने वाले फसल ऋण की सीमा निर्धारित करे, ताकि किसान 5 वर्ष तक अपना लेन-देन कर सकें और बैंकों द्वारा शोषण से बच सकें;

(ज) कृषि उपकरणों को जीएसटी से बाहर रखे;

(झ) लघु व सीमांत किसानों, जो देश के कुल कृषकों के 85 % से भी अधिक हैं तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 92% हैं, को क्लस्टर में 'कृषक सामिति' बनाकर भंडारण एवं प्रसंस्करण की इकाई लगाने हेतु वह सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान करे जो बड़े फूड पार्क एवं कोल्ड चेन की स्थापना के लिए दी जा रही हैं ताकि भंडारण एवं प्रसंस्करण में किसानों की भागीदारी हो तथा उनकी आय को बढ़ाने में सहायता मिल सके; और

(ञ) समाज में किसानों के योगदान को देखते हुए किसानों को 'भारत रत्न' जैसे पुरस्कार देने पर विचार करे।"

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं किसान और कृषि के संकट विषय पर अपना प्रस्ताव सदन में प्रस्तुत करता हूं। इस देश में 55 फीसदी से अधिक किसान अभी भी खेती से और 45 फीसदी कृषि के allied sector से जुड़े हैं। कुल 70 फीसदी लोग आज किसी न किसी तरह कृषि से संबंध रखते हैं, लेकिन इतने समय के बाद भी यहां का किसान आज संकट में है। वर्तमान सरकार ने आने के बाद बहुत सी कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलाईं, जिसके लिए मैं बधाई देता हूं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद अभी भी किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। आज भी किसान का शोषण हो रहा है। आज भी किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। अभी भी उन्हें सहायता की आवश्यकता है। हमारा किसान देश के लिए अन्न पैदा करता है, इस देश का अन्नदाता है। जब श्रद्धेय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा देकर किसानों का आह्वान किया था, क्योंकि देश में खाद्यान्न की कमी थी। उस समय किसानों ने मेहनत करके देश के खाद्यान्न भंडारों को भर दिया था।

मान्यवर, आज किसान अन्न तो पैदा करता है, लेकिन उसके पास रखने की जगह नहीं है। देश की आजादी के आज 70 साल हो गए। पिछले समय में ब्रिटेन के Institute of Mechanical Engineering ने एक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण कराया था, जिसके अनुसार हमारा 2 करोड़ टन अन्न हर साल खराब हो जाता है। आस्ट्रेलिया जितना अन्न साल भर में पैदा करता है,उतना हमारे यहां खराब हो जाता है। जितना अन्न ब्रिटेन के लोग एक साल में खाते हैं, उतना यहां खराब हो जाता है। भंडारण की व्यवस्था हमारे यहां नहीं है। भंडारण की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण करीब 19 करोड़ लोगों को भरपेट भोजन नहीं मिलता। यदि global hunger index देखें, तो हम दुनिया में 103वें नम्बर पर हैं। जहां 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए हम मनरेगा में दे रहे हैं, उसमें से ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान देकर कृषक समितियों के जरिए भंडारण की व्यवस्था कर दें तो बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है। इसलिए भंडारण, प्रोसेसिंग, मार्केटिंग और connectivity की व्यवस्था जब तक नहीं होगी, तब तक किसान का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। भंडारण के साथ-साथ processing के लिए, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने 42 मेगा फूड पार्क्स को मंजूरी दी है, लेकिन मेरठ में एक ब्लॉक प्रमुख ने चिप्स का प्लांट लगाया। जब 3-4 रुपए किलो आलू रहा था, तब भी वे 28 रुपए किलो आलू खरीद रहे थे। यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था निचले स्तर पर हो और किसानों को कृषक समिति बनाकर ये सब ऐसी सुविधाएं दी जाएं, वैसे सरकार ने कहा है कि कृषि उत्पाद पर आधारित जो उद्योग लगेंगे, उन पर 100 प्रतिशत FDI allow की गई है, जिसका हम स्वागत करते हैं, क्योंकि इससे किसानों को रोज़गार भी मिलेगा और पक्का माल बनेगा, लेकिन क्या निचले स्तर पर ये सब सुविधाएं कृषक समितियों को दी जा सकती हैं - चाहे भंडारण की हों, processing की हों या मार्केटिंग की हों। मार्केटिंग के मामले में, जब हमारी एनडीए की सरकार, माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बनी, इसकी चिन्ता की गई थी, क्योंकि बिचौलिए लूट करते थे। 585 मंडियों को e-trading या e-नाम से जोड़ने

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर]

का काम किया गया। उनका common platform बनाया गया। कुल 184 मंडियों में online बोलियां शुरू हो गई हैं - उत्तर प्रदेश में 48 और राजस्थान में 25 में से 20 पर यह काम शुरु हुआ है। लेकिन अभी भी बिचौलियों की लूट से किसान को बचाया नहीं जा रहा है। किसान खड़ा देखता रहता है। किसान अन्न पैदा करता है, लेकिन उसके लिए न भंडारण की व्यवस्था है, न मार्केटिंग की सही व्यवस्था है और न ही प्रोसेसिंग की सही व्यवस्था है। मैंने दूसरे देशों में देखा है, हम जिस पराली को जला रहे हैं, जिस जड़ को जला रहे हैं, वहां उससे इथनॉल निकालने का काम किया जा रहा है। जो after harvesting loss होता है, एक सर्वे के अनुसार 45 से 22 परसेंट तक हार्वेस्टिंग लॉस होता है। इसको मीट-आउट किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, बहुत सी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, अगर इजाजत हो, तो मैं उनके बारे में अभी बताऊं या फिर जैसी आपकी अनुमति हो।

श्री उपसभापति: अंत में आपको बोलने का सबसे अधिक मौका मिलेगा, इसलिए कृपया अभी आप पूरा करें।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: सर, मैं तीन-चार मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि देश को सर्वोच्च स्थान पर पहुंचाना है। 2024 तक अर्थव्यवस्था को 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर का बनाना है। यह बहुत अच्छा है और देश की सारी जनता चाहती है और उनका प्रयास भी है, लेकिन इतिहास बता रहा है कि जब तक इस देश का किसान समृद्ध नहीं होगा, तब तक राष्ट्र को इस अवस्था में लाना संभव नहीं है। यही एक सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है, रोजगार के लिए भी यह सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र है। मैंने चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के साथ काम किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि देश की समृद्धि का रास्ता खेत, किसान, खलिहान के बीच से होकर गुजरता है। हमारे पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी हों या राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी हों या राम मनोहर लोहिया हों, सबने यह कहा था, लेकिन हुआ क्या? वैसे तो देश प्राचीन काल से सोने की चिड़िया कहलाता था, क्यों कहलाता था? यह इसलिए कहलाता था, क्योंकि देश में कृषि ही सबसे बड़ा उद्योग था, 80 परसेंट लोग खेती से जुड़े हुए थे। यहां पर विदेशी आक्रमण इसलिए हुए थे, क्योंकि यह आर्थिक रूप से नंबर एक देश था। 1750 तक भी विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत का योगदान 25 प्रतिशत था।

मान्यवर, जब देश आज़ाद हुआ था, तब भी हमारे देश में 75 प्रतिशत लोग खेती से जुड़े हुए थे और 82 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते थे। उस समय भी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का योगदान 5.8 फीसदी था। आखिर इतने सालों बाद, सत्ता चाहे जिसकी भी रही हो, क्या हुआ? वे महात्मा गांधी, चौधरी चरण सिंह, राम मनोहर लोहिया, पंडित दीनदयाल

उपाध्याय, आदि के द्वारा बताए हुए रास्ते पर नहीं चले, जिसके कारण गांवों से उद्योग खत्म हो गए। जो छोटे, कुटीर और लघु उद्योग होते थे, उनको प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह नहीं किया गया, जिसके कारण आज वे नहीं रहे।

मान्यवर, कृषि को, किसान को बजट का उनका हिस्सा नहीं दिया गया, इसलिए यह परिस्थिति हुई। हमने 2014-15 में मालूम किया, तो पता चला कि 3 करोड़, 70 लाख किसान 2005 से 2012 के बीच में खेती छोड़ कर चले गए। यह सर्वे ब्रिटेन की संस्था ने किया। वे क्यों छोड़ कर चले गए? कोई खुशी से नहीं छोड़ता, बल्कि यह घाटे का सौदा होता रहा। यहां कृषि मंत्रालय में एक बैठक थी, तो मैंने मालूम किया कि किसान की औसत आमदनी कया है? उन्होंने कहा कि किसान की औसत आमदनी 20 हजार रुपए सालाना है। इसमें 10 परसेंट वे किसान भी हैं, जिन्होंने 54 फीसदी जमीन पर कब्जा कर रखा है। लघु और सीमांत किसान उत्तर प्रदेश में 92 फीसदी हैं, देश में लगभग 86 फीसदी हैं, इनकी औसत आमदनी क्या है? तब उन्होंने बताया कि इनकी औसत आमदनी 6,324 रुपए सालाना है यानी 527 रुपए महीना। किसान के यहां एक मजदूर काम करने आता है, तो वह 500 रुपए रोज से कम नहीं लेता है। इस तरह से आज किसान मजदूर से भी नीचे आ गया। किसानी जो देश का सबसे सम्मानित पेशा था, आज उसकी यह स्थिति हो गई है। इसके लिए कौन दोषी है? क्या नीतियां रहीं? किसान अन्न पैदा करता है, लेकिन भंडारण की जगह नहीं है। इसके कारण 25 से 30 परसेंट अन्न सड़ जाता है। इतने लंबे समय में 55 फीसदी जमीन में सिंचाई के साधन नहीं थे, आज भी 52 फीसदी जमीन में सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार ने इस पर काम शुरू किया है। 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स में से 12 प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हुए हैं और 34 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम चल रहा है। बारिश की पानी को रोक कर, कृषक समिति बना कर, तालाबों से ड्रिप सिस्टम से सिंचाई की जाए, क्योंकि आज जल एक बड़ी समस्या है। आज जल का अंधाधुंध दोहन हो रहा है। इस पर मैं बाद में बोलूंगा, लेकिन क्या यह पहले नहीं हो सकता था? न उसकी सिंचाई की चिंता की गई, न उनके भंडारण की चिंता की गई, न उनकी प्रोसेसिंग की चिंता की गई, न उनकी सुरक्षा की चिंता है, न उनके स्वास्थ्य की चिंता है। आखिर किसान करे तो क्या करे? इसीलिए किसान या तो आत्महत्या कर रहा था या खेती को छोड़ कर भाग रहा था।

मान्यवर, मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ, वहां पर गन्ने की बड़ी भारी समस्या थी। हमारे नागर साहब ने भी एक दिन इस विषय को उठाया था। 2014-15 में मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के किसान संगठन का प्रदेश अध्यक्ष था।

उपसभापति महोदय, उस समय मैंने भी गन्ना आयुक्त के यहाँ तालाबंदी कराई थी, क्योंकि दो-तीन साल तक गन्ने की पेमेंट नहीं हो रही थी। उस समय सन् 2013 में केंद्र में यूपीए की सरकार थी। मान्यवर, जिसने चीनी को decontrol किया था, यह सन् 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार में भी किया गया था। उस समय दो और तीन रुपए क्विंटल गन्ना बिका

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर]

था। चौधरी साहब भी किसान को बचा नहीं सके थे। तब बी.डी. महाजन की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग बना था, उसने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इससे किसान और उपभोक्ता दोनों का नुकसान होता है। वर्ष 2013 में यूपीए सरकार ने फिर decontrol किया और 40 लाख मीट्रिक टन रॉ शुगर ब्राज़ील से आयात कर ली। इसमें नियम ये था कि इसे within three months में refine करके वापस करना था, इसे देश में ही डेढ़ साल तक खपा दिया। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ, मैं तब की बात कर रहा हूँ, जब 23 रुपए किलो चीनी का रेट था, वह 2300 रुपए क्विंटल आ गया। मिल वालों ने चाबी फेंक दी। उन्होंने कहा कि हम मिल नहीं चला सकते, हम नुकसान में हैं। हम यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाए। यह जून, 2015 की बात है। किसानों को पहले भी UPA के समय पैकेज मिले थे, मिल वालों को पैसा जाता था, वे उसे और जगह लगा लेते थे, किसान के खाते में पैसा नहीं जाता था। पहली बार 6,000 करोड़ दिया गया, जो सीधा किसानों के खाते में गया, चीनी पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 10 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर तुरंत 50 परसेंट कर दी गई और एक्सपोर्ट के लिए incentive देना शुरू कर दिया। मान्यवर, मुझे ध्यान है कि पिछले साल जून के महीने में साढ़े आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज दिया गया, क्योंकि चीनी उस साल भी ज्यादा थी और सिर्फ पैकेज ही नहीं दिया, 30 लाख मीट्रिक टन का buffer stock भी बनाया, 20 लाख मीट्रिक टन को निर्यात करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने 1,540 रुपए का नुकसान उठाया और बफर स्टॉक के लिए 1,170 करोड़ रुपए दिए। साढ़े चार हजार कर ethanol का infrastructure तैयार करने के लिए दिए। इसका स्थायी समाधान करना था। यह 50 साल पुरानी माँग थी। गन्ने के रस से सीधा ethanol बने, इसकी कभी किसी ने चिंता ही नहीं की। Ethanol के लिए रेट भी 59 रुपए 15 पैसे निर्धारित किए गए। एकदम 25 प्रतिशत रेट बढ़ा दिए। मैं इसके लिए माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन क्या ये समाधान पहले नहीं हो सकते थे? आज जो घरेलू बाजार हैं, घरेलू बाजार में 3,100 रुपए क्विंटल से कम चीनी नहीं बिकेगी, ऐसा mechanism हमारी वर्तमान सरकार ने कर दिया। यह पहले भी होना चाहिए था। यूपीए के समय चीनी 2,300 रुपए क्विंटल में जा रही थी, किसान लुट रहा था।

सर, वर्तमान सरकार ने पिछले साल एमएसपी, लागत का डेढ़ गुना घोषित किया। 300 रुपए से लेकर, राम तिल में तो 1,827 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की बढ़ोतरी हुई। इस साल भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मान्यवर, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एमएसपी चाहे डबल हो जाए, लेकिन अगर किसान की बाजार में सही रेट पर खरीद नहीं होती, तो किसान को लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है। कोई ऐसा mechanism तैयार हो कि घरेलू बाजार में भी इससे नीचे खरीद नहीं होनी चाहिए, ताकि किसान को पता हो कि मैं जो पैदा कर रहा हूँ, तो इसकी खरीद इससे नीचे नहीं होगी। सिर्फ कर्ज माफी किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं है। यह न देने वालों को encourage करने वाला है।

किसान सम्मान निधि वाला बहुत अच्छा स्टेप है। देश का 42 फीसदी टैक्स प्रदेशों में जाता है, 58 फीसदी केंद्र में आता है, पहले स्टेट्स में 32 फीसदी पहुंचता था। हमने राज्यों से भी कहा है कि वे भी हर किसान को छः हजार रुपए दें। हरियाणा और झारखंड में दिया ही जा रहा है। केंद्र सरकार से भी मैं यही चाहता हूँ। मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि ये 10 हजार रुपए होने चाहिए।

मान्यवर, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड है। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड पर ऋण मिलता है, किसान को ब्याज में छूट मिलती है। अगर 31 मार्च तक जमा कर दिया, तो छूट मिलती है और एक अप्रैल हो गया, तो छूट नहीं है। फिर पूरा interest देना होगा, कोई छूट नहीं होगी। मैंने एक बैठक में कहा था कि जिस तरह उद्योग की लिमिट होती है, किसान की भी लिमिट हो। हैसियत के अनुसार आप क्रेडिट कार्ड दे रहे हो, जिससे किसान लेन-देन करता रहे। जब 1 अप्रैल आता है और किसान के पास पैसा नहीं होता है, तब वहाँ बैंक वाले कहते हैं कि लाइए, हम आपका 31 को जमा दिखा देंगे और पहली में निकला भी दिखा देंगे। ऐसे में किसानों का शोषण होता है। किसान को भी उसी चार परसेंट ब्याज पर लगातार पाँच साल तक लेन-देन करना होगा, इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? यह एक बड़ी भारी समस्या है। इसकी भी चिंता की जानी चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार ने बजट में यह बढ़ाने का काम किया है। जो ऋण में छूट देने की बात है, उसे 14 हजार करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 18 हजार करोड़ से ऊपर ले गए हैं, लेकिन यह एक ऐसा मुद्दा है, जो आम किसानों को परेशान करने वाला है। किसान मजबूरी में कर्ज लेता है। किसान मजबूरी में 10-10 हज़ार रुपये कर्ज लेता था और उसकी जमीन बिक जाती थी। ऐसी स्थिति में श्रद्धेय अटल जी की सरकार के टाइम पर यह आया था, एक मीटिंग में ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी (फाइनेंस) ने हमसे कहा कि यह तो crop loan है, crop loan में तो crop आने के बाद 31 मार्च तक जमा करना होगा, इसमें छूट नहीं हो सकती। मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार ने ही तो crop loan बनाया है, उसमें से 'crop' शब्द को हटा दीजिए! जैसे, अन्य ऋण दिए जाते हैं, उसी तरह से किसान का ऋण है। उसकी लेन-देन वह करता रहे, उससे चार परसेंट का ब्याज लिया जाए, उससे ज्यादा ब्याज नहीं बढ़ाया जाए।

मान्यवर, करीब साढ़े 17 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों तक Soil Health Card पहुँच गया है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन पर जिस स्तर का काम होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ। इसका फायदा बहुत है। Soil Health Card और Neem-coated यूरिया, इन दोनों का बहुत फायदा है। यह Neem-coated यूरिया का प्रभाव है कि 10 परसेंट लागत घटी है और 6 परसेंट तक पैदावार बढ़ी है। इसलिए, यदि Soil Health Card के माध्यम से मिट्टी की सही तरीके से जाँच हो जाती है, तो हम जो 40 किलो प्रति बीघा नाइट्रोजन या यूरिया डाल रहे हैं, वह केवल 5-7 किलो ही डालनी पड़ेगी। जिस तरह से जब कोई आदमी अपना शुगर टैस्ट कराने जाता है, तो उसे

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10 मिनट में रिजल्ट मिल जाता है, उसी तरह क्या ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि कोई भी किसान मिट्टी को टैस्ट कराने के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर लेकर न जाए, बल्कि उसके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि निचले स्तर पर ऐसे moveable labs हों, जिन्हें मोटरसाइकिल पर ही ले जाकर किसान की मिट्टी का टैस्ट कर दिया जाए? इसके लिए ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर एक कार्यकर्ता को trained किया जाए और यह तय कर दिया जाए कि वह हर गाँव में किस-किस तारीख को आएगा, ताकि किसान अपनी मिट्टी का टैस्ट करा लें। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है, क्योंकि जरूरत किसी और चीज़ की है और किसान कुछ और डाल रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, इसी तरह सिंचाई की बात आती है। सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में जल ऐसी चीज़ है कि उसके बारे में अकबर के नवरत्नों में से एक, रहीम ने कहा था:

"रहिमन पानी राखिए, बिन पानी सब सून।
पानी गये न ऊबरे, मोती, मानुष, चून।।"

पानी की महिमा बड़ी भारी है, लेकिन आज पानी का बहुत ज्यादा wastage हो रहा है। हमारा गन्ने का इलाका है और हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ हम एक महाला पानी भरते हैं। जो ड्रिप सिस्टम लाया गया है, उसको encourage करने के लिए, इसके लिए लोगों को लगातार प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हमें काम करना चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे पानी की भी बचत होगी और पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी। इस तरह की योजना होनी चाहिए, जिसके लिए लोगों को निचले स्तर पर, ग्रामीण स्तर पर मानसिक रूप से तैयार किया जाए। हम देखते हैं कि सारा दिन submersible चलता रहता है और उससे भैंस आदि को नहलाते हैं। उसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, जबकि underground water खत्म हो रहा है। इसलिए इस पर भी चिन्ता की जानी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, अब मैं agricultural implements पर GST की बात करता हूँ मेरा यह कहना है कि जब हम कृषि की लागत घटा रहे हैं, तो उस पर केवल ज़ीरो परसेंट तक ही जीएसटी होना चाहिए, नहीं तो किसी भी agricultural implements पर maximum 5 परसेंट से ज्यादा जीएसटी नहीं होना चाहिए। यह एक आवश्यक चीज़ है। अभी हमारे सामने कृषि सिंचाई योजना और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए, ये दो बड़े मुद्दे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार बनी, इसने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में पहले जो 50 परसेंट नुकसान होने पर मुआवजा मिलता था, उसको अब 33 परसेंट नुकसान होने पर ही डेढ़ गुना मुआवजा देना तय किया है। यह सरकार "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" भी लाई है, जिसमें pre-sowing और post-harvesting को भी शामिल किया गया है, जिसकी दरें डेढ़, दो तथा पाँच परसेंट है। यह रबी में डेढ़ परसेंट है, खरीफ में दो परसेंट है

तथा जायद में पाँच परसेंट है। इसमें स्टेट नोटिफाई करती है और वही यह देखती है कि किस जिले को करना है और कौन-सी फसलों को करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जैसे ही यह लागू हुई, तो तमाम किसानों का पैसा गन्ने पर कटना शुरू हो गया। गन्ने में तो जोखिम नहीं है, उस फसल को नहीं करना चाहिए था, लेकिन तत्कालीन प्रदेश सरकार ने उसको नोटिफाईड कर दिया, जिसके बाद सब किसान शोर मचाने लगे। वे हमारे पास भी आए, क्योंकि तब मैं किसान मोर्चा का राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष था। उन्होंने हमसे कहा- साहब, हमारा तो पैसा कट रहा है, हमने तो बीमा नहीं कराया। इसलिए योजना ऐसी हो, जो ऐच्छिक होनी चाहिए। जिनमें जोखिम नहीं है और यदि किसान ने एक लाख रुपये, 50 हज़ार रुपये, 20 हज़ार रुपये KCC पर ले लिया, तो वह अनिवार्य हो जाता है, उसका पैसा अनिवार्य रूप से कटने लगता है। यह केन्द्र का नहीं, बल्कि स्टेट्स का विषय है कि वे किन फसलों को इसके तहत नोटिफाई करते हैं। लेकिन, इनके लिए कोई न कोई ऐसी योजना होनी चाहिए, जिसमें यदि कोई किसान नहीं चाहता, तो उनसे उनका पैसा न वसूला जाए।

मान्यवर, केन्द्र सरकार ने सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में बजट बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ एक बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया है, जिसके लिए मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, केन्द्र सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है, मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में बजट बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ उन्होंने करीब 40 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का कॉर्पस फण्ड नाबार्ड में बनाने का काम किया है और जब तक सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में यह नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मान्यवर, किसान के लिए...ऐसा है कि बिना पानी के और बिना सिंचाई के किसान का उद्धार होने वाला नहीं है, इसीलिए पिछले साल प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना में पिछले साल जो बजट दिया गया था, उसमें बढ़ोतरी की गई है। मैं यह ज़रूर कहना चाहूंगा कि कृषि का जो बजट है, पिछले साल 63,818 करोड़ रुपये का रखा गया था, बाद में बढ़ाकर इन्होंने 86,602 करोड़ किया, लेकिन इस साल 1,51,518 करोड़ दिया है, जिसके लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र में इतनी बड़ी बढ़ोतरी कभी कृषि के बजट में नहीं हुई। 25 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए रखे गए हैं, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बहुत ज़रूरी चीज़ है। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं होगा तो कनेक्टिविटी नहीं होगी, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं होगा तो किसान का कुछ नहीं हो सकता। इसीलिए मान्यवर, सवा लाख किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है और इसके लिए 80 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया बजट में दिया गया है, मकानों के लिए वर्ष 2022 तक गाँवों में और 1 लाख, 95 हज़ार मकान निर्माण करने का लक्ष्य आगे निर्धारित किया गया है। मान्यवर, सवा लाख किलोमीटर सड़क बनाने हेतु और 80 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना में भी वर्ष 2018-19 के मुकाबले करीब 19 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये किया है, जो पहले 15,500 करोड़ रुपये था। मैं इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

मान्यवर, डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी भी बहुत ज़रूरी है, ये भी गाँव से जुड़ें। मैंने आपको प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सम्मान निधि के बारे में बता दिया है। फसल बीमा योजना का 13,900 करोड़

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रुपये से बढ़ाकर 14 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये किया है। देश की मंडियों के बारे में बात हो गई।

महोदय, मैं इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अन्नदाता से ऊर्जादाता बनाने के लिए, कृषि कचरे को ऊर्जा में उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने का काम किया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छा काम है। साथ ही मत्स्य पालन और पशुपालन में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की सरकार ने सुविधा दी है, उसे यूज किया जाएगा। मैं इसके लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मान्यवर, किसान की आमदनी अभी भी इस लायक नहीं है कि वह अपना खर्च चला सके। मैंने देखा कि जब ये वर्ष 2015 में आए थे, उसके बाद से अब तक वर्तमान में कृषि का योगदान देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में करीब 14.4 फीसदी है। कृषि विकास दर 2.9 फीसदी है। यह देश समृद्धशाली तब ही बनेगा, जब किसान समृद्धशाली बनेगा। लम्बे समय तक किसानों के साथ ज्यादती हुई है, जिसका भी राज रहा हो, 55 फीसदी ज़मीन पर सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। बारिश हुई, कर्ज लिया, बीज डाल दिया और धान की रोपाई कर दी, फिर पता लगा कि बारिश नहीं हुई तो वह भी चला गया, जिसके कारण आत्महत्या की गई या वह खेती छोड़कर भाग गया। किसी ने कहा है

"कभी खुद पर, कभी हालात पर रोना आया,
बात निकली तो हर इक बात पर रोना आया।"

किसान की हालत इस तरह हो गई कि उनको सड़के चाहिए, 24 घण्टे बिजली चाहिए, भंडारण चाहिए, प्रोसेसिंग चाहिए, मार्केटिंग चाहिए। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं

'जाके पैर न फटी बिवाई, सो क्या जाने पीर पराई'

यह चौधरी चरण सिंह कहा करते थे।

महोदय, मैं एक सेकण्ड में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं वर्ष 1980 का चुनाव लड़ रहा था, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर से चुनाव लड़ रहा था, चौ. साहब पूर्वांचल से आए थे, हापुड़ में लोगों से पूछा कि कल दूसरी पार्टी के नेता आए थे, वे क्या कह गए? मैं किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लूंगा, वे बोले कि कह गए हैं कि गुड़ महंगा है तो, गुड़ बोओ, गन्ना क्यों बोते हो? जिनको इतनी जानकारी नहीं, वे अब किसान आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। मान्यवर, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैंने कुछ मुद्दे उठाए हैं, किसान आयोग ऐसा हो, जिसको संवैधानिक दर्जा मिले, किसान आयोग तो पहले भी बने हैं। एक स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयी, वह भी लम्बे समय तक बस्ते में पड़ी थी, जिसको पिछले साल लागू किया गया है। ऐसा किसान आयोग बने, जिसके पीछे constitutional ताकत हो, ताकि किसानों की समस्याओं से निपटा जा सके, धन्यवाद।

The question was proposed.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी को कुछ आवश्यक काम से जाना है। यदि आप सब की अनुमति हो, तो इस विषय पर पहले उनको बोलने का मौका दें।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members.

सर, यह Resolution श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी ने मूव किया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। उन्होंने जो-जो मुद्दे उठाए हैं। मेरे नज़रिए से सभी मुद्दे, अहम मुद्दे हैं और मैं सिर्फ एक बात इसके साथ जोड़ना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने यहां farmers' suicide के बारे में बोला है, लेकिन एक समस्या बहुत दिनों से यहां शुरू हो गई है कि धनवान, गरीब किसानों की ज़मीन छीन रहे हैं और इसके चलते clashes हो रहे हैं, हंगामा हो रहा है। हालांकि हमारे संविधान की धारा 21 में 'Protection of Life and Personal Liberty' में निश्चित किया गया और यहां तक केंद्रीय सरकार ने National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes का गठन किया और यह Central Act भी है -- Prevention of Atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. अभी हाल में जो देखा, हमारे देश के किसी प्रांत में दो दिन पहले, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, दस आदिवासी किसानों की हत्या की गई है। उनमें से सात पुरुष और तीन महिलाएं हैं और पता चलता है कि जो उस गांव का धनवान है, उसने 200 ट्रक्स में गुंडों को भरा, armed goons हायर किए और उन्होंने बेपरवाह गोली चलाई, indiscriminately fire किया और उसके चलते उसी जगह पर दस आदिवासी किसानों का निधन हो गया और इक्कीस अभी भी अस्पताल में जिदंगी और मौत से लड़ रहे हैं। इसके बारे में कुछ सोच होनी चाहिए। सदन को इस बारे में गंभीरता से चर्चा करनी चाहिए। किसानों की जितनी भी समस्याएं हैं, जैसी कि तोमर जी ने उठाई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं, उनके बारे में तो सोचना ही चाहिए, लेकिन यह बीच-बीच में जो ऐसी घटनाएं घटती हैं, इसके बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि कम से कम जैसे कि हमारे राज्य में कुछ हत्याएं हुई हैं और एक महीने के अंदर Article 355 के अंतर्गत चार एडवाइज़री भेजी गईं, तो कम से कम एक एडवाइज़री तो उस राज्य में जाए, जहां परसों यह घटना घटी है या फिर आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी इस सदन में आकर क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ? इसके बारे में क्या कदम उठाया है? नेशनल कमीशन ने क्या कदम उठाया है? राज्य सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है? बाकी परिस्थिति कया है, हालात क्या है? वहां ऐसा क्यों हुआ? एक बयान तो दें। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यही निवेदन है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, तोमर जी जो महत्वपूर्ण बिल लाए हैं, उस पर मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला है। भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। जो भी नियम-कानून बनते हैं, किसानों के लिए बनने चाहिए न कि उद्योगपतियों के लिए। तोमर जी ने जो बात कही, मैं उसे रिपीट नहीं करना चाहूंगी, मैं अपने विचार सदन में रखूंगी। सभी राज्यों में, देश

3.00 P.M.

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

में अंधाधुंध औद्योगीकरण हुआ है, जिससे खेती योग्य भूमि कम होती गई और जो बड़े - बड़े उद्योगपति थे, वे कृषि भूमि पर कब्जा करते गए और हमारी कृषि योग्य भूमि सभी राज्यों में कम होती गई, यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है और इसमें सरकार को नियम बनाना चाहिए कि कृषि भूमि उद्योगपतियों को न दें, तभी हमारे किसान सिचिंत होंगे, तभी हमारे किसान खुशहाल होंगे। सरकार कहती है कि फसल की कीमत दुगुनी करेंगे और यह बजट में भी आया है। कैसे दुगुनी करेंगे? उसके बारे में कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। आप तो आए-दिन पेट्रोल की कीमत, डीजल की कीमत बढ़ा देते हैं। कृषि में जो औज़ार उपयोग में आते हैं, उनकी कीमत आपने दुगुनी कर दी है, रासायनिक खाद की कीमत महंगी कर दी है। जिस समय किसानों को रासायनिक खाद की आवश्यकता होती है, उस समय वह मिलती नहीं है।

उस समय खाद की काला -बाज़ारी होती है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या सरकार राशन कार्ड पर कम कीमत पर डीज़ल और पेट्रोल उपलब्ध कराएगी क?योंकि तभी किसान खुशहाल होंगे, नहीं तो महंगी कीमत पर किसान की फसल दोगुनी हो ही नहीं सकती। आप किस किसान की फसल दोगुनी करने की बात कर रहे हैं - क्या भूमिहीन किसान की, मंझोले किसान की या बड़े किसान की? किस किसान की फसल दोगुनी होगी, मुझे उसकी जानकारी चाहिए। किसानों की फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आपकी जो फसल बीमा योजना है, वह राफेल घोटाले से भी बड़ा घोटाला है। एक पत्रकार हैं - साईंनाथ, जिनका कहना है कि किसानों की फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों ने जो पैसा जमा किया, वह 66 हज़ार करोड़ रहा। आपने हर जिले को 173 करोड़ रुपए किसानों को देने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए, जब कि बीमा कम्पनियों से केवल 30 करोड़ रुपए ही किसानों को मिल पाए तो 143 करोड़ रुपए फसल बीमा करने वाले बीमा एजेंटों के पास, बैंकों के पास, अडाणी के पास जमा रहे - जो किसानों का पैसा था। तो आपकी फसल बीमा योजना पूरी तरह से failure योजना है, यह किसानों के लिए बहुत घातक योजना है। किसान जब बीमा कराने जाते हैं तो वे इस बात को सही तरीके से समझ नहीं पाए। "प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि" के अंतर्गत आपने 6,000 रुपए देने का वायदा किया, जिसके अंतर्गत 2,000 रुपए की पहली किश्त 3 करोड़, 36 लाख किसानों को मिली, लेकिन आपने दूसरी किश्त में उसे कम करके 2 करोड़ 96 लाख कर दिया और 2,70,000 हज़ार किसानों को बैंक ब्यौरे और ज़मीन ब्यौरे में विसंगति के कारण न तो पहली किश्त मिल पायी और न ही दूसरी किश्त मिल पायी। किसानों की दशा और दिशा सुधारने का कोई नामो-निशान आपकी योजना में दिखायी नहीं देता। किसान हताश हैं, निराश हैं, उन्हें इस योजना का लाभ सही तरीके से नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ में अभी सरकार बनी है। मैं वहां की एक योजना बताना चाहती हूं, मैं चाहती हूं कि सभी लोग इस बात को सुनें और सरकार को भी मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने, छत्तीसगढ़ कांग्रेस की सरकार में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी एक योजना लाए हैं, जिसका नाम है - 'नरवा, घुरवा, गरवा बारी, एला बचाना हे संगवारी'। 'नरवा' मतलब नाला, नाले में छोटे-छोटे stop dam बनाने पानी संचित होगा और उस पानी को किसानों को देंगे। 'घुरवा' मतलब गोबर और घर के दूसरे कचरे को एक जगह संचित करके उससे compost खाद बनाकर उसे खेती में उपयोग किया जाएगा - यह 'घुरवा' हुआ। 'गरवा' मतलब गोठान। अभी कल ही हमारे माननीय सांसद गाय के बारे में बता रहे थे कि गाय पूरी फसल को चर जाती है। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने गोठान उपलब्ध कराए हैं और वह हर ग्राम पंचायत में गोठान बना रही है। होता क्या है कि हम फसल बचाने के लिए खेत को कांटों की तार से घेरते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम गांव में गोठान बनाकर गाय को एक जगह संरक्षित करें तो उससे फायदा होगा। महोदय, धान की harvester से कटिंग होती है, मनरेगा के माध्यम से उस पैरा को, जो पैरा हम खेत में छोड़ देते हैं, उस पैरा को गाय के चरने के लिए, गाय के खाने के लिए वहां पर रखें और उस गोठान में पानी की व्यवस्था कराएं, जिससे गाय को एक जगह रखकर बहुत अच्छी compost खाद बन सकती है, ऐसा करके हम गाय को संरक्षित कर सकते हैं, उसकी सेवा कर सकते हैं। जब मनरेगा के माध्यम से यह काम होगा तो हर ग्राम पंचायत के चार-पांच से लेकर आठ-दस लड़कों को मज़दूरी मिलेगी, काम मिलेगा - यह 'गुरवा' हुआ। चौथा है, 'बाड़ी' - 'बाड़ी' का मतलब kitchen garden नहीं है। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में अंधाधुंध पेड़ों की कटाई हो रही है - चाहे वह सड़क चौड़ीकरण के नाम से हो, चाहे उद्योग लगाने के नाम से हो या अन्य कारण से हो - आज हमारे पेड़ कट रहे हैं, जंगल कट रहे हैं। पिछले 15 वर्षों में छत्तीसगढ़ में इतने अधिक जंगलों की कटाई हुई कि अब जंगली जानवर हमारे घरों में आ रहे हैं - हाथी आ रहे हैं, बंदर आ रहे हैं - हमने जंगल काटकर उनका घर उजाड़ दिया तो अब वे हमारे घरों में आ रहे हैं। जो भी गांव की खाली जगह है, छोटी-छोटी जगह है, उसमें हमारी सरकार सब्जी-भाजी के बीज और दूसरे खाद्य पदार्थों के बीज छिड़क रही है। उससे जंगली जानवर चाहे वह भालू हो, चाहे वह बंदर हो, चाहे वह हाथी हो, वे उस स्थान में ही रहेंगे। वे हमारे गांव में घुसकर हमारी फसलों को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाएंगे। तो यह नरवा, घुरवा, गरवा और बाड़ी एक योजना है और अगर आप चाहें तो इसको मैं और विस्तार से लिखित रूप में भी दे सकती हूं। हमारी सरकार ने एक क्विंटल धान का समर्थन मूल्य 2500 रुपये रखा है, जो भारत के किसी भी राज्य में नहीं है। सही मायने में अगर आप किसानों का हित चाहते हैं और किसानों के साथ न्याय करना चाहते हैं, तो आपको धान के समर्थन मूल्य को बढ़ाना होगा। किसानों के लिए कृषि ही उनकी शक्ति है, कृषि ही उनकी भक्ति है, कृषि ही उनका निद्रा है और कृषि ही उनका जागरण है। किसान पूरे दिन, पूरे समय,

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

पूरी उम्र खेती में ही अपना जीवन व्यतीत करता है। अगर उसके साथ अन्याय होगा, उसके साथ न्याय नहीं करेंगे, तो यह पूरी बेईमानी होगी। जब देश का किसान खुशहाल होगा, तो सब चीज़ें समृद्ध होगीं, देश समृद्ध होगा, व्यापार फलेगा-फूलेगा, उद्योग फलेगा-फूलेगा, क्योंकि वहीं से तो हमें पैसा मिलता है। अगर किसान को आप दुखी रखेंगे, तो हमारा देश कभी खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता है। एक कहावत है -

"का वर्षा जब कृषि सुखाने,
समय चूकि पुनि का पछिताने'।

आपको समय मिला है, आप समय का उपयोग करिए। आप किसानों को खुशहाल बनाइए। किसान खुशहाल रहेंगे, तभी हमारा देश खुशहाल रहेगा और हम सब समृद्ध रहेंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद, जय हिंद!

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, छाया जी। श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव जी।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा सदन में प्रथम भाषण है, इसलिए मैं आपसे विनम्र शब्दों में अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप मुझे पूरा-पूरा संरक्षण दें। मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं से भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि मेरी मदद करें।

मान्यवर, सबसे पहले तो मैं अपने मित्र, अपने छोटे भाई आदरणीय श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, उनका अभिनंदन करता हूं। मैं उन्हें बधाई इसलिए दे रहा हूं कि यथार्थ में किसान का जो दर्द है, जो पीड़ा है, उसकी जो समस्या है, उसका बहुत गहन चिंतन करके, उन्होंने बहुत सुयोग्य रीति से, एक-एक बिंदु को रखा है। मैं उनके प्रत्येक बिंदु से अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय मोदी जी का अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूं और अभिनंदन इसलिए करता हूं कि देश के इतिहास में किसानों के मसीहा स्वर्गीय चौधरी चरण चिंह जी के बाद यदि किसी ने गांव की, किसान की, मजदूर की चिंता की है, तो वे आदरणीय मोदी जी हैं। मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी का अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करना चाहता हूं कि 2014 में पांच साल पहले सत्ता में आने से पूर्व जो उन्होंने कहा, वह उन्होंने यथार्थ में करके दिखा दिया। उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरी सरकार का मंत्र होगा - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास"| उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरी सरकार गांव के लिए, गरीब के लिए, किसान के लिए, बेरोजगार नौजवान के लिए, छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों के लिए समर्पित होगी। यह उन्होंने यथार्थ में करके दिखा दिया। मान्यवर, उन्होंने अपने पाँच साल की सरकार के आचरण से, व्यवहार से कर्तृत्व से, जो उन्होंने कहा, उसे चरितार्थ किया। मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी-अभी जो चुनाव हुआ, उसमें जो प्रचंड विजय मिली, वह इस बात का

अकाट्य प्रमाण है कि देश के प्रत्येक वर्ग ने, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आदरणीय मोदी जी के प्रति एक विश्वास की किरण जागी, इसीलिए पूरे देश के अंदर उनको भारी समर्थन मिला। मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी का अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करना चाहता हूँ कि 2014 से पहले पूरा देश जिस निराशा, कुहासा, हताशा में डूबा हुआ था, देश के गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, बेरोजगार नौजवान, छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी आदि में जो निराशा थी, जो कुंठा थी, उस निराशा और कुंठा से निकालकर, उन्होंने देशवासियों को यह अहसास कराया कि "नहीं" , हालात बदले जा सकते हैं और उन्होंने हालात बदलना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। पूरे देश के लोग आज यह समझ ाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान नये भारत के निर्माण की दिशा में चल पड़ा है।

मान्यवर, आज इसी का परिणाम है कि गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, व्यापारी और सरकारी कर्मचारी सभी के चिंतन की धारा बदलती दिखाई देती है। मान्यवर, मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी का अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करता हूँ कि 70 साल में प्रथम बार गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले करोड़ों लोगों को उन्होंने ताकत दी, फ्री गैस कनेक्शन दिए, फ्री बिजली कनेक्शन दिए, फ्री शौचालय दिए, फ्री आवास दिए, जिसके कारण से गरीब के चेहरे पर मुस्कान लौटनी प्रारम्भ हुई है।

मान्यवर, मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी का अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करता हूँ कि उन्होंने किसान फसल बीमा की जो दर थी, पहले की सरकार में 25 प्रतिशत थी, उसे घटाकर डेढ़-दो परसेंट कर दिया है। उसकी फसल की लागत का मूल्य डेढ़ गुना किया, 10 करोड़ परिवारों के 50 करोड़ लोगों को पाँच लाख रुपया प्रति परिवार स्वास्थ्य बीमा की व्यवस्था की। मान्यवर, मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी का अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करता हूँ कि उन्होंने वर्षों से जो पिछड़े वर्ग की मांग थी, उसके लिए उन्होंने पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया, सामान्य वर्ग के अंदर जो गरीब लोग थे, उनके लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की।

मान्यवर, मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी का अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करता हूँ कि उन्होंने आज़ाद भारत के इतिहास में आर्थिक दृष्टि से अंतिम पायदान पर जो लोग बैठे थे, गंदे कूड़े के ढेरों में रोटी खोजने वाले जो लोग थे- कचरा बीनने वाले लोग, रिक्शा चलाने वाले लोग, खेतों में मजदूरी करने वाले लोग, घरों में कामकाजी महिला, पुरुषों तथा घुमंतू जातियों के लिए अपने बजट में प्रथम बार प्रावधान किया। मान्यवर, मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी का अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करता हूँ कि आज़ाद भारत में प्रथम बार देश के अन्नदाता किसान को उन्होंने 6,000 रुपये की सहायता सीधे-सीधे उनके खाते में दी और मेरे उधर के लोग कहते हैं कि 6,000 रुपये से क्या हो जाएगा? उनके नेता कह रहे थे कि 17 रुपया प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से उनके खाते में आता है। मान्यवर, आपने तो एक पैसा उनकी जेब में नहीं डाला, सिवाय किसान को लूटने के, किसान को तबाह करने के, किसान को बरबाद करने के अतिरिक्त कोई काम नहीं किया गया।

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

मान्यवर, मैं अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करता हूँ कि आदरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने आज़ाद भारत के इतिहास में प्रथम बार छोटे व्यापारी, छोटे-छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारी, जिनकी आमदनी पाँच लाख रुपये से कम थी, उनको आयकर में छूट दी। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उनका अभिनंदन इसलिए भी करता हूं कि आज छोटे व्यापारियों को 40 लाख रुपए तक की GST में छूट दी गई है। मेरे जो उधर के साथी बैठे हैं, उनकी इतनी दुर्गति होने के बाद भी, हिन्दुस्तान के मानचित्र से पूरी तरह से सफाया होने के बाद भी, उनकी दृष्टि अभी तक सही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Is he speaking on the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, सुनिए-सुनिए। सुनने की जरा क्षमता रखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। आपने जो पाप किए हैं, आपने जो अपराध किए हैं, किसानों के साथ जो छल हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय हरनाथ सिह जी, कृपया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: This is the Resolution. He should speak on the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: किसानों के साथ जो छल हुआ है, वह उन्हें सुनना पड़ेगा। मान्यवर किसानों की जो तबाही हुई है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: किसानों के ऊपर आधारित रिज़ॉल्यूशन है, कृपया उस तक आप अपने को केन्द्रित करें।

मैं दूसरी चीज आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी पार्टी के पास सिर्फ सात मिनट का समय है और आप नौ मिनट बोल चुके हैं। अभी दो वक्ता और हैं और यह बहस हम 4.30 बजे समाप्त कर देंगे।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूं कि मुझे कुछ और समय दे दीजिए। मैं बार-बार बोलता नहीं हूं। आप मेरे ऊपर आज थोड़ी सी कृपा कर दीजिए और मुझे बोलने के लिए थोड़ा समय और दे दीजिए। मैं अपनी पार्टी से भी निवेदन कर रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: समय की सीमा है। यदि आपकी पार्टी तय करे, तो आप पूरे समय का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से भी कहूंगा कि वे इस बारे में

मेरी थोड़ी मदद करें। मेरे अपने एक साथी कह रहे हैं कि वे अपना समय भी मुझे बोलने के लिए दे रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, किसानों की जो तबाही है, किसानों की जो बरबादी है, किसान जो आत्महत्या कर रहा है, किसान आज 70 साल की आजादी के बाद भी कर्जा लेने के लिए मजबूर है, वह हमारे उधर बैठे हुए साथियों की देन है और इसके लिए कांग्रेस पूरे तरीके से जिम्मेदार है एवं कांग्रेस सरकारें इसके लिए पूरी तरह जिम्मेदार हैं।

मान्यवर, हमारे उधर के वक्ता, उधर के लोग बार-बार कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने क्या किया? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस सरकारों ने 60 सालों तक अपने राज में किसान के साथ * किया, * किया, प्रपंच किया, कभी उसकी फसल का दाम सही नहीं दिया, सिंचाई, खाद, पानी, बिजली, सब फसलों की सुरक्षा आदि की कभी उन्होंने चिन्ता नहीं की। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अनायास ही नहीं किया, बल्कि कांग्रेस की एक * थी, सोची-समझी रणनीति थी कि गांवों में रहने वाले 80 परसेंट किसानों को नून, तेल और लकड़ी के चक्कर में उलझाए रखो। उसे ताकत मत दो, क्योंकि यदि वह ताकतवर बन गया और यदि उसके बच्चे स्कूलों में पढ़ेंगे, लिखेंगे, तो दुनिया का इतिहास पढ़ेंगे और दुनिया के अंदर कैसे-कैसे वहां के लोगों ने आतताई सत्ता के खिलाफ संघर्ष किया है, इसे वे जान जाएंगे और तब इन्हें उखाड़ कर फेंक देंगे। इसलिए इन्होंने सुनियोजित तरीके से किसानों के साथ धोखा किया, छल किया और प्रपंच किया।

मान्यवर, आज किसान भूखा है, नंगा है, शोषित है, उत्पीड़ित है, अपमानित है, कर्जदार है, इसके लिए जिम्मेदार केवल हमारे उधर के साथी हैं।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

मान्यवर, आज आप देखिए, इनके मन के अंदर, इनके दिल के अंदर किसानों के प्रति प्रेम उमड़ रहा है। इनका यह प्रेम, किसानों के प्रति पूरी तरह से ढोंग और छलावा है। किसान आपकी चाल को, आपके चरित्र को और आपके चेहरे को पूरी तरीके से समझ चुका है, इसलिए अब वह आपके छलावे में नहीं आने वाला है।

मान्यवर, मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं, मैं राजनीति छोड़ दूंगा कि कांग्रेस के त्यागपत्रीय राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, गेहूं व जौ की बाली का अन्तर बता दें, नहीं बता सकते। वे यह नहीं बता सकते कि एक एकड़ खेत में यूरिया और डीएपी की कितनी-कितनी जरूरत हो सकती है। मान्यवर, इनके नेता यह नहीं बता सकते हैं कि शकरकंदी जमीन में पैदा होती है, उसकी बेल होती है, उसका पेड़ होता है या उसका वृक्ष होता है। इनके नेता यह नहीं बता सकते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मान्यवर, ये यह भी नहीं बता सकते कि डीएपी और यूरिया दोनों में क्या

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव]

फर्क होता है। मान्यवर, अगर ये सही तरीके से चलते, गाँव की, गरीब की, किसान की, मजदूर की, आम नागरिक की जिंदगी से जुड़े हुए सवालों की चिता करते, तो ये इनके हालात नहीं होते। भारत के क्षितिज पर आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह जी, सुश्री मायावती जी, सुश्री ममता बनर्जी, श्री लालू प्रसाद यादव आदि क्षेत्रीय नेताओं का प्रादुर्भाव नहीं होता, यदि आपने गाँव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर की चिंता की होती।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Member, the names you have referred to, आपने जिन नामों का जिक्र किया है, वे इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं, दूसरे सदन के सदस्य हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मैंने उनकी आलोचना नहीं की है। मैंने उनके लिए अच्छा बोला है, मैंने पॉज़िटिव बोला है। मैंने उनके बारे में सकारात्मक बोला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप नाम मत लीजिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: ठीक है। मान्यवर, कांग्रेस के * का ही परिणाम था कि 1967 में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): नाम ले रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप थोड़ा-सा रुक जाइए। Wherever the name of any political party is taken, it will be expunged.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: माननीय प्रदीप टम्टा जी, आप थोड़ी-सी कृपा कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): बैठिए, बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर टम्टा जी, बहुत बोलते हो, बहुत आक्रमण करते हो. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जरा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको सुनना पड़ेगा कि आपका मटियामेट क्यों हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: आपके पहले ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): टम्टा जी, please sit.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, is this Parliament or an election campaign. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a Private Member's Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... ask him to go and take part in an election campaign. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be seated. The Chair is there to see all that, आप बोलिए ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपका शुभचिंतक हूं। मैं आपका शुभचिंतक हूं। मैं आपका आलोचक नहीं हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए, आपको उधर एड्रेस करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं इनका शुभचिंतक हूं, आलोचक नहीं हूं, आपने जो गलतियाँ की हैं, आपने जो पाप किए हैं, आपने जो अपराध किए हैं, देश के साथ जो विश्वासघात किया है, भविष्य में मत करिए, इसके ऊपर चिंतन कीजिए। मैं आपके चिंतन के लिए ये बिंदु छोड़ रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, इनके पापों का ही परिणाम था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पाप और अपराध की एक निश्चित परिभाषा है। इस तरीके से नहीं कि पाप. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, आप तो थोड़ा-सा थैर्य रखिए, आप मेरे मित्र हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप रिजॉल्यूशन पर बोलिए और चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। आपको किसी को जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, बस मेरा खत्म ही होने वाला है। ठीक है, मैं उधर देखकर नहीं बोलूंगा।

मान्यवर, इनके * का ही परिणाम था कि सबसे पहले 1967 में देश के नौ राज्यों में कांग्रेस को जनता ने धूल चटाई। हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों, आपके उनके त्यागपत्रीय राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष को 1974 से लेकर 75... के दौर को भी याद करना चाहिए, जब भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ, बेरोजगारी के खिलाफ, अनुसूचित और पिछड़े वर्गों के खिलाफ, आम नागरिक के प्रति नाइंसाफी के खिलाफ सारा देश आपके खिलाफ लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में खड़ा हो गया और 1977 में आपका मटियामेट कर दिया। मान्यवर, यह आपके जघन्य पापों का ही परिणाम था कि देश की जनता ने 1977 के चुनावों में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पंजाब ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिहार, हरियाणा, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान में आपको एक भी सीट नहीं दी। आपका पूरे तरीके से सफाया कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, his time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): कोई भी अनपालियामेंटरी शब्द होगा, वह एक्सपंज हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: 1969 में ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपके पापों से दुखी होकर ...(**व्यवधान**)... किसानों ने, मजदूरों ने ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगड़ों ने ...(**व्यवधान**)... पिछड़ों ने ...(**व्यवधान**)... अनुसूचित ...(**व्यवधान**)... बेरोजगार नौजवानों ने आपको फिर नकार दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मान्यवर, 1999 में पुन: देश की जनता ने आपको अपने पापों का दंड दिया और सत्ता से बाहर कर दिया। फिर मान्यवर, 2014 में, जब आप सँभले नहीं, आपकी समझ में नहीं आया, ...(**व्यवधान**)... 2014 में आपके पापों की सजा जनता ने पुन: दे दी और आदरणीय मोदी जी को देश की बागडोर सौंप दी। उसी का परिणाम है कि हम इधर बैठे हैं और आप उधर बैठे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I have a point of order.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): एक मिनट। आप रूल बताइए। Under which Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Under Rule 162, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a point of order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरनाथ सिह यादव: मान्यवर, कांग्रेस के लोगों को लोकतंत्र की रक्षा की बात करते समय लज्जा आनी चाहिए। मुझे याद है कि सदन में कई वरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्य यहाँ बैठे हैं, गवाह हैं कि उन्हें याद होगा 17 फरवरी, 1980 का दिन, जब * ने राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, ओडिशा तथा पंजाब की जनता द्वारा चुनी गई नौ लोकप्रिय राज्य सरकारों को एक ही दिन बर्खास्त कर दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): एक मिनट, उनका point of order सुन लेते हैं।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, कांग्रेस के * ...(**व्यवधान**)... कांग्रेस का * लोकतंत्र की हत्या से सना हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... * ने यह जघन्य अपराध एक बार नहीं, 126 बार किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have allowed a point of order. Please be seated. Let me listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Thank you, Sir. I am reading Rule 162. Under Resolution - Scope of Discussion, "The discussion of a Resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the Resolution". मैं एक साल से इस सदन में हूँ। Private Members' Bill और Resolution पर मैंने कभी इस तरह का politically partisan, कोई चर्चा नहीं देखी है। हमने इतने अच्छे ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्या हो रहा है?

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: सर, मेरा पूरा भाषण गाँव, किसान, गरीब के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। मान्यवर, गाँव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर को अलग करके कोई बात नहीं की जा सकती इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): ठीक है, आप रूल भी देख लीजिएगा।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं रोज़ नहीं बोलूँगा। मैं अपनी बात 1975 से लेकर...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं बस पाँच मिनट लूँगा।

मान्यवर, यदि मैं आज अपने भाषण में 1975 से लेकर 1977 के तब के तानाशाही दृश्य की चर्चा नहीं करूँगा, तो मैं न्याय नहीं करूँगा, क्योंकि मैं उसका खुद भुक्तभोगी हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं 19 महीने भूमिगत रहा। मैं उस समय के बारे में केवल दो मिनट बोलना चाहता हूँ। सारा देश जानता है कि 1975 में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने * के द्वारा बेईमानी से चुनाव जीतने के कारण उनको 6 साल के लिए चुनाव के लिए अयोग्य ठहरा दिया था। परन्तु * ने हाई कोर्ट के आदेश को नहीं माना और देश को इमरजेंसी की आग में झोंक दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: चार लाख राजनैतिक व सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को जेल में ठूँस दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जनता के सभी मौलिक अधिकारों को suspend कर दिया गया, यहाँ तक कि जनता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: This is height. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have never seen this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): मैंने आपको बताया कि आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है। आप समाप्त कीजिए, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ।

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं के ऊपर ब्रिटिश शासन की भाँति अत्याचार किए गए, उनके हाथ के नाखून उखाड़े गए, उनको बर्फ की सिल्लियों पर लिटाया गया ...(**व्यवधान**)... और हजारों की संख्या में माताओं और बहनों की माँग के सिंदूर पुछ गए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है। आप बाद में बोल लीजिएगा।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं इनको छोड़ता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मान्यवर, दो मिनट प्लीज़। मेरी बात को पूरा हो जाने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊँगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, इतनी देर में मेरी बात पूरी हो जाती। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Next speaker is Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: सर, मैं यह विषय छोड़ रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मान्यवर, मैं उसके ऊपर आ रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मान्यवर, तब तक मेरी बात पूरी हो जाती। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मान्यवर, मेरा एक बिन्दु और है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): वर्मा जी, आप बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Mr. Verma's speech will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: मान्यवर, आप व्यवस्था बना दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It will not go on record. Only your speech will go on record. Vermaji, just one minute. मैं सभी मेम्बर्स के भले के लिए बोल रहा हूँ कि बड़ी मुश्किल से मेम्बर्स को प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स डे मिलते हैं और बड़ी मुश्किल से Private Members' Resolution आता है। इसलिए किसी को यह मौका गँवाना नहीं चाहिए। आप Resolution पर बोलिए, रूल है, रूल के अन्दर बोलिए और ठीक-ठाक बोलिए। वर्मा जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आदरणीय तोमर साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी ही संवेदनशीलता का परिचय देते हुए अपनी ही सरकार को जगाने का काम किया है और आईना दिखाया है कि पाँच साल हो गये और अभी भी शुरुआत हो गयी है, शानदार शुरुआत हुई है, क्या काम किये जाने की जरूरत है। मैं वाकई आपको बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

सर, हिन्दुस्तान में खेती एक मानव अध्यवसाय है, human enterprise है और जैसा कि जिक्र हुआ, 77 प्रतिशत के आसपास लोग directly या indirectly खेती से जुड़े हुए हैं। यह आजीविका का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र भी है। अभी जिक्र इस बात का हुआ कि जब देश आज़ाद हुआ था, तो खेती का जीडीपी में जो कंट्रीब्यूशन था, वह लगभग 50 परसेंट के आसपास था और अभी मुश्किल से एक परसेंट है। अगर साथ में allied activities का दायरा निकाल दिया जाए, तो तोमर साहब, यह मुश्किल से 1 परसेंट बनता है। ये जो स्थितियाँ आज हमारे सामने आ रही हैं, उन पर अपने आप में एक बड़ा प्रकाश पड़ता है कि क्या किया गया है और क्या किया जाना है। चूँकि यह रिज़ॉल्यूशन है, यह प्रस्ताव है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि साँप निकल गया और हम लकीर पीट रहे हैं, वह इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, जितना कि अब हमें कल क्या करना है, आगे आने वाले समय में क्या करना है, वह ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है।

सर, कृषि में हम उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर हैं..., आज खाद्यान्न के लिए हम आत्मनिर्भर हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात भी है कि अब देश में लोगों के खाने-पीने की आदतें भी थोड़ी सी बदल रही हैं। तो अनाज के साथ फल, सब्जियाँ या हमारी कृषि के दूसरे उत्पादों की खपत भी लगातार बढ़ रही है। यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय सामने निकल कर आ रहा है। अभी जब किसानों की बात होती है, तो mostly उन किसानों की बात होती है, जो अनाज पैदा करते हैं या दलहन पैदा करते हैं या प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण, मौसम बदलने के कारण, आर्थिक कमज़ोरी के कारण आत्महत्या के शिकार हो रहे हैं। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। इस देश में आज़ादी के 70 वर्षों के बाद भी अगर किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, तो यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मुद्दा है और यह आरोप और प्रत्यारोप से कहीं ऊपर है। यह तो आत्मावलोकन करने का, self-introspection करने का समय है और मौका है कि ऐसा क्या हुआ कि जिस रोटी के बिना कोई जी नहीं सकता, यह रोटी अपरिहार्य है, उस अनाज को पैदा करने वाला व्यक्ति आज विवश हो कर आत्महत्या कर रहा है और हम सिर्फ उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। सरकार piecemeal में बहुत सारी सुविधाएँ लेकर आती है, कभी इंश्योरेंस को लेकर, कभी बैंक फाइनेंस को लेकर, तो कभी मार्केट को लेकर, लेकिन वह समग्रता में नहीं है। वह piecemeal समाधान है, जो आज तक सही जगह पर नहीं पहुँच पाया।

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सर, चूँकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं बहुत flare up नहीं करूँगा, सिर्फ बिन्दुओं में इस बात को कहना चाहूँगा। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि कृषि को राजकीय संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। जो किसान है, वह देश की सेवा कर रहा है और वह अनाज पैदा कर रहा है। वह खुद नहीं खाता, वह समाज के लिए पैदा कर रहा है। एक तरफ जहाँ हम लोग पानी बचाने की और पार्टियों में अनाज बरबाद न किया जाए, उसकी बात करते हैं, तो जो आदमी अनाज पैदा कर रहा है, उसकी क्या स्थिति है, उस पर एक निगाह डालने की जरूरत है।

सर, यह बड़ी दुखद स्थिति है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मुझे कोई ऐसा गाँव नहीं मिला, जहाँ पर गाँव के सभी लोग बैठ कर एक production plan बनाते हों या फसल-चक्र की खुद समीक्षा करते हों। दिक्कत तो यह है कि जो पंचायत है, जिसको अब तक उत्पादन की, प्रसंस्करण की, मार्केटिंग की, पैकेजिंग की और ट्रांसपोर्ट की इकाई बन जाना चाहिए था, वहाँ यह हो रहा है कि किसान सिर्फ उत्पादन कर रहा है, उसकी उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है, जो middle man है, वह उसका विपणन कर रहा है, जो प्रसंस्करण करने वाली कम्पनियाँ हैं, वे प्रसंस्करण कर रही हैं और मार्केटिंग तथा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन वाली कम्पनियाँ उसका मुनाफा निकाल रह और हम किसान की स्थिति पर चिन्ता कर रहे हैं। गाँव को उत्पादन की, प्रसंस्करण की, पैकेजिंग की, बिजनेस की और ट्रांसपोर्ट की इकाई बन जाना चाहिए था। यह आगे कैसे बनेगा, इस पर हमें, आपको, सबको बैठ कर गौर करना है। महोदय, हमारे यहां उत्पादक संगठित नहीं हैं - चाहे गन्ने का उत्पादक हो, गेहूं का हो, धान का हो, तिलहन का हो, दलहन का हो, सब्जियों का हो, फलों का हो, मछली का हो, दूध का हो -- कोई उत्पादक संगठित नहीं हैं, लेकिन बाज़ार संगठित है। आजकल जो डिब्बा कारोबारी forward trading करने वाले पैदा हो गए हैं, पूरे देश में जितनी खपत होती है , उसका पहले से अंदाजा लगा लेते हैं और उसी के हिसाब से रेट तय करते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सारा मुनाफा उन्हें चला जाता है और किसान खाली हाथ रहता है।

मेरा कहना है कि गांवों में जो लेबर है, उसका upgradation होना चाहिए - जो unskilled है, वह semi-skilled और जो semi-skilled है, उसे expert labour में convert होना चाहिए, जिससे कि गांवों के अंदर जो value-added services हो सकती हैं, चाहे crop protection की हों, processing की हों, उन्हें आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। मंडी प्रणाली पर यहां कई बातें कही गईं। इसे लोकतांत्रिक होना चाहिए। यह अब सरकारी मंडी हो गई, किसानों की मंडी नहीं रही। इसमें किसानों के नुमाइंदे होने चाहिए। जिस किसान सम्मान की बात हो रही है, सारी की सारी किसानों की social security directly मंडी से लिंक्ड होनी चाहिए। जिस किसान ने जिन्दगी भर मंडी को गल्ला दिया है, दूध दिया है, सब्जी दी है, उस मंडी की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह किसान और उसके परिवार को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। सिर्फ एक मिनट रह गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: मैंने बड़े पॉइंट की बात की है। मंडी का काम खाली खरीदना है, ऐसा कहना गलत है। लाइसेंस आढ़तियों के पास है, जबकि किसान के पास लाइसेंस होना चाहिए, जो मंडी में अपना उत्पाद बेचता है। Procurement, processing और retailing का काम मंडी को मिलना चाहिए, ताकि उसके दाम स्थिर रहें - जो किसान को चाहिए। सरकारी हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से दामों को स्थिर करना अक्लमंदी नहीं है।

गन्ने की खेती के बारे में जिक्र हुआ। अभी भी गन्ना किसानों का 12,000 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। हमारे यहां माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एलान करके आए थे कि 14 दिनों के अंदर हम पेमेंट कराएंगे, हमें दुख है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात खंडित हो गई। इस पर गौर करना पड़ेगा - चाहे दूध उत्पादक हों, horticulture के उत्पादक हों, वैकल्पिक आमदनी के जो दूसरे जरिए हैं - जड़ी-बूटियों पर काम हो सकता है, मसालों पर काम हो सकता है - उस पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बस close कर देता हूं। मुझे एक पॉइंट ही और कहना है।

जिस गौवंश के बारे में कहा जा रहा है, मुझे सरकार को आगाह करना है कि अगर यही नीतियां चलती रहीं तो किसान अगले साल से गाय पालना छोड़ देगा। आज इतनी दिक्कत हो रही है, जैसा अभी हमारी बहन छाया वर्मा जी कर रही थीं कि सरकार *ad hoc* plan लेकर चल रही है, खेती नुकसानदायक हो रही है और लोग मारे भी जा रहे हैं। सभी जगह बुरा हाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लास्ट में, इंश्योरेंस issue पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा इन्होंने जिक्र किया कि इसमें बहुत बड़ा घपला है, व्यवस्था पारदर्शी नहीं है, किसानों को रसीद नहीं दी जाती और जो क्षतिपूर्ति के माध्यम हैं, उन्हें पता ही नहीं कि कब और कैसी क्षतिपूर्ति मिलेगी। जो बैंकों का सपोर्ट सिस्टम है, हमारे सहकारी बैंक टूट रहे हैं, साहूकारों का जाल मजबूत हो रहा है, जो आढ़तिए सस्ते में गल्ला खरीदते हैं, किसानों का शोषण करते हैं, वे ताकतवर हो रहे हैं। कर्ज माफी की जो राजनीति हो रही है, ये उन पर गोल करते हैं, वे इन पर गोल करते हैं - यह फुटबॉल नहीं है। यह हिन्दुस्तान की खेती है जिस पर 77 करोड़ लोग पल रहे हैं। अंत में, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इस Resolution को सर्वसम्मति से पास किया जाए और किसानों के लिए हितकर माहौल बनाया जाए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. You have three minutes.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, only three minutes! Please make it five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No. We have to finish it by 4.30 p.m. There is another Resolution.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I would complete in five minutes.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, a high-powered committee of Chief Ministers has been formed by the Central Government for the transformation of Indian agriculture. At the outset, we support this stand of the Central Government. Very recently, I think, they held a meeting and they have pointed out certain very important things in the agricultural sector.

Sir, the foremost thing which the Committee has deliberated upon in their first and second meetings is that the Centre would provide crop loan to farmers to the tune of Rs.13 lakh crore. The Central Government is providing that. It is over and above the funds provided by the different State Governments. The Central Government is providing crop loan to farmers to the tune of Rs.13 lakh crore. But, unfortunately, Sir, a large number of farmers, especially the small and marginal ones, remain outside the institutional credit mechanism. This is the observation in the meeting of this Committee. It is a very, very important observation. We are talking of growth in agriculture. We are talking of uplifting the financial status of the farmers. We have State Governments and the Central Government making provisions for lakhs and lakhs, crores of rupees to provide loan for the farmers. In spite of all this reality, the bare truth is that a large number of farmers are still outside the fold of the institutional credit system. Therefore, Sir, most of the farmers, particularly, the small farmers, and the middle class farmers are getting trapped into the loan trap of the private moneylenders. That is one of the foremost reasons why the farmers are committing suicide. I think when we are discussing agriculture, when we are discussing farming, the whole country is alarmed about the number of farmers committing suicides in this country every year. It is around 14,000 to 15,000 of people are committing suicides per year. You will be surprised to know that the highest number of farmers committing suicide in this country are in Maharashtra, unfortunately, which is ruled by you. It is a very progressive State. It is an economically advanced State but the highest number of farmers are committing suicide in that State. So, we have to very deeply ponder into this problem.

Sir, many of the hon. Members have raised it. What is our growth rate in agriculture? If you go through the figures, since 1913-14 up till now, every year, it is decreasing.

The growth rate is not increasing. What is the reason? Okay, we are all over-satisfied that we do not depend upon other countries for importing food grains. If you properly remember, there was a time when we were importing wheat. Under PL-470, we had agreement with the American Government. The rejected food grains by the U.S. were imported by us. That scenario has completely changed. I do not agree that nothing has been done in this country during the last 70 years in agriculture. We have done many things. We have achieved so many things. I do not agree humbly with the hon. Member who was telling nothing has been done in this country. Yes, there have been two successful green revolutions in this country. In spite of that, why are farmers committing suicide? The basic reason is that the production has improved but the farmer, who is toiling hard in the soil, is not getting the actual price of his produce. That is one of the reasons.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: We should provide them the Minimum Support Price. The Government is boasting that they have implemented the Swaminathan Commission Report. Last year, during pre-election time, you enhanced the paddy price. I talk of paddy, particularly, because I hail from a paddy-growing State of Odisha. You enhanced it to ₹ 200. What did you do this time? It is merely ₹ 65 only and you are talking of implementing the Swaminathan Commission Report. Please do not try to bluff the nation, cheat the nation. You have not implemented in true sense the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission so far as MSP is concerned. You have not implemented. If you allow me time, I will explain in detail. I have all the formulae with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): But we have no time, Mr. Acharya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: The Government has not in true sense implemented the Swaminathan Commission Report so far as the MSP is concerned, Sir. So, let us not cheat the farmers. If we cheat the farmers, we cheat ourselves. So, Sir, this is a very, very wide topic. I compliment Mr. Tomar that he has brought this Resolution. In the form of discussing his Resolution, we could have discussed many things but the unfortunate part is that we entangle politics into farmers' problems. That is the

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

most unfortunate part of it. Let us not do that for the sake of the farmers, for the sake of agriculture and for the sake of whole nation. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The next speaker is Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav. He will speak in Telugu.

*SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I feel privileged for getting a chance to speak on this topic. Many Governments stated, "Farmer is the backbone of the Country". Nearly 65% population in this country is engaged in farming. However, the farming sector is facing severe crisis and farmers are committing suicides. The main reason for this is, though we have 80,000 TMC of water which can be utilised for agriculture, we are able to use only 40,000 TMC for agriculture and the rest of the 40,000 TMC of water is getting merged with the sea. We are not taking adequate measures to save this amount of water which is being wasted. In the past, many scientists had proposed various solutions for the development of agriculture sector. Sir, we have to follow the recommendations made by the Swaminathan Committee. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao, a role model for others in administration, has launched Rythu Bandhu Scheme, which helps farmers by giving them ten thousand rupees per acre as initial investment towards farming. I would also like to bring to your notice that, unlike elsewhere in the country, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao has been providing 24hours free electricity to the farmers in the State. The Rythu Bandhu Scheme, under different names, is being implemented in several States like Odisha, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Even Central Government is implementing this scheme in the name of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi. Under the scheme, the Central Government is paying only ₹ 6,000, and I urge the Central Government to enhance it to ₹15, 000. Telangana Government is waiving loan amount of rupees one lakh. Telangana government has arranged for storage houses of 19.5 lakh metric tonnes capacity and a farmer can store his produce until he gets the desired price. Apart from providing fertilizers and seeds to the farmers, the Telangana Government has launched Mission Kakatiya. Through this scheme, we have restored nearly 40,000 tanks and provided water for irrigation in the State. If the farming sector has to develop, multipurpose projects should be in place. Kaleswaram Project is one of the best projects in the world. Hon. Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao has spent

* English version of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

nearly one lakh crores for this project which provides irrigation water to nearly 50 lakh acres of land. This project provides water for irrigation purpose in nearly eighteen districts in the State. Farming will be beneficial where irrigation projects have been built. Telangana State has allocated funds to Rythu Samanvaya Samithi, an agriculture cooperative set up, which provides the farmers with investment towards farming. Telangana Government is also providing agriculture equipment and tractors at 90% subsidy to the farmers belonging to S.C and S.T communities. The State is also helping the farmers in such circumstances when the crops get affected due to natural disasters. Sir, if the Schemes launched by Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao are implemented throughout the country, the farmers across the country will be greatly benefitted. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) : Now, the next speaker prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. You have three minutes to speak.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : सर, मुझे पता है।

"एक और खेत पक्की सड़क ने निगल लिया,
एक और गाँव शहर की वुसअत में समा गया।"

सर, मैं यहाँ से शुरुआत करना चाहता हूँ। एक बात मैं तीस सेकंड्स में कहूँगा। मेरा इस सदन में एक साल हुआ, शुक्रवार के दिन का हम सब इंतज़ार करते हैं, क्योंकि इस दिन वही लोग होते हैं, जो किसी विषय पर गंभीरता और प्रतिबद्धता से बात करना और कहना चाहते हैं। बाकी के चार दिन राजनीति के लिए हैं, राजनीतिक सरोकारों के लिए हैं। सर, यह बात मैं ऑन रिकॉर्ड रखना चाहता हूँ।

सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी जब आत्महत्या के संदर्भ में बात कर रहे थे, तब उन्होंने कहा कि यह राष्ट्रीय पीड़ा है। हम सबको बहुत खुशी हुई। सर, आत्महत्याओं का सिलसिला नहीं रुक रहा है। अब तो आंकड़े भी आने बंद हो गए हैं। एक-एक किसान की आत्महत्या से सिर्फ सरकार पर सवाल नहीं उठता है, वह हमारी संजीदगी और संवेदनाओं पर सवाल है और हमारी संवेदनाएं मृत्युपर्याय है, ज़मीन पर औंधे मुंह लेटी पड़ी है, चाहे हम कितना भी अभिनंदन कर लें। अब अभिनन्दन मैं भी करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं अपने किसान का करना चाहता हूँ, जो जेठ की दोपहरी में अपने खेत में काम करता रहता है। 70 सालों में कुछ नहीं हुआ, यह मैं भी मानता हूँ, लेकिन अभिनन्दन उसका होना चाहिए कि वह हड़ताल की घोषणा नहीं कर रहा। सर, अगर किसानों ने किसी दिन हड़ताल की घोषणा कर दी, तो संसद बन्द हो जाएगी, सड़क सुनसान हो जाएगी। वह स्थिति आ रही है। उस पर मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता था।

सर, मेरा पहला सवाल भूमि सुधार को लेकर है। मैं माफी के साथ कहता हूँ, आप छोटे दलों की बात छोड़ दीजिए, जो अधिकांश बड़े दल हैं, वे भूमि सुधार पर चुप्पी साध लेते हैं। आप कृषि क्षेत्र में भूमि सुधार के बगैर क्रांति नहीं ला सकते, आप किसानों की

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

जिन्दगी बदल नहीं सकते। सर, एक आँकड़ा है। किसानी में जो आधे से नीचे के लोग हैं, rural household, उनके पास तीन प्रतिशत जमीन है और जो ऊपर के 10 परसेंट हैं, उनके पास 54 प्रतिशत जमीन है। इस सदन के सारे लोग विद्वान हैं। Article 39 (B) says, "That the State shall make sure that the owneship and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to serve the common good." आज इसे हमने भुला दिया, सबने भुला दिया, क्योंकि प्रस्तावना में जो एक पंक्ति है-समाजवादी सरोकार, वह अभिलेखागार में, museum में चला गया है। इन्होंने नहीं भेजा। सर, आज मुझे एकाध मिनट समय और दे दीजिएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं दूसरी चीज़ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि homestead land के लिए भी minimum 15 cents should be available. क्या हम इतना नहीं कर सकते? इसी सदन में बड़े लोगों के लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये के writing-off की बात होती है, ये तो किसान हैं, ये हमारे मुल्क की backbone हैं, रीढ़ हैं। हम बचपन से पढ़ते थे कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। जब यह कृषि प्रधान देश है, तो हमारी प्राथमिकता में वह प्रधान क्यों नहीं है, वह हमारी प्राथमिकताओं में क्यों नहीं आता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि land tribunals and fast-track courts की फौरी तौर पर जरूरत है। खासकर, ceiling के ऊपर की जो लैंड है, 5 एकड़ लैंड खास तौर से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति को सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए।

सर, MSP के बारे में बहुत बातें हुईं। मैंने इस सदन में पहले भी कहा है, MSP में लागत का जो मूल्यांकन होता है , कहानी वहीं छुपी हुई है। लागत में क्या-क्या नहीं करते हैं? उसमें घरेलू खाद-बीज नहीं जोड़ते हैं, महिलाओं के श्रम और परिवार के अन्य लोगों के श्रम को नहीं जोड़ा जाता, बाजार आने-जाने में जो खर्च होता है, उसकी कोई गणना नहीं होती है। मैंने पहले भी कहा, किसान और किसानी के मामलों में किसानों से राय लीजिए। अगर bureaucrats राय दिया करेंगे, तो...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं एक और बात बताना चाहता हूँ। जो खरीद है, वह सात से आठ प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं होता है। बिचौलियों का तंत्र सरकारों के साथ मिलकर ऐसा खेल करता है कि जब वह जमीन की फसल काटता है, तो वह चाहता है कि मैं इसको निबटा लूँ। वहाँ निबटाने के लिए सरकार नहीं जाती है। मेरी यह आखिरी टिप्पणी है, उसके बाद नहीं बोलूँगा। सर, हमें एक चीज़ और सोचनी होगी कि देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में जिस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, land acquisition को लेकर भी हम लोगों को तय

करना होगा , अन्यथा जब एक जगह घटना हुई -- राज्य का नाम लेने का कोई मतलब नहीं है -- तो कल को यह मेरा राज्य हो सकता है, किसी और का राज्य हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर संसद ने सख्त स्वर में एक संदेश दिया, किसान, किसानी, दलित, आदिवासी, उनके सरोकारों पर किसी crony पूंजीवाद का पंजा नहीं पड़ेगा, तब बात आएगी, तब किसान आयोग की महत्ता होगी। मैं तोमर जी को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ। तोमर जी, आपको बहुत-बहुत साधुवाद। आप एक ऐसा विषय लेकर आए हैं, जिसमें हम लोगों में कोई मतांतर नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार के लोग इसको पास करें, ताकि संदेश जाए कि हम किसानों के बारे में सिर्फ पोलिटिकल मेनिफेस्टो ...(**व्यवधान**)... में ही बात नहीं करते।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Vijay Pal Singh. I am just referring to the point No. 6 of his Resolution, where he stated that saving a farmer is not just only saving a life. I would like to add further that it is not just saving of agriculture and tradition, but saving our country because this country being an agrarian country, the country would collapse if we do not support the farmers and agriculture, That is what my point is. Sir, Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar's proposal to set up a National Farmers' Commission, with constitutional status, is really appreciable. This National Farmers' Commission, what he has contemplated, should be on the lines of the SC/ST Commission, and all the 29 States in this country should have a State Farmers' Commission, and each of the State Commission should have a representation in the National Commission, thereby, the problems of the farmers across the nation could be addressed.

The next point is, the Resolution urges the Government to increase the amount of funds provided to the farmers as Kisan Samman Nidhi from ₹ 6,000 to ₹ 10,000. In fact, the present Andhra Pradesh Government, headed by Shri Y.S. Jaganji, has already announced Rythu Bharosa scheme, which gives ₹ 12,500 to every farmer as a support before the seeding season.

The next point is, point No. (c) of the Resolution, which urges for the implementation of Fasal Bima Yojana. Sir, I would like to State that in Andhra Pradesh, a decision has already been taken to pay entire premium of crop insurance by the Government itself.

Sir, the next point is, while there is no system in place for compensation if a farmer commits suicide, as Prasanna Acharyaji has stated, in Andhra Pradesh, the present

4.00 P.M.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Andhra Pradesh Government, under the leadership of Shri Y.S. Jaganji, has announced that it would give ₹ 7 lakh per farmer as a compensation in case a farmer commits suicide, and this is how the present Government of Andhra Pradesh is supportive of the farmers' and farmers' cause.

The next point which I would like to bring to the notice of this august House which is definitely an anomaly, and Shri Vijay Pal Singhji urged the Government to exempt GST on agricultural equipments. Sir, I would like to point out in this connection there should be 90 per cent subsidy for farmers to purchase agricultural tools and machinery. That is what his proposal is. Sir, very uniquely, there is no GST on green chillies. If green chillies are exposed to Sun, there is no process involved there. If green chillies are dried up and they are exposed to Sun, then, the red chillies attract the GST. What is this? Is there any value addition for that? These are all the anomalies, which the GST should be rectified, so far as the farmers' issues are concerned.

Then, I come to fragmented holdings. Sir, the first challenge is small and fragmented holdings in the agricultural sector. Go to statistics. In 1970-71, the average holding was 2.28 hectares. In 1980-81, it was 1.82 hectares; in 1995-96, it was 1.5 hectares; and now, in 2015-16, it is about 1 hectare. The perusal of the statistical data reveals that the land holdings are coming down. Therefore, some sort of policy, like pooling of the farming land among the farmers has to be worked out by the Government.

Then, the next point is, seeds. The National/State Seeds Corporations have to be strengthened so that good, high yielding seeds can be supplied to the farmers so that the cost of production of agriculture could come down.

The next point is irrigation, and I feel further fillip is needed to take up irrigation project under PM Sinchai Yojana. I will conclude after making one or two points. I urge the Government to remove the intermediaries, to look at the defective weights and scales, and there is also need to push unity among the farmers' community to make e-NAM successful.

In conclusion, Sir, I urge the hon. Agriculture Minister to address the issues raised by me and act in a pro-active manner. Sir, as far as doubling of income of farmers is concerned, even today I remember. The Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget

in 2017, had given a categorical assurance to this august House that the income of farmers would be doubled in the next five years, that is, by 2022. I strongly urge the hon. Agriculture Minister as also the Finance Minister to honour the promise that has been made in this august House so that the justice is rendered to the farmers. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity. इस देश में व्यवसाय के एग्रीकल्चर के नाम पर बहुत राजनीति होती है। ऋण माफी का promise किया जाता है, लेकिन उस promise को पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार की कुछ योजनाएं हैं, जो सभी किसानों के लिए हैं। कुछ स्कीम्स को इसलिए लागू नहीं किया जाता है, क्योंकि उनका श्रेय केन्द्र सरकार को जा सकता है, यह मैं मानता हूं। यह किसानों के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। मेरा यह हिन्दी में पहला भाषण है, अगर संभव हो, तो इसको maiden speech के रूप में लिया जाए। मेरी पहली स्पीच के लिए मुझे maiden speech का status नहीं मिला था, इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह आग्रह है। स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2006-07 में सौंपी गई। उस कमीशन की जो रिकमंडेशंस थीं, उनको बहुत लंबे समय तक, हमारी सरकार के आने तक शायद उस रिपोर्ट को किसी ने ध्यान से पढ़ा भी नहीं और किसानों की cost of cultivation के ऊपर कम से कम से उनको 50 परसेंट मुनाफा देने का जो हमारा formula है, स्वामीनाथन जी का पहला सुझाव यही था। आप यदि फैमिली की imputed labour, land cost वह सब देखेंगे, यदि वह सब include करेंगे, तो मैं मानता हूं कि यहां के food prices जो हैं, वे दोगुने, तिगुने हो जाएंगे। इसलिए हमें किसानों को न्याय देना होगा और साथ ही साथ उसका food prices पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखना होगा। मैं कुछ फिगर्स आपको पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा कि किस प्रकार से किसानों को इस इम्प्लिमेंटेशन के तहत लाभ हुआ है? पहले मुझे लगा था कि शायद मुझे मौका ही नहीं मिलेगा, तो इसलिए थोड़े कागज़ देखने पड़ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 'किसान सम्मान निधि' के बारे में आज सुबह ही कृषि मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया था। लगभग चार करोड़ किसानों को इसका लाभ दिया गया। पहली जो किश्त है, वह चार करोड़ चौदह लाख लोगों को दी गई। इसमें सबसे कम संख्या-छोटे प्रदेश को छोड़कर, union territories को छोड़कर, जो बड़े प्रदेश हैं, जिनको हम बड़े प्रदेशों में गिनते हैं, सबसे कम मध्य प्रदेश में दी गयी। वहां केवल 9,300 किसानों को यह लाभ दिया गया। मध्य प्रदेश बहुत बड़ी आबादी वाला प्रदेश है। मैं मानता हूं कि इसके पीछे कहीं न कहीं राजनीतिक सोच रही है। एक तरह से उस सरकार ने जो promises किए हैं, शायद वे उनको पूरा करने में साकार नहीं हुए, लेकिन केन्द्र

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

सरकार की जो 'प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि' है, वह पूरी 100 प्रतिशत सहायता है, वह केवल केन्द्र सरकार की निधि से आती है। इसमें प्रदेश की सरकार को कोई योगदान देने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसी स्कीम को भी implement न करना, मैं मानता हूं कि यह किसानों के साथ बड़े अन्याय जैसी स्थिति है। यहां second installment कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया - मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे तो शायद इस पर ज्यादा रोशनी डालेंगे, लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि इस तरह का अन्याय करना बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी। इसी तरह से 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' के अंतर्गत लोगों ने कई तरह की समस्याएं देखी हैं। मेरे प्रदेश में, मेरे जिले में हजारों की संख्या में किसानों ने 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' के तहत अपना contribution दिया, उन्होंने premium pay किया, केन्द्र सरकार ने अपना contribution किया, लेकिन जब उस फसल का नुकसान हुआ, जब किसान उनसे पेमेंट की मांग कर रहे हैं तो insurance agencies, insurance companies यह कह रही हैं कि हम पेमेंट नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपना contribution नहीं दिया था। मैं मानता हूं, यह बड़ा अन्याय है - किसानों के साथ अन्याय है क्योंकि किसान अपना share दे रहे हैं, अपना contribution, अपना premium pay कर रहे हैं, केन्द्र सरकार अपना contribution दे रही है, लेकिन प्रदेश सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण किसान को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान झेलना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा PM-AASHA स्कीम है। महोदय, पहले केवल चावल और गेहूं का procurement केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों के द्वारा होता था, लेकिन पिछले पांच साल में, मोदी जी की सरकार के कार्यकाल में इसमें एक बड़ा effort किया गया और बड़े पैमाने पर, लगभग 30 हज़ार करोड़ से ज्यादा रकम के किसानों के उत्पाद, उनके production को खरीदा गया, जिसके कारण कई किसानों को लाभ मिला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव: सर, ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं - शायद यह मंत्री जी की जानकारी में होगा, लेकिन फिर भी मैं बताना चाहता हूं...

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. मुरलीधरन): सर, यह जो टाइम minus 12 दिखा रहे हैं, वह mover को जोड़कर है। Mover ने 20 मिनट लिए हैं, उसे आप बीजेपी के टाइम में मत जोड़िए। बीजेपी के अलग से 30 मिनट हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपके चीफ व्हिप ने दो speakers withdraw किए हैं और इन्हें मैंने रखा है।

श्री वी.मुरलीधरन: समय कम कर दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): फिर हम साढ़े चार बजे खत्म नहीं कर पाएंगे।

श्री वी.मुरलीधरन: थोड़ा सा हम देख लेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): मुझे discuss करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हमें इसे साढ़े चार बजे खत्म करना है। आप कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जी.वी.एल.नरसिहा राव: ठीक है। सर, कुछ crops का procurement होता है, उसकी reimbursement के लिए PM-AASHA जो स्कीम है, उसमें तीन अलग-अलग तरीके से प्रदेशों को या किसानों को लाभ दिया जाता है। उसमें यदि प्रदेश की सरकार procurement करती है, तो मार्किट रेट से जितने अधिक रेट पर प्रदेश सरकार खरीद रही है,वह पैसा केन्द्र सरकार उसे reimburse करती है। यह एक बड़ी स्कीम है। इसके तहत कई प्रदेशों में कई तरह के crops procure किए गए और पैसा केन्द्र सरकार से लिया गया, लेकिन ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं, जिनमें यह देखा गया कि जो अधिक दाम है, जो MSP है, वह किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है - किसान सस्ते रेट पर मार्किट में बेच रहे हैं और middleman उसे खरीदकर किसानों के नाम पर पूरा पैसा लूट रहे हैं। मेरे विचार से ऐसे कई scams आपको दिखायी देंगे। मैंने एक-एक प्रदेश में देखा है कि जो किसान ही नहीं हैं, उनसे सौ क्विंटल, पांच सौ क्विंटल, पांच मीट्रिक टन खरीदा गया। इस तरह से जो केन्द्र की योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं का लाभ किसान तक पहुंचे, इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर सकती है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस विषय में भी सुनना चाहूंगा। केन्द्र सरकार ने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए। कई योजनाएं लाई हैं और इसका बहुत अच्छा लाभ भी हुआ है। लेकिन कुछ जगह इसका गलत उपयोग भी हुआ है, इसलिए मेरा सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि इन विषयों पर ध्यान देकर किसान को लाभ देने का काम करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया। सबसे पहले तो मैं आदरणीय विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने किसानों के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने रखा है। ऐसे समय में जब हम यहां पर किसानों की चर्चा करने के लिए एकत्र हुए हैं, किसानों के सबसे अग्रणी नेता, देश के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को याद करना बहुत जरूरी है। उन्होंने कहा था कि देश की तरक्की और खुशहाली का रास्ता खेतों और खलिहानों से होकर जाता है। लेकिन आज 72 साल हो गए और हालत यह है कि किसानों की तकलीफों और पीड़ा का रास्ता खेतों और खलिहानों से होकर जा रहा है। मान्यवर, यह सबके लिए चिंता का विषय है। स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने नारा दिया था, 'जय जवान, जय किसान ' और जब देश में अन्न का संकट आया, तो उन्होंने पूरे देश में एक दिन का उपवास रखने के लिए

[श्री संजय सिंह]

आह्वाहन किया। लोगों ने, नौजवानों ने, बुजुर्गों ने, माताओं ने, बहनों ने उनके इस आह्वाहन पर उपवास रखा कि देश में अन्न का संकट कम हो सके। किसानों ने अपनी मेहनत से, अपने परिश्रम से, अपने श्रम से, भंडारों को भरा, देश में अन्न की समस्या को खत्म किया। आज के हालात में, मुझे एक कवि की लाइनें याद आ रही हैं कि

'झील पर पानी बरसता है हमारे देश में,
खेत पानी को तरसता है हमारे देश में,
राजनेता, हाकिमों और पागलों को छोड़कर
तुम बताओ कौन हंसता है हमारे देश में।'

मान्यवर, यह किसान की पीड़ा है, सच्चाई है। यहां आदरणीय शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनका ध्यान चाहूंगा। अजय प्रताप सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं, उनका भी ध्यान चाहूंगा और अशोक बाजपेयी जी बैठे हैं, उनका भी ध्यान चाहूंगा। ये तीनों लोग ज्यादा समझ सकते हैं, बाकी लोग थोड़ा कम समझ सकते हैं। मैं शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी से जरूर ध्यान चाहूंगा। हमारे अवधी के एक कवि हुए, रफ़ीक शादानी साहब, उनकी अवधी भाषा में लिखी कुछ लाइनें में पढ़ना चाहूंगा, इन लोगों को यह बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझ आएंगी।

"एसी मा रहे नेता, घामे मा जरी हम,
जलपान करें नेता, भुगतान करी हम।"

मान्यवर, किसानों की यह हालत है। आज अपने श्रम से, अपने परिश्रम से, देश के गोदामों को किसान तो भर रहा है, लेकिन वह खुद भूख से मर रहा है। वह गरीबी से मर रहा है, आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर है। उसके खेतों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। वह खाद मांगने जाता है, तो उसे लाठियों से पीटा जाता है। पानी मांगने जाता है, तो लाठियों से पीटा जाता है। गन्ने का दाम मांगने जाता है, तो लाठियों से पीटा जाता है। आलू का दाम मांगने जाता है, तो लाठियों से पीटा जाता है। प्याज का दाम मांगने जाता है, तो लाठियों से पीटा जाता है और अपनी जमीन का मुआवजा मांगने जाता है, तो उसे लाठियों से पीटा जाता है। यह किसानों की सच्चाई है। इसी दिल्ली के अंदर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से गन्ने के किसान अपने गन्ने के हजारों करोड़ रुपया बकाया मांगने के लिए आए थे, उनको पीटकर लहू-लुहान कर दिया गया। आज यह सब कुछ इस देश के लिए हो रहा है और किसानों की जमीन किस-किस के लिए इस्तेमाल हो रही है? जिसको जरूरत होती है, उसको किसान की जमीन दे दी जाती है। हाईवे बनना है - किसान की जमीन - अडाणी को फैक्टरी खोलनी है - किसान की जमीन - अंबानी को फैक्टरी खोलनी है- किसान की जमीन- एयरपोर्ट खोलना है- किसान की जमीन, रेलवे की लाइनें बिछानी हैं -किसान की जमीन , दे दी जाती है। पूरे देश में किसानों की जमीनों का अधिग्रहण औने-पौने दामों पर कर लिया जाता है।

स्टील प्लांट प्राइवेट कंपनियों को लगाना है, तो किसानों की जमीन ले ली जाती है। हमें याद है कि ओडिशा में वेदांता कंपनी के मामले में आदिवासियों को अपनी जमीन बचाने के लिए कितना संघर्ष करना पड़ा। सरकार किसानों की जमीनों को, आदिवासियों की जमीनों को कंपनियों को देने के लिए कोशिश कर रही थी।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन नीतियों के ऊपर रोक लगाई जाए, तभी देश के किसान का भला हो सकता है। आपने SEZ के नाम पर देश के अंदर ही विदेशी टापू खड़े कर दिए हैं। इस देश के अंदर बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का विरोध तो सबसे ज्यादा स्वदेशी जागरण मंच और आरएसएस के लोगों ने किया। वे बोले विदेशी कम्पनियां इस देश में नहीं आएंगी, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां इस देश में नहीं आएंगी। देश के किसानों की जमीनें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, माननीय सदस्य सदन में आरएसएस का नाम ले रहे हैं। इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): मैं रिकॉर्ड को चैक कर लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: देश के किसानों की जमीनें ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश के किसानों की जमीनें बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को दी गई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को आप देश के किसानों की जमीनें देने का काम कर रहे हैं। देश के अंदर आप विदेशी टापू खड़ा कर रहे हैं। एसईजेड के नाम पर आपने किसानों की जमीनें ले लीं और उनका उपयोग नहीं किया। आप उन किसानों की जमीनें वापस क्यों नहीं करते हैं? जब एक कानून है, एक नियम है कि अगर पाँच साल तक जमीन आप जिस उपयोग के लिए लेते हैं, उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है, तो वह जमीन उनको वापस की जाएगी, तो आप उनको जमीन क्यों नहीं वापस करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): संजय सिंह जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, नौ मिनट का समय है। हम अदर्स में हैं, तब भी आप टाइम नहीं देंगे, मान्यवर, नौ मिनट तो हमारा समय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपके बोलने का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, नौ मिनट का समय है। हम अदर्स में हैं। मान्यवर, नौ मिनट का समय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): यहां पर नहीं है। वह गलत दिखाया है।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, सही लिखा है। मैं देखकर आया हूँ, इसीलिए बोल रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, एक किसान सम्मान योजना की बात बार-बार हुई। किसान सम्मान योजना, 72 साल की आज़ादी के बाद, साल के 6,000 रुपये और साल के 6,000 रुपये का मतलब किसान को प्रतिदिन आप 17 रुपये दे रहे हैं। दिल्ली में साफ पीने के पानी की बोतल खरीदते हैं, तो वह 20 रुपये की खरीदते हैं और किसान को 72 साल के बाद उसके खाते में 17 रुपये डालकर आप किसान सम्मान योजना की बात कर रहे हैं | मान्यवर, यह किसानों के लिए सम्मान की योजना नहीं है। आप उनकी फसल का डेढ़ गुना दाम दीजिए, उनको समय पर सस्ती खाद दीजिए, उनको सस्ते में डीजल दीजिए, उनको पानी की सुविधा दीजिए। आपसे किसान कटोरा फैलाकर भीख नहीं मांग रहा है, बल्कि वह इतना उत्पादन कर देगा कि अपना जीवन खुद से वह चला सकता है, उसको आपके सामने हाथ फैलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आलू पैदा करने वाले किसान - फरूर्खाबाद, एटा, इटावा की जो बेल्ट है, उसमें आलू की खूब पैदावार होती है, यहां पर हरनाथ यादव जी बैठे हैं। उस बेल्ट में किसान आलू पैदा करते हैं और जब उनकी पैदावार को खरीदा नहीं जाता, 50 पैसे, एक रुपये किलो में जब वे अपना आलू बेचने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं, कई बार जब खरीद नहीं होती है, तो वे अपने आलू को गोदामों में रखते हैं, फिर जब वह आलू बिकता नहीं है, तो किसान आलू को खेतों में और सड़कों पर फेंक कर नष्ट कर देते हैं। वे आलू को नष्ट करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं, जब टमाटर का दाम नहीं मिलता है, तो वे टमाटर को भी नष्ट करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं। किसान प्याज पैदा करते हैं, जब उसका दाम नहीं मिलता है, तो वे उसे नष्ट करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं। मान्यवर, हम लोगों ने पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है कि जब किसानों को गन्ने का दाम नहीं मिला, तो किसानों ने अपने गन्ने की फसल को खेतों में जलाने का काम किया है और श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी इसके गवाह हैं और वे इस बात को जानते हैं। इस देश में किसानों की इस प्रकार की हालत है। सीमा पर जवान मर रहा है, खेत में किसान मर रहा है और हजारों की संख्या में किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। उनकी पीड़ा, उनकी तकलीफ को सुनने वाला कोई नहीं, उनकी फसल का दाम देने की एक स्पष्ट नीति आप बनाइए। आप किसानों को समर्थन मूल्य देने की एक स्पष्ट नीति बनाइए, जिससे कि किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का समय पर समर्थन मूल्य मिल सके। गन्ना किसानों का प्राइवेट चीनी मिलों के ऊपर हजारों करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। आप यहां से पैसा प्राइवेट चीनी मिलों को दे देते हैं और वह पैसा किसानों तक नहीं जाता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है, इसके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, हमने दिल्ली के अंदर फसल बरबादी का मुआवजा हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के बाद सबसे बड़ा मुआवजा 50 हजार रुपये हेक्टेयर श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल की सरकार ने दिया और दिल्ली में हमने 2600 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं खरीद के लिए सरकार के बजट

में योजना बनाई है। हमने फैसला लिया है कि किसानों से गेहूं 2600 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल खरीदा जाएगा। दिल?ली के अंदर जो किसान हैं, उनके लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं।

(**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए)*

सर, अंत में, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपा करके किसानों को भंडारण की, किसानों की पैदावार की खरीद की, किसानों की जमीन के उचित मुआवजे की, किसानों के विवादों को सही समय पर निपटारे की एक सार्थक योजना सामने लेकर आइए। पूरे देश का किसान प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर बड़ी उम्मीद से देख रहा है, इस सरकार की ओर बड़ी उम्मीद से देख रहा है कि 2019 में जितने प्रचंड बहुमत से आपकी सरकार आई है, वह किसानों के लिए क्या करेगी? आने वाले दिनों में आप कुछ बेहतर इस देश के किसानों के लिए करेंगे, ऐसी शुभकामनाओं के साथ, मैं श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर के सारे प्रस्तावों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन में आदरणीय विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी ने जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस संकल्प के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं संकल्प की भावना के साथ, उसके एक-एक शब्द के साथ, अपने को पूरी तरह से अपने सम्बद्ध पाता हूं।

उपसभापति महोदय, जब हम भारत भूमि के बारे में विचार करते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि भारत भूमि को ईश्वर ने बड़ी फुर्सत में बनाया है, क्या नहीं है हमारे भारत में? हमारे भारत में गंगा-यमुना का उपजाऊ मैदान है, बारहमासी नदियां हैं, ऊंचे पहाड़ हैं, तरह-तरह के फल-पफूल हैं, वृक्ष हैं और वनस्पतियां हैं। खेती की दृष्टि से भारत भूमि बड़ी आदर्श भूमि है, लेकिन यह भी सत्य है कि हमारा भारत गरीब है और हमारे यहां की कृषि पिछड़ी हुई है। यदि हम इसका गम्भीरता पूर्वक चिन्तन करें और विचार करें कि आखिर यह स्थिति क्यों है, तो इसका उत्तर हमें इतिहास में मिलेगा।

महोदय, पहले मुस्लिम आक्रमणकारियों ने इस भूमि को पदाक्रान्त किया और मुस्लिम आक्रमणकारियों के पश्चात् अंग्रेजों ने इस भारत भूमि को लूटा-खसोटा। अगस्त, 1947 में जब आजादी मिली, तो यह उम्मीद बंधी थी कि अब भारत के दिन अच्छे आएंगे, भारत खुशहाल होगा और भारत प्रगति के रास्ते पर बढ़ेगा, लेकिन लोगों को निराशा हाथ लगी। निराशा इसलिए हाथ लगी, क्योंकि अंग्रेज चले गए, रंग बदल गया, लेकिन आचार, विचार और व्यवहार सब वही रहा। देश के जो शासक थे, उनकी जो शासन पद्धति थी, उनकी जो प्राथमिकता थी, वे अंग्रेजों की ही प्राथमिकता के अनुसार काम करते रहे। इसलिए जितनी तेजी से कृषि के क्षेत्र में प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी, जितनी तेजी से कृषि के क्षेत्र में सुधार होना चाहिए था, वह काम नहीं हुआ। इसीलिए दिनोंदिन हमारे देश में कृषि क्षेत्र का रकबा घटता गया, दिनोंदिन कृषि कार्य में लगे हुए लोग, अन्य कार्यों में प्रवृत्त होने लगे।

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

महोदय, विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी ने अपने संकल्प में एक बात कही है कि किसानों को भारत रत्न मिलना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी भावना यह है कि देश में किसान का जो सम्मान घटा और उसका जो मान घटा, उसकी बहाली होनी चाहिए। मुझे अच्छे तरीके से याद है कि हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में एक कहावत प्रचलित थी और कहावतें लोक जीवन में बड़ा महत्व रखती हैं। लोग कहते थे कि कृषि उत्तम, व्यापार मध्यम और निकृष्ट चाकरी, यानी नौकरी, लेकिन आज जब हम समाज में जीवन पर दृष्टिपात करते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि यह क्रम उलट गया है। अगर कोई अपनी बेटी की शादी करने के लिए निकलता है, तो अब वह पहले किसान को नहीं ढूंढ़ता है। सबसे पहले वह ढूंढ़ता है कि कोई नौकरीपेशा व्यक्ति मिल जाए और यदि नौकरी पेशा व्यक्ति नहीं मिलता, तो व्यापार के कार्य में लगे हुए किसी व्यक्ति को अपनी बेटी का हाथ देने का प्रयास करता है और अन्त में किसान की ओर मुड़कर देखता है। किसान का जो यह सम्मान घटा है, वह विगत 60-70 वर्षो में कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो नीतियां रही हैं, उनके कारण घटा है।

महोदय, मुझे अच्छे तरीके से याद है जब वर्ष 2004 में हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के पूर्व जो सरकार काम कर रही थी, उस दौर में बड़े पैमाने पर शिक्षाकर्मियों की भर्तियां हुईं और शिक्षाकर्मियों की भर्ती में इतना भ्रष्टाचार हुआ कि बहुत सारे किसानों ने अपनी एक एकड़, दो एकड़ और पांच-पांच एकड़ तक जमीन बेचकर शिक्षाकर्मी की नौकरी, जिसमें उस समय 500 रुपए प्रति माह वेतन मिला करता था, उसे प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा की और उसे प्राप्त किया। उसका कारण यह था कि किसानों को लगता था कि भले ही हमारे पास 10 एकड़, 20 एकड़, 50 एकड़ या 100 एकड़ जमीन है, लेकिन उस जमीन के मत्थे परिवार का पालन-पोषण नहीं हो सकता और उस जमीन के बल पर हम अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अपने दैनन्दिन जीवन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए किसान उस जमीन को बेचने के लिए तैयार था और किसी भी तरीके से वह शिक्षाकर्मी की, पंचायतकर्मी की, रोजगार सहायक जैसी नौकरियाँ प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील था। इसीलिए, आदरणीय विजय पाल सिंह जी ने जो यह बात कही है कि उनको भारत रत्न मिलना चाहिए, तब उनको यह पता होगा कि भारत रत्न किन पैमानों के आधार पर मिलता है, कैसे मिलता है। आप सभी को यह अच्छी तरह से पता है, लेकिन मैं उनकी भावना से जरूर सहमत हूं कि किसान का सम्मान इस देश में बहाल होना चाहिए। अगर हम कृषि के संदर्भ में विचार करें कि कृषि को प्रोत्साहित करना है, तो मेरी नजर में यदि तीन-चार काम कर दिए जाएंगे, तो कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमारे किसानों के पास इतनी सामर्थ्य है कि वे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अजय प्रताप सिंह जी, आपकी पार्टी से बोलने वाले एक और स्पीकर हैं। उनके लिए तीन मिनट समय का नियम है, इसलिए आप अपनी स्पीच समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: अगर बुनियादी रूप से कृषि के क्षेत्र में तीन-चार चीजें कर दी जाएं, तो हमारे देश का किसान इतना समर्थ है कि वह न केवल अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकता है, न केवल इस देश के लिए पर्याप्त अन्न का उत्पादन कर सकता है, बल्कि इतने अन्न का उत्पादन कर सकता है कि हम विश्व का पेट भरने में भी सक्षम हैं।

यदि उसके लिए तीन-चार चीजों की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, तो अच्छा हो जाएगा। जैसे एक तो सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल जाए, पर्याप्त बिजली मिल जाए, समय पर खाद और बीज मिल जाएं, सस्ती खाद और बीज मिल जाए और जो कृषि उपकरण हैं, यदि उन पर भी उसको पर्याप्त सब्सिडी मिल जाए, तो अच्छा हो जाएगा। इसके साथ-साथ ही उसका जो परिश्रम है, यदि उसके परिश्रम का सही मूल्यांकन हो जाए, सही मूल्यांकन से मेरा तात्पर्य है कि जो उसकी फसल पैदा हो रही है, उसे उसका सही मूल्य मिल जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। अगर उसके लिए इन तीन-चार बुनियादी बातों की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, तो हमारे किसान में इतनी सामर्थ्य है कि वह इस देश को तरक्की के रास्ते पर ले जा सकता है।

मैं एक अंतिम बात कहकर आपके साथ एक रोचक तथ्य साझा करना चाहता हूं कि कृषि में, विशेष रूप से भारत की कृषि में कितनी ताकत है? अभी विगत दिनों में जो राजनीतिक परिणाम आए हैं, जो विभिन्न विधान सभाओं के परिणाम आए हैं, लोक सभा के परिणाम आए हैं, उनमें से एक रोचक तथ्य यह सामने निकलकर आया है कि जिन-जिन प्रदेशों में कृषि की विकास दर 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक रही है, उन-उन प्रदेशों में सरकारें लौट कर आई हैं। वह चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार रही हो, जिन प्रदेशों में कृषि विकास दर 20 प्रतिशत से कम रही है, 10, 12, 8, 3 या 4 प्रतिशत रही हो, कई-कई प्रदेशों में तो नकारात्मक भी रही है, उन सरकारों के दोबारा लौटने की रोजी नहीं हुई है। इसीलिए आप भारत में कृषि की ताकत को समझ सकते हैं, कृषि के महत्व को समझ सकते हैं। मैं विजय पाल सिंह द्वारा लाए गए इस संकल्प के एक-एक शब्द का समर्थन करता हूं और विश्वास करता हूं कि सदन उनकी भावनाओं का समर्थन करेगा और इस संदर्भ में समय आने पर उपयुक्त निर्णय लेगा। आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जिस पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस विषय पर और भी अन्य सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, पर समय की सीमा तय है। आपकी पार्टी से एक स्पीकर और है। चूंकि पार्टी का समय एक मिनट रह गया है, इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आप दो-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें, क्योंकि इसके बाद मंत्री जी का रिप्लाई होना है, फिर मूवर अपनी रिप्लाई देंगे, इसलिए हमारी कोशिश यह हो कि यह साढ़े चार तक खत्म करना है। अगर यह समय पर खत्म हो जाता है, तो हम दूसरा रिजॉल्यूशन भी ले सकते हैं, इसलिए मेरा आग्रह होगा कि हम इसके अनुसार आगे चलें श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डुंगरपुर, आप बोलिए।

श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डुंगरपुर (राजस्थान): उपसभाषति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी के इस रिजॉल्यूशन को समर्थन देता हूं। हमारी जो प्रेजेन्ट सरकार है, उन्होंने किसानों के हित के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। काफी चीजें, मैं जिनके बारे में बोलना चाहता था, पर उन्हें मुझ से पहले के प्रवक्ता ने बोल दिया है। आखिर में बोलने का मौका मिलता है, इसलिए यह एक प्रॉब्लम जरूर रहती है।

महोदय, भारत में और हमारे कृषि क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ी समस्या जल की आएगी। जैसे कि आप देख रहे हैं कि क्लाइमेट चेंज है। हम क्लाइमेट चेंज का कुछ न कुछ इफेक्ट रोज देखते हैं, इसलिए हमें कृषि में और बहुत से आधुनिक यंत्र जैसे कि ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलिंग सिस्टम डालने पड़ेंगे। मैं इसके ऊपर जरूर जोर दूंगा, क्योंकि ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलिंग सिस्टम ही भारत के फ्यूचर के लिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है। जो पुराना सिस्टम था, जिसमें पूरे खेत को पानी से भरा जाता था, पिलाया जाता था, अगर हम उस सिस्टम को. change करेंगे, तो काफी पानी की बचत हो सकती है।

दूसरा, हमारे गाँवों में BSNL या mobile connectivity को हमें और बेहतर करना है। वह भी किसानों के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चीज है। इसलिए हमें उस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं दक्षिणी राजस्थान से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो हमारा क्षेत्र है, उसमें काफी छोटे-बड़े पहाड़ हैं, जिनकी वजह से वहाँ | mobile connectivity ठीक नहीं रहती है। इसलिए आप उस पर जरूर ध्यान दें।

सर, जैसा तोमर जी ने कहा कि GST भी कम होना चाहिए, यह ज़ीरो या 5 टका से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए | हमें गाँवों में storage and processing facilities और cold chain को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। भले हम land pools बनाएँ, land banks बनाएँ और कंपनीज़ आकर किसानों की जो जमीनें हैं, उनको या तो किराया दे दें या वहीं processing करें, तो उनकी जमीन का भी use हो जाएगा और उनको वहाँ नौकरी भी मिल जाएगी।

सर, भारत की जनसंख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। हरेक पीढ़ी के साथ हमारी जमीन बँट जाती है। बँटते-बँटते जो fragmentation of holdings होती है, तो जमीन इतनी छोटी हो जाती है कि जो युवा पीढ़ी है, वह कहती है कि उसे खेती करने से कोई मतलब नहीं है। फिर वे नौकरी के लिए बड़े शहरों में जाते हैं और गाँवों में जो जमीनें होती हैं, वे अपने माता-पिता को बोलते हैं कि आप इन पर जितना हो सके, उतनी खेती करिए, जिससे जितना हो सके, घर में अनाज आ जाए।

सर, आजकल गवर्नमेंट green house को बढ़ावा दे रही है। इसके ऊपर भी मैं बहुत जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि green house एक बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है। आजकल सब जगह गाँवों में नीलगाय और आवारा पशुओं का प्रकोप बहुत बढ़ गया है। Green house होने से

इनसे बचाव होगा। Vagaries, मॉनसून या पानी की कमी या ज्यादा गर्मी या ठंड, green house से इनसे भी बचाव होगा। इसमें हम बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे आधुनिक यंत्र भी use कर सकते हैं। जैसे floriculture है, fruits and vegetables हैं, हम इनको भी बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं green house के ऊपर जरूर जोर दूँगा।

सर, काफी किसान खेती छोड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं इसके लिए सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि वह उनकी encouragement के लिए कुछ न कुछ कदम जरूर उठाए। आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हम किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत जो 6 हजार रुपए रहे हैं, उसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम 10 से 12 हजार रुपए करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद हर्षवर्धन जी। पहले माननीय मंत्री जी बोलेंगे, इसके बाद mover of the Resolution का reply होगा। आप समय देख रहे हैं कि इसको दो घंटे के अन्दर पूरा होना था, पर समय के तहत यह कैसे संभव होगा, आप देखें। माननीय मंत्री जी।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय सांसद विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ और उनको बधाई देता हूँ। किसी ने बताया कि उन्होंने आईना दिखाने का काम किया है। अच्छा लगता है कि कोई हमारा ही आदमी हमारी सरकार के बारे में, स्थिति के बारे में कोई समीक्षा करता है, तो उसको इस विशेषण का लाभ मिलता है। मगर यह बात भी सही है कि विजय पाल सिंह तोमर साहब ने बहुत लंबे अर्से तक हमारी पार्टी के किसान विंग का नेतृत्व किया है। इसके चलते उनका यह स्वभाव अभी भी बरकरार है, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। सर, मैं इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों के नामों का ज़िक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, जब-जब कोई बिन्दु आएगा, तो मैं उनका ज़िक्र करूँगा, क्योंकि मुझे इतना समय लेना उचित नहीं लग रहा है। फिर भी जिन सदस्यों ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुओं को उजागर करने की कोशिश की और हालत को बयान करने का भी प्रयास हुआ, तो मैं इस बात के साथ शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ कि जो स्थिति किसानों की उनके उत्पादन को लेकर है, उनकी जमीन को लेकर है, उनके उत्पादों के भाव और उनकी आमदनी को लेकर है, यह सही है। मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि इस मंजिल तक हम पहुँचे, उसमें कितने मुकाम आये थे और किस मुकाम पर क्या हुआ।

बहन छाया जी ने बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से हमारी योजनाओं का उल्लेख करके, इसमें कुछ नहीं हुआ, ऐसा नहीं हुआ, उनकी सरकार ने कोई अच्छे स्टेप्स लिये हैं, उनका भी वर्णन उन्होंने किया। मैं यहाँ आग्रह करता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में किसानों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए अच्छे प्रयोग हुए हैं, बाकी सभी राज्य उनका अनुसरण करें और इसे करने में सबको कोई ऐसा नहीं मानना चाहिए कि यह किसकी सरकार ने किया। आप करिए। इसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से ऐसे बिन्दुओं को इकट्ठा करके सभी

[श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला]

प्रांतों के संज्ञान में वे आयें, ऐसा प्रयास भी करूँगा। इसमें ऐसा नहीं कि किसकी सरकार ने किया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का एक बहुत पुराना वाक्य मुझे याद आ रहा है:

"माना कि अंधेरा बहुत घना है,
मगर दीया जलाना कहाँ मना है!"

मुझे प्रसन्न जी की एक बात का उल्लेख जरूर करने का मन है और उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से यहाँ इश्यू को उठाया था, तो मुझे लगता है कि मुझे इसके बारे में कहना चाहिए। उन्होंने क्रेडिट के बारे में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु को उठाया। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि हमारा क्रेडिट 13.5 लाख करोड़ रुपया है। जब हम सरकार में आये थे, तब यह ऋण प्रवाह 8 लाख करोड़ का था। अभी यह 13.5 और 14 के करीब पहुँच रहा है। यानी ऋण प्रवाह को करीब डबल बढ़ाने का काम किया है। यह बधाई ठीक है, दोस्तो, मगर फिर भी प्रसन्न जी की जो बात है कि हम 4 करोड़ round about मानते हैं, उसमें से 6.5 करोड़ किसान ही इस संस्थागत ऋण से ऋण प्राप्त कर सके हैं और बहुत बड़ा तबका है, जो अभी बाकी है। इस सत्य को स्वीकार करते हुए मुझे फख्र है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने यह "किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड" को बड़े पैमाने पर लागू कराने का एक मिशन मोड पर कार्यक्रम दिया है। जैसे, आप सब के मन में "जन-धन योजना" स्मरण में होगी। यह बात जब चलती थी, तब लोग कहते थे कि यह क्या है, इस अकाउंट को खुलवाने से क्या होगा, इस अकाउंट में कौन पैसा देगा, ऐसे अकाउंट कौन खोल देगा? मगर दुनिया चकित हो गयी, जब 30 करोड़ लोगों ने अकाउंट खुलवाये। प्रसन्न जी, इसका दूसरा मतलब यह होता था कि इस देश के 30 करोड़ लोग ऐसे थे, जिन्होंने बैंक का दरवाजा देखा नहीं था। तो मैं यहाँ राजकीय अवलोकन करने के लिए खड़ा ही नहीं हुआ हूँ। मुझे इसमें रुचि भी नहीं है और खास करके जब किसानों की बात मैं करता हूँ, तो राजकीय अवलोकन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह मैं मैदान में करता हूँ, यह अहमद भाई को पता है और वहाँ मैं कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ता हूँ। उसे इधर करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मगर मैं सदन के सामने यह बात तो जरूर कर सकता हूँ कि ये 30 करोड़ लोग, जो अभी तक बैंक के दरवाजे तक नहीं पहुँचे थे, क्या वे मोदी जी की राह देखते थे, क्या उनको मोदी जी का इंतज़ार था? इस बीच में यह हो सकता था। अब हमें इसमें नहीं जाना है। अब हमें इसमें करना है। इसीलिए मैंने प्रश्न काल में अपने एक उत्तर में भी हमारे सभी सांसदों को एक अपील की थी कि यह किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की जो बाबत है, वह एक ऐसी बाबत है, जो अभी करीब 7 करोड़ मान लीजिए, इतने किसान जो institutional loan से बाहर हैं, उनको अन्दर लाने के लिए, उनके लिए सिर्फ तीन ही दस्तावेजों की आवश्यकता है। एक अपने लैंड रिकॉर्ड का डॉक्युमेंट, अपना कोई भी आइडेंटिटी कार्ड, वोटर आइडेंटिटी कार्ड से लेकर अपना कोई भी एक आइडेंटिटी कार्ड हो और अपना नाम-पता लेकर वह

बैंक में चला जाये। हम बैंकों को यह कहने वाले हैं कि इस किसान को 15 दिनों के अन्दर-अन्दर किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड मिल जाये। जन-धन योजना में बैंक अकाउंट खोलने का जो प्रयास हुआ था, इसका नतीजा अब हम सबों के सामने है। वैसा ही drive किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का इस देश में चलने वाला है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यहां बैठे सभी साथियों को ही नहीं ,जो लोग भी सुन रहे हैं, जो लोग देश में किसान-हितैषी हैं, उन सबका आह्वान करता हूं कि कृपया सभी किसानों को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड मुहैया कराने में सहायता करें। जो जागरूक हैं, वे किसान को ले जाकर इतना काम करा दें। यदि ऐसा हो जाएगा तो जो किसान institutional ऋण से बाहर है, फिर वह विषचक्र में फंस जाता है, तब उसे बचाया जा सकता है। ऐसा बड़ा उपक्रम हमारी सरकार ने लेने का काम किया है। वर्मा जी पहले बाहर चले गए थे, अभी आ गए हैं। मुझे उनके सुझाव का जिक्र भी करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है, जिसे हम करके रहेंगे।

किसानों से संबंधित कई योजनाओं में एक फसल बीमा योजना है, जिसके बारे में भी मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा, मगर दो गुनी आय वाला जो मसला है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझा नहीं। ...**व्यवधान**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर चर्चा न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का जो विषय हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश के सामने रखा था, वह चुनावी नारा नहीं था। चुनाव के बाद,जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने सम्भाली, उसके बाद सरकार का इस रास्ते पर काम करने का नारा है। यह सरकार के काम करने की दिशा है कि सरकार किस दिशा में काम करेगी। यह सरकार इस दिशा में काम करेगी — यह उसका स्लोगन है। इसे साकार करने के लिए हमारी सरकार कृतसंकल्प है कि किसानों की प्रोडक्टिविटी कैसे बढ़े और प्रोडक्टिविटी के सही दाम कैसे मिलें? यहां सामने से हमारे एक-दो मित्रों ने कहा था, शायद संजय सिंह जी बोल रहे थे कि खाद लेने जाएं तो लाठियां खानी पड़ती थीं, कुछ और लेने जाएं तो ऐसा होता था। दो साल से मैं इस विभाग को देख रहा हूं, लेकिन एक भी प्रांत से, कहीं से भी खाद के मामले में किसी भी किसान की कोई complaint मुझे नहीं मिली। ये सब पुरानी चीजें हैं, जिन्हें याद करने से दुख होता है। ऐसा भी होता था, बहन छाया वर्मा जी, इसमें कोई बड़ी कामगीरि नहीं करनी थी। कभी-कभी आप अपने बुजुर्गों को पूछते रहिए। नीम-कोटेड यूरिया आपके कालखंड में हो गया था, मगर उसे implement करने का साहस किसी ने नहीं दिखाया। हमारी सरकार आने के बाद इसका संशोधन नहीं हुआ था। जब मोदी जी के सामने बात आई कि क्या करने से जो यूरिया bypass हो जाता है, industries में चला जाता है, इतनी बड़ी सबसिडी के बाद ,उसका दुरुपयोग होता था, जब उसे रोकने के बारे में विचार किया गया तो अधिकारियों ने बताया कि इसे नीम-कोटेड करने का हुक्म कर दिया जाए, तो संभव है। मोदी जी ने आदेश कर दिया, सरकार

[श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला]

ने उस पर अमल कर दिया, नीम-कोटेड यूरिया हो गया और जो यूरिया पहले बाईपास हो जाता था, industries में चला जाता था, नीम-कोटेड होने की वजह से अब बाईपास नहीं हो पाता। अब यूरिया सरप्लस है और पूरे देश में किसानों को बहुत सरलता से मिल रहा है। अब लाठी वाला issue खत्म हो गया। कहीं ऐसी चीजें देखने को नहीं मिलतीं। सर, यह एक कोशिश है। मैं आज भी ये सारी बातें करने के बाद भी कह रहा हूँ कि अभी सब कुछ हो नहीं गया। अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है, मगर दिशा सही है, उसी दिशा में हम जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे नीम कोटेड यूरिया का किया, ऐसे ही हमने Soil Health Card की एक ड्राइव ली। जब आप सभी अपने राज्य की सरकार की बात करते हैं, तब मुझे भी मेरे राज्य की बात करना याद आ जाता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि Soil Health Card की ड्राइव नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने as a Chief Minister, गुजरात में शुरू की। वहाँ उन्होंने एक प्रयोग शुरू किया था, जिसमें कृषि पर एक कार्यक्रम के तहत वे गुजरात के अंदर एक रथ एक महीने तक चलाते थे और लोगों के बीच जाकर सभी अधिकारी एक गाँव में घूमते थे और technology और laboratory में जो कुछ होता था, उसे किसानों के साथ शेयर करते थे। ऐसा एक कार्यक्रम चलाते थे। उसी में यह Soil Health Card आया था। इस गुजरात के कार्यक्रम की स्वामीनाथन जी ने बहुत तारीफ की थी। आपने स्वामीनाथन जी का ज़िक्र किया था, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने एमएसपी का निर्णय लिया, इसको लागत पर 50 प्रतिशत जोड़कर एमएसपी का प्राइस डेढ़ गुना करके, एमएसपी को सील करने का एक डिसीज़न लिया, तब खुद स्वामीनाथन जी ने टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में साक्षात्कार देकर कहा था कि यह मोदी सरकार ही है, जो मेरे दिए हुए सजेशंस पर अमल कर रही है। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, खुद स्वामीनाथ जी ने साक्षात्कार में कहा था। उसकी डेट मेरे पास नहीं है, वरना मैं डेट के साथ बताता। यह टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में आया था।

उपसभापति जी, कम लागत और उसकी प्रोडक्टिविटी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, आप सब जानते हैं कि हम surplus -- हमारे ही देश के किसान, अपना ही पिछले साल का रिकॉर्ड तोड़कर इस साल उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। सर, मानसून में बहुत बदलाव है, क्लाइमेट चेंज का भारी असर हो रहा है, इसके बावजूद भी हमारे देश में अनाज, फल, सब्जी सभी का उत्पादन रिकॉर्ड ऊँचाई पर चल रहा है।

सर, पानी के बारे में एक माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत गंभीरता के साथ उल्लेख किया था कि हम बहुत पानी बहा रहे हैं। यह बात सही है। जितने भी विकासशील देश हैं, जिनकी कृषि की हम सराहना करते रहते हैं, इजरायल वगैरह हैं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की कृषि की पद्धति और हमारी कृषि की पद्धति में क्या बड़ा अंतर है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक ही अंतर है, कोई बहुत बड़ा अंतर नहीं है, वहाँ लोग नाली से पानी

पिलाते ही नहीं है। वहाँ एक-एक खेत में drip and sprinkler से ही irrigation होता है। हमारे किसानों का माइंडसेट है कि उन्हें नाली से पानी चाहिए। जब तक खेत लबालब भरा न रहे, तब तक उसे मजा ही नहीं आता है। एक प्रकार से उनके माइंड में ही ऐसा आ गया है कि उसके खेत में जितना पानी भरा रहेगा, उतना ही अच्छा, पाक होगा। यह किसान की सरासर गलत धारणा है। हमें सभी को किसानों को aware करना होगा। माननीय उपसभापति जी, किसानों को aware करने के लिए हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से किसानों के लिए फील्ड निदर्शन, किसानों के लिए सेमिनार, किसानों को कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों पर बुलाकर मार्गदर्शन किया जाता है और वहाँ उनको इन सारी practices को दिखाने के लिए मॉडल बनाया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक गाँव है, मैं नाम भूल गया हूँ, वहाँ हमने समेकित खेती के लिए पूरे गाँव को एक मॉडल बनाकर रखा है, ताकि आसपास के गाँवों के लोग वहाँ जाकर देख सकें कि किस प्रकार से खेती हो सकती है।

उपसभापति जी, बहुत से माननीय सांसदों ने यह भी प्रश्न उपस्थित किया कि fragmentation होते-होते ज़मीनें कहाँ तक जाएंगी? यह बात बिल्कुल सही है। उसका किसानी में हिस्सा होना है, उनकी वही एक मिल्कियत होती है। एक बाप के दो बेटे हैं, तीन बेटे हैं, तो ज़मीन बंटती ही जाएगी और आगे भी बंटती ही जाएगी। अभी तक इसका कोई हल संज्ञान में नहीं आ रहा है। इसका एक ही हल है और वह यह कि इन सभी छोटे-छोटे किसानों को इकट्ठा हो जाना चाहिए। अगर किसान साथ मिल जाएं, एक-एक एकड़ वाले सौ किसान इकट्ठे हो जाएं, तो सौ एकड़ का एक टुकड़ा हो सकता है। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के लिए FPO बनाकर किसान को इस दिशा में काम करने की प्रेरणा देने का काम भी हमारी सरकार की ओर से शुरू हुआ है। इसको हम इकट्ठा करें और इसको इकट्ठा करके हम करें। कई और चीज़ें नवाचार में आई हैं। अपने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट स्टेट के बारे में जब आप सोचते थे, तो वहाँ एग्रीकल्चर नाम की कोई चर्चा ही नहीं होती थी। वहाँ लोग मानते ही नहीं थे कि वहाँ एग्रीकल्चर होता होगा। वहाँ तो झूम प्रकार की खेती करने का प्रचलन था, जिसमें एक जगह पर एक-दो साल खेती की और फिर उसे छोड़कर दूसरी जगह पर चले जाते हैं। मैंने आज ही एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया था कि वहाँ किसानों के नाम पर जमीन तक नहीं थी, वहाँ तो कम्युनिटी के नाम पर जमीनें हैं। ऐसे एरियाज़ में उनको ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया गया। मुझे यह कहते हुए फख्र हो रहा है कि देश में सबसे पहला ऑर्गेनिक स्टेट होने का यश सिक्किम को मिला, उसी हिली स्टेट को मिला। उन्होंने उस क्षेत्र में काम किया। आज जो स्थिति है, उसके बारे में यहाँ बैठे दिल्ली के लोगों को पता भी होगा कि यहाँ की मार्केट में यदि सिक्किम की सब्जी है, सिक्किम के फ्रूट्स हैं, तो वे 10 या 20 प्रतिशत ज्यादा दाम पर बिकते हैं। उसके लिए उसे केवल इतना ही बताना है कि यह सिक्किम का है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने वहाँ स्पेशल ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग की मदद करने हेतु मिशन मोड पर एक प्रोग्राम शुरू किया है, वहाँ क्लस्टर बेस पर उनको आगे बढ़ाने

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का हम काम कर रहे हैं। आज कई राज्यों में इसका बहुत ही अच्छा प्रभाव हो रहा है। जिन राज्यों की गणना एग्रीकल्चर में बहुत कम मानी जाती थी, वे राज्य आज एक्सपोर्ट की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। इस तरह से हम बदलाव की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, फसल बीमा योजना का जिक्र करते-करते मुझे उसमें अभी नहीं जाना है, लेकिन फिर भी जब यह राफेल आ जाता है, तो कुछ लगता है, तीखा लगता है। यह एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जिसका कहीं कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। इसको राफेल के साथ जोड़ने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। फिर भी, हमारे एक सांसद ने अडाणी और अम्बानी का जिक्र किया। क्या इस देश में केवल अडाणी और अम्बानी, ये दो ही उद्योगपति हैं? हर चीज़ में अडाणी-अम्बानी, अडाणी-अम्बानी! मुझे तो लगता है कि इनका कसूर सिर्फ इतना ही है कि वे गुजराती हैं और हमारे पीएम गुजराती हैं, इसीलिए उनको जोड़ दिया जाए। क्या बात है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: यह गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: आपको ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: आखिर उनका जिक्र क्यों होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बताता हूँ, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: अडाणी को आपने एयरपोर्ट दिए हैं, अडाणी को आपने तमाम सुविधाएँ दी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, आप अपनी जगह बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: यदि इसने कुछ गलत काम किया है, तो आप इसके सामने कुछ भी कर सकते हैं न! इस देश के कानून कहाँ हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: गुजरात इस देश का हिस्सा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: आप इसीलिए इन दो का ही नाम लेते हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा यही कहना है कि आप केवल इन दो का ही नाम लेते हो। तीसरा...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बताता हूँ न! ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे राफेल के साथ बताना है। राफेल ने अनिल अम्बानी को काम दिया है। कितने रुपये का? 800 करोड़ रुपये का। अम्बानी के काम का टोटल कांट्रैक्ट 800 करोड़ रुपये का था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: यहाँ पर अम्बानी पर चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस विषय पर बात कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: यहाँ मुद्दा किसने उपस्थित किया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: हम सबमें गुजरात के प्रति सम्मान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: यहाँ प्रश्न उठाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी सरकार के सामने प्रश्न उठाया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इस सरकार का हिस्सा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी सरकार के सामने इस सदन में सवाल उठाया गया है, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया। जब सवाल उठाना है, तब यह लाजिमी है और जवाब सुनना है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: उसमें गुजराती शब्द का इस्तेमाल किसने किया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: मैं गुजराती हूँ, तो करूँगा न! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: यह अच्छा नहीं लग रहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, देश के लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री गुजरात का बना दिया और गुजराती होने पर ये सवाल खड़ा कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: मैं आता हूँ न ! ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे आप सुनो न! ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे इतना क्यों बोलना पड़ा, जरा वह भी सुन लो न। 800 करोड़ रुपये में से आक्षेप कितने का? 30 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया अम्बानी की जेब में डाल दिया। 800 करोड़ रुपये में से 30 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये कैसे डाल देते होंगे? 30 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया अम्बानी! 800 करोड़ रुपये का टोटल कांट्रैक्ट है और राफेल ने इस देश के और 100 लोगों को काम दिया है। अम्बानी ही एक नहीं है, 100 लोगों को काम दिया है। उनमें से अकेला अम्बानी क्यों? अब आप मुझे जवाब दीजिए कि इसका क्या विशेषण ढूंढ़ना है? 100 लोगों को दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: टाटा का भी विरोध किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: यदि 100 लोगों को दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, अगर हमने गुजराती शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया हो, तो आप हमारे खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: अगर 100 लोगों को दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो इसमें से 99 को transparent और अकेले अम्बानी ने भ्रष्टाचार किया है! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: आपने गुजराती शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: इसमें से 99 को transparent way में दिया और अकेले एक केस में भ्रष्टाचार किया है! ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी के नाम का भी ज़िक्र नहीं है, किसी को मालूम तक नहीं है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है, मेरा इतना ही कहना है और कुछ नहीं है, इससे अगर किसी को दुःख हुआ हो, तो मैं तहे-दिल से माफी मांगता हूं। यह दुःख पहुंचाने के लिए नहीं था, मुझे दुख पहुंच रहा था, उसका उबाल था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: सर, तोमर जी को भी कुछ बोलना है, क्या समय हो पाएगा?

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, क्या पांच मिनट का समय है?

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने शुरू में ही आग्रह किया था कि आपका जवाब होना है और फिर मूवर के मुद्दों को...

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि देश के किसानों की स्थिति को सुधारने हेतु चौतरफा प्रयास करने की एक जबरदस्त शुरुआत नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार कर रही है। उसमें किसान की लागत कैसे कम हो, किसान को उसके दाम कैसे सही मिलें, महोदय, मैं फिगर दे सकता था कि कितनी खरीदी और कितने रुपयों का कितना डिफरेंस है, लेकिन अभी इसमें जाने का मेरे पास समय नहीं है। महोदय, आज़ादी के बाद इस tenure में, जब मेरे देश के उत्कृष्ट लोगों का सम्मान हुआ और मैंने जब उसकी सूची पढ़ी तो उसमें 12 किसान भी थे। इस सदन में बैठते हुए जब हमें यह सौभाग्य देखने और सुनने का मिलता है, तो इसका बड़ा गौरव होता है। मैं इस सदन के सामने बड़ी विनग्रता के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने बहुत कुछ किया है, बहुत कुछ करना है, दिशा सही है और मोदी जी का नेतृत्व होने की वजह से मुमकिन है। मैं इतनी बात के साथ विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी से विनती करता हूं कि आप अपना संकल्प वापस लें।

श्री उपसभापति: इस प्राइवेट मेम्बर resolution के mover विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी रिप्लाई देंगे।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों के विचार आए और मैं उनका बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने विस्तार से बताया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके पास बोलने के लिए बहुत कम समय है, क्योंकि इसको फिर हम लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझसे कहा था कि बाद में बोलना है।

5.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: आपने पहले ही पूरा समय ले लिया, पहले ही आपने इस पर लम्बी बात बोली।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: उपसभापति महोदय, क्या सिर्फ दो ही मिनट का समय है? मान्यवर, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को...माननीय मोदी जी ने कहा कि दलहन में आत्मनिर्भर बना दो, किसानों ने आत्मनिर्भर बना दिया। हम लोग तिलहन में पीछे जा रहे हैं, आयात कर रहे हैं और मुझे आशा है कि दो साल के अंदर हम लोग तिलहन में भी आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे। हम यहां खाद्यान्न ज़रूरत से ज्यादा पैदा कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारे श्रद्धेय शास्त्री जी ने आह्वान किया था, यहां का किसान अपना काम पूरा कर रहा है। इसमें भी दो राय नहीं हैं कि माननीय मोदी जी जब से सत्ता में आए हैं, उनकी प्राथमिकता पर किसान हैं और मैंने इस साल बजट देखा है, उससे मुझे यकीन हुआ है कि 1,51,518 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आज़ादी के बाद से कृषि को कभी भी नहीं मिला है। इससे मुझे यकीन होता है कि सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में जो 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम चल रहा है, हर खेत तक पानी पहुंचाने के लिए, ताकि 16 हज़ार हैक्टेयर ज़मीन को सिंचित किया जा सके। प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के बारे में बताया है। किसान सम्मान निधि 6 हज़ार रुपये है। मैंने आग्रह किया है, हम स्टेट से भी चाहते हैं कि 6 हज़ार रुपये सालाना वे दें ...75 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये बजट में रखा है, 12 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये के करीब दे दिया गया है, कुल 87 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का है, मैंने इसे बढ़ाने का आग्रह किया था, मैं राज्य सरकार से भी आग्रह करता हूं। जितनी योजनाएं हैं और जिस तरह से मैंने पूरा देखा है और माननीय मंत्री जी के आश्वासन को भी सुना है और किसानों के लिए आवश्यकता है, तो देश दुनिया में नम्बर एक तभी बन सकता है, जब किसान समृद्धशाली होगा। मैं अपना संकल्प वापस लेता हूं।

The Resolution was, be leave, withdrawn.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Protection of Human Rights (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 Protection of

Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2019."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, may I request the House to be in order?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य जो भी सदन में खड़े हुए हैं, मेरा आग्रह है कि जो भी सदस्य खड़े हुए हैं, वे कृपया अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाएं। स्पेशल मेंशन्स पर चर्चा हो रही है।

Demand against privatisation of Public Sector Banks

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, tomorrow, July 20th marks the 50th anniversary of man's first walk on the moon. But today, half a century ago, the then Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, electrified the country by nationalizing fourteen private banks. This one single decision had profound and immediate political implications. Since then, public sector banks have played a hugely transformative role. They have fuelled the Green Revolution and rural development. They have stimulated the growth of the women's Self-Help Group movement. Public sector banks have catalyzed industrialization through both the organized corporate sector and SMEs. They have also enabled the economy to withstand severe global financial crises. Public sector bank professionals have earned international recognition reflected most recently in the appointment of the MD of SBI as the CFO of the World Bank.

I welcome the announcement of the Finance Minister regarding recapitalization of public sector banks to enable them to meet prudential norms. But at the same time, I urge the Government to come out with a categorical statement in Parliament that privatization of public sector banks will not take place. This assumes importance in view of statements made by senior officials that Government holding in public sector companies could be reduced to below 51 per cent. It is also important because foreign funds have majority stake in most Indian private banks. Most of the prime business real estate is now owned by foreign funds. The resilience and sovereignty of the economy is ensured by having the core of the banking system owned by the Government.

I, therefore, urge the Government not to go ahead with privatization of public sector banks.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by hon. Member.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by hon. Member.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by hon. Member.

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by hon. Member.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by hon. Member.

श्री उपसभापति: अपने नाम यहां भेज दीजिए। श्री समीर उरांव जी।

Demand to include the rich cultural and historic heritage of Jharkhand under Swadesh Darshan Yojana

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। महोदय, पर्यटन की संभावनाओं की दृष्टि से समृद्ध झारखण्ड को प्रकृति ने अनेक रत्नों से सुसज्जित किया है। महोदय, गुमला जिले में अवस्थित सनातन आस्था का प्रतीक प्राचीन टांगीनाथ धाम है, जिसमें लोहे का एक विशाल त्रिशूल विशेष रूप से दर्शनीय है, जिसमें आज भी जंग नहीं लगा है। इसी से सटे हुए गुमला जिले के पालकोट नामक स्थान पर पम्पापुर नाम से प्रसिद्ध, पौराणिक महत्व का एक स्थल है। हनुमान जी की जन्मस्थली का गौरव समेटे विख्यात माता अंजनी धाम को आज भी समुचित महत्व नहीं मिल पाया है। महोदय, यहीं सिसई प्रखंड में नवरतनगढ़ (डोइसागढ़) है, जिसके वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज में शामिल होने के

[श्री समीर उरांव]
बावजूद इस पर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सका है। इसी जिले में चैनपुर के सिरसी-नवगई में जनजातियों के आस्था का केंद्र सिरा-सीता-नाले भी मौजूद है, जिसकी मानव सृष्टि स्थल के रूप में जनजातीय समाज में मान्यता है। यह स्थल इस समाज की धार्मिक परंपराओं का आधार है। महोदय, पलामू किले से होते हुए बिहार के रोहतास गढ़ तक आदिवासी आस्था का फैलाव है, जो जनजातियों की आस्था के महत्वपूर्ण स्थल हैं। सिमडेगा जिले में स्थित प्राचीनतम आस्था का केंद्र रामरेखा धाम के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है, जहां भगवान राम के चरण पड़े थे।

महोदय, इन बिंदुओं के आलोक में आपके माध्यम से मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि झारखण्ड की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और प्राकृतिक विरासत को देखते हुए स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत इन्हें शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Sarojini Hembram; not present. Then, Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

Demand to include life skills and thinking and emotional learning in the curriculum to check suicidal tendency among students

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, more than twenty students have committed suicides in Telangana in a span of one week after Telangana Intermediate Examination results. Another student, in NT-Hyderabad, committed suicide due to 'poor grades' and 'failure to secure a job'. A 19-year old allegedly committed suicide after checking her class-12 examination results in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. The stress of excelling academically and professionally is driving students to take their own lives. Here, I want to draw the attention of the Government to this issue to help improve students' susceptibility to stress so that they don't take such an extreme step. In 2016, suicide became the leading cause of death in the age groups of both 15-29 years and 15-39 years.

The hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji's book 'Exam Warriors' is a nice way of promoting social and emotional learning. So, I urge the Government to take necessary steps like including life skills, thinking and social and emotional learning in the curriculum. This will help in developing an emotionally stronger young generation that can cope up with challenges in life. If you recollect traditional Indian way of Gurukul system,

they were taught all the life skills there. Similarly, we need to imbibe in our curriculum learning about thoughts and emotions. The irony of our educational system is such that we teach the students everything about the world, about the universe, but not about ourselves, our emotions and our thoughts. Thank you.

Demand to provide financial and other assistance to the flood affected people of Assam

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, in Assam, flood is creating a serious situation. As per updates, floods in Assam have submerged 5,170 villages in 32 districts, disrupting lives of over 56 lakh people and livestock. Till date, 19 lives have been lost in floods. I offer my sincere prayers for the well-being of the unfortunate victims, especially to the families of those who lost their relatives. I thank hon. Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Sarbananda Sonowal, and his team for taking good steps to tackle the flood situation. I also thank hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji, and hon. Home Minister, Amit Shahji, for constantly monitoring the flood situation and sending the Jal Shakti Minister to Assam for firsthand assessment. Also, at the same time, the Government has released ₹ 251.55 crore from SDRF. The Government of Assam is giving financial help to flood victims –₹ 95,000 for fully damaged house, ₹ 35,000 for partially damaged house and ₹ 3,800 to the family of flood victims. More help is needed for the families of flood victims because, as you know, in flood, everything is damaged. So, I request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister to grant more aid to the flood-affected people and the flood-affected areas so that they can earn their livelihood after flood is over.

I also request the Government to grant loans under Livelihood Mission to SHGs and to grant PMAY houses, especially to the flood-affected areas on priority basis. Through you, I also request the Government to kindly extend all help for the livelihood so that they do not have to beg on roads.

I request the Government and the hon. Prime Minister to start a study of the river courses in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland as the rivers are creating erosion problems. I hope that the hon. Prime Minister and hon. Home Minister will be kind enough to do the needful and instantly, the Departments including DoNER would face the post-flood situation in Assam.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद तासा जी। तासा जी, केवल approved text ही पढ़ना है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, there is a small correction. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is ₹ 251 wcrores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rewati Raman Singh, not present. Shri K.K. Ragesh, not present. Shri P.L. Punia, not present. Shri Ripun Bora.

Demand to scrutinize the NRC for resolving the grievances of genuine citizens

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, NRC, D-Voters are two major issues in Assam. Several lakh people have been made D-Voters on the grounds of being illegal migrants. As a result, the Foreigner Tribunals during the past one year declared several thousand genuine Indians as foreigners. Meanwhile, five genuine Indian citizens committed suicide at the detention camp out of depression and frustration.

In the draft NRC and recently published additional list of NRC, names of a large number of genuine Indian citizens belonging to Bengali Hindus, Gorkha, Tribal and Adivasi people have been dropped. Even the names of family members of freedom fighters, Sahithya Academy Award winners, army personnel and war martyrs are also left out in the NRC. Meanwhiie, more than 50 persons died of heart attack not finding their names in the draft NRC.

I urge upon the Government to scrutinize the names of the alleged immigrants in a meticulous way keeping above political consideration so that no Indian citizen is harassed in this way. It is a matter of shame and serious concern that the genuine Indians of our country are levelled as foreigners/illegal migrants. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, not present. Shri K.C. Ramamurthy, not present. Shri Motilal Vora, not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd July, 2019.

The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 22nd July, 2019