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Friday

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31 Jyaishta, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 21st June, 2019/31st Jyaishtha, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Condolence, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri KA. RA. Subbian and Shri Virendra Kataria, former Members of this House; Shri Manohar Parrikar, Chief Minister of Goa and former Member of this House; Shri Drupad Borgohain, Shri Devi Prasad Singh, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, Shri Viswanatha Menon, Shri Rajnath Singh ‘Surya’ and Shri S. Sivasubramanian, former Members of this House.

Shri KA. RA. Subbian passed away on the 17th of February, 2019, at the age of 81 years.

Born in February, 1938, at Marudur village in Tamil Nadu, Shri KA. RA. Subbian was educated at the Government Arts College, Coimbatore and the Madras Law College, Chennai.

An advocate by profession, Shri Subbian served as Public Prosecutor, Coimbatore, from 1972 to 1976. He also served as the Secretary and President of the Coimbatore Bar Association in 1980 and 1991 respectively. He also served as a Syndicate Member of the Bharatiya University, Coimbatore.

Shri KA. RA. Subbian represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House, from January, 2000 to April, 2002.

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\*Not Recorded

In the passing away of Shri KA. RA. Subbian, the country has lost an able parliamentarian.

Shri Virendra Kataria passed away on the 5th of March, 2019, at the age of 87 Years

Born in April, 1931, at Abohar in Punjab, Shri Kataria was educated at the DAV College and the Law College, Jalandhar and the Law Faculty, Delhi.

A businessman by profession, Shri Kataria joined the Freedom Struggle right from his student days, took part in the INA movement at Lahore and suffered imprisonment. He worked for the upliftment of the poor and weaker sections of the society and took a keen interest in organizing *Mushairas*, *Kavi-Durbars*, debates, seminars, conferences and rallies on the theme of National Integration. He also served on many Committees at that time and also has several articles on the Freedom Struggle and freedom fighters to his credit.

Shri Virendra Kataria represented the State of Punjab in this House, from July, 1992 to July, 1998. He also served as the Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry from July, 2013 to July, 2014.

In the passing away of Shri Virendra Kataria, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, an able parliamentarian and a noted social worker.

Shri Manohar Parrikar passed away on the 17th of March, 2019, at the age of 63 years.

Born in December, 1955, at Mapusa in Goa, Shri Parrikar graduated in Metallurgical Engineering from I.I.T. Bombay, Mumbai.

An engineer turned politician, Shri Parrikar started his legislative career as a Member of the Goa Legislative Assembly in 1994 and went on to serve as its Member for six terms. He held the office of the Chief Minister of Goa, thrice, from 2000 to 2005, from 2014 to 2017 and again from March, 2017 till his demise. Shri Parrikar also served as the Leader of the Opposition in the Goa Legislative Assembly for three terms.

Shri Manohar Parrikar represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from November, 2014 to September, 2017. He served as Defence Minister of India in the Union Council of Ministers, from November, 2014 till March, 2017. As a Defence Minister, Shri Parrikar took several key policy initiatives including hiking FDI in Defence manufacturing, promoting indigenous industry, especially, the small and medium enterprises, in fostering innovation and enhancing accountability in defence projects.

In the passing away of Shri Manohar Parrikar, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, a very capable administrator, and above all a humane individual.

Shri Drupad Borgohain passed away on the 10th of April, 2019, at the age of 77 years.

Born in November, 1941, at Maduri Gohain Gaon in Sivasagar District of Assam, Shri Borgohain was educated at the Sibsagar College, Assam.

Shri Borgohain started his career as a teacher. However, later on, he moved to politics. Shri Borgohain was known for his simplicity, which found a deeper connect with the masses. He also set a high benchmark by spending not only his entire MPLADS funds on community projects but setting up local coordination committees for overseeing their implementation.

Shri Drupad Borgohain represented the State of Assam in this House, from April, 1998 to April, 2004. Later on, he served as a Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly, from 2006 to 2011.

In the passing away of Shri Drupad Borgohain, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a noted social worker.

Shri Devi Prasad Singh passed away on the 11th of April, 2019, at the age of 82 years.

Born in January, 1937, at Barahaj in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Singh was educated at the H.C. Inter College and the Allahabad University, Uttar Pradesh.

An advocate by profession, Shri Singh served as Additional District Government Counsel (Criminal) in Deoria. He was the President of the Collectorate Bar Association and District Bar Association, Deoria and General Secretary of the Civil Bar Association, Deoria. He also served as a Member on the Municipal Board of Gaura Barahaj, Board of Management of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow and some other educational and social institutions. Shri Singh actively participated in social and relief works at the district level and always provided necessary aid and support to the weaker sections of the society.

Shri Devi Prasad Singh represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from November, 1996 to November, 2002.

In the passing away of Shri Devi Prasad Singh, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated political and social worker.

Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem passed away on the 14th of April, 2019, at the age of 59 years.

Born in July, 1959, at Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh, Chaudhary Saleem was educated at the S.S.L. Jain P.G. College, Vidisha and the Rajeev Gandhi College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

An agriculturist, Chaudhary Saleem was active in organising health camps in Vidisha. He took keen interest in conducting seminars on different social issues with renowned intellectuals. Chaudhary Saleem also served as the Chief Editor of a newspaper titled '*Dinkar*' for a long time. He also has a few books to his credit.

Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House, from April, 2012 to April, 2018.

In the passing away of Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley passed away on the 27th of April, 2019, at the age of 56 years.

Born in May, 1962, at Devakottai in Sivaganga district of Tamil Nadu, Shrimati Stanley was educated at the Madurai Kamaraj University and Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai. Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley started her career as a Government servant, but left it to join the political milieu. A journalist and writer, Shrimati Stanley contributed to highlighting the social problems of the society and worked for the betterment of the downtrodden and empowerment of women. She served as a Member on the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions and also on several important Parliamentary Committees.

Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House from April, 2008 to April, 2014.

In the passing away of Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, the country has lost an able parliamentarian, a dedicated political activist and a social worker.

Shri Viswanatha Menon passed away on the 3rd of May, 2019, at the age of 92 year.

Born in January, 1927, at Ernakulam district in Kerala, Shri Menon was educated at the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam and the Government Law College, Mumbai.

An advocate and trade union worker, Shri Menon participated in the Quit India Movement during his student days. He served as the President of the All India Road Transport Workers' Federation, Kolkata and as Vice-President of the Water Transport Workers' Federation of India, Kolkata.

Shri Menon started his legislative career as a Member of the Ernakulam Municipal Council in 1956 and served in that capacity till 1958. He was a Member of the 4th Lok Sabha, from 1967 to 1970. Shri Menon was also a Member of the Eighth Kerala Legislative Assembly, from 1987 to 1991 and served as Minister for Finance in the Government of Kerala, from April, 1987 till June, 1991.

Shri Viswanatha Menon represented the State of Kerala in this House, from April, 1974 to April, 1980.

In the passing away of Shri Viswanatha Menon, the country has lost a noted freedom fighter, an able parliamentarian and a dedicated trade unionist.

Shri Rajnath Singh ‘Surya’, passed away on the 13th of June, 2019, at the age of 82 years.

Born in May, 1937, at Meopur in Sultanpur District of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Singh was educated at the Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad and the Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

Shri Singh started his career as a correspondent with the *Hindustan Samachar* and went on to serve as Editor of the *Hindustan Samachar* and *Swatantra Bharat*. He also served as the Bureau Chief of a Hindi daily ‘*Aaj*’ from 1965 to 1971, and again, from 1974 to 1988. Shri Singh also served as the Vice-Chairman of the *Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal* the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 1998 and as the Executive Vice-Chairman of Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan in the year 2000. He was instrumental in setting up a Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy patients and a hostel for children from North Eastern States. Shri Singh also penned a number of articles and columns on subjects of topical interest for newspapers. He also has an anthology of articles in two volumes entitled ‘*Apna Bharat*’ to his credit.

Shri Rajnath Singh ‘Surya’ represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House, from November, 1996 to November, 2002.

In the passing away of Shri Rajnath Singh ‘Surya’, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a veteran journalist.

Shri S. Sivasubramanian, passed away on the 14th of June, 2019, at - the age of 81 years.

Born in November, 1937, at Devanoor village in Perambalur District of Tamil Nadu, Shri Sivasubramanian was educated at the Annamalai University and the Madras Law College.

An advocate by profession, Shri Sivasubramanian started his legislative career as a Member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, from 1989 to 1991. He served as the Chairman of the Panchayat Union, Andimadam, from 1970 to 1976, and again, from 1986 to 1991.

Shri S. Sivasubramanian represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House from June, 1998 to June, 2004.

In the passing away of Shri S. Sivasubramanian, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian.

Members, we deeply mourn the passing away of Shri KA. RA. Subbian, Shri Virendra Kataria, Shri Manohar Parrikar, Shri Drupad Borgohain, Shri Devi Prasad Singh, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, Shri Vishwanatha Menon, Shri Rajnath Singh ‘Surya’ and Shri S. Sivasubramanian.

I request hon. Members to rise in their seats and observe silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the departed souls.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved families our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted you. Firstly, you should seek my permission and then speak. It is not going on record; you are an educated Member. Please don't do this.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, \* ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR**

##### **Reference to the victims of gunfire in New Zealand and series of terrorist suicide bombings in Sri Lanka**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, 50 persons including five Indians were killed and several others injured, when a gunman opened fire at Deans Avenue Mosque and Linwood Avenue Mosque in Christchurch in New Zealand, on the 15th of March, 2019.

In another tragic incident, more than 250 persons including ten Indians were killed and around 500 were injured in a series of terrorist suicide bombings targeting churches and hotels in Colombo and its outskirts in Sri Lanka, on the 21st of April, 2019.

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\*Not Recorded.

The loss of precious lives and injury to hapless people in these heinous, senseless and outrageous acts of violence is deplorable and deserve to be condemned in the strongest terms possible. To fight terrorism with determination, we reiterate our call to the global community to unitedly combat and eliminate the scourge of terrorism from the world.

This House joins me in expressing our heartfelt condolences as well as deep sympathy and sorrow on the losses suffered by the friendly people of New Zealand and Sri Lanka and reiterate India's stand of solidarity with the Government and people of both countries in their hour of grief.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in these tragic incidents.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)*

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर ...(व्यवधान)... बिहार में इतने बच्चे मर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take it up. हम उस विषय को भी लेंगे। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, वे गुरबत की वजह से, गरीबी की वजह से मर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Chair is on his legs, please have patience. Mr. Secretary-General, please take care of the Bihar issue.

#### **Reference on the occasion of International Day of Yoga**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, the 21st of June, 2019 is the International Day of Yoga. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: उसका भी जिक्र होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मैंने यह बताया है। यह रिकॉर्ड पर आना चाहिए, यह मैंने बता दिया। एक पद्धति होती है। मैं भी देखता हूं और मैंने संकेत भी किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: यह योग से ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything is important. ...(Interruptions)... If you don't want to do yoga, that is your yoga and I am not going to talk about it. The point is, the Chair is making some observations. So, please listen.

This day is celebrated every year after the United Nations, in its 69th Session, adopted a Resolution moved by India on the 11th of December, 2014, to declare 21st June as the 'International Day of Yoga'. Since then Yoga has come to be increasingly adopted by all

citizens and nations alike. Yoga, as a practice, is assuming proportions of a movement, which has transcended national boundaries and has become a source of inspiration for the physical, mental and spiritual well being of the masses world over.

This is a day to celebrate and cherish one of the India's invaluable gifts to the world. Yoga is a practice, a philosophy and a lifestyle which seeks to harmonize mind and body, man and nature. Yoga embodies unity of mind and body, thought and action, restraint and fulfillment, thus paving the way for a holistic integration of one's self with all pervasive and powerful universal soul. Propounded by sage *Patanjali* and improved upon by the rich experiences of generations, Yoga is not only limited to *asanas* or exercise, but is a path to self-discovery, sustainability, ever lasting peace and human well being.

It is indeed a matter of great pride that an ancient science and tradition of our country is lighting up the world's path as it heads into the future. On this International Day of Yoga, I appeal to the hon. Members and the citizens of our country to actively participate in their own way practising Yoga as part of their lifestyle. I think this day creates awareness as to what needs to be done to transcend into a healthy and prosperous life.

#### **Reference to the deaths of children in Bihar**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have the news of a number of children dying in the State of Bihar and the House condoles the death of these hapless children. We will stand for a minute in silence to pray for the soul of those children who lost their lives.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)*

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### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 124 (E), dated the 16th February, 2019, amending the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act, 1975, to increase the Basic Customs Duty to 200% on imports of all goods originating in or exported from Islamic Republic of Pakistan

into India by creating new tariff item 9806 00 00 in chapter 98 of the said First schedule and classifying all goods imported from Islamic Republic of Pakistan under this tariff item.

- (2) G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 15th June, 2019, seeking to increase tariff rate on lentils, boric acid and laboratory reagents by amending First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 15/17/19]

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### **STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 24th of June, 2019, will consist of:-

1. Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
2. Resolution for Extension of President's Rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months beyond 2nd July, 2019 under Article 356 (4) of the Constitution of India.

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### **FAREWELL TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, two of our former colleagues, Dr. Manmohan Singh, former Prime Minister, and Shri Santiuse Kujur, who represented the State of Assam have retired on the 14th of June, 2019, on completion of their terms of office. The House will certainly miss the presence of these two Members, who have through their significant contributions, enhanced the dignity and prestige of this august House.

Dr. Singh was a member of this House for five consecutive terms, from 1991 to 2019 and has the distinction of holding the coveted post of Prime Minister of India, for two consecutive terms, that is, from 22nd May, 2004 to 18th May, 2009 and again from 18th May, 2009 to 26th May, 2014. He had also served as the Leader of the Opposition from March, 1998 to May, 2004 and as the Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha from June, 2004 to May, 2014. A very gentle, calm and composed personality, Dr Manmohan Singh through his participation in the debates of the House has contributed immensely in enriching the collective wisdom of the House on various issues, particularly, economic matters pertaining to the welfare and development of the nation. This House will miss an able parliamentarian and an experienced and renowned economist.

Shri Kujur was a Member of this House from 15th June, 2013 to 14th June, 2019. He has been associated with several public interest-activities, Government bodies and institutes. He worked tirelessly for the welfare and uplift of *Adivasis* who worked in the tea gardens of Assam, through the organization “All Adivasi Students’ Association of Assam” .

During his term in the Rajya Sabha, he made valuable contribution to strengthen the democratic principles of our Parliamentary system of governance.

I place on record my heartfelt appreciation for the significant contribution and service rendered by both these Members to parliamentary democracy and to society at large.

I wish them good health, happiness and long fruitful years of service to the nation. The House shall ever cherish their association.

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#### **OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Respected the Leader of the House, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, respected the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, leaders of various parties in the House and hon. Members of this august House, I, as the Chairman, wanted to say something to the Members and the country from here.

I extend a warm welcome to all of you to this important 249th Session of the House. It is the first Session after the recent General Elections and constitution of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha. Though Rajya Sabha is a continuous House, this is, in a way, a new beginning for us as well. Almost every one of you has been very actively involved in the recent elections reaching out the people and gaining a deeper understanding of hope and aspirations of the people in a rapidly changing India. Almost each one of you has actively involved, except me. After forty-two years, I am out of politics, elections, selection, collection and campaign.

Our country is set on to another five-year journey of making tryst with destiny. Such a journey, after every General Election, is always a defining moment in the making of our nation. It is a moment of honest reflection, renewed commitment and beyond hope. The vibrant democracy of our country and the mandate given by the people gives us the confidence that, as a nation, we can make a huge leap and make the desired transformation happen peacefully, harmoniously, inclusively and sustainably. This is what the people of India want today. They want the country to progress on different dimensions. They want transparent, responsive, agile governance. They want quality of their life to improve. They

want that their voices to be heard. That is where the role of all of us, Parliamentarians, comes in to give voice to those ideas, those emotions and those yearnings for a positive change. Hence, I wanted to put some suggestions before the House and the country.

Hon. Members, you are all representatives of the people who have reposed their faith in you. When you enter the portals of this hallowed building, you bring with you millions of hopes and expectations from your respective Constituencies or areas. We have, therefore, a collective responsibility to live up to these expectations. We have, now, yet another opportunity to redeem our pledges to the people and nation by debating issues of public importance, seeking solutions to intractable challenges and formulating laws that improve governance and quality of polity as well as transform the lives of people.

Hon. Members, since my assumption of the Office of the Chairman of this august House, I have been expressing, time and again, my concern about disruptions of the proceedings of the House and the negative public perception arising out of this dysfunctional state-of-affairs. Substantial loss of functional time results in very low productivity, pendency of crucial legislation and the resultant lapse of some of the Bills on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Every Question Hour lost means an opportunity of seeking answers from the Government on a number of issues of policy implementation and governance by 45 Members. Every Zero Hour lost means, depriving 15 Members from raising issues of immediate public importance. Similarly, if the House does not function, about 10 more Members lose their opportunity of raising many issues in the House through various other forms.

Ultimately, this august House would be that of what you wanted it to be —a performing one or a dysfunctional one. People of the country wanted it to be a performing one. If you have other ideas, you owe an explanation to the people who are the ultimate masters. There is a growing perception that our democracy is in danger through dysfunctional legislatures around the country and also here.

Our nation has just entered the 70th year of Republic. Legislatures and their hon. Members should discharge their noble responsibilities. As the House of Elders, we need to lead by examples. It is a privilege that the people bestowed on us. The expectations are high. Our responsibilities are onerous. We can ill afford to regret for the lost opportunities that we had. If we fail, we fail our people, we fail our nation. We cannot allow this to happen. We need to reassure each citizen that we can bring about a distinct change and that change shall begin with each political party and each Member of this House.

Hon. Members, carefully considered and expeditious disposal of Business is the touchstone of our efficiency.

In this context, I would like to mention a few issues that seem to be impeding speedy passing of Bills. And, I want you to ponder over this, not now, but across the country and hold consultations.

Number one, certain Bills, passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha, lapse with the dissolution of the House of the People. They have to be reintroduced in the Lok Sabha and the entire process has to be gone through afresh. This means a lot of delay. Can we make any change in this regard? It's just my suggestion.

Number two, the Houses of Parliament seem to lose a lot of time in disruptive expression of adversarial positions. Can we change this approach and improve the quality of debates and make decision-making a little quicker than now?

Number three, quite a few Bills are pending in Rajya Sabha for decades without required consideration. Should we continue them or treat them as lapsed? Let me elaborate on each one of them and suggest we collectively think of feasible solutions to each of them.

Now I come to the issue of dissolution of Lok Sabha and lapsing of Bills in Rajya Sabha. Under the provision of Article 107 of the Constitution, Bills passed by the Lok Sabha during the course of its five year term and pending in Rajya Sabha get lapsed with the dissolution of the House of the People. Accordingly, 22 Bills passed by the 16th Lok Sabha, which were pending in the Upper House, got lapsed.

In effect, Lok Sabha has to take up these 22 Bills again for consideration and passing. I am afraid it would take a minimum of two sessions for doing so. And this means that the efforts of Lok Sabha for passing these 22 Bills have been rendered waste. The Bills that got lapsed in Rajya Sabha were important for the socio-economic transformation of our country.

The lapsed Bills include: The Land Acquisition Bills passed by Lok Sabha in 2015; The Factories (Amendment) Bill passed by Lok Sabha in 2016; The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017; The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018; The Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, 2018; The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019; The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019; The Aadhar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019; The Triple Talaq Bills of 2017 and 2018; The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018; The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019, etc., and a few more.

As all of you would appreciate, it takes considerable time and energy to get a Bill passed in either of the Houses of Parliament. Given the implications on the functioning of the Parliament, and the impact of the Bills getting lapsed on the much desired transformation of our country, there is a need to rethink the provisions regarding the lapsing of the Bills in the Upper House of the Parliament. I suggest a wider debate on the matter of automatic lapsing of Bills in Rajya Sabha. I am only giving a suggestion.

Now, I come to the issue of pendency of Bills in Rajya Sabha. At the end of the last day of the 248th session of Rajya Sabha, a total of 55 Bills were pending for consideration in this august House. After the lapsing of the 22 Bills, which were referred to earlier, the pendency in this House now stands at 33 Bills. Three Bills are pending for more than 20 years, six Bills are pending for 10 to 20 years, 14 Bills are pending for 5 to 10 years and 10 Bills are pending for less than 5 years. The oldest pending Bill, The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987, has been pending for more than 32 years. This is certainly not a happy situation. These pending Bills include: The Constitution (79th Amendment) Bill, 1992; the Provision of the Municipalities (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Amendment Bill, 2001; The Seeds Bill, 2004, The Pesticides Management Bill, 2011; The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011, The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Amendment) Bill, 2011; the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012; The Building and Other Construction Workers Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013; The Wakf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014, etc. As the topic suggests, all these long pending Bills relate to important issues that merit timely consideration and passing. Such a long pendency does not reflect well on the functioning of the Parliament.

In order to streamline the process, I suggest that if a Bill is not taken up for consideration and passing in Rajya Sabha within five years of introduction of such a Bill, such pending Bill should be treated as deemed to have lapsed. Let us have a wider debate in this regard as well.

Now, I come to the issue of how we can make the Parliament a more effective forum of debate and decision-making. How do we seek the “meeting ground” rather than the “zone of divergence” ?

Hon. Members, I would now like to invite your attention to another important dimension of the functioning of our Parliament.

We should examine the reasons why there was a wide gap between the number of

Bills passed by the 16th Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, especially when compared to the 15th Lok Sabha.

I am not, for a moment, suggesting that one House of the Parliament should blindly follow the other House. Careful consideration by both the Houses is absolutely required. Informed debates and reasoned argumentation is the heart of Parliamentary democracy.

During the debates in the Constituent Assembly and thereafter on the need for second Chamber of Parliament, that is, Rajya Sabha, several luminaries including Dr. S. Radhakrishnan stressed that Rajya Sabha should act as a ‘check’ on the hasty legislation spurred by the possible political considerations in the other House but not to obstruct the very course of legislation by the Parliament.

All the stakeholders need to give a serious thought to this decision-making process and see if a dialogue and debate can follow the path of consensus building and searching for the ‘meeting ground’ or the ‘zone of convergence’ rather than expanding the ‘zone of divergence’. The basic responsibility in this regard lies with the Government, the people who are in power.

Verdict 2019: the Message and Mission for Parliament: While every electoral verdict carries its own message to those who are elected, we have now a different context in India. Ours is an aspirational country with youth consisting almost two-thirds of our population. About 65 per cent of the Indian population is below 35 years. This is a huge untapped demographic dividend. We have an increasingly active citizenry wishing to be active partners in development and expecting efficient delivery of services and expeditious delivery of justice. Against this backdrop, we have to make our systems work better, make the institutions respond faster and the governance patterns altered to become more citizen-centric. We, in the Parliament, have an onerous responsibility.

The Mission before all of us now is to clear all the cobwebs and remove hurdles that come in the way of rapid socio-economic transformation of our country.

To realize the vaulting aspirations of our people cutting across the boundaries of caste, creed, region and religion, Parliamentarians need to redefine and recalibrate their ways of thinking and acting and have to make a clear break from the past.

We have to be more agile, forward looking and capitalize on our collective wisdom. NITI Aayog and the Government have come out with a vision and a set of goals for 2022.

Our Parliament over the next few years has a crucial role to play in the making of a New India by 2022 in which we all can take pride.

As the Vice-President of India, the Chairman of this august House and as an individual with some years of experience in public life, I fervently appeal to all Parliamentarians to make an inspiring fresh start beginning with this Session.

It should be our collective duty to strive for better and effective performance. Rajya Sabha, being the House of Elders, has an added responsibility as a deliberative body and the people expect from us a mature outlook, dispassionate and sensitive contemplation and meaningful deliberations on issues of public importance. We have to live up to their expectations and be role models for other legislatures. The quality of our discourse and the way we conduct ourselves will define our contribution to public life.

I want that every issue be discussed and debated with utmost passion and sincerest conviction in this august House. I would certainly welcome such an enlightened debate because this will undoubtedly enhance the stature of this House.

Let us make our Parliament an institution that synergises our individual, intellectual and political thoughts and actions for the betterment of the lives of our people and also for transforming our country to be among the best in the world.

It is an opportune time for us to reform the functioning of our Parliament so that we can collectively transform the lives of our people who have reposed immense trust in each one of us. Please think of every Indian before you debate or disrupt. Think of the India you wish to create.

We are all fortunate to have an opportunity to shape our country's destiny, an opportunity that comes rarely to only a select few. We must use it wisely.

The present dysfunctional and disruptive environment must change.

We must use the time available for parliamentary debates most productively. In fact, we may actually require more time given the ever-widening range of public issues emerging every day. However, our foremost task is to use the existing time in a fruitful manner. In fact, I am for extension of the number of sittings of Parliament. But the point is, if I have to take up the matter with the Government, we must utilise the time that is made available in a more constructive manner.

I have been getting deeply disturbed by the recent happenings in the House. At

times, I don't even get sleep. I am sorry, I am really disturbed; that is why, I thought with whom else I can share this! As the Chairman of the House and also as the second constitutional authority, I thought I should put forth my views and my concerns with the House. That is why I have made this observation.

I get a feeling that many people are getting equally disturbed and disillusioned with the way the House is functioning. The trust and confidence of people in our institutions is getting eroded. This downslide should end.

We cannot allow any further weakening of our democratic structures. Together, we must restore the stature and dignity of the House and set an example to other legislative bodies in the country. I urge upon all political parties to reflect on the current decline and stem the rot as soon as possible. Let us show that change is possible and I am sure it is possible that we all can really come together to make it happen.

I fervently hope that the issues I have raised and concerns I have voiced will receive utmost consideration.

Hon. Members, a Committee has been set up to look into the rules and also to come out with suggestions for improvement. That Committee has given the report and the report has been sent to the leaders. We will shortly get an opportunity through the General Purposes Committee and also the Rules Committee to discuss those Rules. I would request all the Members to seriously ponder over all these issues and see to it that the House functions smoothly, effectively and meaningfully and everybody, big or small parties, sitting here or there or in front of me or in the back benches, gets a reasonable opportunity. That is my appeal to all the Members of the House. *Jai hind!*

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#### **MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we now go to Zero Hour. In the Zero Hour, there is a notice about Bihar incident. I converted that. He has given notice for suspension of Question Hour. As you are all aware, on suspension of Question Hour, normally, we don't agree unless something extraordinary happens. What happened there is a serious issue. So, I have decided to allow him in Zero Hour so that it can be taken up. It is regarding 'Death of Children due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in Bihar by Shri Binoy Viswam. I have allowed him under the Zero Hour. He can make his Zero Hour submission. Also, there are a couple of Members who have also given notice from different sides on this very issue

—Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Shri Motilal Vora, Shri Husain Dalwai, Shri Majeed Memon, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri R.K. Sinha. They all have given notice. So, I will allow one Member. Others can associate. Shri Binoy Viswam.

### **Outbreak of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in Bihar**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I believe there is no need to make a big speech about the matter. We all know what has happened in Bihar. The exact number of children who were killed in Bihar is not yet known. They are dying every day. Day and night, they are dying, and the Government is calling that as ‘accidental deaths’. No, Sir, in fact, it should be called as ‘murder’ of the poor children. The children from poor background, the sons and daughters of the poor peasants, the workers, the toilers, are being killed. Till now, official documents say that 130 of them have died; 130; and some reports say, it is 183.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not take the number without official. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Anyhow, it is a big number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A large number of. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the Government is saying that they have deployed battalions of doctors in Bihar. What will they do there, Sir? Doctors in big numbers can’t solve the problem. Sir, the hospitals have no medicines, no infrastructure. Nobody takes care of them. Sir, what about the malnutrition? These children, these kids, are dying mainly due to malnutrition. They have no food, no vitamins and no drinking water. Water in these villages is most scarce.\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with this. Please. That will not go on record. I will go to the next man.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Okay. Sir, the question is that ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the Central Government and the State Government should urgently intervene in Bihar. The point that ‘doctors in big numbers are deployed’ is not a solution. Their poverty should be addressed. Sir, every year in the country, 24 lakh children are dying due to malnutrition. It is not a small number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion? Put some suggestion.

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\*Not Recorded.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: My suggestion is that urgently, there should be measures to improve the health system in the concerned hospitals. Deploying doctors is only one factor. Medicines, infrastructure, volunteers, safe water and food are important. That should be provided immediately. The next important thing is to provide adequate compensation to families of the deceased. That should be done immediately. That is my request, Sir.

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

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

SHRI R.K. SINHA (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I would like to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Zero Hour there cannot be any debate. The next speaker is Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

### **Attack on doctors in West Bengal**

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, हाल ही में पश्चिम बंगाल में जो doctors के ऊपर हमला हुआ, physical assault हुआ, वह बहुत ही चिंताजनक है, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। इस बात से काफी वेदना होती है कि अभी भी doctors के ऊपर हमला होता है। उससे भी ज्यादा वेदनापूर्ण यह है, painful यह है कि जिस तरीके से situation को handle किया गया, उसमें doctors की बात को सुना तक नहीं गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; what is happening? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, the hon. Member is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विकास महात्मे: जिस तरीके से पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने situation को handle किया, वह बहुत ही वेदनापूर्ण है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not taken anybody's name. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has every right to speak. Mr. Sukhendu, you are a senior Member. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no debate going on. He has to make his submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विकास महात्मे: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अमानवीय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, the Government has been ...*(Interruptions)*... He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।

डा. विकास महात्मे: एक 74 साल का आदमी heart attack की वजह से admit होता है और उसके गुज़रने के बाद यह हादसा होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have no right to give a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको reply देने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. विकास महात्मे: मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसको सुनना चाहिए था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विकास महात्मे: दूसरा मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि doctors पर जो हमले हो रहे हैं, उनमें से 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हमले Government hospitals में हो रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No debate is taking place. ...*(Interruptions)*... No debate during a mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विकास महात्मे: Government hospitals में जो हमले हो रहे हैं, उनके कारण doctors Government hospitals में काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं और नए doctors मिलते नहीं हैं। हमारी हमेशा यह complaint रहती है कि Government hospitals में doctors नहीं मिल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** डा. विकास महात्मे के अलावा और कोई भी सदस्य यदि कुछ कह रहा है तो वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: \*

**डा. विकास महात्मे:** यदि इन हादसों के संबंध में कोई action नहीं लिया जाएगा तो आगे जाकर गरीब patients के लिए वहां पर जो स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं हैं, उन पर असर पड़ेगा। गरीब patients ये सुविधाएं पाने में कठिनाइयां महसूस करेंगे, और उन्हें अच्छे डॉक्टर्स की सर्विसेज़ नहीं मिल पाएंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूं कि डॉक्टर्स के ऊपर हमले के संबंध में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, क्रिमिनल और फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स होने चाहिए, वहां पर panic button या इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि सभी लोगों को पता चल सके कि डाक्टर्स पर हमला हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking within the rules. That is what I am observing. He has not said anything against anybody so far. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. विकास महात्मे:** इसके अतिरिक्त इसे non-bailable offence घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार को इसे सभी स्टेट्स में लागू करना चाहिए ताकि डॉक्टर्स पर हमले न हों और सरकारी अस्पतालों में ज्यादा डॉक्टर्स मिलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have discussed it. We have a discussion pending. We could discuss it on some other date also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. विकास महात्मे:** जिससे गरीब लोगों को अच्छे से स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मिल सकें क्योंकि आज अस्पतालों में डाक्टर्स नहीं मिलते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां doctors जॉब्स नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, इस प्रकार के हमलों के बाद तो वे सरकारी अस्पतालों में जॉब्स लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my name is listed at Serial No. 1. I should be allowed to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, आप उस समय यहां थे? नहीं थे न। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. we can't go back. If you wish, you could give notice to me and meet me also.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** सर, बिहार के issue पर हमारी पार्टी को बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री सभापति:** गुप्ता जी, प्लीज़ बैठिए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, on Bihar the Health Minister should come to the House and make a statement. This is a very serious issue. That is the demand which we are making. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, please allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

**Delay in widening of Delhi-Panipat National Highway**

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जनता से जुड़ी हुई एक गंभीर समस्या के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सर, समस्या यह है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नं. 1 दिल्ली-पानीपत को 8 लेनिंग करने का कार्य 27 अक्टूबर, 2016 को शुरू किया गया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please we are on another issue. I would call you. ...(Interruptions)... I can understand. Please. Mr. Kashyap. ...(Interruptions)... Please it is for the Chair to decide what to admit or not.

**श्री नीरज शेखर**: सर, बिहार में 160 लोग मारे गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति**: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। Mr. Shekhar, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... This will not go on record. You have been in the House for some time now. You know the rules. Mr. Kashyap, please go ahead. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर**: \*

**श्री सभापति**: शेखर जी, प्लीज़। आप बैठ जाइए। इस तरह से हंगामा करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... You are wasting the time of the House and wasting your energy also. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record. This is highly objectionable. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप**: जिस पर 2,178.72 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने थे तथा यह कार्य 24 अप्रैल, 2019 तक पूर्ण होना था, लेकिन 31 मई, 2019 तक केवल 43 प्रतिशत कार्य ही पूरा हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... सच तो यह है कि शेष कार्य काफी दिनों से रुका हुआ है। इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को 8 लेनिंग करने के लिए सड़क को पहले ही तोड़ा हुआ है जिसके कारण यातायात के लिए सड़क छोटी रह गई है जिस कारण से वहां काफी जाम लगा रहता है। इसके कारण वहां जनता को काफी असुविधा हो रही है। जाम रहने के कारण देश का बहुमूल्य डीज़ल और पेट्रोल भी व्यर्थ में नष्ट हो रहा है जो कि पर्यावरण को और दूषित करने का काम कर रहा है।

**श्री सभापति**: पुनिया जी, बैठिए। कृपया बैठ जाइए। इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा I can't come back again and allow somebody. Please. पुनिया जी बैठ जाइए। आप सीनियर मैम्बर हैं।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि शीघ्र इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान देते हुए रुके हुए कार्य को शीघ्र पूर्ण कराकर जनता को होने वाली परेशानियों से बचाया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: A national issue has been raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami, I looked at you but you were not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't argue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to call you again. Why are you creating problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Our staff is watching who is there or who is not there. Since you were not there, I called the next name. Now you have come. Let the other Members complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji also wants to make some suggestions; that also, we will take up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **Demand for immediate release of water from Cauvery**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Cauvery issue is an important issue. Tamil Nadu is a water deficit State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hereafter, I will say 'absent' and go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my time is running out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tamil Nadu is a water deficit State. The only major river system in Tamil Nadu is the Cauvery system. River Cauvery is the lifeline of Tamil Nadu.

The Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) has taken a unanimous decision for the release of 9.19 TMC of water by Karnataka at the Biligundlu site without delay. This was said by Shri S. Masood Husain, the Chairman of the CWMA. This should be implemented immediately. Only solution to the Cauvery issue is that an independent body with full powers should take complete authority of water management in River Cauvery. That should be the decision. Now I appreciate the decision of the Prime Minister. He has appointed a Cabinet Minister of Jal Shakti when it was reported that 40 per cent of the country is facing a severe drought. I appreciate the efforts of the Central Government to take up the major projects to link rivers Godavari and Cauvery. It is estimated that above 300 TMC ft. of water can be diverted from the Godavari River to other peninsula rivers and, at least, 200 TMC ft. of Cauvery water will be diverted to Vaigai and Gundar Rivers. Our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, hon. Thiru Edapaddi Palanisamy, presented a Memorandum to our hon. Prime Minister of India to expedite the work of linking of Godavari-Cauvery Rivers with utmost priority.

Due to the untiring efforts of our late leader and my mentor, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and also by the intervention of the hon. Supreme Court ...*(Interruptions)*... the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal datum was published in the Gazette. Now, my appeal to the Government is that ...*(Interruptions)*... The release of the water should be immediate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a great anguish that the Central Water Commission has given a go ahead to the Government of Karnataka for preparation of DPR. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want the Government to immediately reject and return the DPR ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want anything, on the first day itself, I have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I urge the Central Government to immediately reject and return the DPR ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva, you are a Vice-Chairman; you can't stand on your own. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want the Central Government to immediately reject and return the DPR ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it's over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. You have completed your submission. Your allotted time is over.

#### **Tribal status to eleven communities living in Sikkim and other Gorkha-dominated areas**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak. I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House that the West Bengal Government vide their letter dated 28th February, 2014 had recommended granting of Scheduled Tribe status to 11 communities living in Sikkim, Darjeeling and other Gorkha-dominated States and areas. In consequence to this proposal of West Bengal, the Central Government had constituted a Committee to examine and recommend regarding granting of Scheduled Tribe status to those 11 communities; several years have rolled by since then. The West Bengal Government recommended these 11 communities because they fulfil the criteria of having primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with community at large and extreme backwardness. There is an urgent need to bring these highly-deprived communities into mainstream. Sir, there has already been a

[Shrimati Shanta Chhetri]

huge delay since the West Bengal Government had submitted its recommendation way back in 2014. Sir, it is my humble request and urge upon the august House to seek a detailed explanation on the delay and a definite timeframe within which the Central Government would approve the State Government's recommendations and grant these 11 communities Scheduled Tribe status and help create equal opportunity for all, which is every Indian's constitutional right. Thank you, Sir.

#### **Safety regulations against fire hazards**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is very, very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything you raise is very, very important.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, there is a need to update building bye-laws and to monitor fire safety measures to safeguard public buildings and offices from fire hazard and Mr. Chairman Sir, as the House is aware, recently, several fire accidents have taken place at various places in the country which have claimed more than 50 lives, apart from loss of properties worth crores of rupees. At least 22 people were killed in Surat after a massive fire engulfed a Coaching Centre. Earlier, in February, at a hotel fire in Karol Bagh, Delhi, more than 17 people lost their lives; they were staying as guests in the hotel. Fourteen students are still under treatment for grievous injuries and burning. Due to congestion and land pressure, lot of buildings come up in the cities ignoring all rules and regulations. Even without NoC from the Fire Department, people come and occupy and they start their business activities. Therefore, it is high time that the Central Government, under the Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry, comes out with byelaws for improved safety in the building. For example, kitchen or cooking activity, in any form, should not be allowed on roofs or basements of the buildings. There should be a ban on storage of inflammatory materials. Surprise inspections should also be carried out in public buildings and buildings which are found to be violating fire safety norms.

Sir, in conclusion, I must say the carbon monoxide detectors and fire alarms as per standards prescribed by Fire Service Department have to be installed in the buildings for warning the occupants before major fire breaks out. The Government should undertake periodic fire safety audit of vulnerable buildings and suggest follow up action.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to come out with model byelaws for improved safety in public buildings and offices, which can be adopted by various State

Departments and also impress upon the State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure compliance of fire safety norms in the buildings, in the interest of the public.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja, take one minute.

**Demand for Tamil news bulletin in All India Radio (A.I.R.) at national level**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am raising an urgent matter of public importance related to Tamil language, the most ancient and great classical language. This language is spoken by more than 8 crore people in India today. Sir, we are sensitive to the language question. Tamil language is spoken significantly in all South Indian States. It is the official language in Sri Lanka and Singapore; it is the language of education in Malaysia; the minority language in South Africa and Mauritius, and also a language recognised in country like Australia. Sir, although the New Education Policy draft has been partially corrected, but...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point you are making?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am making a point that the Centre is belittling Tamil language. One of these is, lowering the status of language by closing down the Central Tamil News Unit of All India Radio in its news headquarters in the New Delhi Services Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is being dealt from there.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, after shifting the national news bulletin unit in Tamil to a regional news bulletin unit in Chennai, consequently, the number of Tamil news units in All India Radio is reduced from four to three.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am asking the Government that the central Tamil news unit of Delhi should be immediately restored. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that is what I am saying.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are all associating ourselves with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: People who have raised their hands, they are all associating, including the Deputy Leader of Congress Party.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. K. KESHAVARAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shwait Malik. He is not present. Then now, Shri Elamaram Kareem. Just one minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The man who has given notice is not there. That is the problem.

### **Disinvestment of PSUs**

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I would like to point out a very important issue regarding the recent decision of NITI Aayog about the privatisation or closure of 46 public sector undertakings, and amendment to labour laws. It is a clear indication to the working class and the toiling people of this country that this Government is going to vigorously follow the same policies which were opposed by the working class and the peasantry of the country.

The Government should re-examine and step back from this move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is time for Question Hour.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

#### ‘मनरेगा’ के अन्तर्गत कम मज़दूरी दिया जाना

1. श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ‘मनरेगा’ के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली मज़दूरी बाज़ार दर से कम होने के कारण ‘मनरेगा-मज़दूर’ काम करने नहीं आ रहे हैं जिससे इस योजना में कार्य कम हो रहा है;

(ख) वर्तमान में ‘मनरेगा’ के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली मज़दूरी की दर राज्य-वार क्या है और उन राज्यों में राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित मज़दूरी दर क्या है तथा बाज़ार में मज़दूरी दर क्या है; और

(ग) ‘मनरेगा’ के प्रारंभ होने के बाद से कब-कब कितनी-कितनी मज़दूरी बढ़ाई गई है और क्या मंत्रालय वर्तमान में ‘मनरेगा मज़दूरों’ की मज़दूरी को बढ़ाये जाने पर विचार कर रहा है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी (मनरेगा) योजना के अन्तर्गत श्रम बजट (श्रम दिवसों) और बजट आबंटन में वृद्धि हो रही है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत श्रम बजट (श्रम दिवसों) और बजट आबंटन का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

(करोड़ में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्वीकृत श्रम बजट (श्रम दिवस)	बजट आबंटन (रु.)
2016-2017	220.93	78,220.26
2017-2018	231.31	55,167.06
2018-2019	256.56	61,830.09

मनरेगा योजना मांग आधारित मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रम है। जब कभी बेहतर रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं, तब इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए आजीविका के तात्कालिक विकल्प के रूप में आजीविका सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। काम की मांग वर्षा, मनरेगा से बाहर वैकल्पिक और पारिश्रमिक वाले रोजगार के अवसरों की उपलब्धता जैसे विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होती है।

(ख) और (ग) महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार अधिनियम (मनरेगा), 2005 के अंतर्गत कामकारों की मजदूरी दरों को केंद्र सरकार मनरेगा की धारा 6(1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार हर वर्ष उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक - कृषि श्रमिक (सीपीआई-एएल) के आधार पर अधिसूचित करती है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा घोषित मजदूरी की दरों का रिकॉर्ड मंत्रालय में नहीं रखा जाता है। बाजार में मजदूरी दरों को राज्य सरकारें तय नहीं करती हैं।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2011-12 से पहले मनरेगा योजना कामगारों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों को राज्य सरकारें मनरेगा की धारा 6(2) के अनुसार कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 11) की धारा 3 के अधीन तय करती थीं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2011-12 से केंद्र सरकार मनरेगा की धारा 6(1) के अधीन मजदूरी दर अधिसूचित कर रही है। मनरेगा के अंतर्गत राज्य/सं.रा. क्षेत्रवार अधिसूचित मजदूरी दरें उपबंध में दर्शाई गई हैं (नीचे देखिए)। मंत्रालय ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 की मजदूरी दरें 01 अप्रैल, 2019 के प्रभाव से अधिसूचित कर दी हैं।

**उपाबंध**

मनरेगा के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित मजदूरी दर

(रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	121	137	149	169	180	194	197	205	211
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	118	124	135	155	167	172	177	177	192
3.	असम	130	136	152	167	179	182	183	189	193
4.	बिहार	120	122	138	158	162	167	168	168	171
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	122	132	146	157	159	167	172	174	176
6.	गोवा	138	158	178	195	208	229	240	254	254
7.	गुजरात	124	134	147	167	178	188	192	194	199
8.	हरियाणा	179	191	214	236	251	259	277	281	284
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	गैर- अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -120; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-150	गैर- अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -126; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-157	गैर- अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -138; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-171	गैर- अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -154; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-193	अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -154; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-203	अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -162; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-213	अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -170; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-224	अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -184; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-230	अनुसूचित क्षेत्र -185; अनुसूचित क्षेत्र-231

Oral Answers

[21 June, 2019]

to Questions

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क्र.सं.	राज्य	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	121	131	145	157	164	173	179	186	189
11.	झारखंड	120	122	138	158	162	167	168	168	171
12.	कर्नाटक	125	155	174	191	204	224	236	249	249
13.	केरल	150	164	180	212	229	240	258	271	271
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	122	132	146	157	159	167	172	174	176
15.	महाराष्ट्र	127	145	162	168	181	192	201	203	206
16.	मणिपुर	126	144	153	175	190	197	204	209	219
17.	मेघालय	117	128	145	153	163	169	175	181	187
18.	मिजोरम	129	136	148	170	183	188	194	194	211
19.	नागालैंड	118	124	135	155	167	172	177	177	192
20.	ओडिशा	125	126	143	164	174	174	176	182	188
21.	पंजाब	153	166	184	200	210	218	233	240	241
22.	राजस्थान	119	133	149	163	173	181	192	192	199
23.	सिक्किम	118	124	135	155	167	172	177	177	192
24.	तमिलनाडु	119	132	148	167	183	203	205	224	229
25.	तेलंगाना	-	-	-	-	180	194	197	205	211

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Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

26.	त्रिपुरा	118	124	135	155	167	172	177	177	192
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	120	125	142	156	161	174	175	175	182
28.	उत्तराखंड	120	125	142	156	161	174	175	175	182
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	130	136	151	169	174	176	180	191	191
30.	अंडमान और निकोबार	अंडमान जिला-170; निकोबार जिला-181	अंडमान जिला-178; निकोबार जिला-189	अंडमान जिला-198; निकोबार जिला-210	अंडमान जिला-222; निकोबार जिला-235	अंडमान जिला-228; निकोबार जिला-241	अंडमान जिला-230; निकोबार जिला-243	अंडमान जिला-236; निकोबार जिला-249	अंडमान जिला-250; निकोबार जिला-264	अंडमान जिला-250; निकोबार जिला-264
31.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	138	157	175	182	196	208	218	220	224
32.	दमन और दीव	126	136	150	170	181	192	195	197	202
33.	लक्षद्वीप	138	151	166	195	210	220	237	248	248
34.	पुडुचेरी	119	132	148	167	183	203	205	224	229
35.	चंडीगढ़	174	189	209	227	239	248	265	273	

Oral Answers

[21 June, 2019]

to Questions

**Low wages under MGNREGA**

†\*1. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less work is being done under MGNREGA on account of MGNREGA labourers not turning up for work due to low wages under the scheme as compared to market rates;

(b) the State-wise current rates of wages under MGNREGA and wage rates notified by respective State Governments and market rate of wages in those States; and

(c) the time schedule and amount of wages increased since the inception of MGNREGA and whether the Ministry is currently considering to enhance the wages of MGNREGA workers?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) The Labour Budget (person days) and budget allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are on an increasing trend. The details of agreed to Labour Budget (person days) and budget allocation during the last three years are given below:

(In crore)		
Financial Year	Agreed to Labour Budget (person days)	Budget Allocation (₹)
2016-2017	220.93	48,220.26
2017-2018	231.31	55,167.06
2018-2019	256.56	61,830.09

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

(b) and (c) Wage rates for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 are notified annually based on Consumer Price Index-Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 6(1) of the MGNREGA. The rates of the wages declared by the State Governments are not maintained in the Ministry. Market rates are not fixed by the State Governments.

Prior to the Financial Year (FY) 2011-12, the minimum wage rates for MGNREGS workers were fixed by State Governments under section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) for agriculture labour in accordance with the section 6(2) of the MGNREGA. The Central Government has been notifying wage rates from FY 2011-12 onwards under section 6(1) of the MGNREGA. State/UT-wise notified wage rates under MGNREGA are given at Annexure (*See below*). The Ministry has notified wage rates for the FY 2019-20 under MGNREGA from 1st April, 2019.

**Annexure**

*State/UT-wise notified wage rates under MGNREGA*

(in ₹)										
Sl. No.	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	137	149	169	180	194	197	205	211
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118	124	135	155	167	172	177	177	192
3.	Assam	130	136	152	167	179	182	183	189	193
4.	Bihar	120	122	138	158	162	167	168	168	171
5.	Chhattisgarh	122	132	146	157	159	167	172	174	176
6.	Goa	138	158	178	195	208	229	240	254	254
7.	Gujarat	124	134	147	167	178	188	192	194	199
8.	Haryana	179	191	214	236	251	259	277	281	284
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas-120; Scheduled Areas-150	Non-scheduled Areas-126; Scheduled Areas-157	Non-scheduled Areas-138; Scheduled Areas-171	Non-scheduled Areas-154; Scheduled Areas-193	Non-scheduled Areas-162; Scheduled Areas-203	Non-scheduled Areas-170; Scheduled Areas-213	Non-scheduled Areas-179; Scheduled Areas-224	Non-scheduled Areas-184; Scheduled Areas-230	Non-scheduled Areas-185; Scheduled Areas-231

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	121	131	145	157	164	173	179	186	189
11.	Jharkhand	120	122	138	158	162	167	168	168	171
12.	Karnataka	125	155	174	191	204	224	236	249	249
13.	Kerala	150	164	180	212	229	240	258	271	271
14.	Madhya Pradesh	122	132	146	157	159	167	172	174	176
15.	Maharashtra	127	145	162	168	181	192	201	203	206
16.	Manipur	126	144	153	175	190	197	204	209	219
17.	Meghalaya	117	128	145	153	163	169	175	181	187
18.	Mizoram	129	136	148	170	183	188	194	194	211
19.	Nagaland	118	124	135	155	167	172	177	177	192
20.	Odisha	125	126	143	164	174	174	176	182	188
21.	Punjab	153	166	184	200	210	218	233	240	241
22.	Rajasthan	119	133	149	163	173	181	192	192	199
23.	Sikkim	118	124	135	155	167	172	177	177	192
24.	Tamil Nadu	119	132	148	167	183	203	205	224	229
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	180	194	197	205	211
26.	Tripura	118	124	135	155	167	172	177	177	192

*Oral Answers*

[21 June, 2019]

*to Questions*

Sl. No.	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	120	125	142	156	161	174	175	175	182
28.	Uttarakhand	120	125	142	156	161	174	175	175	182
29.	West Bengal	130	136	151	169	174	176	180	191	191
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman district -170; Nicobar district -181	Andaman district -178; Nicobar district -189;	Andaman district -198; Nicobar district -210;	Andaman district -222; Nicobar district -235;	Andaman district -228; Nicobar district -241;	Andaman district -230; Nicobar district -243;	Andaman district -236; Nicobar district -249;	Andaman district -250; Nicobar district -264;	Andaman district -250; Nicobar district -264;
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138	157	175	182	196	208	218	220	224
32.	Daman and Diu	126	136	150	170	181	192	195	197	202
33.	Lakshadweep	138	151	166	195	210	220	237	248	248
34.	Puducherry	119	132	148	167	183	203	205	224	229
35.	Chandigarh	174	189	209	227	239	248	265	273	-

12.00 Noon

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने सवाल किया था कि ...

**श्री सभापति:** श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद जी, मुझे 15 सवाल लेने हैं, इसलिए कृपया सिम्पल एवं संक्षेप में प्रश्न पूछें।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने मूल सवाल किया था कि 'मनरेगा' के अंतर्गत मिलने वाली मजदूरी की दर बाजार से कम होने के कारण इस योजना के तहत कम मजदूरों को काम मिल रहा है। इस वर्ष 'मनरेगा' में जो बजट दिया गया है, वह 99 फीसदी तक खत्म हो चुका है और अभी पूरा साल बचा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से ...

**श्री सभापति:** कृपया सवाल पूछें।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस वित्तीय वर्ष में चूंकि धनराशि खत्म हो गई है और इस योजना के अंतर्गत मजदूरों को तीन-तीन और चार-चार महीने बाद मजदूरी का भुगतान होता है, इसलिए क्या इस योजना के अंतर्गत आप अतिरिक्त और अनुपूरक बजट लाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, जिससे कि मजदूरों को काम मिल सके?

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति जी, 'मनरेगा' एक मांग आधारित योजना है। जब गांव में रोजगार की कमी होती है, तो पूरक काम देने के लिए 'मनरेगा' का इस्तेमाल होता है। मजदूरी के अंतर्गत बाजार की दर, मनरेगा की दर और न्यूनतम दर, ये तीनों अलग-अलग विषय हैं। 'मनरेगा' अपनी...

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, कृपया संक्षेप में जवाब दें। मुझे 15 सवाल लेने हैं।

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** मनरेगा अपनी दर तय करता है और इसलिए मैं सदस्य से, आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि बजट की कोई कमी नहीं है। लगातार बजट बढ़ रहा है और आगे भी बजट की दृष्टि से कोई कमी नहीं आने दी जाएगी।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2016-17 में 'मनरेगा' के अंतर्गत सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 100 दिन के बजाय 150 दिन काम दिया गया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं, चूंकि इस समय जो आंकड़े आए हैं, उनके अनुसार 74 से ज्यादा लोग भुखमरी के कारण मरे हैं और 'मनरेगा' के अंतर्गत यही लक्ष्य था कि देश के लोग भुखमरी से न मरने पाएं और 'घर भरे पेट तो क्यों छोड़ें गांव खेत'। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि हम लोग सूखा प्रभावित बुंदेल खंड क्षेत्र से आते हैं, वहां के लोग ज्यादातर पलायन करते हैं, लेकिन आपने इसके अंतर्गत जो मजदूरी की दर निर्धारित की है, वह ...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सवाल क्या है, वह पूछिए।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, किसी प्रदेश में दो रुपए मजदूरी बढ़ाई है और किसी में तीन रुपए बढ़ाई है और किसी में एक रुपए मजदूरी की दर बढ़ाई गई है। हरियाणा में सबसे ज्यादा मजदूरी की दर बढ़ाई गई है। मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां के ज्यादा लोग मजदूर हैं, वहां बहुत कम मजदूरी बढ़ाई गई है। ...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। आप तथ्य बता रहे हैं, लेकिन सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इस योजना के अंतर्गत मजदूरी के 100 दिन के बजाय क्या 365 दिन या 250 दिन करेंगे?

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है, वह कुल मिलाकर काफी विस्तृत है। मैं सामान्य तौर पर उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि 'मनरेगा' में जो व्यक्ति काम करने के लिए आते हैं, उसके अंतर्गत एक परिवार को एक वर्ष में 100 दिन रोजगार उपलब्ध हो, यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ मनरेगा मांग आधारित योजना है। इसलिए जिसको जब आवश्यकता होती है, तब वे मांग करते हैं। उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन रहता है और उन्हें काम उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का दरों और पूरे 365 दिन मजदूरी उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में सवाल है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी 'मनरेगा' योजना के अंतर्गत ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है और राज्यों का जो ब्यौरा दिया है कि कितने दिन के वेजेज़ दिये जाते हैं, उसे मद्देनज़र रखते हुए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से पहला प्रश्न है कि गांव में परिस्थितियों और खास तौर से कृषि क्षेत्र में समस्याओं को देखते हुए क्या आप 100 दिन से ज्यादा काम देने पर विचार करेंगे और दूसरा प्रश्न है कि देश के आधे राज्यों और यूनियन टेरिटरीज में 200 रुपए से कम वेजेज़ उन्हें मिल रहे हैं, क्या आप राज्यों से मिलकर उसे बढ़ाने की बात करेंगे, ताकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो Statutory Minimum Wages की बात कही है, कम से कम वह तो उन्हें मिले?

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने wage की जो बात कही है, उस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सच है कि मनरेगा की राज्यवार अलग-अलग दरें हैं, लेकिन मनरेगा की अपनी दर तय करने की एक प्रक्रिया है या एक मानदंड बना हुआ है। थोक उपभोक्ता सूचकांक, "सिबला ब्यूरो", जब अपनी घोषणा करता है, तब उसके आधार पर हम 1 अप्रैल से इन दरों को अधिसूचित करते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदस्य से यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि कई बार ऐसी परिस्थिति भी आती है कि उस आधार पर किसी राज्य में दर बढ़ती है और किसी राज्य में दर घटती भी है, लेकिन सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि अगर दर बढ़ेगी तो हम बढ़ाएंगे जरूर, लेकिन अगर घटेगी तो हम राज्य को वहीं पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, सवाल यह था कि जो statutory minimum wage है, यदि उससे कम दर है तो क्या केंद्र सरकार प्रदेश सरकार से बात करके कुछ कर सकती है?

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** सभापति जी, कुल मिलाकर इस मामले पर अभी विचार नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है।

**श्री प्रभात झा:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले छह महीने से, जब से सरकार बदली है, मनरेगा का सारा काम ठप पड़ा हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप अपने विषय पर सवाल पूछिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to take care of the entire House, please.

**श्री प्रभात झा:** सभापति महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि वहां पर सभी लोग पलायन कर रहे हैं। क्या यहां से इस पर कोई व्यवस्था या जाँच हो सकती है? मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या मनरेगा की monitoring हो सकती है कि यह कौन कर रहा है, लोग क्यों भाग रहे हैं और वहां पर काम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है?

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति जी, यदि माननीय सदस्य कोई विशेष विषय मेरे संज्ञान में लाएंगे, तो हम इस विषय पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

**डा. के. केशव राव:** सभापति महोदय, जो एक statutory wage होता है, वह statutory होता है, Constitutional होता है। मैं चेयर पर था, एक बार तय करने के बाद आप उसको कम नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमारा सवाल यह था कि इस दर को एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कम कैसे दे रही है?

**श्री सभापति:** उसका जवाब already अभी दे दिया है। My suggestion is that the Minister should call the Members who are interested and discuss the matter with them.

#### **Linking of capitals of North-Eastern States by rail network**

\*2. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a plan to connect all the State capitals of North-Eastern States with rail network by the year 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the progress of action taken in this regard and the total amount sanctioned therefor; and

(c) by when the project would be completed and whether it would be able to meet the deadline of year 2020 set therefor?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) As per Vision Document 2020, Government has planned to connect all State Capitals of North Eastern States by 2020 except Sikkim in which case, new line work has

been sanctioned up to Rangpo in first phase. The capitals of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura States have been connected by Broad Gauge (BG) rail network.

Great emphasis has been given by Central Government during last 5 years towards quick execution of infrastructure and safety projects and funding to the infrastructure projects has increased considerably. The average annual expenditure in New Line / Gauge Conversion / Doubling infrastructure projects during 2014-19 was ₹25,894 crore per year as against ₹11,527 crore per year during 2009-14 which is around 125% more than during 2009-14. The average allotment per year for North Eastern States was ₹2,121 crore per year from 2009-14. However, it increased 161% to ₹5,531 crore per year for this region during 2014-19.

In Arunachal Pradesh, a BG railway line was commissioned in February, 2015 upto Naharlagun (suburban city of Itanagar) and first Broad Gauge (BG) train was flagged by Hon' ble Prime Minister on 20.02.2015 from Naharlagun (Itanagar) to New Delhi. Long pending and delayed work of Bogibeel Bridge on Brahmaputra river was completed in 2018 leading to further reduction of travel distance from Dibrugarh to Naharlagun (Itanagar) by 705 km (*via* Guwahati).

First BG trial train to the State of Tripura (Agartala) was received by Hon' ble Minister of State of Railways on 13.01.2016 and first BG passenger train (long distance) was introduced to Delhi on 31.07.2016.

In some States, the progress of new line projects of Capital connectivity has been affected mainly due to delay in land acquisition and law and order issues. All these Capital connectivity projects being in hilly terrain of Himalayas involve large number of tunnels and major bridges including very tall bridges in a very challenging geological environment.

Works of new BG lines have been taken up to connect the remaining Capitals of North Eastern States *i.e.* Meghalaya (Shillong), Manipur (Imphal), Nagaland (Kohima), Mizoram (Aizawl) and Sikkim (Gangtok). Details with present status of these projects are as under:

- (1) **Manipur:** The project of BG line connectivity from Jiribam to Imphal (110.62 km) in Manipur State was sanctioned in 2003-04. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹13,809 crore and expenditure of ₹6,969.49 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2019.

The section from Jiribam to Vangaichungpao (12 km) was commissioned in March, 2017 and works from Vangaichungpao-Tupul-Imphal (98.62 km) have been taken up throughout the length. The work of land acquisition has been completed in 102.62 km length of the

project and work of acquisition of balance land of 8 km length has been taken up. Target date for completion is 3 years after complete land is handed over to the Railways.

- (2) **Mizoram:** The project of BG line connectivity from Bhairabi to Sairang (51.38 km) (suburban city of Aizawl, the Capital city of Mizoram) in Mizoram was sanctioned in 2008-09. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹4,968 crore and the land could be made available in 2014-15 and work speeded up from 2015-16 & the expenditure of ₹1,958.09 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2019.

The construction work has been taken up throughout the length of project and 80% tunneling work has been completed and the work on 6 tall bridges has been taken up. For complete commissioning of the project, the work of acquisition of balance 53.90 Hectare of land has been taken up. Target date for completion for complete project is 2 years after complete land is handed over to Railways.

- (3) **Nagaland:** The project of BG line connectivity from Dimapur (Dhansiri) - Zubza (Kohima) (82.50 km) (suburban city of Kohima, the Capital city of Nagaland) in Nagaland was sanctioned in 2006-07. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹3,000 crore and the work speeded up from September, 2018 and the expenditure of ₹626.67 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2019.

The construction work has been taken up throughout the length of project. For complete commission of the project, the work of acquiring balance land in 6 km length has been taken up (ownership disputes). Target date for completion for complete project is 3 years after complete land is handed over to Railways.

- (4) **Meghalaya:** Two projects of BG line have been taken up for Capital connectivity of Meghalaya.

- (i) New BG line from Tetelia - Byrnihat (21.50 km) in Meghalaya was sanctioned in 2006-07. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹1,532 crore and the work speeded up from 2014-15, 10 km length of the project falling in Assam State from Tetelia to Kamalajari got completed in October, 2018 and expenditure of ₹515.82 crore has been incurred upto 31.03.2019. Some organizations are stating that a railway connectivity may lead to influx of outsiders and this has led to some local resistance to this project. Now, the issue has been taken up for early resolution. Target date for completion not fixed, as the same would be decided, once the complete land is physically handed over to Railways.

- (ii) New BG line from Byrnihat to Shillong (108.40 km) was sanctioned in 2010-11. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹6,000 crore and the expenditure of ₹252.68 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2019. Target date for completion not fixed, as the same would be decided, once the land is physically handed over to Railways.
- (5) **Sikkim:** The project of BG line connectivity from Sivok to Rangpo (44.39 km) was sanctioned in 2008-09. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹4,085.69 crore and the expenditure of ₹554.46 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2019.

However, the project is suffering for a long time as the Government of West Bengal has not given encumbrance free land (77.78 Hectare forest land after cutting of trees) to Railway due to which, even the timely finalization of tenders is getting affected. The issue is being consistently chased with Government of West Bengal. Target date for completion for complete project is 3 years after complete physical possession of land given to Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to say Q. No. so and so आपको क्वेश्चन नं. so and so है, ऐसे बोलना है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I am thankful to the Hon' ble Railway Minister for giving a concrete reply. A detailed reply is there. Sir, as per the Vision Document, year 2020 was the target year. Now, it is June, 2019 and only one-and-a-half year is left. My question is whether the Government is committed to link all the capitals of the North-Eastern States by the target year of 2020.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, you know very well that during Vajpayeeji's Government, the connectivity had started in this country. I Now, under the leadership of Hon' ble. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, during the last five years, great emphasis has been given by the NDA Government towards quick execution of infrastructure projects, and average annual budget outlay for North-East region during. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: No, Sir, this is not the reply. This is not the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just hear him. You cannot make comments like this. You will unnecessarily lose the opportunity, please. रिपुन जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह record में नहीं जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Then I am going to the next question. If you do not want to follow the rules, I leave it to you then.

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: During 2014-19, new line, gauge conversion and doubling infrastructure projects...

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the remaining part of the time, you should be able to connect all the regional capitals. That is the question.

SHRIANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Yes, Sir. The Government is having great interest to connect all the State Capitals of North-Eastern States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Suresh, please sit down.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he is just clarifying that it is subject to the availability of land in the local State.

SHRIANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the State Government should also cooperate.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, it has been mentioned in the third para that the works are being delayed due to the law and order situation. But only yesterday, Hon' ble President in his Address has mentioned that the law and order situation has significantly improved in Assam and the North-Eastern region. Now, this is contradictory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. So what is the question?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: My question is that the work of doubling the track has not been completed, and, the track electrification work has not been completed in Assam and other States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you wish to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Why has not the Ministry of Railways tried to complete this work? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bora, please sit down; no speech is allowed. Mr. Minister, you need not reply to other points.

SHRIANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the speed is quite good. We did 261 per cent more work compared to the previous Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... During 2009 to 2014, ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं होम कमिटी में हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, आप अपनी बात बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Don't look at them. आप बैठिए। I have not called your name, Mr. Shekhar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, what is this? Every time, you stand up and start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have no right to do this. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I will have to name you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will name you; there is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** Sir, they do not have the patience to hear the progress which we have made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Nagar, what is this? Please control your Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please control your Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** Sir, it is the highest money for Railways. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If, irresponsibly, any Member is rising from his seat without permission, he should not be taken note of at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if any Member desires to be named, it should not go on record. I think, the media and other people who record it should understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some Members want them to be named, we don't want to give them the fame. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unbecoming of a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** During 2009 to 2014, work on only 333 kilometres was done. The break-up was 66 kilometres - new line; 257 kilometres - gauge conversion; 10 kilometres - doubling project and the work commissioned in North-eastern States was done at an average of 67 km per year during the UPA Government, whereas in our Government, it has been more than doubled. Right from 2014 to 2019, 1,223 kilometres work comprising of 231 kilometres - new line, ...*(Interruptions)*... 927 kilometres - gauge conversion, ...*(Interruptions)*... 20 kilometres - doubling project work was done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** Whereas the work commissioned in North-eastern States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have not called your name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, 333 kilometres was done during 2009-2014. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: It is 370 per cent of the work done in UPA Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I have already said, please reply only to the question which has been asked. You are first timer. Please follow the procedure. Don't be tempted by somebody asking something from here and there. I know you have come prepared but my problem is that the time is limited.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Sir, my question is about Meghalaya. I have read the Minister's reply. He said, "Some organisations are stating that railway connectivity may lead to influx of outsiders and this has led to some local resistance to this project." Sir, I would like to say that this is not the fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: My question to the Hon' ble Minister is, will the Government succumb to such pressure or compromise the development work on such unethical grounds?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, Meghalaya has had a very typical situation for many years and the Hon' ble Member is very well aware of it. The local people were hesitant to allow the Railways to come into the State, and, for several years, the Governments, one after the other, did not take any significant action. Now, we have a new Government there, which has recently come to power. I am delighted to share with the Hon' ble Member that the young Chief Minister of the State of Meghalaya has started a dialogue with the local population and the organisations which were earlier opposing this work. I had an engagement with them only on the 16th of this month in which I have been told that good progress has been made and they are finding a viable solution to meet the concerns of the local people so that the Railway can progress faster.

#### **Termination of preferential trade by USA**

\*3. SHRID. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US administration has terminated its preferential trade treatment with India recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on our foreign trade and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) Yes.

(b) USA has terminated its Preferential Trade Treatment *i.e.* GSP (Generalized System of Preferences) to India *w.e.f.* June 5, 2019.

India exported goods worth approx \$ 6.3 billion (as per USTR figures) to the U.S. under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was 12.1% of India's total exports to the U.S. in that year. The total duty concessions accruing on account of GSP were approx. \$ 240 million in 2018, which amounts to 3.8% of the value of exports to the US availing GSP benefits in 2018. The impact will vary across products, depending on the individual product level concessions constituting the average duty concession of 3.8% of the value of exports involved and other factors specific to the market for each product. Indian industry is competitive in their export products and we do not foresee significant impact on our foreign trade.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the United States Administration has terminated the preferential trade with India. It has hit India very hard.

I am raising this question in the context that already the United States has imposed unilateral sanctions on Iran. It has affected our energy security. And, now, the United States has been imposing sanctions on our missile deal with Russia. What are going to be its consequences? In such a situation, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask a brief question.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am giving you the context.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if you are 'raja', you have to go like 'praja' and ask only specific questions

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, in that context, I am asking whether the Government of India has taken up this issue with the Government of the USA. And what is its outcome?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised a very important question. Now allow him to answer your question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to note that Mr. Raja has finally accepted that trade with the USA is also important for the country. It is quite a significant change from what we used to hear earlier. I must share it with you that no sanctions have been placed on India. There is no question of any sanction. Please don't assume anything that you read in the newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they have imposed sanctions on Iran, then it is between Iran and the United States of America.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister need not answer him like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: India is competent enough to handle the international trade situation. On the question of its hitting exports very badly, I would like to submit that the total impact of the GSP is under 250-260 million dollars in a year. And for a country of the size and strength of India, I can assure the hon. Members that it will not have any significant impact. India can handle the situation well.

SHRID. RAJA: Sir, the Minister claims many big things. But I don't agree with him. I am asking you this straightaway. The data show that exports have gone down manifold. What is the effort made by the Government of India to have market access to Indian goods in other countries? You prefer the USA. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, since Mr. D. Raja has talked about the data, the exports last year had gone up very significantly. In the current year also, the exports will increase. They are showing an increasing trend. Obviously, in a situation where the world is seeing trade wars across nations and across the continents, India will come in crossfire. But then it is a crossfire which we can handle. I can assure the hon. Member that the Government has fortified its foreign exchange reserves also. The Government is taking proactive measures to encourage exports. I can reassure the hon. Members, through you, Sir, that irrespective of any situation between two nations in the world, India is looking at ways how we can encash and use those opportunities to further increase Indian exports. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, it is really very unfortunate that the USA has taken such a decision. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is comfortable with this decision or the Government of India is moving forward to start further negotiations with the United States of America.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am sure the hon. Member is aware that the GSP (Generalized System of Preferences) was a unilateral non-obligatory concession that the United States of America was giving to India as a developing nation. Some of the demands that were raised on India were such that India could not yield to those demands. I think national sovereignty and national interest is paramount for all the Members of this august House. The Government of India continues to negotiate, continues to engage with all the countries, including the USA. But certainly, at no point in time, will any such engagement be at the cost of India's sovereign interest and national interest.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि अमरीका द्वारा कुछ वस्तुओं पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ाने के बाद भारत ने भी अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए कुछ उत्पादों, जैसे अखरोट, सेब इत्यादि पर आयात शुल्क बढ़ा दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत पर इसका क्या असर पड़ने वाला है? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका पर इसका कितना असर पड़ेगा?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: जब भी दो-तरफा ट्रेड होता है, तो उसमें एक तरीका होता है कि अगर किसी कंट्री ने किसी कंट्री के ऊपर कुछ tariffs लगाए हैं, जो हमें लगता है कि उचित नहीं है, तो उसके जवाब में retaliatory tariffs लगाने का सिलसिला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रेड में रहता है। अमरीका ने कुछ समय पहले स्टील और एल्युमीनियम के ऊपर सिक्योरिटी के नाम पर कुछ tariffs लगाए थे, जिसका भारत के ऊपर अनुमानित बोझ लगभग 230 बिलियन डॉलर का था। भारत ने अमरीका के ऊपर safeguard duty के नाम पर उसी एमाउंट का retaliatory tariff लगाया था। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रेड में यह एक नॉर्मल प्रक्रिया रहती है।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, there is some trade difficulty between India and America, according to economic papers. So, we have to believe the economic papers unless you give proper answer to us. There is a trade war between China and America, China and Iran, and China and Russia. And some tax is also imposed on us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Are you going to take it up with the Secretary of State who is coming here for two days?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Are you going to discuss all these things or are you going to discuss only the defence deal?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is over now. You have asked your question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the United States of America puts certain duties for security reasons on many countries across the world including the European Union, China and India. This is a trade negotiating process which happens all the time. During that process, they also impose it on India. India has put some retaliatory tariffs. Obviously, negotiation is an ongoing process. The U.S. Government is going to be in talks with us;- we are going to be in talks with them. Both sides have certain requests. It is a continuous ongoing process. The representative of the U.S. will be coming later during the month. I am sure there will be several discussions. You might also have read the report. The U.S. State Department has also come out with a statement that they are eagerly looking forward to the visit of Mr. Pompeo.

#### डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा

\*4. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों की आमदनी को दोगुना करने के लिए सरकार ने डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा देने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए विशिष्ट योजनाएं तैयार करेगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजनाओं की विस्तृत रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(घ) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए इस योजना हेतु कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) जी हां। सरकार देश भर में किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को सम्पूरित करने के लिए डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी को बढ़ावा देने हेतु निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रही है:-

- I. राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन
- II. राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम
- III. राष्ट्रीय डेयरी योजना-I
- IV. डेयरी उद्यमशीलता विकास योजना
- V. डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और अवसंरचना विकास निधि

VI. डेयरी गतिविधियों में लगी डेयरी सहकारिता और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को सहायता

VII. पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण

VIII. नीली क्रांतिमात्स्यकी का एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन

IX. मात्स्यकी और जल कृषि अवसंरचना विकास निधि

(ख) से (घ) सरकार, इस योजनाओं के दिशा-निर्देशों के भीतर राज्यों के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और सम्पूरित करती है जिसमें पशुपालन और मात्स्यकी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए राज्य-विशिष्ट परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

#### **Promotion of dairy and fishery sector**

†\*4. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to promote dairy and fisheries for the doubling of farmers' income;

(b) if so, whether Government would prepare State-specific schemes;

(c) if so, the detailed roadmap of the said schemes; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for this scheme for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing the following schemes to promote dairy and fisheries for the doubling of farmers' income and to supplement the efforts of States/UTs throughout the country:

I. Rashtriya Gokul Mission

II. National Programme for Dairy Development

III. National Dairy Plan-I

IV. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

V. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- VI. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities
- VII. Livestock Health and Disease Control
- VIII. Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries
- IX. Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund

(b) to (d) The Government, within the guidelines of the schemes, complements and supplements the efforts of the States including State-specific projects for the development of animal husbandry and fisheries sectors.

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न किया था, उत्तर में उसका कोई जवाब ही नहीं आया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पशुपालन, फिशरीज़ और डेयरी को डबल करने का जो लक्ष्य है, तो कितने परसेंट राज्य-वार योगदान है?

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** महोदय, मैं तो सर्वप्रथम माननीय सदस्य राम नाथ जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने ऐसे विषय को उठाया है, जिसे प्रधान मंत्री ने गंभीरता से लिया है और 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने की दिशा में यह पहला कदम है कि कृषि से अलग विभाग को बनाया।

दूसरा, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा, इसके तीन आयाम हैं। इन्होंने फिशरीज़ भी कहा है। आज दुनिया में भारत एक नम्बर का दुग्ध उत्पादक देश है। अगर आप देखें, हमारी 7 प्रतिशत की दर से दूध के उत्पादन में हमारी विकास दर 6.4 है। हम मछली में देखें, तो वह 7 प्रतिशत है, जबकि भारत की कृषि में देखें, तो 2 से 3 है। हम इस गति को और ऊंचाई तक ले जाना चाहते हैं। महोदय, दुनिया में दूध का..

**श्री सभापति:** उत्तना डिटेल बताने की जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** महोदय, मैं बता रहा हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं। Now, second supplementary. ...(*Interruptions*)... No longish reply is required. You reply to the point. You may have so much information which you can use when there is a discussion on Demands of Ministries. But, at the moment, there is a specific question. Time is not in my hands. It moves on without the order of the Chairman.

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पशुपालक किसानों की वार्षिक आमदनी कितनी है?

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** महोदय, यह कोई निश्चित नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि कोई पशुपालक यदि एक जानवर रखता है, तो दूध के ऊपर दाम दिया जाता है। भारत के अंदर दूध की कीमत जो तय की गई है, वह SNF+fats के आधार पर तय की गयी है। ऐसी स्थिति में एक गाय ने कितना दूध दिया, तो इसमें ऐसा कोई नियम तो नहीं है कि सबको बराबर दिया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Surendra Singh Nagar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever names come, I go through the entire House and try to be proportional. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर कहने से भी कुछ नहीं होगा।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में 9 योजनाओं का जिक्र किया है। मेरा सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी से दो योजनाओं को लेकर है। राष्ट्रीय डेयरी योजना- प्रथम (NDP-I) का जो बताया गया है, उसमें कितने बजट का प्रोविजन किया गया, राज्यों को बजट के आबंटन का आधार क्या था और देश के सबसे बड़े milk producer State उत्तर प्रदेश को इसमें कितना बजट दिया गया?

इसके साथ-साथ, आपने पशुपालन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण की जो बात कही है, उसमें जो खुरपका और मुँहपका जैसी बीमारियाँ हैं, जो एक-दूसरे से carry होती हैं, छुआछूत की बीमारियाँ हैं, उनके लिए जो टीकाकरण है, उसको एक साथ पूरे देश में लागू करने के लिए क्या सरकार की कोई योजना है?

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, कोई ऐसी योजना है, आप बताइए।

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, 2,242 करोड़ रुपए की राष्ट्रीय डेयरी योजना फेज-I है, जिसमें 18 राज्यों को लिया गया है। महोदय, सबों को धन्यवाद दिया जाए क्योंकि टीकाकरण के लिए अभी-अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 13,442 करोड़ रुपए इस तरह के रोगों से मुक्त करने के लिए टीकाकरण के लिए दिये हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में पूछा है। क्या आपके पास उसके बारे में कुछ जानकारी है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, इस मद में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी राशि दी गई, यह प्रश्न में नहीं पूछा गया था। मैं इस संबंध में पता करके माननीय सदस्य को भिजवा दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** श्री दिग्विजय सिंह। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सर, इस पर चर्चा करा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, नहीं, आप इस तरह से बैठ कर मत बोलिए। All are Members, Elders. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सर, इस पर चर्चा करा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** हाउस चले, तो चर्चा होगी।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि हम लोग दुग्ध उत्पादन में विश्व में नंबर एक पर हैं, लेकिन पूरे देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर रासायनिक खाद को मिलाकर दूध बनाया जा

रहा है, बालियान साहब से पूछ लीजिए कि वेस्टर्न यूपी में इस तरह से कितना दूध बनाया जा रहा है? मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसको रोकने के लिए वे क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं?

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, हम तो 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए की क्लीन मिल्क की एक स्कीम ला रहे हैं, लेकिन FSSI उसका मुख्य संरक्षक है। हमारा विभाग दूध की गुणवत्ता को देखता है, लेकिन दूध के बने प्रोडक्ट्स के ऊपर हमारा अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: My question was whether it is there or not?...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** क्या यह उनके पास नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** उन्होंने बताया कि यह उनके पास नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Shri Balwinder Singh. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Balwinder Singhji. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have gone to the other Singh. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... दिग्विजय सिंह जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. It is not going on record, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** \*

**सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके जरिए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डेयरी और फिशरीज़ है, यह एग्रीकल्चर को सपोर्ट करने के लिए और diversification के लिए सबसे जरूरी है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी यही मिशन है कि किसानों की इनकम को डबल करना है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब मार्केट में ज्यादा दूध आ जाता है, तब क्या आप उसके प्राइस को सपोर्ट करेंगे और फिशरीज़ वगैरह की मार्केटिंग assure करेंगे? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस तरह के किसान को बगैर इंटेरेस्ट लोन दे सकते हैं?

**श्री सभापति:** बलविंदर जी, सवाल संक्षिप्त होना चाहिए।

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** महोदय, किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए राज्य के द्वारा स्कीम है, जो NFDB बनाती है। जहां तक मछली का संबंध है, तो आज यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि हमने लगभग 45 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एक्सपोर्ट किया है 11 परसेंट प्रति वर्ष की दर से। हम एक तरफ किसानों को भी सुविधा दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम एक्सपोर्ट में भी बढ़ोत्तरी कर रहे हैं।

\*5 [*The Questioner was absent*]

**Infrastructure facilities in Gram Panchayats**

\*5. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being implemented by Government to ensure adequate infrastructure facilities to the Panchayats across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government had also proposed for computerization of all Panchayats and provision of online services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the financial allocation made by Government for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) 'Panchayat' being a State subject, providing infrastructure facilities including computerization of the Panchayats is primarily the responsibility of the States. However, the following programmes are also being implemented for providing adequate infrastructure facilities by the Government of India:

- (i) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grants are provided to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) for infrastructure and basic services such as roads, drainage, footpaths, water supply, street lighting, sanitation, maintenance of community assets, cremation and burial grounds, etc.
- (ii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) under the restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) being implemented with effect from 2018-19, is providing financial support for certain infrastructural facilities for GPs such as Gram Panchayat Bhawans, computers and peripherals.
- (iii) Implementation of computerization of GPs is being done under various programmes such as RGSA, FFC, etc.
- (iv) Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Government of India, is implementing the BharatNet project to provide broadband connectivity to all GPs of the country. Phase-I of the project to connect one lakh GPs has been completed in December, 2017. Under Phase-II, the remaining around 1,50,000 GPs are being covered through an optimal mix of media such as Optic Fibre Cable, Radio and

Satellite, through States, Private Sector and Central Public Sector Undertakings.

- (v) Towards provision of online services in the rural areas and GPs, Common Service Centres (CSCs) have been setup through a 'Common Service Centre - Special Purpose Vehicle' (CSC-SPV), a society of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The key objective of CSCs is to deliver various citizen centric services, such as Government to Citizen (G2C), Business to Citizen (B2C) services, financial inclusion services, educational services, skill development services etc.

- (c) The State-wise financial allocation made by the Government under FFC grants and RGSA during the last three years and current year are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively (*See below*). The funds disbursement details of BharatNet are at Annexure-III.

### ***Annexure-I***

#### *Allocation of Fourteenth Finance Commission grant to the States for Gram Panchayats in the years 2016-17 to 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1463.45	1686.85	1947.32	2622.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	138.66	159.82	184.49	248.44
3.	Assam	915.98	1055.80	1218.82	1641.19
4.	Bihar	3554.23	4096.80	4729.38	6368.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	886.82	1022.18	1180.02	1588.94
6.	Goa	22.62	26.07	30.10	40.53
7.	Gujarat	1460.18	1683.08	1942.96	2616.26
8.	Haryana	656.72	756.98	873.86	1176.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	306.05	352.76	407.24	548.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	585.73	675.15	779.40	1049.49
11.	Jharkhand	1022.53	1178.63	1360.62	1832.12

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
12.	Karnataka	1570.77	1810.55	2090.10	2814.39
13.	Kerala	679.40	783.12	904.03	1217.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2292.46	2642.40	3050.41	4107.48
15.	Maharashtra	2542.61	2930.76	3383.28	4555.70
16.	Manipur	34.84	40.16	46.36	62.43
17.	Odisha	1496.64	1725.11	1991.48	2681.59
18.	Punjab	691.84	797.45	920.58	1239.58
19.	Rajasthan	2305.52	2657.47	3067.80	4130.90
20.	Sikkim	25.11	28.95	33.41	44.99
21.	Tamil Nadu	1484.31	1710.90	1975.07	2659.50
22.	Telangana	908.99	1047.75	1209.53	1628.68
23.	Tripura	56.76	65.43	75.53	101.71
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6050.02	6973.57	8050.34	10840.04
25.	Uttarakhand	318.37	366.97	423.64	570.44
26.	West Bengal	2399.91	2766.26	3193.39	4300.01
TOTAL		33870.52	39040.97	45069.16	60687.13

***Annexure-II***

*State-wise Annual Action Plan approved in the years 2016-17 to 2019-20 under  
Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17*	2017-18*	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.61	90.74	128.54	154.72
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.42	13.6	1.5	1.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	7.33	40.72	46.58

Sl. No.	State	2016-17*	2017-18*	2018-19	2019-20
4.	Assam	55.29	36.02	77.27	65.59
5.	Bihar	0	0	108.02	126.3
6.	Chhattisgarh	42.62	38.82	25.87	32.62
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1.628	2.38
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1.21	0.89
9.	Goa	3.83	2.29	4.39	3.71
10.	Gujarat	66.76	34	27.92	55.09
11.	Haryana	30.39	49.09	55.55	69.64
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4.51	5.68	19.18	20.9
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	49.51	67.14
14.	Jharkhand	60.79	67.66	28.53	34.62
15.	Karnataka	58.81	45.37	66.08	52.31
16.	Kerala	23.53	26.5	51.78	50.68
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	86.21	91.25	215.29	227.65
19.	Maharashtra	45.66	63.63	102.54	142.89
20.	Manipur	10.02	6.53	20.6	10.09
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	9.86	15.02
22.	Mizoram	12.95	11.72	10.97	7.34
23.	Nagaland	0	0	8.76	8.87
24.	Odisha	40.03	42.77	50.68	28.55
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2.82
26.	Punjab	19.38	8.26	98.93	91.12
27.	Rajasthan	45.75	21.7	61.81	74.97
28.	Sikkim	4.83	5.35	11.29	9.32
29.	Tamil Nadu	55.48	53.7	96	158.65

Sl. No.	State	2016-17*	2017-18*	2018-19	2019-20
30.	Telangana	47.26	61.94	66.75	175.18
31.	Tripura	13.32	10.86	7.5	12.2
32.	Uttar Pradesh	118.59	125.84	249.24	416.92
33.	Uttarakhand	27.45	21.38	37.37	57.21
34.	West Bengal	45.2	55.57	91.59	94.18

\* Pending launch of RGSA, during 2016-17 and 2017-18, funds were released to States for Capacity Building and training of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

### ***Annexure-III***

#### *Details of Funds disbursed under Bharat Net project as under:*

Sl. No.	Year	Fund disbursed (₹ in Crore)
1.	2016-17	5600.00
2.	2017-18	6000.00
3.	2018-19	4145.54
4.	2019-20 (BE)	6000.00

\* Bharatnet Project is implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle - Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL). Allocation of funds is made to BBNL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.5, श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव नहीं हैं और किसी ने supplementary नहीं भेजा है। Now, Q.No.6. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

### **Decreasing area of land under cultivation**

\*6. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the area of land under cultivation is decreasing; and
- (b) if so, the rate of decrease during the last three years?

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

**Statement**

(a) No Sir, the area under cultivation is not decreasing because, as per the latest available data on Land Use Statistics for the year 2014-15, cultivated land/area under cultivation has remained stagnant at around 155 million hectares during 2012-13 to 2014-15 (Table below).

(Thousand hectares)

Year	Cultivated Land / Area under cultivation
2012-13	155223
2013-14	155581
2014-15	155221

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Sir, my first supplementary question is this. Is it a fact that due to this fact, 76 per cent farmers want to give up farming?

**श्री सभापति:** 76 परसेंट किसान खेती छोड़ना चाहते हैं, क्या यह सच है?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय सभापति जी, सवाल भूमि के संबंध में था, किसान खेती छोड़ रहे हैं, यह इस सवाल का एरिया नहीं है। फिर भी 76 परसेंट किसान खेती छोड़ रहे हैं, यह अनुमान है, मैं मानता हूँ कि ठीक नहीं है। आज भी 60 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं।

SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Sir, my second supplementary is this. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that 47 per cent farmers say that overall condition of the farmers in the country is very bad.

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि आपने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह कृषि योग्य जमीन में जो कटौती हो रही है, इससे रिलेटेड सवाल है और इसकी जानकारी मैंने दे दी है।

SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... यह पद्धति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** अब आप जो सवाल पूछ रही हैं, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल इससे रिलेटेड नहीं है।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री जी से यह है कि क्या marginal and small farmers के land को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है? रियल एस्टेट के लोग marginal and small farmers के land को लगातार खरीद रहे हैं। इसके कारण उनकी खेती की जमीन लगातार कम होती जा रही है। क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई नीति बना रही है, जिससे marginal and small farmers को प्रोटेक्ट किया जा सके?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की यह चिंता जायज़ है कि marginal and small farmers की जमीन की सुरक्षा करनी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस ऑगस्ट हाउस के सामने यह बात रखना चाहूंगा कि land राज्य का विषय है और land पर राज्य की मालिकी होती है और उसके संबंध में कोई कानून लाना होता है, तो वह राज्य ला सकता है। भारत सरकार की ओर से राज्यों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि जब भी जमीन संपादन का कोई issue हो, development का कोई issue हो, तो इसके लिए बहुफसली जमीन को न लेकर बंजर जमीन को priority दें। ऐसी advice राज्यों को दी गई है।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** सभापति महोदय, खेती और किसानों हमारे political manifesto से आम तौर पर गायब-सी होती जा रही है। बहरहाल, सन् 1957 में इसी सदन में co-operative farming के लिए दो दिन बहस चली थी। मैं इस प्रश्न की श्रृंखला में थोड़ा आगे जाता हूँ। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने की दिशा में सरकार की तरफ से co-operative farming की कोई कोशिश हो रही है?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही अच्छा सवाल पूछा है। मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि co-operative farming करने के लिए अगर किसान इकट्ठा होना चाहते हैं, FPO बनाना चाहते हैं, तो इसके लिए राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार की ओर से सहायता दी जाती है। किसानों के बीच MoU लीगली करने के लिए भी एक कानून बना दिया गया है और वह राज्यों को भी भेज दिया गया है। इसके तहत किसानों को इकट्ठा करके, उनकी जोत को इकट्ठा करके farming officially कर सकते हैं। भारत सरकार ने कानून में ऐसा प्रावधान कर दिया है।

**श्री सभापति:** श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन, क्या आप भी किसान हैं?

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** सभापति महोदय, मैं किसान की पोती हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज खेती के लिए बहुत सारी समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। लोग अपनी कम खेती वाली जमीन पर खेती को छोड़कर, उसे दूसरी तरह से इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कम खेती वाली जमीन को अधिक उर्वर बनाने के लिए, उसमें ज्यादा खेती करने के लिए सरकार कौन सी योजना बना रही है?

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین : سبھاپتی مہودے، میں کسان کی پوتی ہوں؟ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مانیںے منتری جی سے یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج کھیتی کے لیے بہت ساری سمسیائیں پیدا ہو رہی ہیں۔ لوگ اپنی کم کھیتی والی زمین پر کھیتی کو چھوڑ کر، اسے دوسری طرح سے استعمال کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ میں جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ ہم کھیتی والی زمین کو زیادہ ارورک بنانے کے لیے، اس میں زیادہ کھیتی کرنے کے لیے سرکار کون سی یوجنا بنارہی ہے؟

**श्री परशोत्तम रूपाला:** यह सवाल मूल प्रश्न से रिलेटेड नहीं है, फिर भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि छोटी जोत वाले किसानों के लिए हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से ऐसी योजनाएं बनाई हैं कि किसान कम जोत में पेड़ भी लगाए, उसमें सब्जी भी उगाए और उसमें पशुपालन भी करे। उसके लिए समेकित खेती का एक मॉडल बनाया गया है। राज्यों में जहाँ पर के.वी. केन्द्र हैं, वहाँ ऐसे मॉडल देखने के लिए भी available हैं।

#### Drugs under the List of Essential Medicines

\*7. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of drugs under the List of Essential Medicines;
- (b) whether it is a fact that more than 80 per cent of costly drugs are not on the List of Essential Medicines, thereby causing severe hardship to the poor and downtrodden; and
- (c) if so, the roadmap that the Ministry has prepared to bring costly drugs under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

- (a) The details of drugs under the list of Essential Medicines, as included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2015, are available on the website of Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) i.e. [www.cdco.gov.in](http://www.cdco.gov.in). The NLEM, 2015 includes 376 medicines. Subsequently, coronary stents were included in the list in 2016.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

(b) As per World Health Organization (WHO), essential medicines are those that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population. The list is made with consideration to disease prevalence, efficacy, safety and comparative cost-effectiveness of the medicines.

In India, the NLEM is prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (M/o H&FW). The criteria adopted by the Core Committee constituted by M/o H&FW for preparation of NLEM, 2015 for inclusion of a medicine in NLEM, 2015 were as follows:—

- (i) The medicine should be approved/licensed in India.
- (ii) The medicine should be useful in prevention/treatment of a disease which is a public health problem in India.
- (iii) The medicine should have proven efficacy and safety profile based on valid scientific evidence.
- (iv) The medicine should be comparatively cost effective.
- (v) The medicine should be aligned with the current treatment guidelines for the disease.
- (vi) The medicine should be stable under the storage conditions in India.
- (vii) Medicines recommended under National Health Programmes of India.
- (viii) When more than one medicine are available from the same therapeutic class, preferably one prototype/ medically best suited medicine of that class to be included after due deliberation and careful evaluation of their relative safety, efficacy and cost-effectiveness.
- (ix) Price of total treatment to be considered and not the unit price of a medicine.
- (x) FDC are not included unless the combination has unequivocally proven advantage over single compounds administered separately, in terms of increasing efficacy, reducing adverse effects and/or improving compliance.
- (xi) The medicine in NLEM will be based at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary (P/S/T) levels of health care according to treatment facilities and training, experience and availability of health care personnel at these levels.

As could be seen from the criteria mentioned above, cost effectiveness, and not high market price, of a medicine was a criterion for it to be included in NLEM.

(c) A Standing National Committee on Medicines (SNCM) has been constituted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in July, 2018 to review and revise the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) by way of additions and deletions in the existing NLEM in the context of contemporary knowledge of use of therapeutic products in health and hygiene of general public.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, last year, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, in a written reply, said that due to reduction in the price of essential medicines, people have saved ₹ 11,400 crores between May, 2014, and June, 2018. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps his Ministry is going to take to revise the National List of Essential Medicines, since it was last revised four years ago, and bring in maximum drugs under NLEM.

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, जो essential medicines हैं, वे देश में आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपलब्ध हैं। जो आम उपयोग में आने वाली ड्रग्स हैं, वे preventive care के लिए उपयोग में आने वाली ड्रग्स हैं, जिनकी एक सूची हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री बनाती है और फिर उस सूची के अनुसार हम उन medicines के प्राइस को cap करते हैं। आज हमने ऐसी medicines के 1,032 formulations के प्राइस को cap किया है, जिसका फायदा देश की गरीब जनता को मिल रहा है।

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the Ministry has started the Janaushadi Scheme with a lot of fanfare. But if you look at the performance, it is pathetic because all drugs are not available at Janaushadi Stores. Last year, six batches of medicines were recalled for failing quality tests. It means the Ministry is neither giving medicines at cheaper rate nor maintaining the quality of drugs at Janaushadi Stores. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister...

**श्री सभापति:** आपके मित्र ने जन-औषधि की शुरुआत की थी। Your friend has started. He is no more.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Yes, Sir. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is going to ensure that Janaushadi Stores stock all the 600-plus drugs, surgicals and consumables.

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब पहली बार हमारी सरकार बनी, तब प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि देश में दवाई के बिना किसी भी गरीब की मृत्यु होने की नौबत नहीं आनी चाहिए। उसको सफल करने के लिए आज हमने सारे देश में 5,358 जन-औषधि स्टोर्स खोले हैं और आज हम 5,300 से ज्यादा जन-औषधि स्टोर्स पर 700 से अधिक मेडिसिंस और ड्रग्स उपलब्ध करवा रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य जी ने कहा कि उसकी क्वालिटी कम है। आप किसी भी मेडिकल स्टोर पर जाएं, वहां आप जितनी दवाइयों की अपेक्षा रखेंगे, उतनी मेडिसिंस वहां नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन आज हम 700 मेडिसिंस उपलब्ध करवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम प्रतिदिन 20 ट्रक्स मेडिसिंस गरीब लोगों के लिए उपलब्ध करवा रहे हैं। ये क्वालिटी मेडिसिंस हैं, अफोर्डेबल मेडिसिंस हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरी बात यह कही कि उसकी गुणवत्ता में कमी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उसकी गुणवत्ता में कोई कमी नहीं है। उसका सैम्पल सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स लेती हैं और हम भी उसको NABL से चेक करवाते हैं। इस प्रकार, टेस्टिंग होने के बाद ही वे दवाइयां वहां जाती हैं। अगर हम average medical stores से भी सैम्पल लेते हैं, तो 1.5 परसेंट से लेकर 2 परसेंट तक सैम्पल्स टेस्टिंग में फेल हो जाते हैं, जिनके कई रीज़न्स होते हैं, जबकि हमारे स्टोर्स पर यह आंकड़ा 1 परसेंट से भी कम है। इस प्रकार, जन-औषधि स्टोर्स के माध्यम से जनता को क्वालिटी और अफोर्डेबल मेडिसिंस उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है।

**श्री राम कुमार वर्मा:** सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने यह तो अच्छा किया है कि उन्होंने जन-औषधि केन्द्रों की संख्या में sufficient वृद्धि की है, लेकिन हमारी नज़र में सामान्यतः यह आता है कि रोगी जब स्टोर पर जाता है, तो वहां उसे यह जवाब मिलता है कि उसकी दवाई उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर inadequate quantity में औषधि रहती है? अगर ऐसा है, तो उसको ठीक करने के लिए आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं तथा क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं?

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** वैसे तो मैंने इसका रिप्लाय दे दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं पुनः यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जन-औषधि स्टोर्स पर रेगुलर मेडिसिंस उपलब्ध हों, इसके लिए हमने direct supply chain शुरू की है। हमने यह व्यवस्था भी की है कि जब किसी जन-औषधि स्टोर पर किसी मेडिसिन की आवश्यकता होगी, तो वे उसे ऑनलाइन ऑर्डर करेंगे, जिसके बाद हम उसकी डायरेक्ट सप्लाय कर देंगे।

**SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:** Sir, I thank you that, at least, I got the opportunity, सर, 80 परसेंट ड्रग्स इतनी costly हैं कि वे available ही नहीं हैं। कैंसर और टीबी से पीड़ित कई लोग केवल इसलिए मर जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे दवाई नहीं ले पाते हैं। जो मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनीज़ हैं, वे दवाइयों को जिस कॉस्ट पर बेचती हैं, उसमें और उनकी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कॉस्ट्स में बहुत ज्यादा फर्क होता है, तो क्या आप इसके लिए कोई उपाय कर सकते हैं? गरीब लोगों को कैंसर और टीबी की ड्रग्स मिलें, इसके लिए क्या आप कोई सहायता कर सकते हैं?

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** देश की गरीब और आम जनता को सस्ती और अफोर्डेबल मेडिसिंस एवं ट्रीटमेंट मिले, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने कई initiatives लिए हैं। यहाँ कैंसर के ड्रग्स की बात की जा रही है। यह बात सही है कि कैंसर की मेडिसिन थोड़ी महँगी होती है, ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please. ... (Interruptions)... Please no comments. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: I agree, but we have taken the initiative. महंगी दवाएं सस्ती मिलें, इसलिए schedule 1 में न होते हुए भी 42 मेडिसिंस का trade margin हमने fix किया है। इस ट्रेड मार्जिन से उसका 90 परसेंट रेट आज मार्केट में कम हो गया है। ऐसे 526 फॉर्मूलेशंस हैं, ब्रांडेड मेडिसिंस हैं, जो आज मार्केट में 90 परसेंट कम रेट पर उपलब्ध होने लगी हैं। यह इनिशिएटिव हमने लिया है।

डा. विकास महात्मे: महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बताया कि 1032 एसेंशियल मेडिसिंस की कीमत तय की है, लेकिन कीमत तय करने के बावजूद भी यह देखा गया है कि कभी-कभी वे दवाएं उस कीमत पर नहीं मिलती हैं, काफी ज्यादा पैसे लिए जाते हैं। उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है और क्या प्रतिक्रियाएं हैं?

श्री मनसुख मांडविया: जो एसेंशियल मेडिसिंस होती हैं, हमने उनके प्राइस कैप किए हुए हैं और हमने ऐसी 1032 मेडिसिंस के प्राइस कैप किए हुए हैं। कभी-कभी उनका प्राइस कुछ ज्यादा ले लेते हैं। उसकी मॉनिटरिंग के लिए हमने नेशनल फार्मा प्राइसिंग अथॉरिटी को ज़िम्मेवारी दी है। वह समय-समय पर उसको देखती है। यदि कभी शिकायत आती है तो उसकी इन्क्वायरी भी करती है। उसके आधार पर एक्शन भी लिया जाता है। इस दृष्टि से हम उसको सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

#### **Social security pension to farmers**

\*8. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring a new scheme for providing social security pension to farmers throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the criteria for selection of beneficiaries and whether any specific funds have been earmarked for the scheme?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has approved a pension scheme for all Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) in the country, subject to certain exclusion clauses, with a view to provide 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). For example, the beneficiary is required to contribute ₹100/- per month in the pension fund at median entry age of 29 years, with matching contribution of ₹ 100 by the Central Government.

The Scheme provides for utilization of services of Common Service Centres (CSCs e-Governance Services India Ltd.) or alternatively the State Nodal Officers of the State / UT Governments under PM-Kisan Scheme for enrollment of farmers. An amount of ₹ 10774.50 crore is expected for implementation of the scheme upto the Financial Year 2021-22.

DR. K.V.P RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the Central Government has already introduced a National Pension Scheme under the name of Atal Pension Yojana. It is also a Voluntary Contribution Pension Scheme. As per Government records, several people, including farmers, joined this Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. What is your question? You are reading the answer.

DR. K.V.P RAMACHANDRA RAO: Now, this Scheme appears to be a replica of the same and nothing is new. If the Government wants to really do something for the small and marginal farmers, then, it should come forward and pay the contribution, or, at least, a part of it, on behalf of the poor farmer. The Scheme has no such provision, or, at least, a matching grant to that effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

DR. K.V.P RAMACHANDRA RAO: My question is, in these circumstances, how it will benefit the farmers who are already enrolled in 'APY' and which Scheme among these two is beneficial for the farmers.

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस चिंता के साथ सहमत हूँ कि जो लोग ऑलरेडी अटल पेंशन से जुड़ गए हैं, उसमें से और इस योजना में कौन सी लाभदायक है?

मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा और सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों की जानतारी में यह रहे ताकि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में किसानों के साथ बात कर सकें। इसलिए इस योजना का जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु है, जो किसानों के लिए और स्मॉल एण्ड मार्विन्ल फॉर्मर्स के लिए उपयोगी है, वह यह है कि जो किसानों को 6 हजार रुपये भारत सरकार की ओर से देने का तय हो गया है, दो किस्में मिल भी

चुकी हैं, वह जो राशि मिल रही है, यदि किसान चाहेगा तो अपने हिस्से की राशि उसमें से भी कटवा सकता है। सिर्फ अपनी सहमति देकर पेंशन में अपना हिस्सा कटवा सकेगा तो बिना पैसे दिए भी इस राशि में से उनको मिल जाएगा और सभी किसानों के लिए वह राशि उपलब्ध है। सिर्फ किसान अपनी सहमति से इस राशि का इसमें उपभोग करवा के पेंशन का हकदार बन सकता है।

**DR. K.V.P RAMACHANDRA RAO:** Sir, it covers farmers aged between 18 and 40 years, and the farmers above this age are not getting benefit from this. My second supplementary is, a pension of ₹ 3,000/- after sixty years of age may mean nothing in these high inflation days. Is there any proposal with the Government to link this scheme with the rate of inflation?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Right Mantriji.

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव है। यह योजना अभी नई है। इस योजना का अमल हो जाने के बाद, इसका इवैल्युएशन हो जाने के बाद किसी स्तर पर ऐसे अच्छे इश्यूज़ को हाथ में लिया जा सकता है, मगर अभी ऐसी कोई चर्चा विचार में नहीं है।

#### छत्तीसगढ़ में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का कार्यान्वयन

\*9. **श्री राम विचार नेताम:** क्या कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के कार्यान्वयन में सरकार को कितनी सफलता मिली है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ में कितने किसानों का बीमा किया गया है; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किस प्रकार की फसलों के लिए बीमा दावों की मांग की गयी है और इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी बीमा राशि संवितरित की गई है?

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

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) बुवाई-पूर्व से लेकर कटाई तक के सभी न रोके जा सकने वाले प्राकृतिक जोखिमों से फसलों को व्यापक जोखिम कवर सुनिश्चित करने तथा पर्याप्त दावा राशि और समय से दावों का निपटान करने के लिए एक सरल और सस्ती फसल बीमा योजना तैयार करने की दृष्टि से सरकार द्वारा एक उपज आधारित योजना अर्थात् प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और मौसम सूचकांक आधारित योजना अर्थात् पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) खरीफ 2016 से प्रारंभ की गई है।

ये योजनाएं राज्यों के लिए वैकल्पिक हैं और उन्हें इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत दावों का निपटान करने के लिए बीमा कंपनी का चयन करना, फसलों और क्षेत्रों को अधिसूचित करना और वर्तमान मौसम की ग्रेसहोल्ड और वास्तविक उपज निर्धारित करने के लिए पिछली उपज के आंकड़े प्रदान करने होते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ इन योजनाओं की शुरुआत से ही दोनों योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमएफबीवाई और आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ में योजना की शुरुआत से कवरेज का विवरण निम्नलिखित तालिका में दिया गया है:—

वर्ष/मौसम	किसानों का नामांकन	बीमित क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर में)	बीमा राशि (लाख में)	सकल प्रीमियम (करोड़ रुपए में)	सकल प्रीमियम में किसानों का हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)	कुल दावें (लाख में)	लाभान्वित किसान (लाख में)
2016-17	15.49	24.17	7232	326	136	160	1.38
2017-18	14.75	22.27	6930	365	133	1385	6.55
2018-19	13.72	20.00	6961	813	146	899	5.24
रबी 2018-19	1.99	2.76	915	78	15	*	*

\* रबी 2018-19 मौसम के लिए राज्य द्वारा दावों की गणना हेतु उपज डेटा को प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) सभी खाद्य और तिलहन फसलों और वाणिज्यिक/बागवानी फसलों को इस योजना के अधीन अधिसूचित किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि प्रत्येक फसल और बीमा इकाई क्षेत्र के लिए अपेक्षित संख्या में सीसीई का संचालन करने के लिए राज्यों की फसल कटाई प्रयोगों और क्षमता की अपेक्षित संख्या के आधार पर पिछले उपज के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हों। इन योजनाओं के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान अधिसूचित फसलों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:—

मौसम	छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा अधिसूचित फसलें	
	पीएमएफबीवाई	आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस
खरीफ 18	धान, मक्का, सोयाबीन, पीजेन पी, (रेडग्राम/अरहर/तुअर), ग्रीनग्राम, मूंगफली, कालाचना	
रबी 2018-19	गेहूं, बंगाल चना, सरसों और अलसी	बैंगन, गोभी, फूलगोभी, प्याज, आलू, टमाटर

**Implementation of PMFBY in Chhattisgarh**

†\*9. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of success accomplished by Government in implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in the State of Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the number of farmers insured under this Yojana in Chhattisgarh; and
- (c) the kind of crops for which insurance claim has been demanded under this scheme and the insurance amount disbursed so far in this regard?

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

***Statement***

(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. Chhattisgarh is implementing both the schemes since inception of these schemes. Details of coverage since inception of the scheme in Chhattisgarh under both PMFBY and RWBCIS are given in the following table:—

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year/Season	Enrolment of Farmers (in lakhs)	Area Insured (in lakh ha.)	Sum Insured	Gross Premium	Farmers Share in Gross Premium (₹ in Crore)	Total Claims	Farmers Bene- fitted (in lakhs)
2016-17	15.49	24.17	7232	326	136	160	1.38
2017-18	14.75	22.27	6930	365	133	1385	6.55
2018-19							
Kharif 2018	13.72	20.00	6961	813	146	899	5.24
Rabi 2018-19	1.99	2.76	915	78	15	*	*

\* Yield data for calculation of claims is not submitted by the State for Rabi 2018-19 season.

(c) 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. Details of crops notified by Chhattisgarh during 2018-19 under the schemes are given below:—

Season	Crop Notified by Chhattisgarh	
	PMFBY	RWBCIS
Kharif 2018	Paddy, Maize, soybean, Pigeon pea (redgram/Arhar/Tur), Greengram, Groundnut, Blackgram.	Tomato, Banana, Brinjal, chilies, Ginger, Guava, Papaya.
Rabi 2018-19	Wheat, Bengalgram, Mustard and Linsed	Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Potato, Tomato.

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** सर, हमारी सरकार की जो बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, उसके अंतर्गत हमने प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में जानकारी मांगी थी। मेरा प्रश्न छत्तीसगढ़ के संदर्भ में था।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** सभापति महोदय, जो छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट है, वहां के किसानों को फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जब कि सरकार ने बीमा कंपनी को प्रीमियम समय पर लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जब कि सरकार ने बीमा कंपनी को प्रीमियम समय पर जमा किया था। महोदय, मैं आपके

माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासन द्वारा किन-किन बीमा कंपनियों को और कितनी-कितनी प्रीमियम की राशि दी गई है और उसके अग्रेस्ट में किसानों को कितना बीमा भुगतान किया गया है?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत कितना प्रीमियम लिया गया और कितना बेनिफिट किसानों को दिया गया है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि खरीफ 2016 में loanee and non-loanee farmers ने मिलकर, 13,99,000 किसानों ने इसके कवरेज में आना पसंद किया। किसानों ने जो प्रीमियम जमा करवाया था, वह 127 करोड़ रुपया था और जो ग्राँस प्रीमियम था, वह 271.89 करोड़ रुपये था। जो क्लेम हुआ था वह 133 करोड़ रुपये था और जो पेड क्लेम था, वह 133 करोड़ रुपये था। वर्ष 2016 में खरीफ और रबी दोनों को मिलाकर यदि मैं कहूँ तो 1.60 करोड़ रुपया किसानों को दिया गया है।

**श्री सभापति:** राइट मंत्री जी।

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** किसानों के प्रीमियम के बदले में उनको 49 प्रतिशत बेनिफिट मिला है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका सेकण्ड सप्लीमेंटरी क्या है?

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** सर, मेरी आपत्ति यही है। मैंने पूछा कि जितनी राशि शासन द्वारा बीमा कंपनी को भुगतान की जाती है और उसके अग्रेस्ट में जितना क्लेम किया जाता है, क्या वह राशि पर्याप्त है? मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि जितना भुगतान किया जाना था, वह भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों ने क्लेम किया और कितनी राशि का क्लेम किया? उसके अग्रेस्ट में आपने कितने लोगों को दिया? इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपने उतना भुगतान नहीं किया। मुझे लगता है कि सीधी सी बात है कि बीमा कंपनियों के द्वारा वहां के किसानों के साथ अन्यायपूर्ण कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

**श्री सभापति:** राइट।

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय नेताम जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो फिगर पूछना चाहते हैं, तो वर्ष 2017-18 में रबी और खरीफ दोनों को मिलाकर मैं आपको बता दूँ। सरकार की ओर से और फार्मर्स की ओर से, दोनों का कुल मिलाकर वर्ष 2017-18 का जो प्रीमियम था, वह 289 करोड़ रुपये टोटल प्रीमियम था, उसमें किसानों का भी आ गया और गवर्नमेंट का भी आ गया। उसके अग्रेस्ट 1306 करोड़ रुपया क्लेम हुआ। 289 करोड़ रुपये प्रीमियम था और जो क्लेम हुआ वह 1306 करोड़ रुपया था। 1306 करोड़ रुपये पेड क्लेम हुआ। इससे 5,70,00 किसान लाभान्वित हुए। उस समय की बारिश अच्छी नहीं होने की वजह से और वह खराब मौसम वाला वर्ष था, तो किसानों को 451 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बेनिफिट मिला।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** महोदय, अभी छत्तीसगढ़ में गवर्नमेंट को बने तीन महीने ही हुए हैं। मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, इसमें जितने किसानों ने फसल बीमा के लिए आवेदन दिया है, उससे कम किसान

उससे लाभान्वित हुए हैं, पूर्व में भी कम किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। नियम को देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि बीमा कम्पनियों को ही फायदा देने के लिए नियम बनाया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि अन्य कौन से किसान हितैषी नियम सरकार ला रही है?

**श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला:** महोदय, एक बात हम सबको ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि जो बीमा होता है, वह खराब मौसम या खराब फसल होती है, तो अच्छा मिलता है और अच्छा मौसम होता है, अच्छा उत्पादन होता है, तो कम मिलता है। किसानों को इस प्रकार की स्थिति में benefit मिले, इसके लिए ही यह योजना बनायी गयी है। कम्पनियां बाद में आती हैं, कम्पनियों के लिए यह योजना नहीं बनायी गयी है। मैं आपके संज्ञान में वह figure देना चाहूंगा, जिसके बारे में आपने पूछा था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल फार्मर्स 14 लाख थे, और जो beneficiaries हैं, वे 6 लाख 55 हजार हैं।

#### **Elimination of specified diseases in cattle**

\*10. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to eliminate certain specified diseases in cattle;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has set any time-frame for achieving the said objective of elimination of specified diseases in cattle; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

- (a) Yes Sir.
- (b) The National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis has been approved by the Cabinet on 31.05.2019 as a new Central Sector Scheme for a total outlay of ' 13,343.00 crore for five years (2019-24). An amount of ₹ 2683.00 crore is proposed for the Financial Year 2019-20. It has the following scheme components:

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control programme: The programme envisages 100% vaccination coverage of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs at six months interval in the entire country. Further, animals will be identified using unique animal identification ear

tags. The programme also includes de-worming of targeted population of livestock twice a year as one of its activities.

**Brucellosis control programme:** The programme envisages 100% vaccination coverage of female cattle and buffalo calves (4-8 months of age) once in a life time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Complete control of FMD and Brucellosis in cattle and buffalo by 2025 with vaccination and subsequent eradication by 2030.

**श्री सभापति:** प्रश्न अगर specific State का है तो उसी के ऊपर अधिक फोकस कीजिए। Question अगर छत्तीसगढ़ पर है और कोई सदस्य अगर नॉर्थ ईस्ट के बारे में पूछे या किसी अन्य स्टेट के बारे में पूछे तो उसका अर्थ क्या है? आपका अधिकार है लेकिन अगर उसी के संबंध में पूछें तो उचित होगा।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने संपूर्ण जवाब दिया है। वैसे तो मैं इनके उत्तर से संतुष्ट हूँ लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में यह बात स्पष्ट लिखी है कि मवेशियों की जो बीमारी होती है, उसको चिन्हित किया जाता है तो मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि बीमारी को किस आधार पर चिन्हित किया जाता है?

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, इसका आधार क्या है, बताइए।

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह:** महोदय, रोगों को चिन्हित करके राज्य सरकार जब हमारे पास भेजती है, तो उसमें जो गंभीर रोग होते हैं, उनके इलाज के लिए हम अनुमोदन करते हैं, जैसे अभी हमने किया है। अभी एफएमडी, खुरपका और ब्रूसेलोसिस के लिए साढ़े 13 हजार करोड़ रुपए का अनुमोदन Central Sector Scheme के रूप में किया गया है। पहले स्टेट और केन्द्र का 60:40 का ratio होता था। इस प्रकार राज्य सरकार जिस प्रकार से रोगों को चिन्हित करके भेजती है, उसके बाद हम उस पर विचार करते हैं।

### **Irregularities in VIP quota tickets in Railways**

\*11. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have noticed some irregularities or received some complaints regarding VIP quota tickets in Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have initiated any enquiry regarding the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the steps taken by Railways to check the recurrence of such irregularities?

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

*Statement*

(a) to (d) On order to meet the urgent travel requirements of High Official Requisition (HOR) holders, which includes Central Government Ministers, Judges of Hon' ble Supreme Court/High Courts of various States, Members of Parliament and other emergent demands, who are on the waiting list, a limited number of berths/seats have been earmarked as Emergency Quota (EQ) in different trains and in different classes. The quota is released by the Railways in accordance with the priority as per warrant of precedence and well established practice being followed since long. At the time of allotment of berths/seats, Emergency Quota is first allotted for self travel of HOR holders/Members of Parliament, etc., strictly as per their *inter-se* seniority in warrant of precedence. Thereafter, other requisitions received from various quarters are considered and the remaining quota is released taking into account various factors like official status of passengers travelling, nature of urgency like travelling on Government duty, bereavement in the family, sickness, job interview, etc. The unutilised EQ gets released to RAC (Reservation Against Cancellation)/ Waiting list passengers at the time of preparation of first reservation charts.

Some instances of attempts to get accommodation released out of Emergency Quota on the authority of fake letter heads of high dignitaries and some Railway Officers have come to notice. As reservation staff remains alert for such letters during peak rush periods, the genuineness of these letters are checked. When it is confirmed that these are fake, no accommodation is released on such requests. Recently a case has also been registered against one suspected tout by Railway Protection Force (RPF) Wadala Road, Mumbai Division, Central Railway under Section 143 of Railways Act., 1989. Two accused have been arrested in this case.

- (e) With a view to prevent malpractices, reservation requests received from various quarters for release of accommodation out of Emergency Quota are checked from time to time and in case where there is a doubt about the genuineness of the request/letter, the position is checked up by speaking to the concerned person on phone. Instructions on this account which already exist are reiterated from time to time. Further, when there is gap in demand and supply of reserved accommodation, particularly during peak rush periods, efforts are made to bridge this gap by planning holiday special trains during the peak rush

periods, putting on extra coaches to meet the day-to-day requirements and increasing the number of coaches on permanent basis in those trains which have high demand and patronage. Moreover, random checks are conducted in association with Vigilance Organisation. If any Railway official is found involved in any irregularity, the official is taken up severely. The process of checks and tightening of procedures is a continuous activity and is closely monitored.

Regular intelligence against such touts and continuous drives against touting elements have been taken up by Railway Protection Force. In addition, on 02.11.2018, an All India drive against touting was conducted in 110 cities of the country whereas 185 touts have been booked and tickets worth ₹ 35.68 Lakh have been forfeited with deactivation of more than 1200 fake User IDs with the help of IRCTC.

Further, in the second raid conducted against touting elements across 205 cities all over India on 13.06.2019, 387 touts have been arrested with forfeiture of tickets worth ₹ 36.92 lakhs. Deactivation of 2564 fake User IDs has been advised to IRCTC.

All the arrested accused have been produced before the Court of Law. Irregularity or misuse of VIP quota are dealt as per extant legal provisions.

**डा. अनिल अग्रवाल:** महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने रेलवे इन्क्वायरी का जो सिस्टम बताया है और जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उससे मैं partially संतुष्ट हूँ, लेकिन रेलवे द्वारा जो Zonal और Divisional Committees बनायी जाती हैं, यदि उनके सदस्यों का दायित्व बढ़ाकर उनको भी इस सिस्टम में involve कर लिया जाए तो उसके बेहतर परिणाम होंगे।

**SHRIANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is usually bound to happen because of Railways. We will examine it and give the answer to the hon. Member.

**डा. अनिल अग्रवाल:** मेरा दूसरा supplementary question यह है कि अगर Zonal और Divisional Committees की मीटिंग्स regular हों तो उसके बेहतर परिणाम आ सकते हैं। वर्तमान में Zonal और Divisional Committees की मीटिंग्स regular basis पर नहीं हो रही हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** यह एक सुझाव है।

**SHRIANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** Sir, they have been meeting regularly but if there is any specific case, I request the hon. Member to bring it to my notice. I will look into the issue and inform the hon. Member.

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** माननीय सभापति जी, अभी 24 मई को संसद सदस्यों के रिज़र्वेशन के लिए IRCTC की तरफ से एक यूज़र आईडी और पासवर्ड जारी किया गया था, लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं

चला है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी क्या स्थिति है और वह कब तक चल जाएगा?

† جناب جاوید علی خان : مائنے سبھا پتی جی، ابھی 24 مئی کو سندس سڈسٹیوں کے رزرویشن کے لئے آئی۔آرسی۔ٹی۔سی۔ کی طرف سے ایک یوزر آئی۔ڈی۔ اور پاس-ورڈ جاری کیا گیا تھا، لیکن وہ آج تک نہیں چلا ہے۔ میں مائنے منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کی کیا استتھی ہے اور وہ کب تک چل جائے گا؟

SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA: Sir, the hon. Member has taken interest in raising this issue. But, I wish to submit, though it does not fall within the purview of the main question, that I will make inquiry with the concerned officials and send him a detailed reply.

#### राजस्थान में प्रस्तावित रेल परियोजनाएं

\*12. श्री राम नारायण डूडी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंत्रालय राजस्थान के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण रेल परियोजनाओं जैसे, पूर्व में यथा प्रस्तावित पीपाड़ रोड रेलवे स्टेशन से वाया भोपालगढ़ आसोप से होते हुए नागौर, पूर्व में यथाप्रस्तावित बिलाड़ा से बर रेल लाइन और मेड़ता रोड़ से वाया मेड़ता शहर और पुष्कर होते हुए अजमेर तक नई रेल लाइनों पर विचार कर रहा है या इस संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अंगादि सुरेश चन्नाबासप्पा): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ग) जी हां। रेल मंत्रालय ने 2014-15 से 12 नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण परियोजनाएं शामिल की हैं, जो अंशतः/पूर्णतः राजस्थान राज्य में पड़ती हैं। इस समय, 42820 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 11 नई लाइन, 06 आमान परिवर्तन और 13 दोहरीकरण परियोजनाएं निष्पादन/स्वीकृति के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

- (i) **भोपालगढ़, आसोप के रास्ते पीपाड़ रोड रेलवे स्टेशन से नागौर तक नई रेल लाइन (96 कि.मी.):** पीपाड़ रोड़-भोपालगढ़-शंकवास-नागौर तक नई बड़ी लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण 2014-15 में पूरा किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 9.46% ऋणात्मक दर के प्रतिफल सहित इसकी लागत 293 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई थी। परियोजना के वित्तीय दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद होने के कारण, इसे आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

- (ii) **बिलाड़ा-बर नई लाइन (47 कि.मी.):** बिलाड़ा - बर नई लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण 2016-17 में पूरा किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इन नई लाइन (47 किलोमीटर) की लागत प्रतिफल की 26.93% ऋणात्मक दर के साथ 368 करोड़ रुपए थी। फिर भी, बिलाड़ा-बर तक नई लाइन के निर्माण के लिए एक अद्यतन सर्वेक्षण दिसम्बर 2018 में स्वीकृत किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- (iii) **मेड़ता सिटी और पुष्कर के रास्ते मेड़ता रोड़-अजमेर (59 कि.मी.):** मेड़ता रोड़ सिटी और पुष्कर-अजमेर के बीच पहले ही रेल लाइन मौजूद है। मेड़ता सिटी से पुष्कर तक एक परियोजना 2013-14 के रेल बजट में शामिल की गई थी, बशर्ते अपेक्षित अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इस परियोजना की लागत प्रतिफल की 7.65% ऋणात्मक दर के साथ लगभग 323 करोड़ रुपए (2010-11 कीमत स्तर) थी। परियोजना के वित्तीय दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद होने के कारण, कार्य आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका।

#### Proposed railway projects in Rajasthan

†\*12. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering or has proposed important railway projects for Rajasthan, namely, new railway line from Pipar Road railway station to Nagaur *via* Bhopalgarh Asop, as proposed earlier, Bilara to Bar railway line, as proposed earlier, and Merta Road to Ajmer *via* Merta City and Pushkar;

(b) if so, by when these projects would be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has included 12 New Line, gauge conversion and doubling projects since 2014-15 falling partly/fully in the State of Rajasthan. As on date, 11 New Lines, 06 Gauge Conversion and 13 Doubling projects worth ₹ 42,820 crore are under different stages of execution/sanction.

- (i) **Pipar Road Station Nagour via Bhopalgarh, Asop new railway line (96 Km):** Survey for new Broad Gauge line from Pipar Road-Bhopalgarh-Asop-Shankwas-Nagour has been completed in 2014-15. As per survey report, the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cost was assessed as ₹293 crore with the negative rate of return of 9.46%.

Project could not be taken forward as the project is financially unviable.

- (ii) **Bilara-Bar new line (47 km):** Survey for Bilara-Bar new line was completed in 2016-17. As per survey report, cost of (47 km.) new line was ₹368 crore with negative rate of return of 26.93%. However, an updating survey for construction of new line from Bilara-Bar has been sanctioned in December, 2018. Survey taken up.
- (iii) **Merta Road-Ajmer via Merta City and Pushkar (59 km):** Railway line already exists between Merta Road-Merta City and Pushkar-Ajmer. The project for Merta City to Pushkar was included in Railway Budget 2013-14 subject to requisite approvals. As per survey report, the cost of the project was approx ₹323 crore (2010-11 price level) with negative rate of return of 7.65%. Project could not be taken forward as it is financially unviable.

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी:** सभापति महोदय, मैंने जोधपुर, नागौर और अजमेर से संबंधित रेल लाइन के संबंध में प्रश्न पूछा है। सर, बिलाड़ा से बर रेलवे लाइन का जो मसला है, यह बहुत पुराना मसला है। जब मैं 1977 में राजस्थान के अंदर एम.एल.ए. बना, तब इसकी शुरुआत हुई थी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप अभी वहां तक मत जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं supplementary प्रश्न पर आ रहा हूं। मैं इसके background के बारे में कुछ बताना चाहता हूं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि 1977 यानी उससे पहले भी मारवाड़ के अंदर बिलाड़ा और बिलाड़ा से दक्षिण के लिए हमेशा आना-जाना रहता था। सभापति महोदय, कितने साल हो गए feasibility बदल गई, हजारों टोला भट्टे आ गए, हजारों ट्रक्स हो गए और हजारों लोगों का जो प्रवासी राजस्थानी हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका Question क्या है?

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह रेलवे लाइन कब पूरी कर दी जाएगी? केवल feasibility की बात करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह केवल 300 करोड़ रुपये का मामला है। मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उसके अंदर 1000 करोड़ रुपये तक सारे के सारे जनहित के मामले हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब दें।

**SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** Sir, it is only the Narendra Modi Government which has given the maximum sanctions to the State of Rajasthan. There are more than 12 projects under implementation. Other than this, more than ₹2.98 lakh crores worth of projects are in the pipeline. What we have given is the present day cost. But, if you look at the actual cost, it is much more. The work is under progress. Once these works are

completed, the projects can be utilized for the people of Rajasthan. After completing these projects, the remaining proposals will be examined.

**श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डूंगरपुर:** सभापति जी, मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी:** सभापति महोदय, मेरा second supplementary प्रश्न नहीं हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका second supplementary प्रश्न आया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डूडी जी, मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। थोड़ी तेजी से गाड़ी आगे बढ़ गई है। मैं आपको अभी बुलाऊंगा।

**श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डूंगरपुर:** सभापति महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अहमदाबाद और उदयपुर के बीच में जो कन्वर्जन हो रहा है, तो डूंगरपुर में डूंगरपुर और बिच्छीबाड़ा के बीच रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज या अंडर ब्रिज क्यों नहीं बन रहा है और यह प्रोजेक्ट कब तक पूरा होगा?

**SHRI ANGADI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA:** I appreciate the interest shown by the hon. Member. But, his supplementary does not fall within the purview of the main question. I will get a detailed report and send it to the hon. Member.

**श्री सभापति:** श्री राम नारायण डूडी, second supplementary.

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी:** सभापति महोदय, एक तो मैंने मेड़ता रोड़ से अजमेर या पुष्कर के बारे में पूछा है। यह जो पुष्कर है, यह हिंदुस्तान के अंदर सबसे बड़ा दूसरा तीर्थ है। यहां पर हमेशा हजारों की तादाद में लोग आते-जाते हैं। ब्रह्मा जी का केवल एकमात्र मंदिर पुष्कर में है। हिंदुओं का महान तीर्थ होते हुए भी उसको सीधे मारवाड़ से जोड़ा नहीं गया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में रेल मंत्री महोदय कुछ आश्वासन दें।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं माननीय सांसद जी के प्रस्ताव के प्रति पूरी तरह से संवेदना रखता हूँ। वास्तव में पुष्कर हम सभी के लिए बहुत ही अहम स्थान है और हम सभी की इच्छा होती है कि हम वहां जाएं और आप हम सबको भी वहां बुलाएं और इतनी सुंदर जगह का स्वाद ले सकें, लेकिन रेलवे की अपनी कुछ समस्याएं हैं। रेलवे में पिछले वर्ष 2018-19 में साढ़े चार हजार करोड़ रुपये, जो इतिहास में सबसे ज्यादा राशि है, मात्र राजस्थान के प्रोजेक्ट्स को मिली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** यह ठीक है, लेकिन उनकी मांग क्या है?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सभापति महोदय, जहां तक एक-एक individual line है, यह पुराने जमाने में एक बीमारी रेलवे को मिली है कि लोग माननीय सांसद को खुश करने के लिए दना-दन प्रोजेक्ट्स sanction कर देते थे। लेकिन पैसा रहता नहीं था, प्रोजेक्ट्स खत्म नहीं होते थे, प्रोजेक्ट्स कॉस्ट बढ़ती जाती थी, इसकी वजह से सरकार ने बहुत ही अकलमंदी से यह निर्णय लिया कि पहले पुराने प्रोजेक्ट्स को खत्म करें और लोगों की अच्छी तरह से सेवा करें और फिर नये प्रोजेक्ट्स को शुरू करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. Unfortunately, two more questions have still been left out.

The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Stock of onions in the country

\*13. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has assessed the stock position of onions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any shortfall in production of onions or its supply in the market is expected in the coming months; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) As per the estimates of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, the storage of onion in the year 2017 and 2018 were 48.73 lakh MT and 50.03 lakh MT, respectively.

(c) and (d) As per 2nd Advance Estimates (2018-19) released by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, production of Onion is estimated to be 232.84 lakh Tonne in 2018-19 which is marginally higher than estimated production of 232.62 lakh Tonne in 2017-18.

During the year 2019-20, as on 17.06.19, buffer of around 44,812 MT of onions has been built under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for calibrated release during the lean season for moderating prices. The Central Government has offered onions from the buffer to States/UTs at no profit no loss basis to improve availability and moderate prices of onions during lean season. In addition, incentive on exports of onions under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been withdrawn since 11th June 2019 to improve domestic availability and moderate prices.

**Curtailing of fishing activities in Tamil Nadu**

\*14. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the State Government of Tamil Nadu has banned fishing activities for a certain period during the breeding season;
- (b) if so, whether Central Government would take similar steps across the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India, Department of Fisheries implements uniform fishing ban during the monsoon period in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) beyond territorial waters (12 nautical miles) for conservation and effective management of fishery resources and also for sea safety reasons. The coastal States/Union Territories Governments including the Government of Tamil Nadu implement fishing ban during monsoon period within their respective areas of territorial waters of 12 nautical miles in tandem with the uniform fishing ban in the EEZ.

(c) The uniform fishing ban is implemented in the Indian EEZ for a period of 61 days, as per details given below:—

- (i) East Coast: From 15th April to 14th June (both days inclusive) (61 days)
- (ii) West Coast: From 1st June to 31st July, (both days inclusive) (61 days)

The traditional non-motorized fishing vessels are exempted from this uniform fishing ban imposed in the Indian EEZ beyond territorial waters.

- (d) Does not arise.

**Debit of money credited to accounts of farmers under PM-Kisan Yojana**

\*15. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a lot of farmers have lodged complaints that money deposited under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) Yojana is being debited from their accounts;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such farmers, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to stop such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A large number of farmers did not lodge complaints that money under the PM-Kisan Scheme is being debited from their accounts. However, the issue was reported in local newspapers. The Government took cognizance of these reports and enquired into the matter. At the initial stage of implementation the details of farmers 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 269605 farmers. The system could stop credit of these beneficiaries except for 119743 beneficiaries whose accounts had already been credited. The NPCI and banks returned the money of those beneficiaries also on account of Stop Payment instructions. The State-wise details of 119743 farmers is annexed at Statement (*See below*).

The procedure for release of payment to beneficiaries was suitably modified after the initial period and stringent pre-verification procedures were formalized. The States' Stop Payment requests due to mismatch in the names is being taken in advance so that payment is released only to the beneficiaries whose data matches correctly with the bank account details. Therefore, the possibility of re-occurrence has been eliminated.

### ***Statement***

#### *The State-wise details of farmers*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases of reversal of transactions
1.	Assam	2
2.	Haryana	55
3.	Himachal Pradesh	346
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	29

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases of reversal of transactions
5.	Jharkhand	22
6.	Maharashtra	32897
7.	Uttar Pradesh	86314
8.	Uttarakhand	78
TOTAL		119743

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Non-receiving of payment under PM-Kisan Yojana

1. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have received the first installment under PM-Kisan Yojana, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that 1.5 lakh farmers in Uttar Pradesh have not received payment of the first installment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which Government plans to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Till date, 1st installment to 3,29,52,568 beneficiaries and 2nd installment to 2,85,73,889 beneficiaries have been credited directly to the bank accounts of the farmers' families under PM-Kisan Scheme. A Statement showing State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries who have received the financial benefits under the Scheme is enclosed at Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) PM-Kisan is a continuous and ongoing Scheme, in which the financial benefits is 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. The data of beneficiaries uploaded by them have to undergo a multi-level verification and validation by various concerned agencies, including the banks, and only then the amount is released into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. In this process,

several times, the rejected data is returned to the State / UT Governments for correction. Though this results in delay in release of benefits to the identified beneficiaries, it is essential so as to ensure that the benefit reaches the correct beneficiary. However, according to a recent decision of the Government, to avoid loss of installments to the beneficiaries on account of such unavoidable technical procedural delay, they are now eligible to receive the benefits commencing from the 4-monthly period in which their names are uploaded in PM-KISAN portal and also subsequent installments.

*Statement*

States	First installment Payment (No. of beneficiaries)	First installment Payment (Amount) (In ₹)	Second installment Payment (No. of beneficiaries)	Second installment Payment (Amount) (In ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,004	20,008,000		0
Andhra Pradesh	3,443,116	6,886,232,000	3,126,852	6,253,704,000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0		0
Assam	1,119,983	2,239,966,000	762,427	1,524,854,000
Bihar	231,873	463,746,000	219,136	438,272,000
Chandigarh	13	26,000		0
Chhattisgarh	111,898	223,796,000	87,632	175,264,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,322	10,644,000		0
Daman and Diu	2,119	4,238,000		0
Delhi	0	0		0
Goa	2,385	4,770,000		0
Gujarat	2,832,333	5,664,666,000	2,821,569	5,643,138,000
Haryana	942,052	1,884,104,000	935,929	1,871,858,000
Himachal Pradesh	474,763	949,526,000	438,256	876,512,000

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	497,204	994,408,000	459,593	919,186,000
Jharkhand	470,307	940,614,000		0
Karnataka	307,935	615,870,000	231,847	463,694,000
Kerala	935,786	1,871,572,000	931,661	1,863,322,000
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	9,304	18,608,000	0	
Maharashtra	2,129,137	4,258,274,000	1,324,089	2,648,178,000
Manipur	7,276	14,552,000	0	
Meghalaya	0	0	0	
Mizoram	24,410	48,820,000	11,931	23,862,000
Nagaland	30,831	61,662,000	30,459	60,918,000
Odisha	962,115	1,924,230,000	799,293	1,598,586,000
Puducherry	4,200	8,400,000	0	
Punjab	1,275,440	2,550,880,000	1,144,648	2,289,296,000
Rajasthan	1,375,566	2,751,132,000	0	
Sikkim		0		0
Tamil Nadu	2,148,504	4,297,008,000	2,063,192	4,126,384,000
Telangana	1,881,602	3,763,204,000	1,858,210	3,716,420,000
Tripura	151,095	302,190,000	151,064	302,128,000
Uttar Pradesh	11,169,349	22,338,698,000	10,848,667	21,697,334,000
Uttarakhand	396,646	793,292,000	327,434	654,868,000
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	32,952,568	65,905,136,000	28,573,889	57,147,778,000

**Average income of farmers**

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

- (a) whether any data on a farmer's average monthly/yearly income is available at National or State level in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the method adopted for calculating farmers' average income and how a farmers' is defined?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is estimated by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) through the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted from time to time. The last such Survey was conducted by NSSO during its 70th round with reference to the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013. As per the Survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from all sources is estimated to be ₹ 6,426/-. State-wise average monthly income per agricultural household is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under the Survey, NSSO conducted door to door visit of the agricultural households covered under the sample frame. The schedule of enquiry for the Survey was designed to collect detailed information on receipts and expenses of household's farm and non-farm businesses to arrive at their income from these sources. The estimated income includes income from salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, animal farming and non-farm business.

For the purpose of this Survey, an agricultural household was defined as a household receiving total value of produce of more than ₹ 3000/- from agricultural activities and having at least one member self-employed in agriculture either in the principal status or in subsidiary status during the last 365 days. These agricultural activities include cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggyery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household as per 'Situation  
Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households 2013'*

State	Average Monthly Income (in ₹)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798

1	2
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
ALL-INDIA	6426

*Source:* NSSO

*Note:* Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

### **Timely payment of MSP to farmers**

3. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers are still not able to repay their loans due to not receiving the MSP on time;
- (b) if so, the details of disbursement of MSP to farmers in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, crop-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Sir, there is no such information.

(b) Does not arise. However, the crop-wise and State-wise details of the procurement made from farmers at MSP in 2017-18 and 2018-19 are at Statement-I, Statement-II, Statement-III, Statement-IV and Statement-V (*See below*). For these procurements, farmers have been granted MSP for their produce.

(c) In order to ensure MSP to farmers an umbrella scheme of "Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan" (PM-AASHA), comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS), pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) and existing schemes of Department of Food & Public Distribution and Ministry of Textiles are being implemented by the Government.

Further, for transparent price discovery to get remunerative prices for the farmers for their produce through competitive online bidding system, Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme. In order to optimize the use of scarce resources and to mitigate the uncertainties in price and marketing, Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act “The —State / UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2018” in May, 2018 for its adoption by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock. Further, In order to provide better marketing facilities to the farmers, the Government has released a new model “The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017” in April 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. The model act provides for alternative marketing channels such as setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive and remunerative prices. To develop Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure including Storage infrastructure, Government is implementing capital investment subsidy sub-scheme “Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)” of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) with two distinct marketing infrastructure components either (i) Storage Infrastructure in rural area (ii) other than storage infrastructure.

**Statement-I**

*Details of pulses and oilseeds procured at MSP under PSS for the year  
2017-18 and 2018-19 (As on 13.06.2019)*

Category/ Commodity/States	2017-18		2018-19*	
	Quantity Procured (in MTs)	MSP Value (₹ In Lakh)	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ In Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Oil Seed</b>	2000271.21	840590.36	1749382.21	783062.38
<b>Groundnut</b>	1051582.68	467954.29	717514.93	350864.80
Andhra Pradesh	61300.12	27278.55	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	829697.00	369215.17	447638.22	218895.09
Karnataka	11860.28	5277.82	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	28501.21	13937.09
Odisha	2418.78	1076.36	130.76	63.94
Rajasthan	146279.51	65094.38	232482.14	113683.77
Telangana	26.98	12.01	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	8762.60	4284.91
<b>Mustard Seed</b>	873661.00	349464.40	1009243.36	423882.21
Gujarat	52659.55	21063.82	29302.20	12306.92
Haryana	227602.00	91040.80	250985.00	105413.70
Madhya Pradesh	119747.28	47898.91	182483.29	76642.98
Rajasthan	471614.16	188645.66	546070.52	229349.62
Uttar Pradesh	1211.41	484.56	402.35	168.99
West Bengal	826.60	330.64	-	-
<b>Nigerseed</b>	-	-	15.90	9.34
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	15.90	9.34
<b>Soyabean</b>	72282.10	22046.04	19483.02	6622.28
Karnataka	-	-	6.00	2.04
Maharashtra	26104.46	7961.86	1283.02	436.10
Rajasthan	11624.58	3545.50	2957.80	1005.36
Telangana	34553.06	10538.68	15236.20	5178.78
<b>Sunflower Seed</b>	2745.43	1125.63	3125.00	1683.75

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	2400.00	984.00	2375.00	1279.65
Odisha	130.43	53.48	-	-
Telangana	215.00	88.15	750.00	404.10
<b>Pulses</b>	4552908.86	2162833.71	1916260.55	1039284.92
<b>Gram</b>	2769430.16	1218549.27	755437.43	349012.09
Andhra Pradesh	91982.65	40472.37	3470.85	1603.53
Gujarat	91000.00	40040.00	17068.40	7885.60
Haryana	-	-	207.60	95.91
Karnataka	135422.10	59585.72	15.10	6.98
Madhya Pradesh	1611972.09	709267.72	576745.58	266456.46
Maharashtra	194726.89	85679.83	22392.32	10345.25
Rajasthan	579972.38	255187.85	100961.08	46644.02
Telangana	50000.00	22000.00	34500.00	15939.00
Uttar Pradesh	14354.05	6315.78	76.50	35.34
<b>Masoor</b>	246943.85	104951.14	56148.27	25126.35
Madhya Pradesh	233245.61	99129.38	56075.02	25093.57
Uttar Pradesh	13698.24	5821.75	73.25	32.78
<b>Moong</b>	299182.35	166794.16	322531.29	224965.57
Andhra Pradesh	3962.70	2209.21	12671.25	8838.20
Gujarat	-	-	4044.75	2821.21
Haryana	-	-	224.90	156.87
Karnataka	21758.40	12130.31	28950.00	20192.63

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	3037.46	2118.63
Maharashtra	5262.35	2933.76	18230.48	12715.76
Odisha	2675.11	1491.37	550.48	383.96
Rajasthan	262203.84	146178.64	236277.28	164803.40
Tamil Nadu	-	-	5169.38	3605.64
Telangana	3319.95	1850.87	13375.31	9329.28
<b>Toor</b>	873758.62	476198.45	290735.07	164992.15
Andhra Pradesh	55600.00	30302.00	4680.27	2656.05
Gujarat	69986.72	38142.76	32275.90	18316.57
Karnataka	336154.15	183204.01	125938.10	71469.87
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	3154.96	1790.44
Maharashtra	336717.75	183511.17	53985.94	30637.02
Tamil Nadu	-	-	399.90	226.94
Telangana	75300.00	41038.50	70300.00	39895.25
<b>Urad</b>	363593.88	196340.70	491408.49	275188.75
Andhra Pradesh	92763.00	50092.02	13290.05	7442.43
Gujarat	19878.40	10734.34	9409.75	5269.46
Karnataka	13090.50	7068.87	10.10	5.66
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	345000.00	193200.00
Maharashtra	58663.95	31678.53	11374.09	6369.49
Odisha	4216.77	2277.06	302.60	169.46
Rajasthan	130905.00	70688.70	77444.94	43369.17
Tamil Nadu	1547.86	835.84	3379.07	1892.28

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	13170.41	7112.02	1454.94	814.77
Uttar Pradesh	22567.99	12186.71	29742.95	16656.05
West Bengal	6790.00	3666.60	-	-

\* Procurement of Rabi 2018-19 Pulses and Oilseeds are in progress.

### Statement-II

State/UT	Procurement of Rice for Central Pool		Procurement of Wheat for Central Pool	
	Kharif 2017-18	Kharif 2018-19*	Rabi 2017-18	Rabi 2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
Andhra Pradesh	40.00	41.32		
Telangana	36.18	51.28		
Assam	0.35	0.72		
Bihar	7.93	9.28	0.18	0.02
Chandigarh	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.12
Chhattisgarh	32.55	40.80		
Delhi				
Gujarat	0.01	0.09	0.37	0.05
Haryana	39.92	39.41	87.84	93.20
Himachal Pradesh			0.01	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir	0.13	0.09		
Jharkhand	1.43	1.53		
Karnataka				
Kerala	3.29	4.61		
Madhya Pradesh	10.96	13.95	73.13	67.25
Maharashtra	1.79	4.55		

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland				
Odisha	32.87	36.59		
Puducherry				
Punjab	118.33	113.34	126.92	129.12
NEF (Tripura)		0.07		
Rajasthan			15.32	13.40
Tamil Nadu	10.11	11.70		
Uttar Pradesh	28.75	32.33	52.94	35.11
Uttarakhand	0.38	4.62	1.10	0.42
West Bengal	16.73	17.12		
Others				
All India Total	381.85	423.53	357.95	338.71

# As on 10.06.2019

**Statement-III***Statement Showing Procurement of Coarsegrains**(Procurement figure in tonnes)*

KMS	Commodity	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Total
2017-18	Jowar				264	2668	2932
	Bajra		31347		4121		35468
	Maize				47794		47794
	Ragi						0
	TOTAL	0	31347	0	4385	50462	86194
2018-19*	Jowar				135	10963	11098
	Bajra	696	180744			4099	185539
	Maize	1538				6987	8525
	Ragi						0
	TOTAL	2234	180744	0	4234	17950	205162

\* as on 13.06.2019

**Statement-IV**

*Statement Showing State-wise procurements of Cotton under MSP by CCI, it's share to total cotton production in the Country and value during 2017-18 and 2018-19*

State	2017-18				2018-19*			
	Prod. as per CAB meeting dt. 18.6.19 (Qty. in lakh bales)	CCI Purchases under MSP (Qty. in lakh bales)	%	Approx. Value (₹ in crores)	Prod. as per CAB meeting dt. 18.6.19 (Qty. in lakh bales)	CCI Purchases under MSP (Qty. in lakh bales)	%	Approx. Value (₹ in crores)
Punjab	11.76	-	-		11.50	-	-	
Haryana	21.48	-	-		23.00	-	-	
Rajasthan	23.26	-	-		25.00	-	-	
Gujarat	103.84	0.951	0.92%	213	87.00	0.08	0.09%	22
Maharashtra	83.35	0.146	0.18%	33	77.00	1.96	2.55%	516
Madhya Pradesh	22.14	0.078	0.35%	18	24.00	0.51	2.13%	137
Telangana	54.44	2.635	4.84%	597	47.00	7.77	16.53%	2155
Andhra Pradesh	21.26	0.065	0.31%	15	15.00	0.05	0.33%	13
Karnataka	17.32	0.003	0.02%	1	15.00	0.08	0.53%	21
Odisha	3.65	0.020	0.55%	5	4.50	0.25	5.56%	71
West Bengal & Others	7.5	0.004	0.05%	1	8.00	-	-	-
TOTAL	370.00	3.902	1.05%	883	337.00	10.70	3.18%	2935

\* Position up to 19.6.2019.

**Statement-V***Procurement of raw Jute under MSP scheme in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19*

(Amount - ₹ In crores) and (Quantity- in lakh bales)

State	Crop Year 2017-18		Crop Year 2018-19	
	Quantity procured under MSP	Amount disbursed	Quantity procured under MSP	Amount disbursed
West Bengal	1.994	80.23	0.697	42.83
Bihar	0.382	18.13	0.023	1.31
Assam	0.964	50.97	0.003	0.21
Odisha	0.050	2.72	0.004	0.23
Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0	0	0
Tripura	0.000	0	0	0
TOTAL	3.390	152.05	0.727	44.58

**Delay in settlement of claims under PMFBY**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers' claims worth ₹ 2,829 crore remained unpaid by the insurance companies for the last two seasons since the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number and amount of claims received therein;

(c) the total amount of pending claims, company-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for such huge pendency in spite of the guidelines stipulating for settlement of claims within two months?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Details of outstanding claims during last two crop seasons *i.e.* Rabi 2017-18 and Kharif 2018 are given below :—

Season	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claims Paid	Claims Outstanding against approved claims	No. of farmers benefitted
	(₹ in crore)				(in lakhs)
Rabi 2017-18	3523	3224	3012	212	20.58
Kharif 2018	13471	9473	8540	933	76.07

Pendency against estimated/outstanding claims is mainly due to non-receipt of State share of subsidy and non-receipt of clear yield data or delayed receipt of yield data from the State Government.

The admissible claims for Rabi 2018-19 have not yet been worked out in most of the States as the yield data for calculation of claims is not submitted by most of the States. Company-wise and State-wise details of claims received by farmers and pending claims for Rabi 2018 season are given in Statement (*See* below).

As per provisions of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) admissible claims are generally paid by the insurance companies within two months of completion of Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period subject to availability of yield data and total State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time. However, settlement of claims in some States get delayed due to reasons like delayed transmission of yield data; late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States, yield related disputes between insurance companies and States, non-receipt of account details of some farmers for transfer of claims and NEFT related issues, etc. However, this Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of PMFBY including timely settlement of claims. Penalty provisions for late settlement of claims by insurance companies and late release of funds by State Governments have also been stipulated under the scheme.

**Statement**

*Company-wise, State-wise details of claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)  
and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)*

Rabi 2017-18						
State Name	Insurance Company Name	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Paid Claims	Pending Claims against approved claims	Reason for Pendency
(₹ in lakhs)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	National Insurance	-	-	-	-	
Andhra Pradesh	Agriculture Insurance Company	546.00	546.00	546.00	-	
	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	10,190.00	10,190.00	10,190.00	-	
	National Insurance	1,733.00	1,733.00	1,733.00	-	
Assam	Agriculture Insurance Company	29.48	29.48	29.48	-	

	Oriental Insurance	24.00	24.00	-	24.00	State Subsidy Pending
	Royal Sundaram General Insurance	3.30	3.30	3.30	-	
Bihar	Agriculture Insurance Company	341.48	341.48	-	341.48	State Subsidy Pending
	Bharti AXA General Insurance	1,900.00	1,900.00	-	1,900.00	State Subsidy Pending
	United India Insurance	2,500.00	-	-	-	
Chhattisgarh	Agriculture Insurance Company	3,796.82	3,796.82	3,796.82	-	
	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance	4,112.13	4,112.13	4,070.34	41.79	Pending due to online transfer related issues
Goa	HDFC Ergo General Insurance	-	-	-	-	
Gujarat	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	1,456.72	1,456.72	1,456.72	-	
Haryana	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance	4,006.75	4,006.75	4,006.75	-	
	ICICI Lombard General Insurance	5,198.68	5,198.68	5,195.07	3.61	Pending due to online transfer related issues
Himachal Pradesh	Agriculture Insurance Company	2,429.08	2,429.08	2,429.08	-	
	HDFC Ergo General Insurance	2,327.52	2,327.52	2,327.52	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	1,282.33	1,282.33	1,282.33	-	
	Reliance General Insurance	103.17	103.17	103.17		
Jammu and Kashmir	ICICI Lombard General Insurance	41.25	41.25	41.25	-	
	Oriental Insurance	130.00	130.00	130.00	-	
	Reliance General Insurance	191.63	191.63	191.63	-	
Jharkhand	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	65.00	32.97	32.97	-	
	Oriental Insurance	47.92	47.92	46.26	1.66	State Subsidy Pending
Karnataka	Agriculture Insurance Company	2,893.18	2,893.18	2,893.18	-	
	HDFC Ergo General Insurance	16.78	16.78	16.78	-	
	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	189.90	189.90	189.90	-	
	Oriental Insurance	798.21	798.21	798.21	-	
	Reliance General Insurance	34.95	34.95	34.95	-	
	Tata AIG General Insurance	1.10	1.10	1.10	-	
Kerala	Agriculture Insurance Company	306.97	306.97	306.97	-	
Madhya Pradesh	Agriculture Insurance Company	8,114.01	8,114.01	8,114.01	-	

	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance	650.66	650.66	650.66	-	
	HDFC Ergo General Insurance	10,592.37	10,592.37	9,639.59	952.78	State Subsidy Pending
	ICICI Lombard General Insurance	8,500.00	1,818.34	-	1,818.34	State Subsidy Pending
	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	3,719.84	3,719.84	3,719.84	-	
Maharashtra	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance	3,262.71	3,262.71	3,244.99	17.72	Pending due to online transfer related issues
	HDFC Ergo General Insurance	21,579.88	21,579.88	21,567.17	12.70	Pending due to online transfer related issues
	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	7,378.96	6,959.16	6,959.16	-	
	National Insurance	8,448.00	8,448.00	8,448.00	-	
	Oriental Insurance	167.57	167.57	167.57	-	
Manipur	National Insurance	67.03	67.03	67.03	-	
Odisha	Agriculture Insurance Company	161.63	161.63	161.63	-	
	HDFC Ergo General Insurance	291.11	291.11	291.11	-	
	National Insurance	70.37	70.37	70.37	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	United India Insurance	3,758.34	3,758.34	3,758.34	-	
	Agriculture Insurance Company	8,100.00	7,835.38	7,619.39	215.99	- Under process
	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance	17,661.28	2,852.65	2,852.65	-	
	SBI General Insurance	7,634.00	7,634.00	-	7,634.00	- State Subsidy Pending
	United India Insurance	6,000.00	1,704.55	1,704.55	-	
Sikkim	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	-	-	-	-	
Tamil Nadu	Agriculture Insurance Company	59,182.65	59,137.65	57,281.20	1,856.45	- 13 crore couldn't be disbursed -list given to State - 6 crore under process
	ICICI Lombard General Insurance	38,656.45	38,656.45	38,512.15	144.29	- Actual Yield and Area Sown is pending for various districts and crop combination
	New India Assurance	70,342.00	70,342.00	64,852.93	5,489.07	- Reconciliation & processing is going on
Telangana	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance	544.61	544.61	544.61	-	
	ICICI Lombard General Insurance	1,534.00	940.91	244.23	696.68	- Actual Yield and Area Sown is pend-

						ing for various districts and crop combination
	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	-	-	-	-	
	United India Insurance	598.25	598.25	598.25	-	
Tripura	Royal Sundaram General Insurance	69.73	69.73	69.73	-	
Uttar Pradesh	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance	3,145.08	3,145.08	3,123.23	21.85	Pending due to online transfer related issues. State Subsidy also pending
	New India Assurance	3,188.30	3,188.30	3,188.30	-	
	Reliance General Insurance	731.48	731.48	731.48	-	
	SBI General Insurance	921.22	921.22	921.22	-	
	Tata AIG General Insurance	3,519.05	3,519.05	3,519.05	-	
	Universal Sompo General Insurance	1,551.16	1,551.16	1,551.16	-	
Uttarakhand	Agriculture Insurance Company	1,277.89	1,277.89	1,277.89	-	
West Bengal	Agriculture Insurance Company	1,907.71	1,627.00	1,627.00	-	
	Reliance General Insurance	2,312.17	2,312.17	2,312.17	-	

**Budgetary allocation for agriculture**

†5. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the allocation of budget for agriculture in the last five years and the details of funds spent thereof, category-wise;
- (b) whether there is a proposal under consideration for providing grants and insurance to farmers in future in the field of agriculture, under some special scheme, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of increase in farmers' income, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agriculture is a State Subject. Government of India facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. A statement showing the amount of budget allocated and amount spent thereon during the last five years category-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government is implementing various missions and schemes aimed at improvement in agriculture productivity as well as upliftment of the farmers. Recently, the Government has initiated the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme, effective from 1.12.2018, to enable farmers to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. The Scheme provides a payment of ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/-, to the farmers' families with cultivable land holding upto 2 hectare, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. The ambit of the Scheme has now been expanded to cover all farmers in the country irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to all other exclusions.

Further, the Government has recently approved a pension scheme for all Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) in the country, subject to certain exclusion clauses, 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).

(c) The Government has been reorienting the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centric approach as against the earlier production centric policy. This focuses on achieving high productivity, reduced cost of cultivation and remunerative price on the produce, with a view to earning higher profits for the farmers. The recommendations of the Committee on Doubling of Farmer's Income guide implementation of all programmes.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

For giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all Kharif and Rabi Crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.

With a view to provide better insurance coverage to the crops for risk mitigation on account of natural calamities and other factors, the Government has launched a Crop Insurance Scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Khariff 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover including post-harvest risks in specified instances.

Impact Evaluation of some key schemes reveals the following:—

1. Soil Health Card Scheme

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

- (i) Rice - the cost of cultivation is reduced by 16-25%. Increase in income around ₹4500/- per acre.
- (ii) Pulses - 10-15% reduction in cultivation cost. Tur : Increase in income to ₹ 25000-30000/-per acre.
- (iii) Oil Seeds - reduction in cultivation cost is 10-15%. Sunflower: Increase in income around ₹ 25000/- per acre, Groundnut: Increase in income around ₹ 10000/- per acre.
- (iv) Cash crops - in case of cotton, reduction in cultivation cost is 25%, increase in income around ₹ 12000/- per acre.
- (v) Patato: Increase in income around ₹ 3000/- per acre.

2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) - Per Drop More Crop (PDMC): An impact evaluation study for Micro Irrigation was carried out in the year 2014 and major findings of the study are:—

- (i) Irrigation cost reduced by 20% to 50% with average of 32%.
- (ii) Electricity consumption reduced by about 31%.
- (iii) Saving of fertilizers vary from 7% to 42%.
- (iv) Average productivity of fruits and vegetables increased by about 42.3% and 52%.
- (v) Overall income enhancement of farmers in the range of 20% to 68% with average of 48.5%.

**Statement**

*Category-wise details of amount of budget allocated and spent on various Centrally sponsored schemes and central sector schemes during last five years*

(₹ in crore)

Category	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals
General	19767.85	17173.06	17091.21	14064.93	12966.73	12956.11	32353.69	34500.75	34083.45	31892.83	31513.89	31530.01	35080.54	50849.42	37685.31
SCPSC	1930.88	1793.34	1546.69	1967.71	1879.20	1463.57	2430.00	3574.54	1875.00	6668.89	6420.50	3812.45	7654.09	11165.86	5543.43
STP	953.52	885.60	875.68	971.71	963.61	914.24	1200.00	1765.21	1071.37	3293.28	3170.61	2196.31	3965.37	5784.72	3354.76
TOTAL	22652.25	19852.00	19513.58	17004.35	15809.54	15333.92	35983.69	39840.50	37029.82	41855.00	41105.00	37538.77	46700.00	67800.00	46583.50

\*Actuals is provisional for 2018-19

**Transaction under e-NAM platform**

6. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of platforms/regulated markets that have been started to fetch best prices for farmers under the e-NAM scheme;
- (b) the total number of farmers and sellers registered under this scheme; and
- (c) the volume and worth of commodities transacted on e-NAM?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) In order to facilitate farmers with remunerative prices for their produce, the Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme which provides for online competitive bidding facility of agriculture commodities in a transparent manner. So far, 585 wholesale regulated markets of 16 States and 02 Union Territories (UTs) have been integrated with e-NAM platform to fetch best prices for farmers. Till 11.06.2019, a total of 1,64,73,191 farmers have been registered under this scheme. Already trade transactions having total volume of 2,55,84,598.03 MT with total value of ₹ 70096.99 crore, have been recorded on e-NAM platform till 11.06.2019.

**Bringing more crops under MSP**

7. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to rationalize determination of MSP for various crops in order to make agriculture more remunerative;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to bring more crops under the ambit of MSP;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) From time to time, Expert Committees have been constituted to review the methodology for fixation of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) and to suggest

various features for improvement. Government fixes MSPs of 22 mandated Kharif and Rabi crops for every season and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for Toria and De-Husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed/Mustard and Copra respectively.

While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilisation of productive resources like land and water and a minimum of 50 per cent as the margin over cost of production.

Cost of production is one of the important factors in the determination of MSPs. While recommending its Price policy, the CACP considers all costs in a comprehensive manner. The costs include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred in cash and kind on the use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour. Hence the costs considered are very comprehensive and based on the methodology recommended by Expert Committees from time to time.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased MSPs for all mandated crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19.

(c) to (e) Currently, there is no proposal to bring more crops under the ambit of MSP. Government announces MSP for those agricultural commodities which are widely grown, have large area under cultivation, items of mass consumption with fairly long shelf life and necessary for maintaining food security. These MSP crops cover approximately 99 per cent of the total agricultural production in the country.

Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for horticultural crops which are perishable in nature and some agricultural crops which are not covered under the MSP on the request of State/UT Governments concerned. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a

bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.

### **Increasing crop yield of farmers**

†8. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to increase the crop yield of farmers;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, in order to increase the crop yield of farmers in the country, the Government has been implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM) programme since 2007-08. The objectives of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is to increase production of foodgrains through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level; and enhancing farm level economy (*i.e.* farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers. The programme is being implemented in identified districts of all the 29 States.

In addition, to enhance the farm level economy, Government of India also supplement the efforts of the States to diversify agricultural/horticultural crops through various schemes/programmes *viz.* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)/National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/Rainfed Area Development (RAD), etc., in the country.

Implementation of various schemes including National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in the country has resulted in increased foodgrain production and food security for the country. The increase in foodgrains production and yield in the last decade is as under:—

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Prod. in million tonne and yield in kg./ha.)

Crop	2006-07 before		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19*	
	NFSM							
	Prod.	Yield	Prod.	Yield	Prod.	Yield	Prod.	Yield
Rice	93.36	2131	109.7	2494	112.76	2576	115.63	2647
Wheat	75.81	2708	98.51	3200	99.87	3368	101.2	3424
Pulses	14.2	612	23.13	786	25.42	853	23.33	803
Coarse/Nutri Cereals	33.92	1182	43.77	1750	46.97	1934	43.33	1973
TOTAL (foodgrains)	217.29	1756	275.11	2129	285.01	2235	283.33	2283

*Source:* \*DES, 3rd Advance Estimates.**Construction of international level plant hubs at Nashik and Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a provision for building of plant hubs of international level in Delhi and Nashik under National Horticulture Mission;

(b) if so, the construction work that has been completed so far in both the States under the said provision;

(c) if not, the reasons for not commencing the construction work so far; and

(d) the year by which the construction of plant hubs would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) No such provision was there under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

**Organic farming in the country**

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

(a) the number of farmers engaged in organic farming;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of increase in organic food market during last two years in the country;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is still need to cultivate organic crops in the country and if so, the steps taken to promote organic farming in the country;
- (d) whether Government has separately allocated funds for promoting organic farming in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the above purpose during above-mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As on date 4, 53,622 farmers are practicing organic farming under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS India) and 11, 47,401 farmers are registered in TraceNet under third party certification.

(b) The estimated value of domestic organic market was ₹500-1000 crores as per Yes Bank study published in 2015. As per the ASSOCHAM and E&Y report published in 2018, the domestic organic market was valued at ₹ 2500 crores including ₹ 1500 crores in organised retail and ₹ 1000 crores by farmers' direct market. During last two years different brands have been developed at State level for organic food market under the Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East region (MOVCDNER) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) schemes. The details are given at Statement-I (*See* below). Export has been initiated from Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram to Africa, UK and US, Australia and Italy respectively. Market linkage of producer clusters with some major agri-business, phytochemical and online grocery stores have also been established.

(c) to (e) Government of India has been promoting organic farming under two dedicated schemes namely Mission Organic Value Chain Development North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015 through State Governments. Under these schemes, support has been provided for formation of farmers' clusters/ Farmer Producer Organisation; incentives to farmers for input procurement, value addition including post harvest infrastructure creation, packaging, branding, publicity, transportation, organic fairs etc. 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.

The fund allocated and expenditure incurred under PKVY and MOVCDNER schemes is given at Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of brands developed under Misson Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)*

Sl. No.	States	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

*Details of brands developed under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana*

Sl. No.	States	Brand Name
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Made in Mandla
2.	Uttarakhand	Organic Uttarakhand
3.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Organic Product (TOP)
4.	Maharashtra	Sahi Organic, Nasik Organic and Gadchiroli 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

**Statement-II***Expenditure Status under Mission Organic Value Chain Development (MOVCDNER)*

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2017-18	100.00	66.22
2018-19	182.93	174.78
Total	282.93	241.00

*Expenditure Status Under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)*

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2017-18	250.00	203.46
2018-19	335.91	329.46
Total	585.91	532.92

**Insurance claims under PMFBY**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016 to provide insurance and premium subsidy to the farmers for their produce and in case of crop failure;

(b) if so, the details of the number of farmers covered and the details of amount of insurance claimed under the scheme in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the insurance companies registered under the PMFBY and the claims paid by each of them, company-wise and year-wise since 2016?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to provide comprehensive insurance cover to farmers at affordable premium rates Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was introduced from Kharif 2016 season in the country.

(b) Year-wise details of farmers covered, estimated claims, claims approved and claims paid to the farmers during last three years are given in following table:—

Year	Farmers Covered (In lakhs)	Estimated Claims (₹ in crores)	Claims Approved	Claims Paid
2016-17	577	16344	16702	16255
2017-18	521	21777	21469	21233
2018-19	553	13788*	9644*	8665*

\* Claims of most of the States/UTs for Rabi 2018-19 have not been reported.

(c) Year-wise details of insurance companies empanelled for implementation of PMFBY along with year-wise estimated claims, approved claims and paid claims by these companies are given in Statement.

***Statement***

(₹ in crore)

*Details of Companies Empanelled for PMFBY and Claims paid by them to farmers from Kharif 2016 to Kharif 2018-19*

Sl. No.	General Insurance Companies Empanelled for PMFBY	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Kharif 2018 only)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	5,478.30	7,608.54	1,844.22	14,931.06
2.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company	1,116.03	1,062.72	144.56	2,323.30
3.	Bharti AXA General Insurance	-	88.57	249.85	338.42
4.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance	142.88	523.05	2.50	668.43
5.	Future Generali General Insurance	69.51	-	-	69.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	HDFC Ergo General Insurance	2,107.55	1,251.25	472.17	3,830.96
7.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance	1,812.40	2,885.03	133.97	4,831.40
8.	IFFCO TOKIO General Insurance	679.33	1,374.25	546.10	2,599.68
9.	National Insurance	69.01	2,046.37	5.88	2,121.26
10.	New India Assurance	1,488.77	1,241.90	164.94	2,895.62
11.	Oriental Insurance	2.55	445.50	1,539.52	1,987.58
12.	Reliance General Insurance	433.81	707.76	934.77	2,076.34
13.	Royal Sundaram General Insurance	-	1.25	227.43	228.68
14.	SBI General Insurance	84.72	410.90	612.34	1,107.96
15.	Shriram General Insurance	38.77	-	38.77	
16.	Tata AIG General Insurance	518.23	565.46	521.53	1,605.22
17.	United India Insurance	1,534.16	774.25	406.57	2,714.98
18.	Universal Sompo General Insurance	678.78	246.16	733.76	1,658.69
TOTAL		16,254.80	21,232.95	8,540.11	46,027.87

#### Floriculture in the country

12. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of floriculture in the country along with its share in the world floriculture trade and exports;

(b) whether lack of water for irrigation has adversely affected production of flowers in various States, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any relief/financial assistance is provided by Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The area under floriculture in the country is 307000 ha. as per the 2nd advance estimate (2018-19). The details about area and production for flowers is given in Statement-I (*See below*). India has 0.35% share in the total export of floriculture products and 0.11% share in total import of floriculture products in the year 2018. The export and import value of floriculture products are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) There is no such information available regarding adverse effect on production of flowers due to lack of water for irrigation.

(c) and (d) No. However, the assistance for cut flower, bulbulous flower and loose flowers is given for a maximum of 2 ha. per beneficiary under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). The details of assistance are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Area in '000 Ha; Production in '000 Tonnes*

All India	Area	Production (cut Flowers)	Production (Loose Flowers)
	307	917	2076

***Statement-II***

*Value in US dollar thousand*

	Exported Value in 2018	Imported Value in 2018
World	22511654	20512636
India	80848	24154

***Statement-III***

*Details of cost norms and pattern of assistance*

Sl. No. Item	Cost Norms	Pattern of Assistance
I. Area Expansion (For a maximum of 2 ha. per beneficiary)		
(i) Cut Flowers	₹ 1.00 lakh/ha.	40% of the cost for Small and

Sl. No.	Item	Cost Norms	Pattern of Assistance
(ii)	Bulbulous Flowers	₹ 1.50 lakh/ha	marginal farmers and 25% of cost to other category farmers in general areas, 50% of cost in North-East and Himalayan States, Tribal Sub-Plan areas, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.
(iii)	Loose Flowers	₹ 0.40 lakh/ha	
II. Protected Cultivation			
(i)	Cost of planting material and cultivation of Orchid and Anthurium under poly house/shade net house.	₹ 700/sqm.	50% of the cost limited to 4000 sq.m. per beneficiary.
(ii)	Cost of planting material and cultivation of Carnation and Gerbera under poly house/shade net house.	₹ 610/sqm.	50% of the cost limited to 4000 sq.m. per beneficiary.
(iii)	Cost of planting material and cultivation of Rose and lilium under poly house/shade net house.	₹ 426/sqm.	50% of the cost limited to 4000 sq.m. per beneficiary.

#### **Modernisation of technology to double the income of farmers**

†3. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating modernisation of technology to double the income of farmers;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022. The Committee has, *inter-alia*, appreciated the role of Digital Technology, which can play a transformational role in modernizing and organizing how rural India performs its agricultural activities. The technologies include Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Block chain Technology, Internet of Things etc. The deployment of technology is very important to make schemes of the Ministry successful. Major technology interventions include:—

- (i) Development of Kisan Suvidha mobile application to facilitate dissemination of information to farmers on the critical parameters *viz.*, Weather; Market Prices; Plant Protection; input Dealers (Seed, Pesticide, Fertilizer) Farm Machinery; Soil Health Card; Cold Storages and Godowns, Veterinary Centres and Diagnostic Labs. With market information, Farmers are better informed about markets to sell produce, prevailing market prices and quantity demanded in the market. Thus, they can make informed decisions to sell produce at the right price and right time.
- (ii) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has also compiled more than 100 mobile apps developed by ICAR, State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras and uploaded on its website. These mobile apps developed in the areas of crops, horticulture, veterinary, dairy, poultry, fisheries, natural resources management and integrated subjects, offer valuable information to the farmers, including package of practices, market prices of various commodities, weather related information, advisory services, etc.
- (iii) Development of mKisan Portal ([www.mkisan.gov.in](http://www.mkisan.gov.in)) for sending advisories on various crop related matter to the registered farmers through SMSs.
- (iv) Launching of e-National Agriculture Market initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (v) Implementation of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing, in order to improve/create scientific storage capacity

for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and to reduce post-harvest storage loss.

- (vi) Introduction of Soil Health Card Scheme to assist State Governments in providing Soil Health Cards to all farmers across the country once in a cycle of 2 years Soil health card provides information to the farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving crop productivity and soil fertility.
- (vii) Providing subsidies under National Food Security Mission (Oil Seeds and Oil Palm) to farmers on seed components, transfer of technologies, production inputs and water carrying devices. Financial assistance is also being provided under this scheme for block demonstration, frontline demonstration, farmers training to educate farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming to yield good crop economically.
- (viii) Use of space technology for various programmes/areas such as Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land-based Observations project, Coordinated programme on Horticulture Assessment and Management using geo-informatics project, National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System, Rice-Fallow Area Mapping and intensification, geo-tagging of infrastructure and assets created under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, and Crop Insurance.
- (ix) Using machine learning process along with different computer algorithm for crop classification and area estimation.

The Government has also set up 713 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 684 Agricultural Technology Management Agencies at district level for dissemination of technologies among farm community. In addition, farmers are provided information through Focused Publicity Campaigns, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres of entrepreneurs, Agri Fairs and exhibitions, Kisan SMS Portal, etc.

#### **Arable land in the country**

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

- (a) the total agricultural land, in hectares, available in the country for net sowing, State-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the total arable land used for agriculture in last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the details of total non-arable land, in hectares, in the country, and
- (d) the details of measures being taken by Government to increase the area of arable land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Publication 'Land Use Statistics for 2014-15 (latest available)', gives State-wise details of 'arable/agricultural land' for the year 2014-15 and is given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise details of 'cultivated land' / 'arable land used for agriculture' for the years from 2010-11 to 2014-15 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per the publication on Land Use Statistics for 2014-15 (latest available), non-arable/non-agricultural land in the country is placed at 125.93 million hectares.

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for them to take suitable steps to increase the area of arable land. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States, through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

In order to check decline in the arable area in the country, under the National Policy for Farmers - 2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 (NRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land and acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible. Further, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/degraded areas. The IWMP has been converted to the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from the financial year 2015-16.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of agricultural/arable land in the country in 2014-15  
(latest available)*

States/UTs	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	9047
Arunachal Pradesh	423
Assam	3364
Bihar	6579
Chhattisgarh	5558
Goa	197
Gujarat	12661
Haryana	3656
Himachal Pradesh	812
Jammu and Kashmir	1075
Jharkhand	4343
Karnataka	12827
Kerala	2266
Madhya Pradesh	17252
Maharashtra	21099
Manipur	390
Meghalaya	1056
Mizoram	367
Nagaland	694
Odisha	6784
Punjab	4285
Rajasthan	25511
Sikkim	97
Tamil Nadu	8112

States/UTs	2014-15
Telangana	6877
Tripura	272
Uttarakhand	1549
Uttar Pradesh	18939
West Bengal	5655
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28
Chandigarh	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24
Daman and Diu	3
Delhi	53
Lakshadweep	2
Puducherry	29
ALL INDIA	181886

*Source:* Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

### ***Statement-II***

*State-wise details of cultivated land/ arable land used for agriculture in the country from 2010-11 to 2014-15 (latest available)*

(thousand hectares)

States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	13415	13434	13454	7536	7638
Arunachal Pradesh	253	254	254	261	261
Assam	2889	2891	2897	2906	2915
Bihar	6179	6177	6169	6166	6167
Chhattisgarh	4949	4947	4928	4946	4948
Goa	144	144	144	144	144
Gujarat	10681	10681	10681	10681	10681

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	3640	3641	3616	3598	3608
Himachal Pradesh	601	604	604	604	604
Jammu and Kashmir	833	855	858	856	864
Jharkhand	2814	2782	2846	2829	2770
Karnataka	11722	11613	11615	11623	11615
Kerala	2148	2117	2125	2122	2108
Madhya Pradesh	15623	15660	15727	15772	15740
Maharashtra	18772	18764	18762	18769	18744
Manipur	348	365	309	377	383
Meghalaya	342	345	346	346	347
Mizoram	187	158	166	161	191
Nagaland	417	429	430	431	434
Odisha	5559	5391	5335	5372	5392
Punjab	4191	4179	4208	4200	4202
Rajasthan	19584	19511	19348	19671	19377
Sikkim	84	84	84	84	84
Tamil Nadu	5969	5953	5852	5829	5817
Telangana	State was constituted in June, 2014			5921	5777
Tripura	257	257	257	257	257
Uttarakhand	766	763	757	758	757
Uttar Pradesh	17808	17796	17765	17681	17720
West Bengal	5565	5597	5584	5583	5577
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	17	17	17	17
Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	22	22	21	21
Daman and Diu	3	3	3	3	3
Delhi	34	34	34	34	34
Lakshadweep	2	2	2	2	2
Puducherry	22	22	21	21	21
ALL INDIA	155840	155492	155223	155581	155221

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

**Cases filed by PepsiCo against farmers**

15. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the corporate companies like PepsiCo are filing cases against farmers in the country, including Gujarat, for cultivating certain variety of crops;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government on this issue;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is not trying to safeguard the interest of farmers on such issues and this is the reason behind the act of such MNCs; and

(d) the manner in which Government will safeguard the interest of farmers, if there is any violation of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government of Gujarat informed that the PepsiCo has filed cases against the nine farmers from Sabarkantha and Aravalli districts of Gujarat for growing and selling of their registered potato variety FC 5 (FL 2027) under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 without their permission. The Commercial Court of Ahmedabad issued the summon to the farmers, restricted these farmers for uses of potato variety FC 5 (FL 2027) till 12th June, 2019 and granted interim relief to the PepsiCo. Due to Government intervention, the PepsiCo withdrew the cases unconditionally, with no orders as to costs against potato growing farmers.

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

**Ban on crop residue burning**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Green Tribunal has banned crop residue burning in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab in 2015;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the ban, the crop residue burning is spreading severely in other States every year;

(c) if so, the steps Government would undertake to avoid the hazardous residue burning by the farmers; and

(d) the amount of penalty imposed by various State Governments on farmers for burning crop residue, since the year 2015, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The National Green Tribunal in the order passed on 10.12.2015, directed and prohibited agricultural residue burning in any part of the NCT of Delhi, State of Rajasthan, State of Punjab, State of Uttar Pradesh and State of Haryana.

(b) Paddy Stubble burning is mainly practiced in Indo-gangetic plains of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to clear the fields for Rabi Crop sowing. However, as informed by other States, the severities of uncontrolled crop residue burning incidences are not significant.

(c) In 2018, 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' has been launched with the total outgo from the Central funds of ₹ 1151.80 crore.

During 2018-19, funds amounting to ₹ 269.38 crores, ₹ 137.84 crores and ₹ 148.60 crores have been released to the Government of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh respectively for distribution of *in-situ* crop residue management machinery to the farmers on subsidy, establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of *in-situ* crop residue management machinery and undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for creating awareness among farmers.

During 2019-20, the funds amounting to ₹ 248.00 crores, ₹ 175.00 crores and ₹ 97.54 crores have also been released so far to the Government of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, respectively.

(d) Any person or body that is found offending the directions of National Green Tribunal is liable to pay Environmental Compensation and it is collected by the concerned State Governments. As per the information received from the State Governments, the Government of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have only collected the Environmental Compensation towards burning of crop residue, as stated below.

State	Environmental compensation collected by the States (₹ in lakhs)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Punjab	Nil	73.22	133.94	167.58
Haryana	Nil	19.38	52.78	61.72
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	28.60

**Conversion of agricultural zones into industrial zones**

17. SHRIT.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to announce Special Agricultural Zones throughout the country to protect the agricultural zones from being converted into unchecked urban/industrial zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to protect the agricultural zones from being converted into urban/industrial zones?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Land use management comes in the domain of the State Government.

(c) The Government of India has taken following steps to protect the agricultural land from being converted for non-agricultural use:

- (i) The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 (4.2.2 of Chapter-4) relating to asset reforms to empower farmers states that the Prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/wasteland elsewhere. For non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible land with low biological potential for farming would be earmarked and allocated.
- (ii) Section 10 of Chapter-III of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 lays down “Special Provision to Safeguard Food Security” stipulating *inter-alia* that save

as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), no irrigated multi-cropped land shall be acquired under this Act subject to certain conditions.

**Insurance cover for betel cultivation**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that almost 10 million people in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka depend on betel cultivation;

(b) if so, whether the betel growing farmers are not getting benefit of the crop insurance scheme as the cultivation of betel has not been accorded the status of agriculture;

(c) if so, whether Government is planning to accord the status of agriculture to betel cultivation, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other welfare measures taken by Government for the communities depending on betel cultivation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) There is no official estimate of the number of people depending on betel cultivation or the area and production of Betelvine in the country.

(b) and (c) All food, oilseed and commercial/Horticultural crops are covered under crop insurance schemes of the Government viz. yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS).

Betelvine is a Horticultural crop. For availing the benefit of the crop insurance scheme, States have to notify the crop. Karnataka and West Bengal have notified it under RWBCIS. In Bihar, the Department of Disaster Management is providing compensation for this crop, if any damage takes place due to unforeseen circumstances.

(d) Developmental programmes for promotion of Betelvine are being implemented by Central as well as State Governments.

- In Uttar Pradesh, the State Government is promoting Betelvine cultivation under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and their own scheme. Under RKVY, 50% subsidy (upto ₹ 25,226) is given for Bareja construction cost upto 500 square

metre. Under the State Government scheme, 50% subsidy (upto ₹75,680) is provided for Bareja construction upto 1500 square metre.

- In Karnataka, under RKVY scheme for Rejuvenation of Betelvine crop, ₹ 20,000/hectare subsidy was provided during 2016-17.
- The Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), is implementing programmes for quality planting material production in association with State Agricultural Universities and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes.

#### **Agricultural production in the country**

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

- (a) the total foodgrain production in the country during each of the last three years;
- (b) the steps taken to enhance agricultural production;
- (c) whether allocations for irrigation and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana have been reduced this year as compared to last year; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The total foodgrain production in the country during each of the last three agriculture years (July-June) *i.e.* from 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given as under:

Year	Production (in million tonnes)
2015-16	251.54
2016-17	275.11
2017-18	285.01

(b) In order to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops in the country, Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card etc.

Under these Schemes/Programmes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State-specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for use of quality seeds, improve soil health under Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization, etc. The States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.

Further, to achieve higher agricultural productivity, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies suitable to different situations including development of location-specific varieties/hybrids and technologies.

(c) and (d) No Sir, the allocations under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has increased from ₹ 3600.00/- crores during 2018-19 to ₹ 3800.00/- crores during this financial year *i.e.* 2019-20. Further, the allocation for irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC) under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has also increased from ₹ 2954.69 crores (Revised Estimates) during 2018-19 to ₹ 3500.00/- crores during 2019-20.

#### **Mechanization of agricultural production and new farming techniques**

20. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated by Government for boosting mechanization of agricultural production processes, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the initiatives taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the manner in which Government imparts knowledge to farmers regarding usage of new farming techniques?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) To promote the Farm Mechanization in the country, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has introduced a dedicated Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) w.e.f. 2014-15.

Under the above Scheme financial assistance is provided to farmers through State Governments for purchase of various agricultural implements.

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.

The farm mechanization component is also available under various schemes like Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

The details of State-wise funds released under SMAM, CRM, MIDH, NFSM and NMOOP is enclosed as Statement-I, II, III, IV and V (*See below*) respectively.

The details of State-wise number of agricultural mechanization related project sanctioned and cost of the its projects under RKVY is enclosed at Statement-VI (*See below*).

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is also providing funds to their All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) and also to State Agricultural Universities (SAU). The State-wise funds allocated by ICAR is enclosed at Statement-VII (*See below*).

(b) Under SMAM, lot of initiatives are taken by Government for boosting mechanization. The SMAM scheme aims at ‘ reaching the unreached’ by giving more focus to the small and marginal farmers, Promoting ‘ Custom Hiring Centres’ , creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments especially in the regions where availability of farm power is low, creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities, and ensuring performance- testing and certification at designated testing centres located all over the country.

During the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 as an Government’ s initiatives under agricultural

mechanization, under SMAM scheme, total 58303 numbers of demonstrations conducted, 40033 numbers of trainees trained, 962528 numbers of various agricultural machinery distributed and 13899 numbers of Custom Hiring Centres established and during 2018-19 under CRM scheme, demonstrations conducted in 18555 acres area, 22525 numbers of trainees trained, 32831 numbers of various agricultural machinery distributed and 7444 numbers of Custom Hiring Centres established.

(c) Government has introduced and formulated various schemes to promote the use of modern farming techniques in agriculture in the country which are as below.

- (i) Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)
- (ii) Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- (iii) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
- (iv) Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
- (v) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- (vi) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
- (vii) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- (viii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- (ix) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

These schemes are supporting various farm technologies to sustain growth of agriculture such as integrated farming system/cropping system with appropriate resource conservation technologies; development of high yielding pest/disease tolerant crop varieties/hybrids; water use efficiency enhancement through micro irrigation; soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers; dissemination of agriculture related information to the farming community through various ICT enabled delivery channels including SMSs, internet kiosks, farmers portals etc.; scientific storage of both perishable and non-perishable produce; precision farming; increasing the reach of farm mechanization by promoting "Custom Hiring Centres", creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments; promotion of latest technologies on crops specific cultivation; protected cultivation of horticultural products, organic farming etc.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of funds allocated under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) by Government for boosting mechanization of agricultural production processes*

Sl. No.	State	Funds released/allocated under submission on agricultural mechanization since 2014-15 to 2018-19 (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34973
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1274
3.	Assam	1670
4.	Bihar	4801
5.	Chhattisgarh	6919
6.	Gujarat	3666
7.	Haryana	11866
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3306
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1779
10.	Jharkhand	1237
11.	Karnataka	23402
12.	Kerala	2353
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15344
14.	Maharashtra	23092
15.	Manipur	3547
16.	Meghalaya	376
17.	Mizoram	1309

1	2	3
18.	Nagaland	6476
19.	Odisha	18777
20.	Punjab	10268
21.	Rajasthan	5311
22.	Sikkim	566
23.	Tamil Nadu	26471
24.	Telengana	3366
25.	Tripura	6163
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15625
27.	Uttarakhand	7270
28.	West Bengal	3688
TOTAL		244895

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of funds allocated under 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) by Government for boosting mechanization of agricultural production processes*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocation - Year 2018-19 to 2019-20 (₹ in lakh)
1.	Haryana	31084
2.	Punjab	51738
3.	Uttar Pradesh	24555
TOTAL		107377

***Statement-III***

*State-wise details of the funds allocated for Horticulture Mechanization under MIDH for the last three years 2016-17 to 2018-19.*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocation - Year 2016-17 to 2018-19 (₹ in Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1449.56
3.	Bihar	23.55
4.	Chhattisgarh	438
5.	Daman and Diu	8.53
6.	Gujarat	1784.19
7.	Haryana	359.51
8.	Jharkhand	20.67
9.	Karnataka	1512.15
10.	Kerala	1357.77
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1552.23
12.	Maharashtra	3276.32
13.	Odisha	701.35
14.	Punjab	640.98
15.	Rajasthan	89.48
16.	Tamil Nadu	1052.55
17.	Telangana	535.85
18.	Uttar Pradesh	392.07
19.	West Bengal	321
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	374.5
21.	Assam	1408
22.	Manipur	213.8
23.	Meghalaya	5.42

1	2	3
24.	Mizoram	51.2
25.	Nagaland	354.9
26.	Sikkim	243.75
27.	Tripura	2033.25
28.	Himachal Pradesh	734.67
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	2154.55
30.	Uttarakhand	869.1
	TOTAL	24436.5

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise funds allocated for various machineries under NFSM during the year 2015-16 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocation - Year 2015-16 to 2018-19 (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3320.477
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.200
3.	Assam	7871.220
4.	Bihar	4083.965
5.	Chhattisgarh	6085.803
6.	Goa	6.500
7.	Gujarat	1092.244
8.	Haryana	888.331
9.	Himachal Pradesh	603.296
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	443.628
11.	Jharkhand	1422.295
12.	Karnataka	5973.054

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	41.700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12595.658
15.	Maharashtra	8706.364
16.	Manipur	438.470
17.	Meghalaya	92.136
18.	Mizoram	25.950
19.	Nagaland	483.186
20.	Odisha	3159.594
21.	Punjab	1378.112
22.	Rajasthan	5872.826
23.	Sikkim	76.654
24.	Tamil Nadu	2149.274
25.	Telangana	1370.043
26.	Tripura	336.276
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13547.920
28.	Uttarakhand	709.444
29.	West Bengal	2413.742
	TOTAL	85322.362

***Statement-V***

*State-wise fund allocation for Supply of Farm Implements under  
NMOOP (2016-17 to 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocation - Year 2016-17 to 2018-19 (₹in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.72

1	2	3
3.	Assam	1031.26
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	839.92
6.	Gujarat	4576.82
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.76
8.	Haryana	604.34
9.	Jharkhand	243.96
10.	Karnataka	1204
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7451.46
12.	Maharashtra	7400.36
13.	Manipur	79
14.	Meghalaya	22
15.	Mizoram	5.04
16.	Nagaland	83
17.	Odisha	26.2
18.	Rajasthan	1800
19.	Sikkim	7.2
20.	Tamil Nadu	485.1
21.	Telangana	300
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2718.72
23.	Uttarakhand	45.66
24.	West Bengal	3470
TOTAL		32628.82

***Statement-VI***

*Total No. projects sanctioned and cost of its Projects in Agriculture  
Mechanisation under RKVY during 2014-15 to 2018-19*

Sl. No. State		Financial Year	No. of Projects	Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	22	28.09
		2015-16	10	34.23
		2016-17	6	50.35
		2017-18	2	155.08
		2018-19	1	60.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	2	4.40
		2016-17	2	1.85
		2018-19	4	5.05
3.	Assam	2014-15	7	62.50
		2015-16	1	27.37
		2016-17	1	26.25
		2017-18	1	39.56
		2018-19	1	17.52
4.	Bihar	2014-15	2	31.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	2015-16	1	9.20
		2017-18	1	0.80
		2018-19	1	0.80
6.	Goa	2017-18	1	26.36
7.	Gujarat	2014-15	1	281.04
8.	Haryana	2014-15	2	22.75
		2016-17	1	20.86
		2017-18	3	69.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	1	1.75
		2016-17	1	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
		2017-18	1	1.50
		2018-19	1	1.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2014-15	9	3.58
11.	Jharkhand	2015-16	2	10.62
12.	Karnataka	2014-15	3	72.68
		2015-16	3	146.05
		2016-17	1	65.00
		2017-18	3	2.16
		2018-19	1	19.10
13.	Kerala	2014-15	1	4.00
		2016-17	1	3.00
		2017-18	1	6.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2014-15	11	100.08
		2015-16	12	138.24
		2016-17	8	110.15
		2017-18	7	126.10
		2018-19	7	70.00
15.	Maharashtra	2016-17	4	333.00
		2017-18	2	115.00
		2018-19	2	300.00
16.	Manipur	2014-15	3	0.94
17.	Meghalaya	2014-15	1	0.30
		2015-16	1	2.17
		2016-17	1	1.12
		2018-19	1	0.99
18.	Mizoram	2014-15	9	9.13
		2015-16	2	0.37
19.	Nagaland	2014-15	3	11.00

1	2	3	4	5
		2015-16	1	1.00
		2016-17	3	6.00
		2017-18	3	6.25
20.	Odisha	2014-15	1	24.95
		2015-16	1	1.81
		2016-17	3	49.59
		2017-18	2	59.12
		2018-19	3	36.30
		2019-20	2	62.11
21.	Punjab	2014-15	2	43.72
22.	Rajasthan	2014-15	1	0.87
23.	Tamil Nadu	2014-15	6	57.68
		2015-16	7	60.36
		2016-17	2	88.16
		2017-18	7	61.64
		2018-19	4	42.60
24.	Telangana	2014-15	16	53.03
		2015-16	2	49.01
		2016-17	7	80.00
		2017-18	13	85.00
		2018-19	6	129.30
25.	Tripura	2014-15	2	4.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	2	55.95
		2015-16	4	118.82
		2016-17	5	104.07

1	2	3	4	5
		2017-18	2	15.43
		2018-19	3	23.68
27.	Uttarakhand	2014-15	2	29.22
		2015-16	1	2.31
28.	West Bengal	2014-15	2	59.25
		2015-16	4	40.00
		2016-17	2	40.40
		2017-18	3	29.70
		2018-19	3	54.25
TOTAL			303	4211.41

**Statement-VII**

*State-wise funds allocated for boosting mechanization of agricultural production processes by ICAR during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	Funds allocated (2014-15 to 2018-19) (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107.5
2.	Assam	108.65
3.	Bihar	104.884
4.	Chhattisgarh	340.7
5.	Gujarat	133.55
6.	Haryana	243.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	58.25

1	2	3
8.	Jharkhand	241.8
9.	Karnataka	642.07
10.	Kerala	152.303
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13108.79
12.	Maharashtra	1106.401
13.	Meghalaya	27.989
14.	Odisha	527.85
15.	Punjab	1049.625
16.	Rajasthan	606.89
17.	Sikkim	348.651
18.	Tamil Nadu	1026.109
19.	Telangana	643.55
20.	Uttar Pradesh	343.685
21.	Uttarakhand	235.13
22.	West Bengal	197.915
TOTAL		21356.25

#### **Production of foodgrains**

21. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether production of foodgrains has declined during the last three years and the current year in the country, including Tripura;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and crop-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The production of foodgrains in the country has increased during last three years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2017-18 and the highest production of 285.01 million tonnes was achieved during 2017-18. During the current year 2018-19 (as per Third Advance Estimates), total foodgrain production in the country is estimated at 283.37 million tonnes which is higher by 17.62 million tonnes than the normal production of foodgrain (*i.e.* average production of 2013-14 to 2017-18). State-wise and Crop-wise details of production of foodgrains in the country including Tripura during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2018-19 are given at the Statement (*See below*).

The foodgrains production depends on farmer's preference, shift of area to other competing crops, agro-climatic conditions, inter-crop profitability, irrigation facilities, resource availability with farmers, etc.

(c) In order to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops including foodgrains in the country, Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card etc.

Under these Schemes/Programmes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State-specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for use of quality seeds, improve soil health under Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization, etc. The States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.

Further, to achieve higher agricultural productivity, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies suitable to different situations including development of location-specific varieties/hybrids and technologies.

**Statement**

*State-wise Production of major foodgrains during 2015-16 to 2018-19*

(Production : ' 000 Tonnes)

States	Rice				Wheat				Coarse Cereals			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	7488.7	7452.4	8166.2	8106.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	1916.0	1982.0	2776.1	2096.3
Arunachal Pradesh	204.0	220.0	233.3	#	7.7	7.7	7.7	#	102.8	102.5	104.5	#
Assam	5125.1	4727.4	5283.7	5135.4	34.3	23.5	24.7	27.8	91.6	94.1	101.8	94.9
Bihar	6802.2	8239.3	8093.1	6042.6	4736.4	5110.8	6104.3	6020.6	2548.6	2719.1	2385.2	2140.7
Chhattisgarh	5789.4	8048.4	4930.8	6526.9	137.4	159.5	130.7	142.3	215.5	357.5	347.2	304.0
Goa	115.1	113.2	103.0	#	NA	NA	NA	#	0.0	0.0	0.0	#
Gujarat	1702.0	1930.0	1890.9	1908.3	2484.0	2737.0	3069.0	2769.2	1549.7	1937.0	1782.2	1718.2
Haryana	4145.0	4453.0	4523.4	4516.1	11352.0	11546.8	10765.3	11653.9	796.0	1087.0	833.8	973.2
Himachal Pradesh	129.9	146.6	114.8	114.6	667.6	704.2	585.7	564.5	777.0	826.4	750.3	749.6
Jammu and Kashmir	646.4	572.2	513.1	645.1	541.5	475.5	487.4	504.0	535.4	561.0	559.9	539.6
Jharkhand	2882.2	3841.8	4078.0	2913.7	287.3	425.2	468.7	303.0	395.5	590.8	617.9	502.0
Karnataka	3021.0	2604.8	3017.1	3112.5	156.0	171.0	230.2	172.9	5608.2	5281.0	6592.6	5837.3
Kerala	549.3	437.1	521.3	577.2	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6

Madhya Pradesh	3546.7	4226.8	4123.9	4497.1	17688.7	17939.3	15910.8	17349.4	3848.8	4766.9	5304.1	6279.8	Written Answers to [21 June, 2019]
Maharashtra	2593.0	3109.5	2730.8	3510.0	981.0	1875.1	1696.8	725.5	3635.7	6579.0	5471.3	3139.2	
Manipur	338.8	430.4	607.8	#	5.6	5.6	5.6	#	61.6	58.8	63.1	#	
Meghalaya	301.1	203.0	304.6	#	0.9	0.9	0.9	#	44.0	44.4	444	#	
Mizoram	62.1	61.5	59.6	#	NA	NA	NA	#	10.3	8.9	9.5	#	
Nagaland	318.8	336.7	349.6	#	6.0	6.2	6.3	#	148.0	149.5	150.3	#	
Odisha	5875.4	8325.9	6551.3	7238.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	157.2	256.2	170.2	170.5	
Punjab	11823.0	11586.2	13381.8	12833.0	16077.0	16440.5	17830.4	17779.7	457.3	477.2	453.2	429.7	
Rajasthan	369.8	452.7	450.9	453.2	9871.0	8985.3	9368.5	9601.9	5808.9	6734.5	6732.2	6981.0	
Sikkim	13.1	19.7	17.6	#	0.4	0.3	0.2	#	75.3	75.9	71.0	#	
Tamil Nadu	7517.1	2369.4	6638.9	6119.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	#	3406.6	1345.2	3518.4	3397.7	
Telangana	3047.0	5173.4	6262.2	6485.1	8.5	7.0	5.6	6.4	1834.0	2768.2	2639.3	2140.3	
Tripura	794.8	814.6	812.1	#	0.4	0.5	0.4	#	12.2	21.3	23.6	#	Unstarred Questions 145
Uttar Pradesh	12501.0	13754.0	13274.0	15535.8	25425.2	30056.0	31879.1	32206.2	3460.0	3909.0	4016.8	4002.4	
Uttarakhand	639.1	630.0	646.7	603.4	772.4	882.0	915.4	876.4	282.8	308.0	286.9	248.4	
West Bengal	15953.9	15302.5	14967.0	16115.2	960.0	862.7	312.0	386.0	732.7	721.6	1154.7	1324.7	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.4	12.6	16.8	#	NA	NA	NA	#	0.4	0.2	0.0	#	
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	#	0.3	0.3	0.3	#	NA	NA	NA	#	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36.8	31.7	31.7	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#	1.6	1.5	1.5	#
Delhi	17.3	17.3	16.8	#	85.6	87.2	83.4	#	7.7	6.7	6.6	#
Daman and Diu	2.0	2.0	2.2	#	NA	NA	NA	#	0.6	0.5	0.6	#
Puducherry	43.9	52.2	42.5	#	NA	NA	NA	#	0.0	0.1	0.4	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	2637.7	NA	NA	NA	110.5	NA	NA	NA	457.9
All India	104408.2	109698.4	112757.6	115626.6	92287.5	98510.2	99869.5	101200.1	38522.3	43772.1	46970.2	43327.9

States	Pulses				Total Foodgrains			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Andhra Pradesh	1229.0	931.0	1217.4	1003.2	10633.7	10365.4	12159.8	11205.6
Arunachal Pradesh	13.0	13.1	135	#	327.5	343.3	3591	#
Assam	107.6	107.5	115.8	118.9	5358.8	4952.5	5525.9	5377.0
Bihar	420.7	461.7	454.2	442.1	14507.9	18530.8	17036.9	14646.1
Chhattisgarh	511.9	758.7	550.0	580.1	6654.3	9324.1	5958.7	75532
Goa	0.3	5.9	4.8	#	115.3	119.1	107.8	#

									Written Answers to [21 June, 2019]	Unstarred Questions
State	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8		
Gujarat	543.6	818.0	922.6	646.7	8279.3	7422.0	7664.7	7042.4		
Haryana	65.7	75.9	69.4	69.5	16358.7	17162.7	16191.8	17212.7		
Himachal Pradesh	40.5	63.3	57.5	57.3	1615.0	1740.6	1488.3	1485.9		
Jammu and Kashmir	9.3	10.3	10.6	14.0	1732.6	1618.9	1571.1	1702.7		
Jharkhand	527.0	806.5	836.7	730.2	4092.1	5664.4	6001.3	4448.8		
Karnataka	1138.8	1737.9	1951.2	1740.5	9924.0	9794.7	11791.2	10683.2		
Kerala	4.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	553.8	439.0	523.8	580.0		
Madhya Pradesh	5302.5	6291.3	8111.6	7811.4	30388.6	332244	33450.4	35937.7		
Maharashtra	1544.7	3768.1	3347.8	2075.9	8754.4	15331.6	13246.7	94505		
Manipur	29.8	30.3	30.0	#	435.7	525.1	706.5	#		
Meghalaya	11.7	11.8	11.9	#	357.7	260.1	361.8	#		
Mizoram	5.0	4.8	5.1	#	77.4	75.2	74.2	#		
Nagaland	43.1	44.5	46.1	#	515.8	5369	552.3	#		
Odisha	375.1	479.1	429.6	419.9	6408.1	9061.3	7151.3	7828.9		
Punjab	43.5	33.0	26.5	25.2	28400.8	28536.9	31691.9	31067.5		
Rajasthan	1990.2	3181.2	3405.4	3466.0	18039.9	19353.6	19957.0	20502.1		

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sikkim	5.4	5.5	5.1	#	94.1	101.3	93.9	#
Tamil Nadu	554.8	427.1	556.3	623.7	11478.5	4141.6	10713.6	10140.7
Telangana	239.6	536.0	514.0	403.5	5129.0	8484.6	9421.1	9035.3
Tripura	10.9	23.2	19.3	#	818.3	859.6	855.3	#
Uttar Pradesh	1164.6	2184.4	2200.0	2314.1	42550.8	49903.4	51369.9	54058.5
Uttarakhand	51.6	53.0	54.2	53.0	1746.0	1873.0	1903.2	1781.2
West Bengal	334.0	259.5	443.8	488.5	17980.6	17146.3	16877.5	18314.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.9	0.5	0.2	#	14.7	13.3	17.0	#
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	#	0.3	0.3	0.3	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	5.7	2.5	#	41.1	38.9	35.7	#
Delhi	1.2	0.1	0.0	#	111.7	111.2	106.9	#
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	#	2.6	2.5	2.8	#
Puducherry	0.8	0.6	1.2	#	44.7	52.8	44.1	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	131.6	NA	NA	NA	3337.7
All India	16323.5	23130.9	25416.2	23217.4	251541.6	275111.7	285013.5	283372.0

\* As per 3rd Advance Estimates. NA: Not Available # Included in others.

**Seed testing laboratories in the country**

22. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of seed testing laboratories in the country, State-wise and district-wise;
- (b) the performance of seed testing laboratories, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to set up 7,000 more seed testing laboratories in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) to what extent seed testing laboratories help in enhancing crop yield?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Sir, as per information provided by the States/UTs, 130 Notified Seed Testing Laboratories including 2 Central Seed Testing laboratories and 4 National Referral Laboratory for testing of Genetically Modified Organism and Living Modified Organisms are working in the country. State/district-wise list of STL(s) is at Statement (*See below*).

(b) State Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh informed that the State have 3 Seed Testing Laboratories, in which, total 7,758 seed samples were tested and 70 seed samples found substandard during the year 2018-19.

These Seed Testing Laboratories are well equipped and ensuring the quality seed supply to the farmers in the State through testing of seed samples.

- (c) The Ministry is making efforts to provide more testing facilities to farmers.
- (d) As informed by State Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh they are establishing 3 laboratories in Districts of Chittoor, Prakasam and Visakapatnam. Moreover, Andhra Pradesh State Seed Corporation Limited has also planned to establish four laboratories in Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Ongole and Srikalahasti.
- (e) Seed Testing ensures the quality of seed prior to sowing. If the quality of the seed alone is ensured the crop production may increase by 15-20%.

***Statement****State wise details of Notified State Seed Testing Laboratories in India*

Name of the States and UTs with details of Notified State Seed Testing Laboratories		
Sl. No.	State	Name of Notified STLs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Department of Agriculture: STL, Yemmiganur STL, Tadepalligudem STL, DFTCML, Guntur TOTAL 03
2.	Madhya Pradesh	MSSCA, STL, Bhopal MSSCA, STL, Indore MSSCA, STL, Ujjain MSSCA, STL, Jabalpur TOTAL 04
3.	Telangana	STL, Rajendranagar Telanagana DNAFP and TCM, Hyderabad TSSCA, STL, Rajendranagar TSSCA, STL, Karimnagar TOTAL 04
4.	Haryana	HSSCA, STL, Panchkula HSSCA, STL, Rohtak TOTAL 02
5.	Tamil Nadu	STL, Coimbatore STL, Madurai STL, Trichi STL, Dharmapuri

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1

2

3

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STL, Thanjavur

STL, Tirnelveli

STL, Kanchipuram

STL, Ooty

STL, Salem

STL, Erode

STL, Villupuram

Referral Lab, Coimbatore

STL, Dindugal

STL, Theni

STL, Sivagangai

STL, Ramnad

STL, Virudhunagar

STL, Karur

STL, Pudukottai

STL, Perambalur

STL, Krishnagiri

STL, Namakkal

STL, Thiruvavarur

STL, Nagapatinam

STL, Thoothukudi

STL, Kanyakumari

STL, Thiruvallur

STL, Vellore

STL, Cuddalore

STL, Thiruvannamalai

Grow Out Test Farm, Kannampayam

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1	2	3
		Glass House at Directorate Coimbatore
		DNA Finger Print Lab, Directorate, Coimbatore
		TOTAL 33
6.	Jharkhand	STL, Ranchi
		TOTAL 01
7.	Bihar	BOSSCA, STL, Mithapur
		State Seed Testing Laboratory, Patna
		Regional Seed Testing Laboratory, Bhagalpur
		Regional Seed Testing Laboratory, Bhabhua
		Regional Seed Testing Laboratory, Muzaffarpur
		Regional Seed Testing Laboratory, Saharsa
		Regional Seed Testing Laboratory, Darbhanga
		Regional Seed Testing Laboratory, Motihari
		TOTAL 08
8.	Puducherry	SSTL, Puducherry
		TOTAL 01
9.	Uttarakhand	UPSTDC, Seed Testing Laboratory, Haldi
		UPSTDC, Seed Testing Laboratory, Pantnagar
		UPSTDC, Seed Testing Laboratory, Rudrapur
		Regional Agriculture Testing and Demonstration Station, Haldwani
		UKSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Rudrapur
		UKSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Dehradun
		TOTAL 06
10.	Delhi	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Barwala
		TOTAL 01

1	2	3
11.	Meghalaya	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Shillong
		TOTAL 01
12.	Tripura	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Tripura
		TOTAL 01
13.	Chhattisgarh	CSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Raipur
		TOTAL 01
14.	Maharashtra	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Pane
		State Seed Testing Laboratory, Parbhani
		State Seed Testing Laboratory, Nagpur
		SAU, Seed Testing Laboratory, Akola
		SAU, Seed Testing Laboratory, Ahmednagar
		SAU, Seed Testing Laboratory, Ratnagiri
		MSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Akola
		MSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Aurangabad
		TOTAL 08
15.	Kerala	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Pattambi
		State Seed Testing Laboratory, Alappuzha
		TOTAL 02
16.	Uttar Pradesh	UPBVN, Seed Testing Laboratory, Lucknow
		UPBVN, Seed Testing Laboratory, Faizabad
		UPSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Lucknow
		UPSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Kanpur
		Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional
		Agricultural Testing and Demonstration
		Centre, Azamgarh
		Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional
		Agricultural Testing and Demonstration
		Centre, Meerut

1	2	3
	Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional Agricultural Testing and Demonstration Centre, Mathura	
	Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional Agricultural Testing and Demonstration Centre, Etawah	
	Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional Agricultural Testing and Demonstration Centre, Jhansi	
	Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional Agricultural Testing and Demonstration Centre, Bareilly	
	Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional Agricultural Testing and Demonstration Centre, Barabanki	
	Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional Agricultural Testing and Demonstration Centre, Hardoi	
	Seed Testing Laboratory, Regional Agricultural Testing & Demonstration Centre, Varanasi	
	TOTAL	13
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Lalmandi	
	Quality Control Laboratory Lalmandi Srinagar	
	TOTAL	02
18	Karnataka	
	KSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Bengaluru	
	KSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Dharwad	
	KSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Raichur	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Bangalore	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Dharwad	

1	2	3
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Koppala	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Davanagere	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Hulimavu, Bannargatta Road, Bangalore	
	TOTAL	08
19.	West Bengal	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Tollygunge	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Burdwan	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Malda	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Nadia	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Bankura	
	TOTAL	5
20.	Assam	
	ASSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Ulubari	
	ASSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Silchar	
	ASSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Jorhat	
	ASSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Bonganigaon	
	TOTAL	04
21.	Rajasthan	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Durgapura	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Shri Ganganagar	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Kota	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Chittourgarh	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Jodhpur	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Alwar	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Bharatpur	
	TOTAL	07
22.	Mizoram	
	State Seed Testing Laboratory, Mizoram	
	TOTAL	01
23.	Odisha	
	OSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Bargarh	

1	2	3
		OSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Rayagada
		OSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Balasore
		OSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Sambalpur
		OSSCA, Seed Testing Laboratory, Kalahandi
		TOTAL 05
24	Gujarat	Seed Testing Laboratory, Junagadh
		Seed Testing Laboratory, Gandhinagar
		Seed Testing Laboratory, Navsari
		TOTAL 03
National Referral Laboratories to detect the presence or absence of GMPs & LMOs		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DNA Fingerprinting and Transgenic Crop Monitoring Lab (DFTCML), Guntoor
2.	New Delhi	ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), Pusa Campus, New Delhi
3.	Kerala	Export Inspection Agency (EIA), Kochi Laboratory (Kerala)
4.	Punjab	Punjab Biotechnology Incubator (PBTI), Mohali (Punjab)
		TOTAL 04
Central Referral Laboratories		
1.	Maharashtra	ICAR-Central Institute of Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur only to test the presence or absence Bt. Gene.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Central Seed Testing Laboratory, NSRTC, Varanasi (U.P.)
		TOTAL 02
		GRAND TOTAL 130

**Implementation of PM-Kisan Yojana**

23. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expansion of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) Yojana and in what manner farmers are likely to be benefited under the scheme;

(b) whether landholdings would be the basis of the Yojana, if so, the criteria of deciding the landholdings of the farmers;

(c) whether any NGO has been entrusted to do the job or Government has taken initiative in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the cost of the burden of the scheme annually on the Government and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme was initially started to provide income support to all Small and Marginal landholder farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. The Scheme aims to provide a payment of ₹ 6000/- per year for the farmers' families with cultivable land holding upto 2 hectare, subject to certain other exclusions. The ambit of the Scheme has now been expanded to cover all farmers in the country irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to all other existing exclusions. It is expected that an additional 2 crore farmers will be covered.

(b) Ownership of cultivable land is the basis of the Yojana. However, the size of land holdings has no impact on the eligibility of beneficiary now. The list of land owning farmers is being provided by the States on the basis of their record.

(c) No, Sir. The entire Scheme is being implemented by Government agencies. Various Government agencies like the National Informatics Centre (NIC), the Public Finance Management System (PFMS), the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI), etc. are involved in the implementation of the Scheme at Central level. In the States/UTs, one nodal sponsoring bank in each State/UT and various destination banks in which the beneficiaries have their bank accounts are further involved.

(d) ₹75000 crore was allocated initially for the financial year 2019-20. With expansion of the ambit of the scheme, the expected expenditure of the Scheme for the

financial year 2019-20 has been revised to ₹ 87,217.50 crore, including the administrative charges of ₹ 217.50 crore.

**Scheme for upliftment of farmers**

†24. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to formulate a special scheme for upliftment of farmers;
- (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 AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Government is already implementing various missions and schemes aimed at improvement in agriculture productivity as well as upliftment of the farmers. Recently, the Government started the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme, effective from 1.12.2018, to provide income support to all Small and Marginal landholder farmer families across the country, subject to certain exclusions, 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 with cultivable land holding upto 2 hectare, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. The ambit of the Scheme has now been expanded to cover all farmers in the country irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to all other exclusions.

Further, the Government has recently approved a pension scheme for all Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) in the country, subject to certain exclusion clauses, 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). For example, the beneficiary is required to contribute ₹100/- per month in the pension fund at median entry age of 29 years, with matching contribution of ₹ 100 by the Central Government.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Inclusion of landless farmers under PM-Kisan Yojana**

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

(a) the area of land that must be owned by farmers to get benefit under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) Yojana and the details of the number of such farmers, out of total farmers, State-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for landless farmers in this scheme, if so, whether Government intends to include landless farmers under the PM-Kisan Yojana, if so, the number of farmers who would be benefited from this and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme provides benefit to all farmers' families irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher economy strata. A Statement showing State-wise details of projected operational holdings for 2018-19 is at Statement (*See below*). Out of 15.11 crore operational holdings, approximately 14.50 crore farmer families are expected to be benefited after exclusion.

(b) Ownership of cultivable land is the basis of the Scheme.

**Statement***State-wise details of projected operational holdings for 2018-19*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number Projected holdings 2018-19
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9060622
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	115261
3.	Assam	2752922
4.	Bihar	17080379
5.	Chhattisgarh	4145911
6.	Goa	59625
7.	Gujarat	5566106

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	1644072
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1021356
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1436069
11.	Jharkhand	2759963
12.	Karnataka	9088868
13.	Kerala	7848898
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10805149
15.	Maharashtra	15100885
16.	Manipur	151237
17.	Meghalaya	243368
18.	Mizoram	90239
19.	Nagaland	207591
20.	Odisha	5057212
21.	Punjab	1126501
22.	Rajasthan	8211322
23.	Sikkim	66278
24.	Tamil Nadu	7902531
25.	Telangana	6322237
26.	Tripura	578471
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24370682
28.	Uttarakhand	874070
29.	West Bengal	7356557
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12126
31.	Chandigarh	689
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15337
33.	Daman and Diu	8321
34.	Delhi	19857
35.	Lakshadweep	10522
36.	Puducherry	34764
ALL INDIA		151146000

**Action plan for doubling the income of farmers**

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

- (a) the details of Government's policy, programmes and their implementation for the farmers welfare along with Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi; and
- (b) the details of measures taken for doubling the income of farmers till date and the details of action plan formulated in this regard till the year 2022?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensure effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India assists State Governments through various Programmes for the welfare of farmers.

In order to realise enhanced returns for the farmer, various schemes, *inter-alia* as follows, are being promoted and implemented in a major way *viz:-* Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

With a view to provide income support to all farmers across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Central Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme aims to provide a payment of ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/- to the farmers' families, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. About 14.5 crore farmers are expected to be covered under the scheme.

- (b) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. For the said purpose, the Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to examine issues relating to Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) and recommend strategies. The Committee has identified seven sources of income growth *viz.* improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations. Several initiatives have already been rolled out on the recommendations of DFI Committee which *inter alia* include advocating progressive market reforms through the State Governments, Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act, Upgradation of Gramin Haats to work as centres of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers, e-NAM to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform, Distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized, Increase water efficiency through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)- "Per drop more crop" , Better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), providing total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh, thus making loan available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum and extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for animal husbandry and fisheries related activities as well as Interest Subvention facilities to such categories of farmers.

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 one and half times of the cost of production.

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

The Government has constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the DFI Strategy.

**Technology for crop damage assessment**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a pilot study is being conducted in Andhra Pradesh to test modern technology for crop damage assessment;
- (b) if so, the details of pilot study and results that the Ministry has found to assess crop damage; and
- (c) the manner in which the above pilot study would help farmers and also in better assessment under PMFBY?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, through Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) has involved 8 agencies/organisations to carry out pilot studies for Optimisation of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) in various States including Andhra Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

During Kharif 2018, the Pilot Study was conducted for paddy crop in West Godavari district and during Rabi 2018-19, the study is being conducted in East Godavari and Krishna districts. The studies used various technologies, including Satellite data, Artificial Intelligence, Modeling tools etc. for reducing the number of CCEs required for insurance unit level for yield estimation. The studies have showed the possibility of reducing the number of CCEs up to 25-70% (depending upon crops and location), through the use of technology.

Carrying out large number of CCEs for calculation of yield data *vis-a-vis* claims at Gram Panchayat level is a major issue under PMFBY. A High Power Committee has been constituted to evaluate results obtained in these studies and provide recommendations for their implementation in the upcoming seasons.

**Non-receipt of benefit under PM-Kisan Yojana**

28. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several farmers have not received the benefit of cash transfer under PM-Kisan Yojana in certain States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of beneficiaries identified and the number of farmers benefited under the Yojana, State-wise and amount disbursed thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme is being extended to include all the farmers, if so, the number of additional farmers being benefited due to Government's recent decision?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a continuous and ongoing scheme, in which the financial benefit is 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. Based on the response of the State/UT Governments in this regard, till date, 1st installment to 3,29,52,568 beneficiaries and 2nd installment to 2,85,73,889 beneficiaries have been credited directly to the bank accounts of the farmers' families. A Statement showing State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries who have received the financial benefits under the Scheme is enclosed at Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. The ambit of the Scheme has been expanded to cover all farmers in the country irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to all other existing exclusions. It is expected that an additional 2 crore farmers will be covered.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries having received financial benefits under PM-Kisan Yojana*

States	First installment Payment (No. of beneficiaries)	First installment Payment (Amount) (In Rupees)	Second installment Payment (No. of beneficiaries)	Second installment Payment (Amount) (In Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,004	20,008,000		0
Andhra Pradesh	3,443,116	6,886,232,000	3,126,852	6,253,704,000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0		0
Assam	1,119,983	2,239,966,000	762,427	1,524,854,000

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	231,873	463,746,000	219,136	438,272,000
Chandigarh	13	26,000	0	
Chhattisgarh	111,898	223,796,000	87,632	175,264,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,322	10,644,000	0	
Daman and Diu	2,119	4,238,000	0	
Delhi	0	0	0	
Goa	2,385	4,770,000	0	
Gujarat	2,832,333	5,664,666,000	2,821,569	5,643,138,000
Haryana	942,052	1,884,104,000	935,929	1,871,858,000
Himachal Pradesh	474,763	949,526,000	438,256	876,512,000
Jammu and Kashmir	497,204	994,408,000	459,593	919,186,000
Jharkhand	470,307	940,614,000	0	
Karnataka	307,935	615,870,000	231,847	463,694,000
Kerala	935,786	1,871,572,000	931,661	1,863,322,000
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	9,304	18,608,000	0	
Maharashtra	2,129,137	4,258,274,000	1,324,089	2,648,178,000
Manipur	7,276	14,552,000	0	
Meghalaya	0	0	0	
Mizoram	24,410	48,820,000	11,931	23,862,000
Nagaland	30,831	61,662,000	30,459	60,918,000
Odisha	962,115	1,924,230,000	799,293	1,598,586,000
Puducherry	4,200	8,400,000	0	
Punjab	1,275,440	2,550,880,000	1,144,648	2,289,296,000
Rajasthan	1,375,566	2,751,132,000	0	
Sikkim	0	0		
Tamil Nadu	2,148,504	4,297,008,000	2,063,192	4,126,384,000

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	1,881,602	3,763,204,000	1,858,210	3,716,420,000
Tripura	151,095	302,190,000	151,064	302,128,000
Uttar Pradesh	11,169,349	22,338,698,000	10,848,667	21,697,334,000
Uttarakhand	396,646	793,292,000	327,434	654,868,000
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,952,568</b>	<b>65,905,136,000</b>	<b>28,573,889</b>	<b>57,147,778,000</b>

**Increase in drought hit areas in the country**

29. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of drought hit areas are increasing, if so, data since 2014, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has allocated budget for existing and proposed pressurised and non-pressurised irrigation systems like canals, reservoirs, drip etc., if so, details thereof, State-wise, year-wise, since 2014 and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Ministry is promoting drip irrigation instead of large irrigation projects, if so, how, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether timely relief has been provided to farmers in drought hit areas, if so, compensation requested by States and relief provided by Centre since 2014, State-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir. However, the number of drought affected districts State/UT wise since 2014-15 is at Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme under the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been taken up with a view to enhance utilization of irrigation potential created and improve agriculture production on a sustainable basis through Participatory Irrigation Management. The programme is being implemented under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) from 2015-16 onwards. CAD

works of 99 prioritized Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects are being implemented through NABARD borrowing under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) on a mission mode from 2016-17 onwards. Under the CADWM Programme, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments through NABARD under LTIF for Structural Interventions as well as for Non-Structural Interventions for creation and capacity building of Water Users' Associations. Under the programme, the Structural Interventions are directed at bringing hydraulic connectivity to the tail-end farms through greater penetration of lined field channels. The Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are being encouraged to make use of Underground Pipe line Network (UGPN).

Funds are being provided for development of micro irrigation infrastructure for the following components:-

1. Construction of sump;
2. Installation of water pump; and
3. Laying of piped conveyance system up to the field head.

From 2016-17 till now about ₹2380.20 crore has been released as Central assistance and Culturable Command Area (CCA) of about 13.43 lakh hectare has been developed as reported by the State Governments.

The details of CA released to various States since 2014 are at Statement-II (See below).

(c) Yes Sir. The Government of India launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation in January, 2006 with the objective of enhancing water use efficiency in the agriculture sector by promoting Micro Irrigation technologies viz. Drip and Sprinkler irrigation. This was up-scaled to National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) in June, 2010, which continued till the financial year 2013-14. From 1st April, 2014, NMMI was subsumed under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and implemented as "On Farm Water Management" (OFWM) during the financial year 2014-15. From 1st April, 2015, Micro Irrigation has been subsumed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) under the programme component "Per Drop More Crop". State-wise details of Central share released under the scheme since 2014-15 to 2018-19 is at Statement-III (See below).

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented with effect from 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector.

Under MIDH, assistance is provided for creation of water resources in the form of Community tanks/on farm ponds and water reservoirs/water harvesting system for water storage etc.

Under MIDH, assistance is also provided for area expansion of fruit crops “with integrated package including drip irrigation” and “without integration” .

(d) Yes, Sir. The financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF in the wake of notified natural disasters is given by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/claimed. Details of assistance sought by the States and assistance approved by the High Level Committee in respect of drought since 2014-15 to 2018-19 is at Statement-IV.

***Statement-I***

*Number of districts affected by drought since 2014-15 (State/UT-wise) on the basis of Memorandum submitted by the States/UTs seeking financial assistance*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Drought Declared Years (Memorandum received)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	10	8	5	09
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	25	-	21	-
3.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	11
4.	Haryana	21	-	-	-	-
5.	Jharkhand	-	24	-	-	18
6.	Kerala	-	-	14	-	-
7.	Karnataka	9	27	30	-	30
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	42	-	18	-
9.	Maharashtra	26	21	-	-	26
10.	Odisha	-	26	-	-	-
11.	Rajasthan	-	19	13	13	09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	32	-	-
13.	Telangana	-	7	-	-	-
14.	Uttarakhand	-	8	-	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	44	50	-	5	-
16.	Puducherry	-	-	2	-	-
TOTAL		107	259	99	62	103

**Statement-II**

*Details of State-wise Central assistance released under CADWM Programme during 2014-15 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	69.1800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	8.310	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.	Assam	0.00	24.319	0.0000	0.0000	3.5500
4.	Bihar	38.82	7.752	12.6433	8.7600	14.4200
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.000	0.0000	11.7800	9.9300
6.	Goa	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7.	Gujarat	0.00	354.718	681.6387	690.4760	347.0400
8.	Haryana	18.59	77.389	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.674	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.31	27.673	0.0000	0.0000	1.7000
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12.	Karnataka	22.62	61.095	31.4200	15.2400	13.4900
13.	Kerala	0.00	1.925	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29.27	104.309	77.7470	102.7850	70.9100

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18	2018-19
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	4.781	15.1740	32.8260	25.7900
16.	Manipur	0.00	27.919	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20.	Odisha	0.00	57.951	35.2750	58.5677	3.6500
21.	Punjab	38.87	155.921	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
22.	Rajasthan	2.47	113.220	0.0000	2.4790	7.4300
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.49	29.271	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.000	0.0000	10.2200	26.1200
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
27.	Uttar Pradesh	29.05	76.934	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
29.	West Bengal	0.00	7.552	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
TOTAL		199.99	1142.71	853.90	933.13	593.21

\* From 2016-17 onwards only 99 prioritized AIBP Projects are been funded under CADWM programme; and the projects of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Arunchal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, West Bengal are not included in the list of pritrized projects.

### ***Statement-III***

*Central Share released under OFWM (2014-15) and PMKSY- PDMC  
(2015-16 to 2018-19)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121.48	206.47	308.69	517.1	520.0
2.	Bihar	35	28.6	21.6	12.5	27.9

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3.	Chhattisgarh	10	20.3	44.8	55	43.4
4.	Goa	0.2	0.3	0.8	0	1.2
5.	Gujarat	140.68	213.05	274	300	272.5
6.	Haryana	23	34.97	27	14.01	27.4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.5	7.6	8.5	19.25	26.0
8.	Jharkhand	15	14.97	30.7	25	10.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4.87	5.4	3	7.8
10.	Karnataka	124.25	213.12	229	385	372.0
11.	Kerala	3.75	8.53	0	25	4.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66.5	161.74	121.1	150	132.6
13.	Maharashtra	177.5	107.26	305.7	362.5	360.0
14.	Odisha	10.14	28.7	39.7	48	58.0
15.	Punjab	0	43	1.18	0	9.0
16.	Rajasthan	75	142.84	129	107.5	168.5
17.	Tamil Nadu	56.63	129.78	143.5	369.55	355.0
18.	Telangana	77.57	111.32	189	257	122.0
19.	Uttarakhand	6.97	9.6	15	27.2	43.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3	37.51	41.4	55	87.9
21.	West Bengal	0	4.8	19.9	31	40.0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2.6	2	8.3	12.5
23.	Assam	1	5.03	11	3	30.0
24.	Manipur	2.72	2.76	3.6	7.5	40.0
25.	Meghalaya	0	1.43	0	3.3	12.0
26.	Mizoram	4.5	3.27	8.1	12.3	27.8
27.	Nagaland	0	2.34	4.5	11.8	35.0
28.	Sikkim	4.26	4.86	5.4	4	55.2
29.	Tripura	2	1.55	0	3.75	15.0

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
30.	UTs		2.23	0	0.5	0.0
31.	HQ	0.9	1.33	0.67	1.43	2.7
GRAND TOTAL		963.55	1556.73	1991.24	2819.49	2918.37

Allocation for 2019-20: ₹ 3500.00 crore (BE).

***Statement-IV***

*State/UT-wise details of assistance under NDRF in respect of drought  
from 2014-15 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Calamity	Assistance sought by the State Government	Central assistance approved by High Level Committee
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2014-15</b>				
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
<b>2015-2016</b>				
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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
<b>2016-2017</b>				
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
<b>2017-18</b>				
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

1	2	3	4	5
<b>2018-19</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought (K)	1466.91	900.40
2.	Karnataka	Drought (K)	2434.00	949.49
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

\* Sent to MHA for placing the recommendations of SC-NEC before High Level Committee.

R:Rabi K:

Kharif

### **MSP for all crops**

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

- (a) the names of the crops for which MSP is currently announced, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has still not extended MSP to all crops, if so, the reason therefor;
- (c) whether Government is proposing to extend MSP to all the crops in all States, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is aware that even for crops for which MSP has been announced, it does not reach the farmers and they are compelled to sell their crops at lower prices; and
- (e) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 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. The mandated crops are 14 crops of the kharif season *viz.* paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed and cotton; 6 rabi crops *viz.* wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard and safflower and two other commercial crops *viz.* jute and copra. In addition, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut are also fixed on the basis of MSP of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively. These MSP crops cover approximately 99 per cent of the total agricultural production in the country.

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. 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 announces MSP for those agricultural commodities which are widely grown, have large area under cultivation, items of mass consumption with fairly long shelf life and necessary for maintaining food security.

Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for horticultural crops which are perishable in nature and some agricultural crops which are not covered under the MSP on the request of State/UT Governments concerned. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.

(d) and (e) The price of agricultural produce is dependent on variety of factors at any given point of time like demand and supply of the produce, climatic conditions, perishable nature of produce and availability of transport. The quality parameters also play an important role in the price of a commodity and procurement under MSP is subject to certain quality parameters.

Under the present procurement mechanism, Government agencies procure the notified agricultural produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at MSP from farmers in consultation with the concerned State Government, as per prescribed guidelines.

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.

The recently launched Umbrella Scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)’ provides for a holistic arrangement for assurance of a remunerative and stable price environment for growers/farmers to increase agriculture production and productivity. This Umbrella Scheme comprises Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses and oilseeds, Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds to ensure MSP to the farmers.

### **Suicide by farmers**

31. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who committed suicide during the last three years, along with reasons therefor, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has enhanced compensation to families of farmers who committed suicide;

(c) whether Government has taken any preventive measures to stop suicide by the farmers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of

Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled ‘Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India’ (ADSI). These reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. State-wise details of ADSI Reports for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015, is placed at Statement (*See* below). The reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published.

(b) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments provides relief to families of farmers who commit suicide. As per information available, relief provided to the families of farmers who committed suicide by some of the States are as follows:—

- (i) *Ex-gratia* relief to the heirs of the deceased farmer.
- (ii) One time settlement to wipe off loans/liabilities towards rehabilitation of the family members.
- (iii) Relief to the children of the deceased to get free education up to post graduation including hostel facility.

(c) and (d) The Government has been reorienting the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centric approach as against the earlier production centric policy. This focuses on achieving high productivity, reduced cost of cultivation and remunerative price on the produce, with a view to earning higher profits for the farmers.

The Government has set a target of Doubling of Farmers’ Income (DFI) by the year 2022. The DFI Committee has recommended a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers’ income in real terms by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for monitoring the implementation of the recommendation of the DFI Strategy.

Several initiatives have already been rolled out on the recommendations of DFI Committee which *inter-alia* include advocating progressive market reforms through the State Governments, encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act, upgradation of Gramin Haats to work as centres of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers, e-NAM to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform, distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized, increase water efficiency through PMKSY- “Per drop more crop” , better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), 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, providing total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh, thus making loan available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment and extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for animal husbandry and fisheries related activities as well as extend the Interest Subvention Facilities to such categories of farmers.

With a view to provide income support to all farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Central Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme aims to provide a payment of ₹6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/- to the farmers families, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. About 14.5 crore farmers are expected to be covered under the scheme.

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

All these steps are implemented to reduce agrarian distress and for welfare of the farmers.

***Statement***

*Suicide by persons self-employed in farming/agriculture*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014			2015		
			Farmers (2)	Labo- urers (3)	Total (2)+(3)	Farmers (4)	Labo- urers (5)	Total (4)+(5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014	160	472	632	516	400	916
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	0	3	3	7	3	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	305	21	38	59	84	54	138
4.	Bihar	127	0	10	10	0	7	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	443	312	755	854	100	954
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	582	45	555	600	57	244	301
8.	Haryana	374	14	105	119	28	134	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	32	31	63	0	46	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	12	25	37	0	21	21
11.	Jharkhand	142	0	4	4	0	21	21
12.	Karnataka	1403	321	447	768	1197	372	1569
13.	Kerala	972	107	700	807	3	207	210
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1090	826	372	1198	581	709	1290
15.	Maharashtra	3146	2568	1436	4004	3030	1261	4291
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	5	0	2	2	2	1	3
18.	Mizoram	6	0	5	5	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	150	5	97	102	23	27	50
21.	Punjab	83	24	40	64	100	24	124
22.	Rajasthan	292	0	373	373	3	73	76
23.	Sikkim	35	35	0	35	15	3	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	105	68	827	895	2	604	606
25.	Telangana	NA	898	449	1347	1358	42	1400
26.	Tripura	56	0	32	32	1	48	49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	750	63	129	192	145	179	324
28.	Uttarakhand	15	0	0	0	0	2	2
29.	West Bengal	0	0	230	230	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	8	0	8	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	16	16	0	12	12
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		11772	5650	6710	12360	8007	4595	12602

*Source* : Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau.

### **Insurance cover for risk-prone crops**

32. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any qualitative and quantitative assessment of the nature of risks involved for the major crops as a result of climate/weather change and localised after calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with major crops classified as risk-prone crops, region-wise;

(c) whether the existing scheme and other schemes announced recently for the welfare of the farmers are adequate to cover all the risks involved in the agriculture sector and provide security to farmers, including small and marginal farmers, in terms of insurance cover to their crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government has conducted several studies to measure and

quantify the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture. Extensive field and simulation studies were carried out in agriculture and allied sectors by several network centres consisting of ICAR Institutes such as Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi, Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture at Hyderabad, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore etc. and State Agricultural Universities, located in different parts of the country. The climate change impact assessment was carried out using the crop simulation models by incorporating the projected climates of 2020, 2050 and 2080. Most of the results were obtained through incorporating the future projections by using modeling techniques like Had CM3 model. From these projections, variability in temperature and rainfall pattern was observed in future periods with significant impact on crop yields. The Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has studied the climate change impact assessment in the Himalayan region.

Clear indications of change in climate are being noticed in the country. Last three decades saw a sharp rise in all India mean annual temperature.

Spatio-temporal variations in projected changes in temperature and rainfall are likely to lead to differential impacts in the different regions. However, the major crops classified as risk prone under the impacts of climate change with reduced productivity are - Rice and Wheat especially in the Indo Gangetic Plains, Maize in Mid Indo-Gangetic Plains (MIGP) and Southern Plateau (SP), Sorghum and potato in West Bengal, and Southern Plateau.

The productivity is expected to increase in Soybean, Groundnut, Chickpea and Potato in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, Apple in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government is committed to provide security to farmers. To provide claims against the crop yield losses due to natural risks/calamities, adverse weather conditions, pests and diseases etc. two major crop insurance schemes namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are being implemented by the Government. PMFBY provides comprehensive risk coverage from pre-sowing to post harvest losses against non-preventable natural risks. The RWBCIS provides indemnification for likely crop losses due to deviation in weather indices. Further, to provide adequate risk coverage the sum insured has been equated to Scale of Finance at minimum uniform fixed premium rate payable by farmers *i.e.*

maximum 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi crops, and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops, with balance of actuarial/bidded premium being shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis; lowering of unit area of insurance to village/village panchayat level for major crops and to individual farm level for localised risks of hailstorm, landslide and inundation and post-harvest losses thereby promoting more realistic assessment of losses. In addition, assistance is also provided to farmers through other schemes namely, PM KISAN (for regular income), PM ASHA (Price support), National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for relief due to natural calamities etc.

### **Implementation of schemes for farmers**

33. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering various schemes for the welfare of the farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that several suggestions have been submitted by farmers' community/associations requesting Government to focus more on the economic well being of the farmers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a State Subject. However, Government of India facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for the welfare of the farmers in the country. A list of schemes is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare consults all stakeholders including suggestions of farmers' community/associations during formulation as well as implementation of various programmes and schemes with the view to enhance the economic well being of the farmers.

**Statement-I***List of Central Government schemes for welfare of farmers*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers
2.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP
3.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Per Drop More Crop
4.	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme
5.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan
6.	Price Deficiency Payment Scheme
7.	Distribution of Pulses to State/Union Territories for Welfare Schemes
8.	Income Support Scheme
9.	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna
10.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
11.	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm
12.	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming
13.	National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility
14.	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region
15.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP and Climate Change)
16.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna
17.	National Project on Agro-Forestry
18.	National Bamboo Mission
19.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension
20.	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information Systems
21.	National E-Governance Plan-Agriculture-information Technology

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
22.	Sub-Mission Seeds and planting Material
23.	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
24.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for <i>in-situ</i> Management of Crops Residue
25.	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine
26.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
27.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing
28.	National Food Security Mission
29.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics

**Paying of insurance claims to farmers**

†34. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds provided to the farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana against their claims on the damages caused to crops from 2016 till date, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount of claims made by farmers and the insurance amount paid against their claims;

(c) the rate at which insurance companies evaluate the crops grown per acre on agricultural land; and

(d) the acre-wise increase made towards compensation to farmers for crops being grown on agricultural land, under the scheme, crop-wise, till date?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is imple-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

mented on area approach basis. Hence, farmers except in case of crop damage due to specified localized calamities and post harvest losses have no need to lodge a claim and claims are automatically worked out by the insurance companies on receipt of requisite yield data of notified crop/area from the State Government. State-wise and year-wise details of total claims paid by insurance companies are given in Statement (*See* below).

As per scheme provisions, farmers are indemnified to the extent/percentage of crop losses against the defined Threshold Yield multiplied by sum insured as decided by the State Government. Claim amount for wide spread calamities are calculated based on the yield data arrived from requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). Claims per hectare are worked out as per following formula:—

$$\frac{\text{Threshold Yield (TY)} - \text{Actual Yield (AY)}}{\text{Threshold Yield (TY)}} \times \text{Sum Insured}$$

Where Threshold Yield for a crop in a notified insurance unit is the average yield of best 5 years out of past seven years multiplied by applicable indemnity level for that crop.

However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire and post-harvest losses are calculated on individual insured farm basis. Further, there is also a provision to pay claims towards prevented sowing/failed germination and *ad hoc* claims in case of mid season adversity.

To provide better risk coverage to farmers, sum insured under the scheme has been equated to Scale of Finance of the crop as determined by the District Level Technical Committee (DLTC). On an average about 10% increase is made by the DLTC yearly in the Scale of Finance.

**Statement**

*State-wise and year-wise details of claims paid under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)*

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	2016-17			2017-18			Kharif 2018*		
	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	932.31	932.31	932.31	637.22	637.22	637.18	1,015.08	861.92	579.44
Assam	5.15	5.15	5.15	1.11	1.11	0.87	-	-	-
Bihar	347.89	347.89	347.89	421.95	396.95	374.54	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	160.07	160.07	160.07	1,385.28	1,385.28	1,384.81	898.53	867.90	863.99
Goa	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Gujarat	1,267.20	1,267.20	1,267.20	1,057.18	1,057.18	1,056.89	2,183.22	2,183.22	2,159.49
Haryana	296.20	296.20	296.20	895.61	895.61	895.46	707.02	694.02	704.10
Himachal Pradesh	45.46	45.46	45.37	64.54	64.54	64.54	8.50	8.50	7.19
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	9.80	9.80	9.80	1.93	1.93	1.92
Jharkhand	31.17	31.17	31.17	45.76	45.43	45.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	1,810.69	1,724.96	1,724.69	856.64	850.53	850.53	679.28	28.88	28.88

186 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Written Answers to									
Kerala	44.55	44.55	44.55	11.02	11.02	11.02	11.14	8.14	8.14
Madhya Pradesh	2,021.66	2,021.66	2,020.37	5,839.92	5,773.10	5,742.44	656.23	56.11	-
Maharashtra	2,314.71	2,314.71	2,314.71	3,661.07	3,656.87	3,656.11	4,235.51	3,084.18	2,922.95
Manipur	1.96	1.96	1.96	0.67	0.67	0.67	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	432.16	432.16	432.16	1,775.23	1,775.23	1,775.23	750.01	293.37	293.37
Puducherry	7.57	7.57	7.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1,914.64	1,914.64	1,914.64	2,081.87	1,888.19	1,800.16	1,386.41	861.16	474.17
Sikkim	0.11	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3,500.44	3,500.44	3,499.66	1,740.28	1,739.83	1,664.90	45.00	10.18	7.68
Telangana	178.33	178.33	178.33	610.94	605.01	598.04	346.21	2.21	-
Tripura	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.96	0.96	0.96	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	582.07	582.03	582.07	380.31	380.31	380.08	414.60	408.79	408.45
Uttarakhand	27.47	27.47	27.47	39.44	39.44	39.44	47.53	47.53	47.53
West Bengal	421.71	421.49	420.25	260.31	254.33	243.86	85.23	54.96	32.80
GRAND TOTAL	16,344.42	16,258.44	16,254.80	21,777.12	21,468.62	21,232.95	13,471.44	9,473.00	8,540.11

[21 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

\* Provisional. Claims for few crops and areas including long duration crops are not worked out/estimated.

**Doubling farmers' income**

35. SHRIT.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is examining ways to double the farmers' income by 2022 and has set up a panel to evolve the ways and strategy for the purpose;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the panel has submitted its report to Government, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the recommendation made by the panel in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 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.

(c) and (d) The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018. The Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income (DFI) recognises agriculture as a value led enterprise and suggests empowering farmers with "improved market linkages" and enabling "self-sustainable models" as the basis for continued productivity-production and income growth for farmers. This builds the basic strategy direction for five primary concerns: optimal monetisation of farmers' produce, sustainability of production, improved resource use efficiency, re-strengthening of extension and knowledge based services and risk management. The Committee identified and focused on seven major sources of growth, viz., improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations. The priority assigned to each will vary depending on the status of agricultural development in States and Union Territories.

Various recommendations *inter alia* viz., for Agricultural Market Reforms, Price support system to farmers, reducing input cost for farming, health of the soil, Irrigation management, risk management with respect to crop loss, Improvement in institutional credit system, Drought Management and secondary agriculture along with governance and structural reforms have been made by the DFI Committee.

The Government has constituted an Empowered Body on 23.01.2019 for implementation and monitoring of the recommendations of the DFI Committee.

**Implementation of PMFBY in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

36. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the targeted gross crop area set to be achieved under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana by May, 2019;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has not been able to achieve the target;
- (c) if so, the administrative glitches and other hurdles that are not inspiring confidence among farmers; and
- (d) how the Ministry is helping the State Governments to bring the targeted gross crop area in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under the yojana?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Crop Insurance schemes including Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are demand driven schemes. However, it was proposed to increase coverage to 50% of the gross cropped area in the country at national level. State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have achieved 68% and 25% of the targeted gross cropped area in these States respectively. Scheme is optional for the States/Union Territories and crops and areas to be covered under the schemes are also decided by the concerned State Governments only. Hence, the implementation of the scheme at ground level is done by the concerned State Government.

However, State Governments are persuaded to notify more crops and areas under the schemes to provide benefit of schemes to maximum number of farmers. No specific targets for States have been fixed in this regard. But due to various reasons like favourable monsoon years after introduction of PMFBY, limited allocation of budgetary resources by States to fund the scheme, the targets could not be achieved. Government has taken various steps like lower rates of premium for farmers, technical support to stakeholders including States, 50% assistance to States for use of technology and towards conducting of incremental Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) etc.

**Establishment of 'Gokul Grams' under Rashtriya Gokul Mission**

37. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of integrated cattle development centres ‘ Gokul Grams’ that have been established under Rashtriya Gokul Mission;

(b) the number of breeders and farmers that have been connected through e-Pashu Haat and e-market portal of the Ministry; and

(c) the number of Pashu Health Cards with UID Identification that have been given under the Pashu Sanjivni Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Funds have been sanctioned under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for setting up of 21 Gokul Grams as Integrated Cattle Development Centres. As on date 4 Gokul grams (Varanasi, Mathura, Patiala and Phora) have been completed and work is under progress in remaining 17 Gokul Grams. The details of the Gokul Grams being set up under the scheme is as under:—

State	No. and Locations of the Gokul Grams	
	Nos. of Gokul Gram	Location
Andhra Pradesh	1	Chadalawada, Prakassam
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Lohit
Bihar	1	Dumraon Buxar
Chhattisgarh	2	Bemetra and Sarkanda Bilaspur
Gujarat	3	Dharampur, Surat and Banaskantha
Haryana	1	Hissar
Himachal Pradesh	1	Una
Karnataka	1	Lingadahalli Chikkamagalur
Maharashtra	3	Palghar, Pohra and Tathtawade
Madhya Pradesh	1	Ratona Sagar
Punjab	1	Bir Dosanji Patiala
Uttar Pradesh	3	Varanasi, Mathura and Shahjahanpur
Uttarakhand	1	Govardhanpura
Telangana	1	Veterinary University Hyderabad
TOTAL	21	

(b) 17,86,651 farmers and 29160 organisations have been connected through e-Pashu Haat Portal.

(c) 2.078 crores cattle and buffalo have been identified using animal unique identification number (AUID) and health cards have been issued.

#### **Development of artificial fish habitats**

38. SHRI G C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fish habitats and coral reefs in coastal regions are depleting, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is willing to introduce programme for development of artificial fish habitats, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has included "Mariculture" under Blue Revolution Scheme, if so, the amount allocated during the year 2018-19;

(d) the measures taken to adopt reforms towards responsible and sustainable fisheries to optimally utilize fishery resources in the country; and

(e) the estimated fish production in the country during the year 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) As per the information received from Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi, the research analysis has indicated that the decline in coral reefs due to anthropogenic and climatic stressors. Decline in fish habitats due to lack of proper solid waste management especially non-degradable waste has been brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments.

(b) CMFRI is extending technical consultancy to State Fisheries Department of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Gujarat for installation of artificial fish habitats.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has included "Mariculture" under Blue Revolution Scheme. The amount released for mariculture during the year 2018-19 is ₹ 89.45 lakhs.

(d) The measures taken to adopt reforms towards responsible and sustainable fisheries to optimally utilize fishery resources in the country are: (i) implementation of Minimum Legal Size (MLS) for capture fish as recommended by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), (ii) ban of destructive fishing practices such as bull trawling/ pair trawling and use of poisons, chemicals etc. for fishing, (iii) restriction of fishing based on Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and use of LED lights for fishing except for squid

jigging, (iv) mesh size regulation for fishing, (v) enforcing adoption of square mesh at cod end of the trawl nets, (vi) enforcing the uniform ban on fishing during monsoon period etc.

(e) The estimated fish production in the country during the year 2019-20 is 15 million metric-tonnes.

#### **Assistance to fishermen**

39. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes provided by Government for poor fishermen who do not have their own fishing boats;

(b) the other schemes of Government to provide sustainable livelihood to poor fishermen; and

(c) the financial help provided by Government to such fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a Central Plan Scheme on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' with 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' as one of the components. The National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen provides financial assistance to fishers during the lean fishing season/fishing ban period especially for fishermen who do not have their own fishing boats. In addition, financial assistance is provided for construction of houses for fishers and creation of other basic amenities such as drinking water facility and community halls. Besides, insurance for fishers is also provided under the scheme.

(b) The scheme also aims for an integrated development and management of the fisheries sector covering inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine fisheries, mariculture, cage/pen culture and creation of fisheries infrastructure through central financial assistance towards sustainable livelihood to fishermen. The scheme has various broad components namely: (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations, (iii) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities, (iv) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, (v) Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector and (vi) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based interventions.

(c) The central financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UTs for onward transfer to the eligible fishermen as per the provisions of the Central Plan Scheme. The details of financial assistance provided by the DoF during last five years under the

three components of the scheme namely: (i) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations, and (iii) National Fisheries Development Board which have direct bearing on the livelihood activities of fishermen are given below:—

(₹ in lakh)

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Amount released	5595.15	6500.86	5143.76	3779.44	8177.92

#### **Decline in indigenous cattle and buffaloes**

40. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the population of indigenous cattle and buffaloes has declined while cross-bred cattle population has increased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative with special focus on ‘ Ongole’ and ‘ Punganur’ cattle breeds which are native to Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The total population of indigenous cattle has declined from 166.01 million in 2007 to 151.2 million in 2012 whereas the total population of buffaloes has increased from 105.3 million in 2007 to 108.7 million in 2012. The population of cross-bred cattle has increased from 33.06 million in 2007 to 39.73 million in 2012.

(c) to (e) In order to compliment and supplement the efforts made by the States for development and conservation of indigenous breeds including Ongole and Punganur breeds of Andhra Pradesh, Government of India has been implementing following schemes:—

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- (ii) Central Herd Registration Scheme
- (iii) Central Cattle Breeding Farms
- (iv) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute

Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission funds have been released to the State for

establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre at Chintala Devi in Nellore District and Gokul for Ongole breed of cattle at Chaadalwada Prakassam. Indian Council of Agricultural Research had also undertaken project on genetic improvement of Ongole cattle and conservation of Punganur cattle.

**Foot and mouth diseases in livestock**

41. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is bringing any new scheme for immunisation of livestock to eliminate foot and mouth disease and Brucellosis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the prevalence of the disease in various States and livestock affected by the disease;
- (d) whether any funds are earmarked for the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis has been approved by the Cabinet on 31.05.2019 as a new Central Sector Scheme for a total outlay of ₹ 13,343.00 crore for five years (2019-24). An amount of ₹ 2683.00 crore is proposed for the financial year 2019-20. It has the following components:—

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control programme: The programme envisages 100% vaccination coverage of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs at six months interval in the entire country. Further, animals will be identified using unique animal identification ear tags. The programme also includes de-worming of targeted population of livestock twice a year as one of its activities.

Brucellosis control programme: The programme envisages 100% vaccination coverage of female cattle and buffalo calves (4-8 months of age) once in a life time.

- (c) Information is enclosed in Statement-I and II (*See* below).
- (d) Yes, budget proposal has been sent.
- (e) Total cost of the scheme has been proposed at ₹ 13,343.00 crore for five years (2019-24) and the proposed allocation for the financial year 2019-20 is ₹ 2,683.00 crore.





26.	Tripura	18	442	5	3	75	1	-	-	-	<i>Written Answers to</i>
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	177	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29.	West Bengal	11	310	37	-	-	-	33	19460	363	
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	310	-	<i>[21 June, 2019]</i>
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33.	Daman and Diu	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		158	11645	444	146	23401	388	227	42250	604	

**Statement-II**

*Statment Showing incidence of Brucellosis - State-wise for the years 2016 to 2018*

Sl. No. State/ UT		2016			2017			2018		
		Outbreak	Attack	Death	Outbreak	Attack	Death	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1	13	0	3	43	6	36	3	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	11	-	1	2	-	3	31	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	200
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	12	-	Written Answers to
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		4	46	0	7	79	4	13	83	6	Unstarred Questions

**Unspent money allocated for animal husbandry, dairying and fishery**

42. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money allocated for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of the amount spent against amount allocated/released and whether any study has been conducted for ascertaining the reasons behind the money remaining unspent?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The amount of money allocated and details of the amount spent against amount allocated/released to the States/UTs under various schemes for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the last five years, State-wise and year-wise are given at Statements-I to VIII.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise and year-wise funds released and utilized under Rashtriya Gokul Mission during the last five years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total		
		Rele- ased	UC received	Rele- ased	UC received	Rele- ased	UC received	Rele- ased	UC received	Rele- ased	UC received	Rele- ased	UC received	Un- spent Bal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	675.00	675.00	437.45	437.45	1899.81	1513.64	3612.26	3226.09	386.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	264.50	264.50	14.81	14.81	200.00	200.00	14.75	10.47	494.06	489.78	4.28
3.	Assam	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	287.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	4896.10	50.00	5383.25	50.00	5333. 25
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	0.00	5989.95	4196.79	6202.83	3202.83	12942.7 8	8149.62	4793.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	1080.00	1046.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	2640.42	18.29	3820.42	1164.80	2655. 62
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	873.22	572.92	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	2080.10	98.24	3053.32	771.16	2282. 16
8.	Haryana	469.20	469.20	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	317.22	147.42	2505.14	585.15	4791.56	2701.77	2089. 79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	571.00	571.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	687.00	687.00	1729.46	200.00	2987.46	1458.00	1529. 46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	175.00	18.86	0.00	77.76	196.75	63.88	1744.97	72.23	2116.72	232.73	1883. 99

11.	Jharkhand	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	157.73	157.73	3287.36	200.00	4945.09	1857.73	3087.3	6
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1160.00	0.00	100.00	537.00	857.00	222.00	164.38	479.03	2281.38	1238.03	1043.35	
13.	Kerala	1000.00	1000.00	500.00	500.00	1000.00	1000.00	136.00	136.00	2662.29	264.09	5298.29	2900.09	2398.20	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2400.40	2169.20	1981.00	2052.70	850.00	860.40	1618.48	1618.48	2852.32	742.96	9702.20	7443.74	2258.46	
15.	Maharashtra	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	300.00	300.00	3314.57	529.38	5214.57	2429.38	2785.19	
16.	Manipur	650.00	650.00	534.02	534.02	350.50	350.50	200.00	200.00	547.60	533.33	2282.12	2267.85	14.27	
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.29	20.29	0.00	0.00	1025.53	20.00	1045.82	40.29	005.53	
18.	Mizoram	250.00	250.00	177.95	177.95	63.52	63.52	0.00	0.00	201.72	201.72	693.19	693.19	0.00	
19.	Nagaland	648.30	648.30	475.10	475.10	245.66	245.66	558.29	558.29	484.75	100.00	2412.10	2027.35	384.75	
20.	Odisha	1106.00	1106.00	0.00	0.00	1591.98	1591.98	0.00	0.00	2483.71	356.66	5181.69	3054.64	2127.05	
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	600.00	566.94	100.00	0.00	500.00	221.54	902.18	344.27	2102.18	1132.75	969.43	
22.	Rajasthan	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	1654.00	891.56	396.07	0.00	2700.07	1541.56	1158.51	
23.	Sikkim	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	11.79	11.79	925.91	379.59	56.07	2.25	1493.77	893.63	600.14	
24.	Tamil Nadu	2376.12	2376.12	0.00	0.00	850.00	850.00	1200.23	397.99	2613.83	483.97	7040.18	4108.08	2932.10	
25.	Telangana	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	801.45	801.45	2628.91	450.00	3930.36	1751.45	2178.91	
26.	Tripura	551.00	551.00	0.00	0.00	671.38	671.38	0.00	0.00	473.45	100.00	1695.83	1322.38	373.45	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	200.00	200.00	132.02	132.02	2000.00	1721.92	3171.14	723.12	6503.16	3777.06	2726.10	

Written Answers to

[21 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 203

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28.	Uttarakhand	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	661.00	661.00	0.00	0.00	5007.18	3805.26	6168.18	4966.26	1201.92
29.	West Bengal	400.00	400.00	485.28	485.28	0.00	0.00	1426.29	0.00	468.92	0.00	2780.49	885.28	1895.21
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	309.90	0.00	309.90	0.00	309.90
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.18	0.00	3.18	0.00	3.18
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	1.00	1.38	1.00	0.38
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.02
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.	NDDB									14258.2 0	0.00	14258.20	0.00	14258.2 0
39.	ICAR-NBAGR									890.11	0.00	890.11	0.00	890.1 1
40.	CFSP&TI									3105.00	0.00	3105.00	0.00	3105.0 0
42.	Others (AoE, Pub, Prof Service)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.29	0.00	16.29	0.00	16.29
TOTAL		15902.02	15437.33	8176.07	6598.27	11875.10	12013.11	20263.75	13439.09	75043.60	15091.72	131260.54	62579.52	68681.02

204 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

**Statement-II**

*State-wise and year-wise funds released and utilized under National Programme for Dairy Development as on 17.06.2019*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total		
		Rele- ased	Utili- sation	Rele- ased	Utili- sation	Rele- ased	Utili- sation	Rele- ased	Utili- sation	Rele- ased	Utili- sation	Rele- ased	Utili- sation	Unsp- ent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	350.31	350.31	435.68	435.68	621.56	621.56	70.66	70.66	1478.21	1478.21	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	94.00	94.00	372.31	372.31	306.73	242.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	773.04	708.34	64.71
3.	Assam^	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	468.49	98.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	468.49	98.40	0.00
4.	Bihar*	300.00	300.00	1058.49	1058.49	1287.34	1287.34	3566.59	3284.70	3793.47	925.42	10005.89	6855.95	3149.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	149.95	149.95	204.25	204.25	175.33	65.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	529.53	419.33	110.20
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	791.50	43.48	0.00	0.00	791.50	43.48	748.02
7.	Gujarat	119.16	119.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1090.53	947.16	4325.53	0.00	5535.22	1066.32	4468.90
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	27.93	27.93	0.00	0.00	651.30	274.80	161.99	0.00	841.22	302.73	538.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.98	49.98	1262.91	0.00	1312.89	49.98	1262.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	365.27	365.27	0.00	0.00	504.87	504.87	100.00	100.00	1539.35	0.00	2509.49	970.14	1539.35
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	308.12	160.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	308.12	160.87	147.25
12.	Karnataka	199.87	199.87	445.80	445.80	0.00	0.00	260.00	260.00	1011.00	895.50	1916.67	1801.17	115.50
13.	Kerala	2523.50	2523.50	105.97	105.97	1305.03	1305.03	543.77	543.77	2381.24	603.57	6859.51	5081.84	1777.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	363.55	363.55	155.21	155.21	358.83	358.83	2085.27	1237.98	2962.86	2115.57	847.29
15.	Maharashtra	138.09	119.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.12	0.00	322.21	119.70	202.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16.	Manipur	257.60	257.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.54	297.50	51.09	46.14	606.23	601.24	4.99
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	386.59	386.59	427.77	266.81	814.36	653.40	160.96
18.	Mizoram	17.42	17.42	0.00	0.00	438.47	438.47	310.30	310.30	0.00	0.00	766.19	766.19	0.00
19.	Nagaland	189.56	189.56	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	111.95	111.95	0.00	0.00	501.51	501.51	0.00
20.	Odisha	306.99	306.99	1066.92	1066.92	1242.88	1242.88	0.00	0.00	839.71	422.73	3456.50	3039.52	416.98
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.15	0.00	240.15
22.	Punjab	760.31	760.31	2092.29	2092.29	1777.9 5	1777.95	1089.11	1089.11	368.83	200.00	6088.49	5919.66	168.83
23.	Rajasthan**	115.97	115.97	230.15	230.15	902.39	902.39	1899.84	1899.84	4290.27	2530.28	7438.6 2	5678.63	1760.00
24.	Sikkim	199.43	199.43	338.69	338.69	436.31	436.31	593.61	487.97	0.00	0.00	1568.04	1462.40	105.64
25.	Tamil Nadu	1500.75	1500.75	200.00	200.00	689.73	689.73	1193.3 0	762.50	759.62	0.00	4343.40	3152.98	1190.42
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	292.46	292.46	432.20	432.20	275.85	275.85	0.00	0.00	1000.51	1000.51	0.00
27.	Tripura	642.17	642.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1337.14	0.00	1979.3 1	642.17	1337.14
28.	Uttar Pradesh	263.19	263.19	145.93	115.93	300.48	252.06	1231.91	0.00	2096.03	0.00	4037.54	631.18	3406.36
29.	Uttarakhand	800.00	800.00	0.00	0.00	702.79	702.79	1179.88	877.85	0.00	0.00	2682.67	2380.64	302.03
30.	West Bengal @	51.96	51.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	189.90	183.57	0.00	0.00	241.86	235.53	0.00
		8995.19	8976.80	7395.0 5	7365.05	11970.00	11229.34	17033.98	13167.30	26986.00	7199.08	72380.22	47937.57	24066.24

^ ₹ 370.09 lakh released during 2016-17 was refunded by Assam.

\* ₹833.94 lakh released during 2015-16 was refunded by Bihar.

\*\* ₹29.152 lakh refunded by Rajasthan for the release made during 2017-18.

@ ₹6.78 lakh refunded by West Bengal during 2018-19.

**Statement-III**

*State-wise and year-wise funds released and utilized under National Dairy Plan-I during the last five years*

(₹ in crore)

State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			Total			Fund
	Allo- cation	Rele- ased	Utili- sed	Allo- cation	Rele- ased	Utili- sed	Allo- cation	Rele- ased	Utili- sed	Allo- cation	Rele- ased	Utili- sed	Allo- cation	Rele- ased	Utili- sed	Allo- cation	Rele- ased	Utili- sed	Total unspent*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra Pradesh	6.92	4.04	5.54	19.82	22.87	22.62	13.53	14.91	15.72	9.62	6.96	6.65	18.38	23.47	7.09	68.27	72.25	57.62	14.63
Bihar	13.29	8	2.78	12.21	5.1	7.52	6.1	11.06	9.23	14.21	12.69	11.18	15.96	18.73	12.62	61.77	55.58	43.33	12.25
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	0.77	-	-	2.18	2.22	1.31	5.23	3.05	1.11	2.85	3.21	2.72	11.03	8.48	5.14	3.34
Gujarat	89.93	56.39	61.12	69.59	56.37	75.24	28.4	50.97	52.15	47.4	42.05	29.76	70.29	77.7	33.41	305.61	283.48	251.68	31.8
Haryana	16.7 1	4.22	4.49	19.58	11.22	10.76	6.63	10.27	8.55	12.41	18.59	16.17	7.27	10.24	10.62	62.6	54.54	50.59	3.95
Jharkhand	-	-	-	1.87	1.5	-	2.73	1.56	2.87	0.09	0.64	0.26	-	0.81	0.82	4.69	4.51	3.95	0.56
Karnataka	32.3	23.35	22.19	19.68	25.2 6	30.01	10.71	15.47	23.43	37.58	38.65	14.29	22.52	31.74	21.31	122.79	134.47	111.23	23.24
Kerala	9.5	6.23	6.75	3.43	6.04	8.96	3.05	6.41	7.49	5.59	4.31	3.77	8.48	11.53	5.38	30.05	34.5 2	32.35	2.17
Madhya Pradesh	3.44	1.73	0.78	5.81	5.63	7.55	0.32	3.57	3.87	4.38	4.22	1.8	0.69	1.88	2.62	14.64	17.03	16.62	0.41
Maharashtra	41.22	14.42	12.66	21.03	25.02	26.41	3.45	17.66	22.72	19.23	16.05	10.05	13.78	19.58	13.7	98.71	92.73	85.5 4	7.19
Odisha	5.21	5.23	2.72	6.02	3.34	6.44	2.17	3.87	3.78	6.83	4.08	2.12	3.26	0.6	1.54	23.49	17.12	16.6	0.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Punjab	12.67	11.43	9.53	19.7	25.55	30.87	12.59	13.39	14.06	24.69	18.94	12.46	20.84	26.34	14.65	90.49	95.65	81.57	14.08
Rajasthan	51.03	31.6 6	30.42	59.65	53.28	56.7	22.76	34.6 3	45.6	39.3	36.86	18.29	19.12	33.42	25.88	191.86	189.85	176.89	12.96
Tamil Nadu	14.16	12.89	6.17	24.64	17.66	21.14	12.12	19.17	21.96	27.12	19.56	15.02	20.55	30.31	19.94	98.59	99.59	84.23	15.36
Telangana	5.06	2.83	3.33	2.65	5.35	5.26	1.39	4.43	4.05	0.24	1.36	2.53	5.73	5.33	1.59	15.07	19.3	16.7 6	2.54
Uttar Pradesh	16.32	19	11.79	31.46	35.2 5	36.7 3	37.03	36.19	39.46	29.47	25.22	22.91	19.87	26.17	17.58	134.15	141. 83	128. 47	13.36
Uttarakhand	5.12	0.76	2.85	4.52	5.2	3.18	1.98	8.4	6.01	3.13	-0.41	3.42	0.59	2.34	1.5	15.34	16.29	16.96	-0.67
West Bengal	4.96	7.57	5.8	6.7	4.65	4.18	1.69	3.35	5.58	1.7	3.53	4.25	16.55	14.7 6	3.72	31.6	33.8 6	23.5 3	10.33
Centralised	11.24	5.07	5.07	1.69	0.12	0.12	-	7.52	7.52	-	0.22	0.22	27.65	0.01	0.00	40.58	12.9 4	12.9 3	0.01
Grand Total	339.08	214.83	193.99	330.82	309.42	353.69	168.81	265.01	295.35	288.22	256.57	176.24	294.37	338.18	196.7	1421.3	1384.01	1215.97	168.04

\*Till December, 2018 (as provided by NDDB).

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise and year-wise details of units and back ended capital subsidy provided under  
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme by NABARD*

(₹ In lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17##			2017-18			2018-19		
		Allo- cation	Units	Amount	Allo- cation	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Allo- cation	Units	Amount	Allo- cation	Units	Amount	Total Unspent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	14.00	9	2.93	5.50	8	4.54	16	2.48	9.05	23	3.50	22.00	8	2.00	20.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4050.0 0	9108	2844.14	1100.0 0	2607	989.83	4121	1582.12	1809.3 6	1153 4	4575.96	2114.00	2660	1810.51	303.49
5.	Bihar	1177.0 0	2790	1186.98	980.00	0	0.00	1326	643.94	1593.13	124 8	487.63	763.00	666	311.30	451.70
4.	Chhattisgarh	210.00	264	188.78	134.00	463	342.7 6	178	186.22	257.36	114	44.87	116.00	59	38.81	77.19
5.	Delhi	4.00	0	0.00	1.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	36.02	0	0.00	12.00	0	0.00	12.00
6.	Goa	12.00	6	15.26	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	30.90	0	0.00	6.00	1	0.88	5.12
7.	Gujarat	2620.0 0	3970	2310.13	760.00	743	504.61	2664	1973.73	1231.2 5	5924	3080.62	2240.0 0	1200	1890.75	349.25
8.	Haryana	435.00	647	435.13	165.50	187	145.95	294	150.55	396.55	308	244.75	603.00	579	405.88	197.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	288.00	270	187.64	184.00	374	286.19	234	198.02	407.30	637	649.63	447.00	284	266.41	180.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.00	572	281.03	180.00	320	144.86	365	211.21	386.56	723	448.77	698.00	1042	622.05	75.95
11.	Jharkhand	24.00	22	20.55	37.00	0	0.00	15	14.29	58.03	139	101.11	467.00	327	336.85	130.15
12.	Karnataka	1375.0 0	2459	1086.14	560.00	439	224.58	964	423.79	939.98	2067	1093.59	1327.0 0	2759	1219.51	107.49
13.	Kerala	950.00	2583	954.56	527.00	88	46.05	839	442.08	832.48	2155	1152.03	902.00	723	380.98	521.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	455.00	624	430.06	525.00	21	37.54	505	494.17	816.43	147 9	814.90	1826.0 0	221 4	1032.0 6	793.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15.	Maharashtra	650.00	29	647.45	1840.0 0	453 2	2342.17	431	385.07	2762.6 5	605 6	3125.9 6	1816.0 0	382 6	1804.8 4	11.16
16.	Orissa	445.00	524	192.15	150.00	175	51.33	192	92.89	270.30	970	383.61	595.00	848	364.46	230.54
17.	Punjab	655.00	1379	811.22	575.00	674	482.46	756	559.58	992.93	1670	1094.70	1367.00	1876	1149.23	217.77
18.	Rajasthan	610.00	1165	690.08	1225.00	43	47.41	92	74.72	1939.57	4378	2188.76	3097.00	4322	2725.94	371.06
19.	Tamil Nadu	2500.0 0	11915	2076.65	275.00	2385	435.77	4098	904.42	556.02	7877	1727.78	1249.00	3563	1042.93	206.07
20.	Telangana*			640.00	914	305.51	265	125.55	1015.02	4962	2438.3 5	1110.0 0	1311	1005.70	104.30	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	115.00	567	314.11	678.50	975	555.51	996	588.15	1149.16	3442	1796.15	4845.00	6983	4309.80	535.20
22.	Uttarkhand	830.00	1432	655.98	380.00	1349	617.46	1161	560.17	719.31	2183	1110.20	556.00	1268	709.19	-153.00
23.	West Bengal	280.00	277	131.93	52.00	1	0.67	229	139.14	101.64	293	176.32	814.00	786	544.12	269.88
	Total	17999	40612	15462.9 0	11000	16298	7565.18	19741	9752.25	18302	58182	26739.18	26992.00	37305	21974.20	5017.80
	N E States															
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	300.00	9	15.69	50.00	59	113.9 0	58	101.20	117.00	71	138.20	237.74	2	4	233.74
2.	Assam	3000.00	911	782.09	1100.00	1350	1051.12	1522	1199.32	819.00	1324	1126.08	3427.74	703	521.46	2906.28
3.	Manipur	100.00	19	19.00	40.00	29	20.23	43	36.27	58.50	115	46.12	251.30	206	97.79	153.51
4.	Meghalaya	300.00	18	9.73	25.00	4	1.50	8	3.60	468.00	18	10.60	341.00	3	3.63	337.37
5.	Mizoram	450.00	225	202.99	300.00	22	17.10	32	33.60	234.00	182	106.23	134.25	163	116.95	17.30
6.	Nagaland	200.00	14	5.40	20.00	63	29.26	499	217.40	58.50	334	149.80	223.21	158	116.92	106.29
7.	Sikkim	250.00	64	64.69	75.00	66	50.06	472	267.54	117.00	416	266.59	182.32	26	25.39	156.93
8.	Tripura	400.00	103	39.16	90.00	286	127.83	151	76.23	128.00	433	290.91	432.35	181	109.89	322.46
	Total	5000	1363	1138.7 5	1700	1879	1411.01	2785	1935.1 6	2000	289 3	2134.5 3	5230	1442	996.03	4233.97
	Union Territory															
	Chandigarh												12.00	0	0.00	

Dadra and																	
Nagar Haveli														12.00			
Daman and Diu											1	1.50		12.00			
Lakshadweep														12.00			
Puducherry											30.00	99		16.46			
TOTAL											78	99		16.46			
<hr/>																	
G.TOTAL																	
(Total A+B+ online)	22999	41975	16601.65	12700	18177	8976.20	22526	11687.41	20302	61076	28875.21	32300.00	38846	22986.69	9313.31		

## Allocation for the year 2016-17 not done by the Department.

**Statement-V**

## Dairy Processing and infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

(₹ In crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure (Release by Gol to NAB ARB)	Total Unspent
2017-18	37	0.00	0.00	0.00
2018-19	37	15	10	2.00

DIDF was launched on 21.12.2017 consequent to the Budget announcement for 2017-18, due to short time period for FY 2017-18, no sub-projects were sanctioned/approved. The scheme took off in 2018-19.

**Statement-VI***State-wise and year-wise funds allocation/released and utilized under National Livestock Mission during the last five years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Allocated	Released	Utilized	Allocated	Released	Utilized	Allocated	Released	Utilized	Allocated	Released	Utilized	Allocated	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1370	326.24	326.24	-	0	0	860	855.69	855.69	1297	1029.4	1029.4	860	1446.26	1446.26
2.	Bihar	1365	692.75	568.87	-	0	0	1238	0	0	447	50.54	0	887	944.31	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1886	112.5	112.5	-	1034.63	1034.63	688	460.977	459.691	-150	876.938	459.123	625	0	0
4.	Goa	77	0	0	-	0	0	10	0	0	55	0	0	105	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1032	1500	1500	-	0	0	1.225	1195.78	1195.78	2100	2546.73	817.39	903	200	102.76
6.	Haryana	725	704.48	704.48	-	0	0	493	0	0	300	300	0	453	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	447	285.18	285.18	-	0	0	180	186.992	183.712	1047	525.515	525.455	250	1795.1	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	524	0	0	-	0	0	260	0	0	100	812.325	500.494	249	1899.13	0
9.	Jharkhand	838	700	576.009	-	0	0	630	218	130.443	447	642.6	0	511	0	0
10.	Karnataka	1625	0	0	-	746.49	746.49	873	873	873	838	310.103	199.98	708	169.93	0
11.	Kerala	559	0	0	-	0	0	105	104.28	104.28	150	364.74	129.74	196	555.3	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1706	1664.5	1664.5	-	0	0	1670	1278.96	1179.67	297	48	0	1368	1247.04	0
13.	Maharashtra	1838	827.424	527.424	-	500	500	1340	1387.94	1335.81	1118	1199.83	763.174	1042	0	0
14.	Odisha	1005	525.69	525.69	-	519.65	519.65	780	715.92	697.93	497	546.59	347.59	720	374.578	0
15.	Punjab	686	393.5	295.29	-	0	0	460	343.7	343.7	421	0	0	319	508.23	0
16.	Rajasthan	2137	0	0	-	438.81	431.98	1735	872.15	608.32	2097	1737.77	4.35	1138	200.27	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	1638	1242.9	1242.9	-	486.87	486.87	704	1165	704	991	958.766	0	646	0	0
18.	Telangana	979	276.74	276.74	-	0	0	617	602.84	602.84	1242	1694.25	1008.07	593	0	0

19. Uttar Pradesh	2616	813.443	813.443	-	25	21.7294	3042	3042	>871.26	962	1063.16	177.212	1646	0	0	Written Answers to [21 June, 2019]
20. Uttarakhand	450	0	0	-	410.542	410.514	190	185.39	185.39	446	264.808	264.808	268	878.63	0	
21. West Bengal	1654	2067.6	2067.65	-	0	0	1100	1061.36	644.5	397	154.279	0	921	0	0	
22. Arunachal Pradesh	276	256.23	256.23	-	206	206	270	184.69	184.69	284	340.99	340.99	246	0	0	
23. Assam	1782	452.38	445.01	-	0	0	1064	0	0	781	0	0	936	0	0	
24. Manipur	142	0	0	-	55.242	55.242	200	173.898	173.898	284	223.99	223.99	184	531.24	0	
25. Meghalaya	241	143.25	143.25	-	87.14	87.14	266	269.22	269.22	284	414.792	414.792	383	420.87	0	
26. Mizoram	82	68	68	-	0	0	200	330.943	330.943	284	261.6	261.6	215	210.18	128.06	
27. Nagaland	229	619.11	619.11	-	454.26	225	465.239	465.239	284	1044.62	1044.62	416	545.43	0	0	
28. Sikkim	53	51.03	51.03	-	197.36	197.36	205	155.11	138.695	314	200	200	127	236.94	0	
29. Tripura	236	400	213.988	-	0	0	270	220.9	220.9	284	254.91	0	293	0	0	Unstarred Questions
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	0	0	-	0	0	10	4.3	4.3	20	14.15	14.15	20	0	0	
31. Chandigarh	10	0	0	-	0	0	10	0	0	20	10	10	20	0	0	
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0	0	-	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	
33. Daman and Diu	9	0	0	-	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	
34. Delhi	23	0	0	-	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	
35. Lakshadweep	14	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	20	76.706	0	0	
36. Puducherry	17	50	50	-	0	0	25	24.55	20.014	25	0	0	25	0	0	
TOTAL	27301	14173	13634	0	5162	5151.9	21000	16379	14784	18348	17891	8736.9	17358	12240	1677.1	213

**Statement-VII**

*State-wise and year-wise funds allocation/released and utilized under Livestock  
Health and Disease Control Scheme during the last five years*

(₹ in lakh)

State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
	Released	Utilization	Released	Utilization	Released	Utilization	Released	Utilization	Released	Utilization	Released	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	43.86	43.86	493.26	493.26	1714.72	1714.72	1269	1269	1860.25	1838.80	5381.09	5359.64
Arunachal Pradesh	531.98	531.98	467.405	467.405	541.45	541.45	122	0	216.05	179.05	1878.89	1719.89
Assam	0.00	0	450.75	0	4	0	928	0	0.00	0.00	1382.75	0.00
Bihar	1509.52	1509.52	1084.17	1084.17	660.27	660.27	1357.67	577.43	1989.16	1065.61	6600.79	4897.00
Chhattisgarh	815.00	815	480.57	480.57	264	264	873.78	0	1611.17	495.93	4044.52	2055.50
Goa	0.00	0	12.16	0	7	0	0	0	19.14	3.33	38.30	3.33
Gujarat	2235.00	2235	971.11	971.11	1599.48	1599.48	1515.10	1267.10	2815.08	2621.72	9135.77	8694.41
Haryana	10.00	10	373.87	373.87	782.00	782.00	626.1	320.1	999.20	244.94	2791.17	1730.91
Himachal Pradesh	990.79	990.79	301.46	301.46	296.8	296.8	299.1	0	746.24	398.60	2634.39	1987.65
Jammu and Kashmir	745.47	745.47	40	40.00	155	47.65	306	149.4	1069.84	1069.84	2316.31	2052.36
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	89.09	89.09	58	58	575.1	0	165.96	59.81	888.15	206.90
Karnataka	1667.16	1667.16	1307.55	1307.55	1650.14	1650.14	1646	1601	1931.42	1501.00	8202.27	7726.85
Kerala	293.93	293.93	485.4	485.40	223.00	223.00	515.63	0	750.83	218.17	2268.79	1220.50
Madhya Pradesh	945.00	945.00	386.85	386.85	419.25	419.25	1717.1	1006.1	2944.55	1321.17	6412.75	4078.37

Maharashtra	1184.06	1184.06	935.74	935.74	2356.00	2356.00	2583	1317.4	1686.36	0.00	8745.16	5793.20	Written Answers to [21 June, 2019]
Manipur	355.00	355.00	660.645	660.65	375	375	276	0	429.83	20.00	2096.48	1410.65	
Meghalaya	224.98	224.98	46.08	46.08	105.48	105.48	114.91	0	296.89	5.25	788.34	381.79	
Mizoram	0.00	0	270.23	270.23	341.62	341.62	54.1	30	397.65	9.04	1063.60	650.89	
Nagaland	79.07	79.07	454.98	454.98	463.12	368.97	169	8.33	112.20	82.67	1278.37	994.02	
Odisha	437.25	437.25	913.54	913.54	481	481	884.71	566.15	1995.55	678.32	4712.05	3076.26	
Punjab	66.90	66.9	719.385	719.39	1070.59	1070.59	936	0	1013.63	34.01	3806.51	1890.89	
Rajasthan	1326.69	1326.69	595.56	595.56	2001.99	2001.99	1341.6	1300.6	2640.41	1307.51	7906.25	6532.35	
Sikkim	203.10	203.1	10	10.00	56.77	56.77	19.94	0	71.43	2.93	361.24	272.80	
Tamil Nadu	574.29	574.29	402.36	402.36	1087.96	1087.96	1526.33	528.85	1300.30	200.00	4891.24	2793.46	
Telangana	8.32	8.32	373	373	1091.00	1091.00	1040.56	961.56	1536.77	529.20	4049.65	2963.08	
Tripura	7.75	7.75	0	0	25.5	25.5	126	48.73	269.06	0.00	428.31	81.98	
Uttar Pradesh	1606.08	1606.08	1334.31	1334.31	5329.00	5329.00	6654.22	6654.22	4842.57	4644.37	19766.18	19567.98	
Uttarakhand	270.35	270.35	160.02	160.02	158.75	158.75	332.90	320.90	617.45	528.68	1539.47	1438.70	
West Bengal	391.00	391	402.4	402.4	313	313	1117.1	1034.10	3079.39	127.00	5302.89	2267.50	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.94	17.94	16.57	16.57	23	23	30	13.66	47.30	0.00	134.81	71.17	Unstarred Questions
Chandigarh	5.45	5.4	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	4.04	0.00	13.99	5.40	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	4.57	4.57	6	6	10	0	9.80	0.00	30.37	10.57	
Daman and Diu	0.00	0	1.21	1.21	1	0	1	0	0.80	0.00	4.01	1.21	
Delhi	0.00	0	11.14	11.14	30	20.12	63.5	0	33.06	0.00	137.70	31.26	
Lakshadweep	1.00	1	1.24	1.24	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	4.24	4.24	
Puducherry	3.00	3	10.46	10.46	18.47	18.47	26	11.89	21.54	0.00	79.47	43.82	
TOTAL	16549.94	16549.94	14267.09	13804.18	23711.35	23487.97	29062.95	18806.79	37524.93	19186.95	121116.25	92016.50	215

**Statement-VIII**

*State-wise and year-wise funds allocation/released and utilized under Blue Revolution during the last five years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Funds released	Amount Spent	Unspent Balance	Funds released	Amount Spent	Unspent Balance	Funds released	Amount Spent	Unspent Balance	Funds released	Amount Spent	Unspent Balance	Funds released	Amount Spent	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	84.72	84.72	0.00	275.00	160.13	114.87	54.00	54.00	0.00	179.89	179.89	0.00	129.09	0.00	129.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1043.60	1043.60	0.00	777.15	777.15	0.00	1897.00	1897.00	0.00	2162.88	724.41	1438.47	1302.31	817.02	485.29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.33	88.33	0.00	81.30	81.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.90	0.00	222.90	374.68	0.00	374.68
4.	Assam	462.35	462.35	0.00	971.14	756.73	214.41	1641.45	1305.03	336.42	799.66	0.00	799.66	524.14	0.00	524.14
5.	Bihar	309.58	302.02	7.56	93.84	93.84	0.00	1948.04	1164.39	783.65	2.25	0.00	2.25	4078.69	0.00	4078.69
6.	Chhattisgarh	500.93	500.93	0.00	446.51	446.51	0.00	1346.69	1346.69	0.00	1091.92	1031.92	60.00	1045.69	868.19	177.50
7.	Daman and Diu	7.50	7.50	0.00	21.77	21.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	226.69	0.00	226.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.29	0.00	136.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	280.05	280.05	0.00	70.82	70.82	0.00	1000.00	583.76	416.25	265.24	48.00	217.24	63.82	34.62	29.20
10.	Gujarat	249.13	238.49	10.64	491.43	491.43	0.00	386.50	332.77	53.73	1527.43	28.00	1499.43	1420.80	0.00	1420.80
11.	Haryana	134.82	134.82	0.00	194.95	189.06	5.89	1122.05	1122.05	0.00	779.36	649.11	130.25	605.90	0.00	605.90
12.	Himachal Pradesh	49.34	49.34	0.00	181.57	181.57	0.00	1082.32	1082.32	0.00	572.26	517.18	55.08	1046.13	299.66	746.47
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.08	15.91	5.17	213.23	213.23	0.00	1111.18	962.24	148.94	404.69	0.00	404.69	439.54	0.00	439.54
14.	Jharkhand	297.72	297.72	0.00	589.12	589.12	0.00	2300.20	1240.69	1059.51	75.00	0.00	75.00	925.40	0.00	925.40

15. Karnataka	1401.03	1401.03	0.00	2352.58	2352.58	0.00	2870.54	2869.46	1.07	3324.31	2982.26	342.05	5847.28	0.00	5847.28
16. Kerala	3088.85	3088.85	0.00	6713.78	6713.78	0.00	1298.10	680.38	617.72	812.34	0.00	812.34	5093.01	0.00	5093.01
17. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.25	42.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.57	53.57	0.00	60.30	0.00	60.30
18. Madhya Pradesh	416.49	416.49	0.00	346.09	346.09	0.00	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	672.02	672.02	0.00	711.39	646.93	64.46
19. Maharashtra	1292.45	1292.45	0.00	1263.62	1263.62	0.00	2051.53	1634.73	416.80	2256.81	1133.74	1123.07	2861.17	0.00	2861.17
20. Manipur	171.96	171.96	0.00	590.22	590.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	456.15	0.00	456.15	382.13	0.00	382.13
21. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.10	36.10	0.00	1003.17	1003.18	0.00	139.60	75.60	64.00	2598.94	0.00	2598.94
22. Mizoram	544.37	544.37	0.00	1016.49	1016.49	0.00	1376.77	1376.77	0.00	261.39	164.39	97.00	403.75	35.96	367.79
23. Nagaland	1792.36	1792.36	0.00	867.92	867.92	0.00	965.84	965.84	0.00	219.40	219.40	0.00	194.66	0.00	194.66
24. Odisha	1373.16	1373.16	0.00	1256.93	1256.93	0.00	2593.59	2187.00	406.60	1077.68	30.00	1047.68	1022.13	0.00	1022.13
25. Puducherry	196.00	196.00	0.00	859.95	859.95	0.00	999.95	565.00	434.95	150.00	149.98	0.016	1448.00	452.00	996.00
26. Punjab	139.57	113.39	26.18	42.59	42.59	0.00	999.00	437.07	561.93	465.36	64.17	401.19	581.34	0.00	581.34
27. Rajasthan	29.49	29.49	0.00	34.21	34.21	0.00	262.10	125.00	137.10	83.28	0.00	83.28	70.20	0.00	70.20
28. Sikkim	23.19	23.19	0.00	26.94	26.94	0.00	379.16	379.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	416.52	296.00	120.52
29. Tamil Nadu	5088.69	5040.50	48.19	5700.73	5700.73	0.00	2492.50	2387.69	104.81	11342.80	1300.00	10042.80	7155.91	2047.50	5108.41
30. Telangana	1513.96	1513.96	0.00	165.94	165.94	0.00	1465.00	1465.00	0.00	479.78	301.86	177.92	1574.80	0.00	1574.80
31. Tripura	54.89	54.89	0.00	361.96	361.96	0.00	867.88	867.88	0.00	341.92	208.76	133.16	2004.18	199.20	1804.98
32. Uttar Pradesh	474.15	453.57	20.58	672.63	672.63	0.00	1760.85	1674.00	86.85	238.14	238.14	0.00	3050.06	494.16	2555.91
33. Uttarakhand	82.97	82.97	0.00	48.85	48.85	0.00	954.95	954.95	0.00	746.56	661.56	85.00	471.08	0.00	471.08
34. West Bengal	987.62	987.62	0.00	925.84	925.84	0.00	774.38	774.38	0.00	649.32	237.00	412.32	185.40	0.00	185.40
TOTAL	22215.35	22097.03	118.32	27733.45	27398.28	335.17	38404.74	32838.41	5566.33	32216.89	11670.95	20545.94	48088.42	6191.24	41897.18

Written Answers to

[21 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Protection to indigenous livestock**

43. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of indigenous cows, buffaloes, oxen and horses is declining day by day in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has prepared any plan to protect the indigenous livestock *i.e.* cows, buffaloes, oxen, horses etc. of this country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per Livestock Census-2012, the numbers of indigenous cows and oxen have declined whereas the population of buffaloes and horses have increased as per the table given below:—

(in million nos.)

Indigenous Cow (female cattle)		Buffalo		Horses		Oxen (male cattle)	
2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
89.24	89.22	105.34	108.70	0.47	0.50	76.78	61.95

(b) to (d) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States for development and conservation of indigenous breeds of livestock, Government of India has been implementing following schemes:—

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- (ii) Central Herd Registration Scheme
- (iii) Central Cattle Breeding Farms
- (iv) Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute
- (v) National Livestock Mission

- (vi) Livestock Health and Disease Control Programmes

**Assistance to farmers for dairy development programme**

44. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any programme for dairy development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial assistance is provided to State Governments for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of financial assistance provided to Rajasthan Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Dairy Division has been supplementing efforts of the State Governments to develop dairy infrastructure across the country by providing financial support through following Dairy Development Schemes to increase the income of farmers:—

1. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
2. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
3. National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I)
4. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)
5. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)

Brief outline of these schemes is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of financial assistance provided to Rajasthan during last three years are given below :—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Fund Released			Total Fund Released during last three years
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1.	National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)	9.02	18.998	42.90	70.918
2.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) *	0.75	21.89	27.26	49.90
3.	National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I)	34.63	36.86	33.42	104.91

\* Financial assistance is provided through NABARD under bankable projects.

Note: No project has been received from Rajasthan under DIDF and SDCFPO during last 3 years.

*Brief Outline of Dairy Development schemes*

**1. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD):**

A restructured scheme titled “National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development” (NPBB&DD) was launched in Feb-2014 with budgetary provision of 1800 crore for implementation during Twelfth Plan, by merging of four ongoing schemes namely Integrated Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ-CMP), Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C) and National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB). NPBB&DD have two components (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and (b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD). The IDDP, CMP and A to C has been discontinued from April, 2017. The NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for Production of quality milk, Procurement, Processing and Marketing of Milk and Milk Products by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) *i.e.* State Cooperative Dairy Federations/District Cooperative Milk Producers’ Union. The Budget Estimate (BE) under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) for the FY 2019-20 is ₹325.00 crore.

**2. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS):**

The Department is implementing 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. The budget estimate (BE) under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) for the FY 2019-20 is ₹325.00 crore.

**3. National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I):**

The National Dairy Plan-I started in March, 2012 at the total cost of ₹ 2242 crore World Bank Assistance, is being implemented by National Dairy Development Board with the aim to increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk and to help to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector. Initially, 14 major milk producing States were identified in 2012; further 4 new States namely Telangana, Jharkhand Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand were added in 2015-16. The financial assistance is provided to State Dairy Federations/ District Milk Unions as per the norms of the scheme. NDP Phase-I is going to close in November, 2019. NDP-I scheme has been discontinued w.r.t. release of fund during 2019-20.

**4. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF):**

In order to accelerate Dairy Development in the country, in 2017, a new scheme Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) has been launched in December, 2017 by this Department. The scheme aims to benefit 95 lakh milk producers in 50000 villages. Further, it will create employment directly or indirectly for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. This scheme will have total corpus of ₹ 10,881 crore under which milk cooperatives will be provided financial assistance at the interest rate of 6.5% in the form of financial assistance loan of ₹8004 crore, to be returned over a period of 10 years. Government of India has also provided the provision of interest subsidy on loan. The Budget Estimate (BE) under DIDF for the FY 2019-20 is ₹60.87 Crore.

**5. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities:**

Department has approved a new Central Sector Scheme “Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities” from 2016-17 with a corpus fund of ₹300 crore to be kept in perpetuity with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to be used for providing soft loan for working capital to enable State Dairy Cooperative Federations to provide a stable market access to farmers. The scheme is being implemented by NDDB with the objectives: (i) To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account of severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities, (ii) To provide stable market access to the dairy farmers, (iii) To enable State Cooperative Dairy Federations to continue to make timely payment of dues to the farmers, (iv) To enable the cooperatives to procure milk at a remunerative price from the farmers, even during the flush season. The corpus was created for implementation during 3 years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20. During 2017-18 no fund was allocated. An amount of ₹3 crore was released during 2018-19 and a budgetary provision of ₹100 crore has already been made during 2019-20.

**Reopening and re-modernising of closed fertilizer PSUs**

45. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to reopen and/or remodelise closed fertilizer PSUs in the Eastern and North-Eastern States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action taken by Government with regard to the assets and machinery and the utilisation of townships, hospitals therein;
- (d) whether Government has handed over all the assets of closed PSUs to local State Governments; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when Government will hand over the assets to State Governments for utilisation for production and/or other development projects?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRID.V.SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 3 units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) viz., Barauni (Bihar), Durgapur (West Bengal) and Haldia (West Bengal) and 3 units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) viz., Korba (Chhattisgarh), Sindri (Jharkhand) and Talcher (Odisha) situated in the Eastern and North-Eastern States of the country.

As per the decision of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)/Cabinet, Barauni unit of HFCL and Sindri units of FCIL are being revived by M/s. Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL), a Joint Venture of National Thermal Power corporation Limited (NTPC), Coal India Limited (CIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), FCIL and HFCL. Talcher unit of FCIL is being revived by M/s Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL), a Joint Venture of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), CIL, Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and FCIL.

Decision on revival of Korba, Haldia and Durgapur units would be taken after viewing the progress of revival of above mentioned units of FCIL/HFCL, based on the assessment of demand-supply gap of urea in the country.

(c) Usable assets, townships, hospitals, etc., are being handed over to the new Joint Venture Companies for use. Old plants of HFCL and FCIL have been sold through e-auction by M/s. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited (MSTC) under the supervision of M/s Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), as approved by the CCEA/Cabinet.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to hand over the assets of HFCL and FCIL to local State Governments.

### **Opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras**

46. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applicants belonging to SC/ST communities have availed special benefits provided to them for opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendra; and

(b) how many applicants from North-East and from Naxal-affected areas have availed special benefits for opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras in the past one year?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As on 10.06.2019, 5322 Kendras are functional under 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP). Out of these, 144 PMBJP kendras are run by persons belonging to SC/ST community.

(b) 39 PMBJP kendras have been opened in North-East and Naxal-affected areas in financial year 2018-19.

**NBS Scheme for Urea**

47. SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is fixing a Nutrient - Based Subsidy rate (NBS) for Urea, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is trying to decontrol the prices of urea in the market and if so, how would it manage the rising prices of Urea; and

(c) in what manner Government plans to regulate the import of cheaper urea as a result of the rising prices of Urea?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir. Presently there is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**Manufacture and import of drug for Haemophilia**

48. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies manufacturing the drug for Haemophilia in the country along with details thereof;

(b) whether the drug RF8 is imported and if so, the value of import for the past three years;

(c) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has fixed the sale price for the imported medicine for Haemophilia; and

(d) whether Government is aware of the MNCs violating the price control order, if so, steps taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The drug name mentioned as RF8 appears to be Recombinant Factor VIII. There are two types of Anti Haemophilic Factor VIII used for hemophilia *viz.*

(i) Plasma derived

(ii) Recombinant de-oxyribo Nucleic Acid (r-DNA) derived.

As per information available in Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), following manufacturers have been granted manufacturing license jointly by State Licensing Authority (SLA) and CDSCO for manufacturing of plasma derived Factor VIII (Anti Haemophilic Factor VIII) namely:-

1. M/s Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd. Plant 4A, 4B, TTC Area of MIDC, Rabale, Navi Mumbai.
2. M/s Virchow Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
3. M/s Hemarus Therapeutics Limited, Hyderabad
4. M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited, Plot No. 496/1/A and B Sarkhej Bavala Highway Vill-Matoda, Taluka- Sanand, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382213

However, no manufacturing license has been granted for r-DNA derived Anti Haemophilic Factor VIII.

The drug Recombinant Factor VIII is imported in India. The value of import of Recombinant Factor VIII for the past three years as per information obtained from Port Offices, CDSCO is as under:-

Year	Recombinant Anti Hemophilic Factor VIII (Value in INR)	Anti Hemophilic Factor VIII Plasma Derived (Value in INR)
2016-2017	361291886	636040625
2017-2018	1061489154	618620627
2018-2019	1209770392	485063919

(c) Being a non-scheduled drug, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has not fixed the ceiling price of RF8 drug.

(d) In view of reply at (c) above, the occasion does not arise.

#### **Participation of pharmaceutical companies in PMBJP**

49. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) has entered into contract with 146 pharmaceutical manufacturing companies for procuring quality generic medicines, to be sold under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRID.V.SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) has entered into contract with 154 WHO-GMP certified pharmaceutical manufacturing companies for procuring quality generic medicines and other surgical and consumables to be sold under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP).

(b) List of 154 WHO-GMP certified pharmaceutical manufacturing companies is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*List of 154 WHO-GMP certified pharmaceutical manufacturing companies*

Sl. No.	Name of active	Supplier Type
1.	Abbott Healthcare Private Limited	Drug Supplier
2.	Accent Pharmaceuticals and Diagnostics	Drug Supplier
3.	Acme Generics LLP	Drug Supplier
4.	Admac Lifesciences	Drug Supplier
5.	Agio Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
6.	Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (Plant-1)	Drug Supplier
7.	Albert David Ltd.	Drug Supplier
8.	Alpa Laboratories Ltd.	Drug Supplier
9.	Alves Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
10.	Amkay Products Pvt. Ltd.	Surgical & Consumables Supplier
11.	AMR Pharma India Private Limited	Drug Supplier
12.	ANG Lifescience (I) Private Limited	Drug Supplier
13.	Anglo French Drugs and Industries Ltd.	Drug Supplier
14.	Anod Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier

Sl. No.	Name of active	Supplier Type
15.	Apaaswamy Associates	Drug Supplier
16.	Asoj Soft Caps Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
17.	Astam Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
18.	Axa Parenterals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
19.	Bajaj Healthcare Limited	Drug Supplier
20.	Bal Pharma Ltd.	Drug Supplier
21.	BDR Pharmaceuticals International Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
22.	Bharat Parentral Ltd.	Drug Supplier
23.	Bharti Sales	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
24.	Biocon Limited	Drug Supplier
25.	Biogenic Drug Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
26.	Briyosis Soft Caps Private Limited	Drug Supplier
27.	Cachet Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
28.	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.	Drug Supplier
29.	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
30.	Canixa Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
31.	Celebrity Biopharma Ltd.	Drug Supplier
32.	Celon Laboratories Private Limited	Drug Supplier
33.	Centurion Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
34.	Centurion Remedies Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
35.	Cian Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
36.	Cipla Health Ltd.	Drug Supplier
37.	Cipla Limited	Drug Supplier
38.	CMG Biotech Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
39.	Consern Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
40.	Coral Laboratories Ltd.	Drug Supplier

Sl. No.	Name of active	Supplier Type
41.	Corona Remedies Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
42.	Cotec Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
43.	Creative Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. merged in M/s Vivimed Labs	Drug Supplier
44.	Curetech Skincare	Drug Supplier
45.	D. M. Pharma	Drug Supplier
46.	Daffodills Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
47.	Dr. Sabharwals Wound Care	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
48.	East African (India) Overseas	Drug Supplier
49.	Eskag Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
50.	Eurolife Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
51.	Finecure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
52.	Galpha Laboratories Ltd.	Drug Supplier
53.	Getwell Pharmaceuticals	Drug Supplier
54.	GKM New Pharma	Drug Supplier
55.	Glacier Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
56.	Globela Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
57.	Hab Pharmaceuticals and Research Ltd.	Drug Supplier
58.	Halewood Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
59.	Health Biotech Limited	Drug Supplier
60.	Healthy Life Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
61.	Hi Care Gloves Pvt. Ltd.	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
62.	Hindustan Laboratories	Drug Supplier
63.	Ind Swift Ltd.	Drug Supplier
64.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Gurgaon	Drug Supplier
65.	Innova Captab	Drug Supplier

Sl. No.	Name of active	Supplier Type
66.	Inventia Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
67.	Iscon Surgicals Ltd.	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
68.	Jajoo Surgicals Pvt. Ltd.	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
69.	Jind Surgicals	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
70.	Kishan Chand & Sons	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
71.	KMS Manufacturing Company	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
72.	KS Surgical	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
73.	Kwality Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
74.	Lark Laboratories (India) Ltd.	Drug Supplier
75.	Lupin Ltd.	Drug Supplier
76.	Maan Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
77.	Maiden Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
78.	Malik Lifesciences Private Limited	Drug Supplier
79.	Mascot Health Series Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
80.	Maxmed Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
81.	Medipol Pharmaceuticals India Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
82.	Medreich Limited	Drug Supplier
83.	Medsorce Ozone Biomedicals Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
84.	Micro Labs Ltd.	Drug Supplier
85.	Micron Pharmaceuticals	Drug Supplier
86.	Midas Care Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
87.	MJ Biopharm Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
88.	Modern Laboratories	Drug Supplier

Sl. No.	Name of active	Supplier Type
89.	MSN Laboratories Private Limited	Drug Supplier
90.	Nandani Medical Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
91.	Nanz Medscience Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
92.	Naprod Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
93.	Navketan Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
94.	Nectar Laboratories Private Limited	Drug Supplier
95.	Nestor Pharmaceuticals Limited	Drug Supplier
96.	Nootan Pharmaceuticals	Drug Supplier
97.	Optimus Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
98.	Origin Formulations Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
99.	Overseas Health Care Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
100.	Pentagon Labs Ltd.	Drug Supplier
101.	Pulse Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
102.	Pure & Cure Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
103.	R. K. Laboratories (P) Ltd.	Drug Supplier
104.	Raghavendra Pharma Distributors	Drug Supplier
105.	Ravenbhel Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
106.	Ravian Life Science Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
107.	Regal Laboratories	Drug Supplier
108.	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
109.	Rescuers Life Sciences Limited	Drug Supplier
110.	Rhydburg Pharmaceuticals Limited	Drug Supplier
111.	Rusan Pharma Ltd.	Drug Supplier
112.	Safe Parenterals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
113.	Saimirra Innopharm Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
114.	Samarth Life Science Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
115.	Sava Healthcare Limited	Drug Supplier

Sl. No.	Name of active	Supplier Type
116.	Scientific Brain Nutraceutical Pvt. Ltd.	Food- Product
117.	Scott - Edil Pharmacia Ltd.	Drug Supplier
118.	Shamshree Lifesciences Limited	Drug Supplier
119.	Shine Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
120.	Shourya Hygienes	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
121.	Shree Anand Life Sciences Ltd.	Drug Supplier
122.	Shree Radhey Hygiene Products Pvt. Ltd.	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
123.	Shreya Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
124.	SJD Surgicot Pvt. Ltd.	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
125.	Smart Hygeia	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
126.	Stallion Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
127.	Sterimed Surgicals (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
128.	Strides Shasun Ltd.	Drug Supplier
129.	Suncare Formulations Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
130.	Sunways (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
131.	Susheel Yarns Pvt. Ltd.	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
132.	Syncom Healthcare Ltd.	Drug Supplier
133.	Synokem Pharmaceuticals Limited	Drug Supplier
134.	Tablet (India ) Limited	Drug Supplier
135.	Terrace Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
136.	Theon Pharmaceuticals Limited	Drug Supplier
137.	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Drug Supplier
138.	Unicure India Ltd.	Drug Supplier

Sl. No.	Name of active	Supplier Type
139.	Unilab Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
140.	Unimarck Healthcare Ltd.	Drug Supplier
141.	Unimarck Pharma India Ltd.	Drug Supplier
142.	Unix Biotech	Drug Supplier
143.	Vardhman Exports	Drug Supplier
144.	Venus Remedies Limited	Drug Supplier
145.	Vipro Lifescience (Div. of Vaishali Lifecare Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
146.	Vivia International Pvt. Ltd.	Surgical and Consumables Supplier
147.	Vivimed Labs Ltd.	Drug Supplier
148.	Wings Biotech	Drug Supplier
149.	Wockhardt Limited	Drug Supplier
150.	Zee Laboratories Ltd.	Drug Supplier
151.	Zenith Drugs Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier
152.	Zest Pharma	Drug Supplier
153.	Zim Laboratories Limited	Drug Supplier
154.	Zuvius Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.	Drug Supplier

#### **Restructuring Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited**

50. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to stop the operations of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) due to loss;

(b) in what manner Government is planning to restructure HOCL;

(c) whether any proposal from Government of Kerala to take over HOCL, Kochi plant is pending before Government;

(d) whether Government is considering to retain HOCL, Kochi as a stand-alone unit in acceptance of the proposal of Government of Kerala; and

- (e) in what manner Government is planning to save PSUs like HOCL?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No. Sir. As part of the restructuring plan approved by Government on 17.05.2017, Rasayani unit has been closed down and Kochi unit of HOCL is continuing operations. 'In principle' approval has been accorded for strategic disinvestment of HOCL after the process of disposing unencumbered land and other assets at Rasayani is completed. Restructuring plan involves closing down the operations of all plants at Rasayani unit of HOCL except N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> plant, which is transferred to ISRO on 'as is where is' basis, disposal of plant and machinery and other movable assets, giving VRS/VSS to employees at Rasayani, sale of 442 acres of land to BPCL, appointment of NBCC as LMA for disposal of balance encumbrance free land at Rasayani for discharging its liabilities.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from Government of Kerala to take over Kochi plant, HOCL.

(e) For sick/loss making PSUs like HOCL, decision regarding future is taken by the Government based on the various factors including financial viability on case to case basis in consultation with other Department viz. DPE, DIPAM, NITI Aayog etc.

#### **Revival of fertilizer factories**

51. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on a proposal to revive some sick or closed public sector fertilizer factories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated time-frame along with the cost of the revival plan;

(c) whether the revival of these factories will be sufficient to meet the growing demand for fertilizers in the country; and

(d) if so, in what way Government proposes to meet the excess demand?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Government of India has decided to revive Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) on nomination route by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 LMTPA capacity at each location.

Barauni unit of HFCL and Sindri and Gorakhpur units of FCIL are being revived by M/s Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL), a Joint Venture of National Thermal

Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Coal India Limited (CIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), FCIL and HFCL.

Talcher unit is being revived by M/s Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL), a Joint Venture of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), CIL, Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and FCIL. Ramagundam unit by M/s Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (RFCL), a Joint Venture of Engineers India Limited (EIL), National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and FCIL.

The details of the expected commissioning date and estimated cost of the revival plan are as follows:—

Units	Expected commissioning date	Estimated cost of the revival project as per DFR (in crores)
Barauni (Bihar)	May, 2021	7,043.26
Ramagundam (Telangana)	December, 2019	5,254.28
Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	February, 2021	7,085.77
Sindri (Jharkhand)	May, 2021	6,977.01
Talcher (Odisha)	September, 2023	11,611.48 (+15%)

(c) and (d) After the commissioning of these five units, the total production of urea will be increased by 63.5 Lakh Metric Tonne Per Annum (LMTPA). The excess demand over indigenous production will be met through imports.

#### **Demand and Supply of fertilizers**

52. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and supply of fertilizers in the country, State/UT-wise during last three years;

(b) whether there is any shortage of fertilizers in some parts of the country recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/ being taken by Government in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure timely supply of adequate quantity and quality fertilizers to the farming community at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRID.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, a statement indicating the total demand and supply of fertilizers in the country, State/UT-wise during the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) There was no shortage of fertilizers in any part of the country recently.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) Following steps have been taken by Government to ensure timely supply of fertilizers to farmers of the country:—

(I) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assessed the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projected month-wise requirement of fertilizers.

(II) On the basis of month-wise and State-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/ adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:—

(i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS);

(ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.

(iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

(iv) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability.

Thus, with the steps as indicated above, Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at the State level and the distribution to the farmers within the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government. Further, State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP/ reasonable prices.

**Statement**

(Figures in 000 MT)

*Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during last three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19*

States/UTs	Year	Urea			DAP			MOP			NPK		
		Requi- rement Pro- jected	Avail- ability	Sales	Requi- rement Pro- jected	Avail- ability	Sales	Requi- rement Pro- jected	Avail- ability	Sales	Requi- rement Pro- jected	Avail- ability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2016-17	0.83	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.00	0.50
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2017-18	0.85	0.50	0.50	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.50	0.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2018-19	1.01	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2016-17	1503.36	1557.86	1438.08	466.85	392.36	372.99	306.46	258.62	253.78	1173.46	1202.08	1149.29
Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	1550.00	1491.72	1408.82	375.00	338.04	326.25	241.00	296.67	289.36	1150.00	1187.86	1062.28
Andhra Pradesh	2018-19	1669.98	1422.18	1365.97	376.02	330.48	300.07	286.00	259.37	242.10	1249.99	1189.87	1036.91
Arunachal Pradesh	2016-17	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2017-18	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2018-19	3.57	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Assam	2016-17	310.00	323.17	319.28	43.00	56.87	54.41	105.00	74.18	73.96	10.00	10.58	10.56	Written Answers to  [21 June, 2019]
Assam	2017-18	295.00	371.82	371.48	55.00	57.07	56.52	65.00	82.26	80.81	5.00	12.91	12.73	
Assam	2018-19	335.00	398.19	391.67	65.00	74.26	63.90	80.00	84.13	78.07	5.00	17.86	16.54	
Bihar	2016-17	1950.00	2015.48	1977.49	600.00	553.06	531.73	190.00	238.01	229.81	400.00	264.46	254.24	
Bihar	2017-18	2100.00	2057.69	2039.34	575.00	697.69	682.31	190.00	253.68	244.87	300.00	296.80	281.75	
Bihar	2018-19	2100.00	2195.03	2183.65	500.00	758.72	677.58	210.00	265.47	222.78	350.00	348.86	332.24	
Chandigarh	2016-17	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.76	0.00	0.00	2.07	0.00	
Chandigarh	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Chandigarh	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	
Chhattisgarh	2016-17	598.84	692.54	649.63	360.00	316.72	290.98	120.00	68.52	60.74	160.00	81.41	68.39	Unstarred Questions 237
Chhattisgarh	2017-18	656.00	694.80	663.09	340.00	336.95	325.56	100.00	75.02	72.74	160.00	98.47	81.10	
Chhattisgarh	2018-19	600.00	784.81	757.52	350.00	394.30	323.03	120.00	106.26	91.40	150.00	142.14	114.18	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2016-17	1.01	0.67	0.67	0.96	0.89	0.88	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2017-18	1.20	0.60	0.58	1.00	0.55	0.49	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2018-19	1.08	0.19	0.19	0.97	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Daman and Diu	2016-17	0.53	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	
Daman and Diu	2017-18	0.53	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	
Daman and Diu	2018-19	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	
Delhi	2016-17	9.00	11.57	13.29	5.50	0.00	0.69	2.00	0.06	0.06	2.60	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	238
Delhi	2017-18	9.20	13.43	12.83	5.20	3.36	3.36	2.00	0.27	0.27	2.60	0.00	0.00	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Delhi	2018-19	7.50	21.12	21.12	4.00	2.78	2.78	1.50	0.71	0.71	1.60	0.00	0.00	
Goa	2016-17	4.00	3.30	3.32	2.00	1.70	1.68	1.25	0.61	0.63	4.20	2.30	2.73	
Goa	2017-18	2.70	2.25	2.25	1.95	1.89	1.88	1.64	0.76	0.76	3.90	2.13	2.13	
Goa	2018-19	2.63	2.19	2.19	1.91	1.64	1.64	0.80	0.60	0.59	3.29	2.55	2.55	
Gujarat	2016-17	1850.00	2077.17	2054.96	530.00	460.37	447.51	150.00	142.81	142.80	560.00	625.88	611.59	
Gujarat	2017-18	2000.00	2294.34	2238.73	480.00	555.01	546.63	160.00	161.27	160.76	520.00	691.93	679.75	
Gujarat	2018-19	1960.00	2154.66	2103.35	500.00	523.16	462.63	141.00	143.40	143.00	465.00	640.70	559.72	
Haryana	2016-17	1800.00	2036.03	1962.06	630.00	579.28	562.37	35.00	64.92	61.52	65.00	23.50	18.45	
Haryana	2017-18	1800.00	2125.45	2062.08	620.00	548.15	546.78	65.00	76.57	71.93	55.00	21.70	19.09	
Haryana	2018-19	1900.00	2205.05	2158.21	620.00	624.55	578.14	85.00	86.81	71.11	27.00	46.28	37.59	Unstarred Questions
Himachal Pradesh	2016-17	58.00	62.25	62.47	6.00	0.77	0.77	6.21	7.34	9.10	32.80	36.07	36.82	
Himachal Pradesh	2017-18	66.00	70.08	70.01	1.93	0.00	0.00	9.80	10.52	10.52	37.00	30.03	29.99	
Himachal Pradesh	2018-19	66.00	66.96	66.95	0.00	1.07	1.07	9.80	8.35	8.35	37.60	35.92	31.58	
Jammu and Kashmir	2016-17	129.01	130.38	128.78	68.75	68.66	66.10	25.01	29.35	29.09	2.00	0.72	0.56	
Jammu and Kashmir	2017-18	128.01	162.58	150.93	64.75	65.31	64.95	26.01	38.46	37.61	0.00	0.81	0.78	
Jammu and Kashmir	2018-19	133.01	134.86	134.16	72.00	64.50	61.28	26.01	24.70	24.63	0.00	1.50	1.50	

Jharkhand	2016-17	240.00	223.00	218.53	95.00	66.60	62.19	10.30	3.09	3.02	57.50	15.10	14.96	Written Answers to [21 June, 2019]
Jharkhand	2017-18	240.00	224.21	222.05	100.00	84.60	81.97	7.00	3.20	3.20	33.00	14.71	14.31	
Jharkhand	2018-19	240.00	229.39	229.37	105.00	87.61	83.89	12.00	5.01	4.67	35.00	42.54	41.24	
Karnataka	2016-17	1243.00	1376.21	1298.33	540.00	643.67	615.68	305.00	249.46	238.84	1107.30	1198.25	1110.97	
Karnataka	2017-18	1350.00	1395.12	1347.70	600.00	513.18	489.89	350.00	266.17	254.09	1250.00	1303.97	1163.98	
Karnataka	2018-19	1400.00	1382.32	1340.89	587.00	607.64	559.16	400.00	328.36	302.83	1171.00	1539.56	1341.07	
Kerala	2016-17	86.70	120.80	114.50	23.20	32.76	29.23	56.30	95.06	89.86	103.75	122.14	112.63	
Kerala	2017-18	110.00	136.78	133.30	35.00	34.74	31.28	110.00	103.88	102.47	145.00	129.06	116.68	
Kerala	2018-19	140.00	108.27	100.54	27.00	25.77	22.33	124.00	103.34	99.74	166.50	142.55	131.08	
Lakshadweep	2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Unstarred Questions 239
Lakshadweep	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakshadweep	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Madhya Pradesh	2016-17	2200.00	2430.60	2248.40	1250.00	995.01	808.53	125.00	111.64	100.57	395.00	352.46	279.10	
Madhya Pradesh	2017-18	2200.00	2499.85	2449.11	1050.00	1124.75	1106.03	125.00	110.42	107.62	315.00	314.45	293.43	
Madhya Pradesh	2018-19	2300.00	2603.20	2561.29	1150.00	1385.47	1298.53	125.00	131.06	114.73	280.00	379.80	334.27	
Maharashtra	2016-17	2456.35	2567.26	2490.92	784.40	620.25	600.08	469.50	353.84	352.40	2158.20	1836.65	1711.54	
Maharashtra	2017-18	2662.25	2402.09	2357.92	722.00	672.67	666.29	450.00	435.66	424.49	2050.00	2102.69	1970.97	
Maharashtra	2018-19	2200.00	2220.70	2180.38	670.00	661.40	608.63	450.00	416.02	400.29	1800.00	2240.05	1958.10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	240
Manipur	2016-17	20.00	17.08	17.08	8.30	0.00	0.00	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Manipur	2017-18	22.00	20.96	20.96	5.50	0.00	0.00	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Manipur	2018-19	24.00	27.42	27.42	12.00	0.60	0.16	11.74	0.40	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Meghalaya	2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Meghalaya	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Meghalaya	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mizoram	2016-17	4.54	2.58	4.58	3.31	0.02	0.02	2.25	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mizoram	2017-18	6.54	6.20	6.20	1.91	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mizoram	2018-19	8.94	11.50	11.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	4.24	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Nagaland	2016-17	1.91	0.41	0.41	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	
Nagaland	2017-18	0.75	0.30	0.30	0.69	0.05	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	Unstarred Questions
Nagaland	2018-19	0.75	0.39	0.39	0.69	0.05	0.05	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	
Odisha	2016-17	600.00	503.84	492.82	210.00	175.14	164.64	150.00	96.11	95.75	375.00	221.14	193.69	
Odisha	2017-18	525.00	530.45	525.83	220.00	184.34	173.41	135.00	127.35	122.45	310.00	251.14	223.42	
Odisha	2018-19	575.00	566.66	558.04	215.00	218.93	192.40	145.00	150.31	133.02	300.00	300.83	261.57	
Puducherry	2016-17	18.00	9.86	10.50	1.95	1.69	1.69	3.50	2.34	2.44	7.62	4.93	5.96	
Puducherry	2017-18	14.00	11.15	11.15	1.61	1.11	1.11	3.10	1.40	1.40	6.20	4.72	4.62	

Puducherry	2018-19	11.15	11.26	11.26	1.45	1.03	1.03	2.90	1.83	1.81	6.49	3.83	3.75	Written Answers to [21 June, 2019]
Punjab	2016-17	2450.00	2711.44	2610.29	852.00	745.12	734.67	105.00	75.05	74.96	70.00	45.01	38.90	
Punjab	2017-18	2550.00	2866.39	2806.35	900.00	695.61	685.27	110.00	98.58	83.06	43.00	34.73	31.86	
Punjab	2018-19	2550.00	3091.43	3048.77	850.00	818.95	762.77	110.00	73.94	59.54	68.00	65.56	59.18	
Rajasthan	2016-17	1790.00	2057.67	1994.87	480.00	673.44	644.60	23.00	16.90	16.76	82.00	65.78	58.87	
Rajasthan	2017-18	1850.00	1727.29	1680.26	583.00	542.31	536.61	25.00	28.66	26.22	59.99	67.07	59.48	
Rajasthan	2018-19	1900.00	2055.64	2031.55	615.00	751.14	702.87	29.50	40.79	32.46	55.00	108.25	95.11	
Sikkim	2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sikkim	2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sikkim	2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Tamil Nadu	2016-17	868.30	807.43	793.63	370.30	259.05	252.64	421.70	265.44	262.51	600.90	566.82	530.43	Unstarred Questions
Tamil Nadu	2017-18	900.00	888.15	881.15	350.00	247.97	244.41	331.00	297.93	296.13	600.00	581.83	535.42	
Tamil Nadu	2018-19	850.00	912.82	902.32	300.00	260.49	245.62	350.00	291.63	281.94	550.00	581.52	528.62	
Telangana	2016-17	1390.00	1673.36	1549.09	290.00	255.97	243.16	170.00	181.26	174.13	940.00	990.04	964.48	
Telangana	2017-18	1380.00	1469.91	1402.08	260.00	267.45	253.24	180.00	210.95	206.44	900.00	1130.03	1016.96	
Telangana	2018-19	1500.00	1385.43	1375.45	320.00	255.27	228.46	260.00	162.45	151.17	1050.00	1220.82	1057.20	
Tripura	2016-17	25.50	30.71	28.77	8.18	2.07	2.18	16.97	8.95	8.99	0.00	0.87	0.87	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tripura	2017-18	43.00	22.92	22.92	6.00	1.32	1.32	13.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.10	0.10
Tripura	2018-19	39.00	15.81	15.52	6.00	4.54	4.53	13.50	6.19	6.19	1.50	1.19	1.19
Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	5850.00	5800.68	5496.33	2000.00	2138.26	2007.65	250.00	277.70	275.38	900.00	550.88	508.67
Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	5850.00	6296.61	5892.22	2130.00	1854.53	1807.74	350.00	305.46	297.47	750.00	551.91	521.24
Uttar Pradesh	2018-19	5950.00	6728.09	6564.73	2100.00	2166.24	1964.68	350.00	230.69	210.48	900.00	729.15	657.24
Uttarakhand	2016-17	235.00	358.42	353.67	35.00	33.83	35.26	4.50	3.89	5.38	38.50	34.05	31.73
Uttarakhand	2017-18	235.00	317.63	309.86	40.00	29.31	28.97	5.50	6.14	6.14	45.00	33.57	31.84
Uttarakhand	2018-19	235.00	279.54	268.49	33.00	36.29	32.50	5.00	7.30	7.30	39.00	35.56	33.03
West Bengal	2016-17	1215.00	1304.03	1273.13	395.00	304.62	289.00	275.00	264.28	258.96	1010.00	994.54	942.33
West Bengal	2017-18	1250.00	1255.36	1241.12	350.00	336.41	322.85	325.00	296.34	292.62	1075.00	1000.48	921.36
West Bengal	2018-19	1300.00	1315.91	1306.22	350.00	358.17	315.26	325.00	297.98	265.08	1054.02	1126.27	985.93
ALL INDIA	2016-17	28909.27	30907.62	29607.20	10056.51	9379.38	8822.55	3335.70	2891.27	2821.49	10257.76	9248.81	8658.37
ALL INDIA	2017-18	29800.36	31356.64	30331.13	9876.76	9194.37	8985.14	3390.09	3287.62	3193.41	9818.69	9863.58	9075.25
ALL INDIA	2018-19	30004.15	32331.01	31719.09	9839.96	10415.21	9495.14	3680.75	3227.25	2954.23	9767.63	10943.17	9621.39

**Subsidies on fertilizers**

53. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to decrease the amount of subsidies on fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the amount of fertilizer subsidy paid during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) For Potassic and Phosphatic (P&K) fertilizers, the Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS Policy, the Government announces a fixed rate of subsidy (in ₹ per kg basis), on each nutrient of subsidized P&K fertilizers, namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S), on annual basis taking into account all relevant factors including international prices, exchange rate, inventory level and prevailing Maximum Retail Prices of P&K fertilizers. The per kg subsidy rates on the nutrients N, P, K, S are converted into per Tonne subsidy on the various subsidized P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Policy.

Whereas, 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.

(d) The amount of fertilizer subsidy paid during the last two years is as under:—

Year	Gross subsidy paid (in ₹ crores)
2017-18	69197.96
2018-19	73435.21

**Growth rate of exports**

54. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of exports has been very low during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the growth rate of exports since 2014-15; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken for the promotion of exports by the new Government at the centre?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) India's overall exports (merchandise and services) during last 5 years are given below:—

Years	Export (Value in US\$ Billion)	% Change
2013-14	466.23	-
2014-15	468.46	0.48
2015-16	416.60	-11.07
2016-17	440.05	5.63
2017-18	498.63	13.31
2018-19*	535.86	7.47

\*Provisional

Source: DGCI&S & RBI,

India's exports have faced a very challenging period in recent years, on account of developments arising from the global financial crisis of 2008-09, which accentuated after 2013-14, when the world economy experienced a major trade slowdown. Thus, after achieving a turnaround from the initial shock, exports came under immense pressure again in the post 2013-14 period due to accentuation of the global economic / financial crisis in the second phase when countries like China also got adversely affected. However, since then exports have been growing on a secular basis since 2016-17 for almost three years and total exports reached a new peak of more than half a trillion dollars, for the first time.

(c) Government has taken following key measures for promotion of exports:

(i) A new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 was launched on 1st April 2015. The policy, *inter alia*, rationalised the earlier export promotion schemes and

introduced two new schemes, namely. Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for improving export of goods and ‘ Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)’ for increasing exports of services. Duty credit scrips issued under these schemes were made fully transferable.

- (ii) The Mid-term Review of the FTP 2015-20 was undertaken on 5th December. 2017. Incentive rates for labour intensive / MSME sectors were increased by 2% with a financial implication of ₹ 8,450 cr. per year.
- (iii) A new Logistics Division was created in the Department of Commerce to coordinate integrated development of the logistics sector. India’s rank in World Bank’s Logistics Performance Index moved up from 54 in 2014 to 44 in 2018.
- (iv) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was introduced from 1.4.2015 providing interest equalisation at 3% for labour intensive / MSME sectors. The rate was increased to 5% for MSME sectors with effect from 2.11.2018 and merchant exporters were covered under the scheme with effect from 2.1.2019.
- (v) Various measures for improving ease of doing business were taken. India’s rank in World Bank ‘ Ease of doing business’ ranking improved from 142 in 2014 to 77 in 2018 with the rank in ‘ trading across borders’ moving up from 122 to 80.
- (vi) A new scheme called “Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)” was launched with effect from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (vii) A comprehensive “Agriculture Export Policy” was launched on 6th December. 2018 with an aim to provide an impetus to agricultural exports.
- (viii) A new scheme called “Transport and Marketing Assistance” (TMA) scheme has been launched for mitigating disadvantage of higher cost of transportation for export of specified agriculture products.
- (ix) A new scheme called Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) covering export of garments and made-ups was notified on 7.3.2019 providing refund of duties/taxes at higher rates.

**Ease of doing business**

55. 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 on enhancing ease of doing business;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; 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) Yes, Sir. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), in coordination with Central Ministries/Departments and Governments of States/Union Territories (UTs), has taken several reform measures with an aim to improve regulatory environment and facilitate doing business in India. The details of action taken in this regard are provided in Statement.

***Statement******(A) World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Assessment***

The World Bank released the Doing Business Report (DBR), 2019 on 31st October, 2018. India ranks 77 among 190 countries assessed by the Doing Business Team. India has leapt 23 ranks over its rank of 100 in the DBR 2018. The DBR is an assessment of 190 economies and covers 10 indicators which span the lifecycle of a business. The indicator wise rank of India in World Bank's DBR 2019 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Indicator	Rank
1.	Starting a Business	137
2.	Dealing with Construction Permits	52
3.	Getting Electricity	24
4.	Registering Property	166
5.	Getting Credit	22
6.	Protecting Minority Investors	7
7.	Paying Taxes	121
8.	Trading Across Borders	80

Sl. No.	Indicator	Rank
9.	Enforcing Contracts	163
10.	Resolving Insolvency	108
	Overall	77

Some of the major indicator-wise reforms undertaken by the Government towards easing the business environment in the country are as under:

(i) **Starting A Business:**

- (a) The minimum capital requirement for public and private company has been eliminated under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015.
- (b) Introduced a single form SPICe (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically) by merging five different applications in it *i.e.* Name reservation, Company incorporation, Director Identification Number (DIN), Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN).
- (c) Introduced an e-form AGILE (Application for registration of the Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) registration plus Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) registration). Any applicant, if he wants to register for any of these bodies, can fill in e-form AGILE and get registration at the time of company incorporation itself. This form enables a user to apply for GST, EPF and ESI registration with the SPICe form.
- (d) Launch of a new and simplified web based service *i.e.* R.U.N. (Reserve Unique Name) for reserving a name. This has also removed the requirement to use a Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) during name reservation.
- (e) Incorporation fee reduced to zero for companies with authorized capital up to INR 15 lakhs.
- (f) The requirement to issue a physical PAN card has been eliminated. Additionally, PAN and TAN are mentioned in the Certificate of Incorporation (Col) which is considered as a sufficient proof for PAN and TAN.

- (g) Online and common registration for EPFO and ESIC is provided on Shram Suvidha Portal.
- (h) Registrations under Mumbai Shops and Establishments Act are provided in real time without any cost and any inspection
- (i) Eliminated the requirement of bank account details for GST registration.

(ii) **Dealing with Construction Permits:**

- (a) An online single window system has been introduced in Delhi (By Municipal Corporations in Delhi) and Mumbai (By Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai) integrating internal and external departments, removing requirement of visiting them individually.
- (b) Unified building bye-laws 2016 have been introduced in Delhi.
- (c) Deemed approvals have been introduced in Delhi, if approvals are not granted within defined timelines.
- (d) Risk based classification of buildings has been introduced for fast tracking building plan approval, inspection and grant of occupancy-cum-completion certificate.
- (e) Requirement of submitting notarized certificates or affidavits for building plan approval has been replaced with e-undertaking in Delhi.
- (f) Multiple inspections at completion stage have been replaced by single joint inspection in Delhi.
- (g) Road cutting and restoration for water and sewer connections have been simplified.

(iii) **Getting Electricity:**

- (a) Procedures for internal wiring inspection by the Electrical Inspectorate (in Delhi) have been eliminated.
- (b) In Delhi, service line charges have been capped to INR 25,000/- in electrified areas for Low Tension loads up to 150 KW.
- (c) Time taken by the utility to carry out external connection works has been reduced in Delhi.

**(iv) Getting Credit:**

- (a) Secured creditors are paid first during business liquidation, and hence have priority over other claims such as labor and tax.

**(v) Paying Taxes:**

- (a) 17 indirect Central and State taxes have been replaced with a single indirect tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST), for the entire country. The previous sales taxes including the Central sales tax, CENVAT, State VAT and the service tax have been merged into the GST. Unification of these taxes will reduce the cascading effect of taxes and make taxes paid on inputs creditable to a higher percentage.
- (b) Corporate income tax has been reduced from 30% to 25% for companies with a turnover up to INR 250 crore.
- (c) Electronic System for payment of Social Security Contributions has been introduced enabling easier return payment.
- (d) Making payment of EPF has been made mandatory electronically.
- (e) Administrative charges on The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPFS) have been reduced in March 2017 from 0.85% to 0.65% of the monthly pay. The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) administrative charges of 0.01% have been removed.

**(vi) Trading Across Borders:**

- (a) Time and cost to export and import has been reduced through various initiatives, including the implementation of electronic sealing of containers, upgradation of port infrastructure and allowing electronic submission of supporting documents with digital signatures.
- (b) Enhancement of risk-based inspections for both imports and exports, whereby only about 5% of goods are physically inspected.
- (c) Advance Bill of Entry has been adopted which allows importers to start the process of customs clearance before the arrival of the vessel.
- (d) Equipment on the Nhava Sheva Port in Mumbai has been upgraded by adding 15 new Rubber Tyre Gantry Cranes. The Phase 1 of the Fourth

Container Terminal at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, with an additional annual capacity of 2,400,000 TEUs, was completed in February 2018.

- (e) The new container terminal, Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited has been fully operational since June 2017, with an additional annual capacity of 1,300,000 TEUs.
- (f) e-Sanchit, an online application system, under the Single Window Interface for Trade (SWIFT) has been implemented. It allows traders to submit all supporting documents electronically with digital signatures.

(vii) **Enforcing Contracts :**

- (a) National Judicial Data Grid has been introduced which makes it possible to generate case measurement report on local courts.
- (b) The Commercial Courts Act 2015 has been amended to reduce the pecuniary jurisdiction of commercial courts from INR 1 crore to INR 3 lakhs to establish commercial courts at the District Level. This will help in speedier disposal of commercial disputes and reduce pendency.

(viii) **Resolving Insolvency:**

- (a) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 has been adopted that introduced a reorganization procedure for corporate debtors and facilitated continuation of the debtors' business during insolvency proceedings.
- (b) Professional institutions have been established for effective handling of restructuring and insolvency proceedings.
- (c) Time-bound resolution process is done under the IBC and liquidation is the last resort.
- (d) Section 42 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 has been amended to provide that a creditor has the right to object to decisions of the liquidator accepting or rejecting claims against the debtor brought by the creditor itself and by any other creditor.

**(B) Implementation of Business Reforms by States/UTs**

1. The Department spearheaded a dynamic reform exercise that commenced in 2014 to rank all the States/UTs in the country based on implementation of designated reform parameters.

2. The aim of this exercise is to create a conducive business environment by streamlining regulatory structures and creating an investor-friendly business climate by cutting down red tape.
3. DPIIT also developed an online portal, which can be accessed at <http://eodb.dipp.gov.in>, wherein all the reforms implemented are accessible for public viewing. The portal also gives dynamic ranking which updates, as and when, any of the reform points are recognized and approved.
4. In 2017, the reform exercise was updated to 372 action points with additions introduced such as Central Inspection system, Trade License, Registration under Legal Metrology, and Registration of Partnership Firms and Societies.
5. **Initiatives taken by DPIIT for the reform process:**
  - (i) A nationwide workshop was held on 29th July, 2017 to discuss the relevance and importance of implementing reforms. The all-day conference witnessed an active involvement of almost 100 participants from 26 States/UTs. The workshop witnessed sharing of the best practices by States/UTs.
  - (ii) A unique handholding method was introduced where leading States were partnered with laggard States/UTs. West Bengal merits a special mention for its effort for conducting a 3 day workshop for Nagaland.
  - (iii) Priority reforms was identified for North east States and others with low implementation score
  - (iv) 8 workshops were conducted along with the World Bank to address queries posed by States/UTs in Tripura, Punjab, Haryana, Daman & Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa and Karnataka.
  - (v) To handhold all the 8 North-Eastern States, video conferences were arranged.
  - (vi) The assessment of States/UTs under Business Reform Action Plan, 2017-18 was released jointly by DPIIT and the World Bank on 10th July, 2018.
6. **Some important achievements under the exercise for 2017-18 are:-**
  - (i) 19 States have designed an Information Wizard providing information for all approvals, licenses, registrations timelines, and procedure to establish business/industrial unit (pre-establishment and pre-operation).

- (ii) 21 States/UTs have designed and implemented online Single Window System.
- (iii) 16 States/UTs have stipulated Construction Permits to be provided within 45 days (Building plan approval to be provided in 30 days/ Plinth level inspection to be completed in 7 days, final occupancy certificate provided in 8 days). Telangana, Assam and Tamil Nadu have mandated even shorter timelines of 29, 30 and 37 days, respectively. Tamil Nadu has claimed to have done away with the process of issuance of completion certificate.
- (iv) 21 States/UTs have implemented a GIS system to provide details about the land earmarked for industrial use across the State.
- (v) 23 States/UTs have reduced the number of documents required for Obtaining Electricity connection to only 2.
- (vi) 18 States/UTs have brought all compliance inspections conducted by Labour, Factories, Boilers Departments and Pollution Control Boards under Central Inspection Framework.
- (vii) 12 States/UTs have merged of the payment of court fees and process fees into a single transaction with some States like Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Gujarat even repealing process fees from the Court Fees Act.
- (viii) 29 States/ UTs have notified a list of white category industries exempted from taking pollution clearances.
- (ix) 20 States/UTs implementing an online application system Wholesale Drug License and Retail Drug License (Pharmacy).
- (x) 18 States/UTs have online systems for Registration of Partnership firms and Societies.
- (xi) 20 States/UTs have implemented an online system for registration and renewal under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

**7. Business Reform Action Plan 2019 for States:-**

- (i) An 80 point Action Plan, 2019 has been prepared by DPIIT and shared with all the States and UTs for implementation of reforms.
- (ii) As capacity building initiatives, 7 workshops have been conducted in Union Territories (Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep).

- (iii) 8 regional workshops have been conducted in Lucknow (North Region), Kolkata (East Region), Mumbai (West Region), Bengaluru (South Region) and Guwahati (North-Eastern Region).

8. **District Reform Action Plan:-** A comprehensive 218-point District Reform Plan has been prepared and shared with the State Governments with a request to implement the same in the districts. The Action Plan is spread across 8 areas: Starting a Business for Construction, Urban Local Body Services, Paying Taxes, Land Reform Enabler, Land Administration and Property Registration Enablers, Obtaining Approval, Miscellaneous and Grievance Redressal/ Paperless Courts and Law and Order.

#### **Issues concerning e-commerce industry**

56. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any date to put in place a holistic mechanism to find solution to cross-cutting issues facing the e-Commerce industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A Standing Group of Secretaries (GoS) has already been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, for ensuring inter-Ministerial/inter-departmental coordination on resolving cross cutting issues relating to e-Commerce. Further a draft National e-Commerce Policy has been drafted and placed in public domain. This Policy addresses broad areas of the e-Commerce ecosystem such as infrastructure development; e-commerce market places; regulatory issues; stimulating domestic digital economy and export promotion through e-Commerce.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Development of industrial corridors in Andhra Pradesh**

57. SHRIT. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking steps to speed up the establishment of Industrial Corridors in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated in the current budget and the funds being released in the present financial year, along with the details thereof; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for completion of these projects to avoid any further delay, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government is undertaking development of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase-1 which also cover Andhra Pradesh. As part of CBIC, Krishnapatnam node has been identified for development in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) have been executed and a Joint Venture Company by the name "NICDIT Krishnapatnam Industrial City Development Limited" has been incorporated. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities for the activation area of Krishnapatnam node have been finalized.

For VCIC, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has prepared the concept Development Plan (CDP) of the project and four nodes *i.e.* (i) Visakhapatnam (ii) Machilipatnam (iii) Donakonda and (iv) Chittoor have been identified for development. Out of the four identified nodes, two nodes *i.e.* Visakhapatnam and Chittoor have been prioritized. Initial Master Planning has been completed by ADB for these prioritized nodes.

(b) and (c) ₹ 850.00 crore has been allocated in interim budget for the Financial Year 2019-20 to National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for development of all industrial corridor projects across the country. An amount of ₹ 2.5 crore was allocated and released by Government of India through NICDIT towards initial equity contribution in the project Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Krishnapatnam node in CBIC during financial year 2018-19. Since the projects are presently under developmental stage, no time frame could be fixed at this stage.

#### **Termination of eligibility for a duty free imports scheme**

58. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the implications of the decision of USA to formally terminate India's eligibility for a duty free imports scheme for developing countries, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the reported decision of USA, as above, has bearing upon reported denial by India on US demand for greater market access to its dairy products and medical devices product sector, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) India exported goods valued at approx. \$ 6.3 billion (as per USTR figures) to the U.S under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was 12.1% of India's total exports to the U.S in the that year. The total duty concessions accruing on account of GSP were approx. \$ 240 million in 2018, which was about 3.8% of India's exports to the U.S availing GSP benefits in 2018. These concessions will no longer be available.

(b) Issues related to dairy products and medical devices were part of the GSP review instituted by the US, which led to the above outcome.

### **Retaliatory Tariff**

59. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retaliatory tariff on 29 US products, which was supposed to come into effect from 4th August, 2018, has not come into effect;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether US has withdrawn the imposition of penal tariff of 25 per cent on steel and 10 per cent on aluminium from the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Retaliatory tariff on 28 US products have come into effect from 16th June, 2019.

(c) The US duties on steel and aluminium have not been withdrawn.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) The US did not accede to India's request for withdrawal of these duties.

### **Impact of termination of preferential trade by USA**

60. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of termination of preferential trade treatment of India by the US;

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

(c) whether Government has taken/ contemplated any steps to insulate Indian industry from the negative impact of above move of the US Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes.

(b) India exported goods worth of approx. \$ 6.3 billion (as per USTR figures) to U.S. under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which contributed 12.1% of India's total export to U.S. in the year. The total duty concessions accruing to India on account of GSP were approx.. \$ 240 million in 2018, which was about 3.8% of India's export to the US availing the US decision to terminate these benefits w.e.f. 5th June, 2019.

(c) and (d) The impact of this termination will vary across products, depending on the individual concessions constituting the moderate average level of concession of 3.8% of the value of India's exports to the US availing GSP benefits, and other factors specific to each product. Indian industry is competitive in their export products and we do not foresee significant impact on our foreign trade.

#### **Promotion of export of agricultural and processed food products**

61. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for promotion of export of agricultural and processed food products;

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

(c) whether the small and marginal farmers have benefited from such export promotion initiatives of Government, if so, the details thereof of the last three years;

(d) whether any steps have been taken/ contemplated to promote export of agricultural and processed food products from Rajasthan and whether the farmers of Rajasthan benefited from such steps; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The promotion of exports of agricultural and processed food products is an ongoing

process. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce, has the mandate to promote exports of agricultural and processed food products. APEDA provides assistance to exporters of agricultural and processed food products under various component of its scheme “Agriculture and Processed Food Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA” for infrastructure development, quality development and market development. The Government has also introduced the “Transport and Marketing Assistance” (TMA) scheme for specified agriculture products scheme, which aims to provide assistance for the international component of freight and marketing of agricultural produce. In addition, assistance is available on export of various agricultural and processed food products under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Assistance is also provided to exporters/State Governments under various other schemes of Department of Commerce like Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

(c) Assistance/incentives under the above schemes are available to exporters, trade promotion organisations and State agencies engaged in export promotion of agricultural products, and benefit farmers, including small and marginal farmers.

(d) and (e) Under the Financial Assistance Scheme of APEDA, financial assistance has been provided to Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board for various common infrastructure projects. The details are given at Statement-I (*See below*). These projects have been initiated to promote agricultural exports from Rajasthan, which benefits farmers.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Project	Name of Beneficiary	Project Cost (₹ in Lakhs)	APEDA Assis- tance Released (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pack house at Sohela	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	431.55	243.52
2.	Pack house at Muhana, Jaipur	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	390.00	269.23

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Pack house for Chomu, Jaipur	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	421.00	252.60
4.	Pack house for Shahpura, Jaipur	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	365.00	263.97
5.	Reefer Vans (4)	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	108.00	63.48
6.	Cold room at Jaipur Airport	Rajasthan State Agriculture marketing Board	19.75	8.85

#### **US-India trade issues**

62. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USA is forming policies recently for trade with India which are affecting the interests of India adversely;

(b) the impact on our exports as a result of the US' decision to increase the duties on steel and aluminium imports from India; and

(c) the manner in which India would overcome these policies of US which are against our trade interests?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) US imposed additional tariff of 25% and 10% on Steel and Aluminium respectively on a global basis. While India's steel export in the affected lines to US declined by 35% during the F.Y. 2018-19 compared to F.Y. 2017-18, aluminium export in the affected lines have increased by 14% during the same period.

(c) India has been engaged with US on this issue, as part of the ongoing bilateral trade dialogue.

#### **Withdrawal of concessions under GSP by USA**

63. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to address the trade concerns expressed by the US in view of its notice to withdraw concessions under Generalized System of Preferences (GSP); and

(b) the impact of US trade sanctions on Indian goods in the coming days in view of India being the largest beneficiary of US GSP programme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Trade related issues are a part of any ongoing economic relationship, and will continue to be discussed and addressed as a part of the regular bilateral trade engagement between India and the US.

(b) India exported goods worth of \$ 6.3 billion (as per USTR data) to U.S. under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was 12.1% of India's total exports to U.S. in the year. The total duty concessions accruing on account of GSP were \$ 240 million in 2018, which was about 3.8% of India's exports to the US in 2018 availing GSP benefits. The impact will vary across products, depending on the individual product level concessions constituting the average duty concession of 3.8% on India's exports to US in 2018 availing GSP benefits, and other factors specific to each product.

#### **Denial of financial assistance to startups**

64. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of startups under the 'Startup India' scheme have been denied financial assistance on one pretext or the other;

(b) if so, the details of year-wise number of startup proposals received and the number of entrepreneurs given financial assistance since 2015;

(c) whether it is a fact that authority responsible for scrutinising these proposals is a big hindrance in the success of the said scheme; and

(d) whether Government would review the procedure to help the startups grow in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and

(b) No Sir. Direct funding support to startups is not envisaged under Startup India Programme. Government of India has established Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), to meet the funding needs of startups. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India is the monitoring agency and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the operating agency for FFS.

As per the operating guidelines issued by DPIIT, FFS contributes to the corpus of SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). These AIFs in turn have to invest at least twice the contribution under FFS in startups, as defined by the Government of India. Each AIF sets up its own Investment Committee and the investment Committee of each Fund takes a decision on its investment decisions. The AIFs supported under FFS have supported 249 startups as on June 13, 2019. Year wise figures for number of Startups provided financial assistance are at Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Investment Committee (IC) of each AIF, comprising of investment experts drawn from different domains takes decisions on investing into 7 particular startup. These decisions are largely a matter of business decisions which depend on a host of factors like uniqueness, innovativeness, intellectual property, business potential, etc.

(d) A formal mechanism has been put in place in form of Monitoring Committee to review progress of Startup India programme on regular basis. The Monitoring Committee comprises representative from DPIIT, NITI Aayog, Department of Revenue (Ministry of Finance), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Department of Science and Technology (Ministry of Science and Technology), Department of Bio-Technology (Ministry of Science and Technology), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Department of Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resources Development) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The Monitoring Committee continuously reviews progress and implementation of various measures for growth of startup ecosystem.

***Statement-I***

*Number of Startups provided financial assistance under  
Fund of Funds (Year-wise)*

Financial Year	No. of Startups given financial assistance under FFS
FY.-2016-17	62
FY.-2017-18	58
FY.-2018-19	98
FY - 2019-20 (As on June 13, 2019)	31

**Preferential trade with other countries**

65. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the countries in whose preferential trade list India figures, the details thereof;
- (b) the country-wise details of the benefits being accrued to the Indian traders following its inclusion in their preferential trade list, the details thereof for last five years; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that some countries have delisted India from their preferential trade list, if so, the name of those countries and the details of the impact it would have on Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (b) Some developed countries including European Union (EU) provide unilateral tariff preferences on exports from developing countries/least developing country under their Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) Scheme. As per WTO, India is a beneficiary of GSP provided by Armenia, Australia, European Union, Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland and Turkey. Indian exports to these countries during the last five years under their GSP have been given at Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) USA has terminated preferential tariff benefits being granted to India under its Generalized System of Preferences scheme w.e.f. June 5, 2019. India exported \$6.3 billion worth of goods to US under GSP in 2018 and availed duty concession to the tune of \$240 million in 2018.

**Statement-I***India's Exports of GSP products*

Importing Countries	No. of tariff lines with GSP	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Values in US \$ million						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia	1050(10 digit HS)	464.04	340.53	319.66	389.74	445.76
New Zealand	804(10 digit HS)	18.71	22.51	21.89	27.93	29.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belarus	2839 (10 digit HS)	11.34	8.37	13.12	16.48	21.25
Kazakhstan	2839 (10 digit HS)	6.03	4.97	5.38	5.68	5.72
Russia	2847 (10 digit HS)	464.56	371.23	430.69	426.56	478.68
Japan	3037 (9 digit HS)	2972.43	1839.76	1614.85	1818.40	1719.45
USA	2595(8 digit HS)	4476.0	4622.3	4740.8	5690.8	6307.3
EU (28)	7249 (10 digit HS)	22583.53	20764.63	20769.85	23938.67	25965.15

### **Impact of US' decision to end preferential terms for India**

66. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the United States' decision to end preferential terms for India under the Generalised System of Preferences;

(b) the manner in which this decision is going to affect India's trade and commerce with the US;

(c) whether it is a part of a series of measures on US-India trade, initiated by US administration, to coerce India into accepting favourable trade terms for the US; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to overcome the adverse effects of this decision on US-India trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India exported goods worth of \$ 6.3 billionl (as per USTR data) to U.S. under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was 12.1% of India's total export to U.S in that year. The total duty concessions accruing on account of GSP were \$240 million in 2018 which was about 3.8% of the value of India's exports to the US availing GSP benefits in 2018. These concessions will no longer be available. The impact will vary across products depending on the individual product concessions constituting the average tariff concession of 3.8% of the value of the India's export to the US availing GSP benefits, and other factors specific to each product.

(c) and (d) Trade related issues are a part of any ongoing economic relationship, and will continue to be discussed and addressed as a part of the regular bilateral trade engagement between India the US.

**Wastage of foodgrains due to lack of storage capacity**

67. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to lack of adequate storage facilities, the quantity of foodgrains that are wasted during harvest and post-harvest process in the country has increased manifold;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to augment the storage capacity across the country to minimise the wastage of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) -Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ludhiana has conducted studies on ‘ Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India’ to determine the level of losses during the year 2005-07 and 2012-13. The details of commodity wise post-harvest losses is given in Statement-I (See below).

Against total stocks of 741 LMT (as on 01.06.2019), the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies (both owned and hired capacity), is 862.45 LMT (as on 31.05.2019) comprising 739.76 LMT in covered godowns and 122.69 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool foodgrains at the national level. No damage of foodgrains can be directly attributed due to lack of adequate storage facilities.

In order to develop Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure including storage infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements capital investment subsidy sub-scheme namely “Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)” of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) with two distinct marketing infrastructure components *i.e.* (i) Storage Infrastructure in rural area (ii) other than storage infrastructure.

Since inception of the scheme and up to 31.03.2019, a total of 38,964 storage infrastructure projects (godowns), with storage capacity of 65.54 million MT were sanctioned under AMI sub-scheme of ISAM. The State-wise details are at Statement-II (*See* below).

Further, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government has been implementing the following schemes for construction of godowns and silos for storage of Central Pool Stocks in the country:—

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by Food Corporation of India (FCI). A capacity of 142.62 lakh MT (LMT) has been created as on 31.05.2019. Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies. After a godown is constructed and taken over by FCI, storage charges are paid to the investor for the guaranteed period of 9/10 years irrespective of the quantum of foodgrains stored.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme (erstwhile Plan Scheme):** This scheme is implemented in the North Eastern States along with a few other States. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A total capacity of 1,84,175 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). This scheme has been extended for 3 years from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. A capacity of 49,375 MT has been created by FCI and State Governments from 01.04.2017 to 31.05.2019.
- (iii) **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, Government of India has also approved an action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. Against this, as on 31.05.2019, steel silos of 6.25 LMT capacity have been created. In addition, 0.50 LMT capacity has been taken over by FCI on Actual Utilization Basis.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the estimated losses in food grains as per the study  
conducted by CIPHET- ICAR*

Sl. No.	Crop/ Commodity	Production (million tonnes)	Over all total loss (%)
1.	Paddy	104.40	5.53
2.	Wheat	92.46	4.93
3.	Maize	22.23	4.65
4.	Bajra	8.74	5.23
5.	Sorghum	5.28	5.99
6.	Pigeon Pea	3.07	6.36
7.	Chick Pea	8.88	8.41
8.	Black Gram	0.83	7.07
9.	Green Gram	0.46	6.60

*Source:* Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

**Statement-II**

*The State-wise details of storage capacity sanctioned under AMI sub-scheme of  
ISAM up to 31.03.2019*

Sl. No.	State	Total (sanctioned)	
		No. of projects	Capacity (in tones)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,338	54,08,801.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945.00
3.	Assam	325	9,87,169.48
4.	Bihar	1,000	5,03,742.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	594	19,43,545.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	1	299.00
7.	Gujarat	1 1,663	44,72,390.27
8.	Haryana	2,017	65,57,370.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87	27,486.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	83,026.65
11.	Jharkhand	26	1,57,315.87
12.	Karnataka	4,508	37,87,601.08 1
13.	Kerala	206	90,511.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,828	1,06,25,861.08
15.	Maharashtra	3,581	66,70,710.53
16.	Meghalaya	16	21,011.76
17.	Mizoram	1	302.00
18.	Nagaland	1	813.57
19.	Odisha	691	10,09,179.94
20.	Punjab	1,745	67,41,841.72
21.	Rajasthan	1,471	27,20,572.65
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,127	14,07,402.45
23.	Telangana	760	46,25,222.59
24.	Tripura	5	28,764.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1,1 19	53,22,568.61
26.	Uttarakhand	287	7,72,269.26
27.	West Bengal	2,552	15,81,523.32
TOTAL		38,964	6,55,48,247.17
			say 655.48 LMT

*Source:* Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

**Resolving complaints of consumers**

68. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints that have been registered online on National Consumer Helpline website, National Consumer Helpline App and UMANG App;

(b) the number of complaints filed online and on the App, which have been resolved; and

(c) the average time taken to respond and resolve the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the National Consumer Helpline (NCH), the details of grievances registered and resolved for the last two financial years and the current year is as under:—

Mode	April 2017- March 2018		April 2018- March 2019		April 2019 and May 2019	
	Complaints Registered	Complaints resolved	Complaints Registered	Complaints resolved**	Com- plaints Regi- stered	Com- plaint reso- lved**
Web	128737	95,456	147661	93981	29192	15937
NCH App	2029	1326	5459	3873	8960	4743
UMANG*	NA	NA	9621	6311	3216	1724

\* UMANG App grievances are handled by NCH from 15th Nov 2018 onwards.

\*\* Grievances of March 2019, April 2019 and May 2019 are still 'in progress'.

(c) The grievances registered at NCH are taken up with the concerned company / agency etc. for disposal. The Companies are given a time of two months to resolve the grievances.

**Linking of aadhar with ration cards**

†69. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that linking of Aadhaar with ration cards has helped in cancellation of many fake ration cards issued under National Food Security Act (NFSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of number of ration cards, issued ration cards linked with Aadhaar and fake ration cards detected till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) In order to identify and weed out duplicate ration cards/ineligible beneficiaries from TPDS, and to enable rightful targeting of food subsidies - States/UTs have been asked to seed the available Aadhaar numbers of eligible beneficiaries in their ration cards/beneficiaries database. At present 85.41% of total 23.18 Crore ration cards under NFSA at the national level have been seeded with Aadhaar number of at least one member of the household. As per information received from States/UTs, a total of 2.98 Crore ration cards have been reported as deleted/cancelled during 2013-2018 due to use of technology, de-duplication through digitization, Aadhar seeding, detection of duplicate/ineligible ration cards, migration/deaths of beneficiaries, change of economic status of household and during the run-up to and implementation of NFSA. The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of ration cards issued, ration cards linked with Aadhaar and deleted/cancelled ration cards*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Ration Cards	No. of Ration Cards Seeded with Aadhaar	Seeding (%)	No. of Ration Cards Deleted (2013-18)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,602	13,310	91%	37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	92,93,081	92,93,081	100%	11,55,661
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,77,607	1,00,514	57%	19,561
4.	Assam	57,87,581	1,873	0%	2,86,008

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	1,63,44,784	1,27,86,374	78%	44,404
6.	Chandigarh	70,220	69,875	100%	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	52,85,760	51,86,560	98%	12,56,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45,210	45,207	100%	549
9.	Daman and Diu	19,949	19,949	100%	5,533
10.	Delhi	17,19,074	17,19,074	100%	65,647
11.	Goa	1,41,428	1,38,348	98%	1,57,461
12.	Gujarat	66,26,069	65,70,773	99%	2,57,728
13.	Haryana	26,65,586	26,59,841	100%	4,74,921
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6,82,721	6,79,031	99%	61,438
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,75,723	12,88,658	77%	55,344
16.	Jharkhand	57,03,023	54,05,202	95%	4,53,958
17.	Karnataka	1,24,48,653	1,24,48,636	100%	27,56,817
18.	Kerala	36,63,684	36,19,108	99%	4,464
19.	Lakshadweep	5,157	5,138	100%	1,390
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,17,47,674	1,05,63,589	90%	5,75,110
21.	Maharashtra	1,46,01,093	1,41,40,794	97%	21,62,391
22.	Manipur	5,87,197	4,54,427	77%	336
23.	Meghalaya	4,21,455	0	0%	370
24.	Mizoram	1,47,562	1,36,351	92%	1,503
25.	Nagaland	2,84,934	1,82,383	64%	11,768
26.	Odisha	86,84,037	81,72,180	94%	6,86,211
27.	Puducherry	1,76,571	1,76,521	100%	95,393
28.	Punjab	35,33,250	35,02,521	99%	2,06,166
29.	Rajasthan	1,05,99,974	1,02,15,364	96%	14,78,685
30.	Sikkim	95,116	85,569	90%	12,840
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,70,930	1,00,70,919	100%	4,28,096

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Telangana	49,72,809	49,59,563	100%	20,97,564
33.	Tripura	5,78,852	5,78,603	100%	1,76,986
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,53,37,547	3,52,94,620	100%	75,57,332
35.	Uttarakhand	13,24,139	12,31,182	93%	6,46,337
36.	West Bengal	5,63,13,364	3,61,93,615	64%	66,13,961
TOTAL		23,18,46,416	19,80,08,753	85.41%	2,98,08,058

#### **Underpaid Food Subsidy Bill**

70. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has underpaid food subsidy bill by ₹ 69,394 crores in the financial year 2018-19;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this might lead Food Corporation of India (FCI) to raise funds at huge costs from external sources; and

(d) if so, the measures Central Government would undertake to avoid burdening FCI to raise funds from external sources?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) Department of Food and Public Distribution has released Rs 1,40,098 crores (which includes National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loan of ₹ 70,000 crores) as subsidy to Food Corporation of India for Financial Year 2018-19. In addition, the Department has released subsidy of ₹ 31,029.485 crores to DCP states.

In addition to this fund, the working capital requirement of FCI is financed through a mix of debt and equity. The debt comprises of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loans and Ways and Means Advance, both provided by Government of India, Cash Credit Limit facilities from consortium of banks backed by Government of India guarantee and long term Government guaranteed bonds. In addition, FCI is also availing unsecured Short Term Loans (STL) from scheduled banks to tide over cash flow mismatch.

**Price rise of food items and vegetables**

71. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the prices of food items, including vegetables, have risen abnormally and are beyond the reach of lower-middle-class category;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the specific reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action Government has taken to curb the price rise and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) All India Daily Average Retail Prices of 22 essential food items including vegetables (Potato, Onion and Tomatoes) for initial months of current year and last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Prices of food items including vegetables are *inter alia* affected by mismatch in demand and supply, shortfall in production owing to adverse weather conditions and seasonality, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing, etc.

(c) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing agricultural production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has also formulated a new scheme “Operation Greens” for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain which, *inter alia*, has the objective of price stabilization for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties. These policy interventions by Government had ensured that prices of the majority of essential food items monitored by Department of

Consumer Affairs (DoCA) have remained relatively stable over the period and with no major price rise.

***Statement***

*All India Annual Average Retail Prices of 22 essential food items monitored by  
Department of Consumer Affairs*

(Unit: in ₹/kg)

Commodity	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rice	29.57	30.09	30.64
Wheat	23.75	24.74	26.06
Atta (Wheat)	26.08	26.80	27.75
Gram Dal	80.00	65.11	65.24
Tur/Arhar Dal	78.66	71.17	77.44
Urad Dal	85.33	70.23	72.07
Moong Dal	76.24	74.03	77.65
Masoor Dal	66.81	61.33	61.93
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	129.18	125.80	127.28
Mustard Oil (Packed)	106.04	106.81	108.41
Vanaspati (Packed)	78.09	80.73	80.39
Soya Oil (Packed)	85.62	90.29	92.04
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	93.13	97.33	99.03
Palm Oil (Packed)	71.14	77.13	75.15
Potato	15.11	19.35	16.47
Onion	27.27	19.18	16.61
Tomato	32.77	22.32	29.23
Sugar	42.38	38.26	38.15
Gur	44.98	42.71	43.07
Milk @	41.91	42.53	43.36
Tea Loose	204.46	209.46	211.78
Salt Pack (Iodised)	15.11	15.28	15.32

\*Average price during April-May in 2019-20

Source: - State Civil Supplies Deptt.

**Procurement, marketing, storage, preservation and distribution of foodgrains**

72. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any review of the existing system of procurement, marketing, storage, preservation and distribution of foodgrains;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) High Level Committee (HLC) on restructuring of Food Corporation of India (FCI) chaired by Shri Shanta Kumar, Hon' ble Member of Parliament conducted a comprehensive review of the existing system of procurement, marketing, storage, preservation and distribution of foodgrains. The major recommendations and action taken is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, this Department has entrusted National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog to undertake a comprehensive study for evaluation of Decentralized Procurement (DCP) Scheme for wheat/paddy under Minimum Support Price (MSP).

***Statement***

*Details of Major Recommendations of High Level Committee and  
Action Taken thereon*

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Action Taken
1.	FCI to hand over all procurement operations of wheat, paddy and rice to States that have gained sufficient experience in this regard and have created reasonable infrastructure for procurement. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Punjab.	FCI has already handed over procurement operation to State Governments in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh fully. FCI is also participating in procurement operations in Punjab and Haryana

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Action Taken
		on the request of concerned State Governments.
2.	FCI will accept only the surplus (after deducting the needs of the states under NFSA) from these state govts, (not millers) to be moved to deficit States.	For Decentralized Procurement (DCP) States only surplus food grains are accepted by FCI.
3.	FCI should move on to help those states where farmers suffer from distress sales at prices much below MSP, and which are dominated by small holdings, like Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam etc.	In Eastern States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Odisha and Jharkhand, the procurement of Wheat during RMS 2013-14 was 6.85 LMT which has increased 35.14 LMT(as on 10.06.2019) in RMS 2019-20 and procurement of Paddy/Rice during KMS 2013-14 was 62.29 LMT which has increased 97.56 LMT(as on 10.06.2019) in KMS 2018-19.
4.	FCI should outsource its stocking operations to various agencies.	FCI is outsourcing its stocking operations to various agencies.
5.	Covered and plinth (CAP) storage should be gradually phased out with no grain stocks remaining in CAP for more than 3 months. Silo bag technology and conventional storages where ever possible should replace CAP.	As per the recommendations of HLC, the hired CAP capacity of 1.94 LMT was de-hired. No stock has been stored in CAP in consuming Regions.
6.	To liquidate stocks in OMSS or in export markets, whenever stocks go beyond the buffer stock norms.	Excess stock is disposed through e-auction under OMSS(D). To enhance sale and reduce carrying cost, the Government of India has decided to enhance the

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Action Taken
		upper limit from 15,000 MT to 25,000 MT for purchase of rice under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) in single tender for all States/UTs. The Government of India also decided to reduce the minimum quantity for sale of wheat to bulk consumers under OMSS(D) from 100 LMT to 50 LMT.
7.	India needs more bulk handling facilities a Silo capacity of about 100 LMT (together for wheat and rice) should be created in the next 3-5 years.	<p>The progress of modernization of storage facilities and construction of steel silos is as given below as on 27.05.2019:</p> <p>Silos constructed: 6.25 LMT (13 locations) Under construction: 6.00 LMT (11 locations) Further awarded: 32.50* LMT (at 62 locations) Under tender action/to be re-tendered: 6.00 LMT (12 locations) Location approved by HLC for tendering: 32.00 LMT (38 locations) Total: 82.75 LMT *Contract terminated for Surat location (0.5 LMT). These projects are in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and the completion of one project takes about 2-3 years time. Operationalization of 0.5 LMT without railway siding has commenced in RMS 2019-20.</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Action Taken
8.	Quality checks in procurement have to be adhered to, and anything below the specified quality will not be acceptable under central pool. Quality checks can be done either by FCI and/ or any third party accredited agencies in a transparent manner with the help of mechanized processes of quality checking.	<p>FCI has entered into an Agreement with Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysuru for providing consultancy services in modernizing FCI laboratories.</p> <p>Samples of foodgrains procured and stored in FCI godowns are periodically referred to FSSAI notified NABL accredited Labs for quality checks. In the current FY 2019-20 from 01.04.2019 to 30.04.2019, 156 samples of foodgrains from different godowns of FCI across the India were sent for quality checks out of which results of 62 samples have been received and found conforming to FSSR 2011 specifications.</p> <p>With a view to introduce mechanized process for quality checking, 30 Computerized Rice Analyzers (Annadarpan SMART) developed by Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC), Kolkata were made available in 30 locations of 07 major procuring regions namely Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh during KMS 2017-18 and rice acceptance at</p>

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Action Taken
		these locations were carried out through CRA. In the ongoing KMS <i>i.e.</i> 2018-19 these CRAs have been shifted to bigger centers and rice acceptance is being carried out through CRA.

#### Wastage of foodgrains

73. SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that in 2016-17 alone, more than 8600 tonnes of foodgrains were wasted;
- (b) if so, the details of foodgrains wasted during 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (c) the details of measures that have been taken by Government to address the wastage of foodgrains; and
- (d) if no measures have been taken then the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Food Corporation of India handled (offtake) a quantity of 473.31 Lakh tonnes of foodgrains during the year 2016-17 excluding Decentralized Procurement (DCP) stocks. During such handling of huge quantity of stocks, a very minimal quantity of 0.09 Lakh tonnes (0.02%) got damaged due to rain, flood, cyclone, transit, negligence etc.

(b) The quantum of foodgrains which got damaged in godowns of Food Corporation in India (FCI) during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is as under:—

Year	Quantity of damaged foodgrains (In Lakh Tonnes)
2017-18	0.027
2018-19	0.05

(c) Measures/steps taken by the Government to avoid wastage/damage of foodgrains are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

***Statement***

*Measures taken by the government to avoid wastage/damage of foodgrains*

The following steps are taken to prevent damage of foodgrains:—

- (i) All godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) 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 taken.
- (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) Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages.
- (xi) Leakage point in the roof of godowns are regularly identified and repaired.
- (xii) Regular cleaning of drainages in the godown premises ensured.
- (xiii) Efforts are made to ensure that there are no seepages inside the godowns.
- (xiv) Efforts are also made to ensure that there is no clogging up of water in the premises of the godowns.
- (xv) Immediate actions are taken to segregate and recondition of the stocks whenever it gets affected.

**Timely payment to sugarcane growing farmers**

†74. 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) the details of outstanding amount to be paid by sugar mills to sugarcane growing farmers for current year and during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the amount due to sugarcane growing farmers is not being paid by sugar mills year-by-year whereby the outstanding amount is increasing; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry in view of the non-payment of dues in time to the sugarcane-growing farmers by sugar mills and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) As per information received from respective states, the State wise dues of sugarcane-growing farmers during the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season, as on 18.06.2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Payment of cane price to sugarcane growing farmers by the sugar mills is a continuous process. However, on account of surplus sugar production, during the previous sugar seasons, the sugar prices remained depressed which adversely affected the liquidity of the sugar mills resulting in accumulation of cane price arrears of the farmers.

The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The Powers to enforce the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 with regard to payment of cane dues of farmers is mainly vested with the State Governments as they have necessary field formation for its implementation. Central Government from time to time issues advisory to the state Governments for ensuring clearance of cane price arrears of farmers and to take action against defaulting mills and also review the position through meetings and video conferences.

Further, with a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers, the Government has taken following measures in past one year:-

- (i) In order to prevent cash loss and to facilitate sugar mills to clear cane dues of farmers in time, the Government has fixed 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 @ ₹5.50/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2017-18 to offset the cost of cane.
- (iii) Created buffer stock of 30 LMT for which Government is reimbursing carrying cost towards maintenance of buffer stock.
- (iv) Extending Assistance to sugar mills @ 13.88/quintal of cane crushed for sugar season 2018-19 to offset the cost of cane.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Government has also notified new National Policy on Bio-Fuels, 2018 under which sugarcane juice has been allowed for production of ethanol. Further, the Government has fixed remunerative price of ethanol produced from

C-Heavy molasses and B-Heavy molasses/sugarcane juice separately for supply under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme during ethanol season 2018-19.

- (vii) Extending soft loans to sugar mills through banks for which Government would bear interest subvention @ 7% for one year to clear cane price arrears.

As a result of these measures, the cane dues of previous sugar season 2016-17 & 2017-18 have been reduced to only ₹ 452 crores & ₹ 312 crores respectively as on 18.06.2019.

**Statement**

(₹ in crores)

*Statement showing State-wise dues of sugar cane farmers in the current sugar season and last three sugar seasons (as on 18.06.2019).*

Sl. No	Name of State	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16 & earlier years	Total
1.	Bihar	923	26	1	38	988
2.	Haryana	293	0	0	0	293
3.	Punjab	989	39	0	0	1028
4.	Uttarakhand	555	108	0	25	688
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1 1082	58	22	121	1 1283
6.	Andhra Pradesh	316	7	0	1	324
7.	Telangana	163	0	0	0	163
8.	Gujarat	965	1	17	18	1001
9.	Maharashtra	1338	62	2	177	1579
10.	Karnataka	1704	5	0	33	1742
11.	Tamil Nadu	362	0	394	1135	1891
12.	Puducherry	0	0	10	11	21
13.	Chhattisgarh	106	2	0	0	108
14.	Odisha	75	0	0	78	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	83	4	6	2	95
16.	Goa	4	0	0	0	4
	ALL INDIA	18958	312	452	1564	21286

**Storage of foodgrains**

75. SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any monitoring of storage facilities where the grains are stored;
- (b) the number of storage facilities constructed by the Ministry, State-wise; and
- (c) whether there has been a lack of maintenance of the identified storage facilities, if so, the details of the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The number of storage facilities constructed by the Ministry (State-wise) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Maintenance and upgradation of storage facilities are carried out from time to time by the concerned agencies.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of number of Storage Facilities constructed as on May, 2019.*

Sl.No.	States/uts	FCI Owned*	PEG**	Steel SILO	CWC#	CSS^^	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	12	30	0	16	0	58
2.	Jharkhand	6	26	0	3	0	35
3.	Odisha	31	44	0	21	0	96
4.	West Bengal	23	15	1	25	0	64
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	16	26
6.	Assam	20	1	0	7	1	29
7.	Manipur	4	0	0	0	0	4
8.	Nagaland	5	0	0	1	2	8
9.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	0	1	4
10.	Mizoram	6	0	0	0	19	25
11.	Tripura	6	0	0	3	26	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Delhi	6	0	0	9	0	15
13.	Haryana	33	148	1	24	0	206
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5	0	3	0	15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	15	0	0	0	31
16.	Punjab	121	191	6	25	0	343
17.	Rajasthan	36	15	0	30	0	81
18.	Uttar Pradesh	48	70	0	44	0	162
19.	Uttarakhand	4	1	0	6	0	11
20.	Andhra Pradesh	24	7	0	26	0	57
21.	Karnataka	22	16	1	23	0	62
22.	Kerala	23	1	0	11	0	35
23.	Tamil Nadu	14	19	2	25	0	60
24.	Telangana	11	8	0	17	0	36
25.	Chhattisgarh	20	54	0	11	0	85
26.	Gujarat	14	4	0	24	0	42
27.	Madhya Pradesh	25	83	9	27	0	144
28.	Maharashtra	13	32	1	34	0	80
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	1
31.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	1
32.	Goa	0	0	0	2	0	2
33.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		563	785	21	420	66	1855

\* Owned capacity also includes the godowns constructed / completed by FCI (Food Corporation of India) under Central Sector Scheme in North Eastern States.

\*\* PEG – Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme

# CWC – Central Warehousing Corporation

^^ Central Sector Scheme (CSS) for augmentation of storage capacity in the North Eastern States and a few other States. Funds are released as grants-in-aid to the State Governments for construction of storage godowns.

**Employment opportunities in food processing sector**

76. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the potential of food processing industry in the country for possibilities of enhancing in the income of farmers and generation of employment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of food parks in the country, the number of food parks approved and started during last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of people working in registered and unregistered food processing sectors, the number of people who will get employment from the new food parks along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) Food processing and preservation activities has potential in enhancing income of the farmers as it helps in reducing post-harvest losses of agricultural produce on one hand and realization of better price of the agricultural produce on the other due to the demand for agri-produces by processing industries as raw material. Similarly, as per annual survey of industries 2016-17, among the registered manufacturing sectors, food processing accounts for largest share of employment and therefore it has huge potential for generation of employment.

(b) The State-wise details of food parks approved and made functional during the last five years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per latest available survey results of Annual Survey of Industries, 2016-17, the total number of persons engaged in the registered food processing sector is 18.54 lakhs. The number of person engaged in the unregistered food processing sector is 51.11 lakhs as per the report of NSSO conducted sample survey (73rd Round) under 'Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises in India' in 2015-16.

Each new Mega Food Park has the potential to create about 5,000 direct and indirect employment

**Statement***State-wise number of Mega Food Parks approved and made functional during the last five years*

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Approved	Functional	Approved	Functional	Approved	Functional	Approved	Functional	Approved	Functional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Haryana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Maharashtra	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
18.	Punjab	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20.	Telangana	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
24.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL		5	3	12	3	0	0	5	3	4	6

286 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

**Creation/Expansion Food Processing and Preservation  
Capacities in Jharkhand**

77. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has not approved a single project currently in Jharkhand for the Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of total number of approved units under PMKSY scheme for the Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities across the country;
- (d) whether Government has any plan for the creation of such units in Jharkhand in near future; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) No project has been approved by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) till date in Jharkhand under the Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) due to non-receipt of eligible proposals from State of Jharkhand.

(c) The details of units approved across the country under the Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for setting up/expansion of food processing industries in the country. Under the scheme, grants-in-aid @ 35% of the eligible

project cost is provided in General Areas and 50% of the eligible project cost in North Eastern States including Sikkim and Difficult areas including Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand), notified ITDP areas and Islands subject to a maximum of ₹ 5.00 crore.

The food processing units can be setup in Mega Food Parks (MFPs). Agro Processing Clusters (APC) and Designated Food Parks (DFPs) notified by the Ministry from time to time. However, in States / UTs having no MFP, APC or DFP, the food processing units can be setup anywhere in the State / UT.

Further, the units having majority stake of SC / ST promoter(s) and with an eligible project cost of more than ₹ 5 (five) crore can be set up at any location in the country.

MoFPI has issued Expression of Interest (EOI) for inviting online proposals from interested entrepreneurs / investors for setting up of food processing units in the country. The closing date of submission of online proposals is 30.06.2019. The interested entrepreneurs / investors can submit their proposals for creation / expansion of food processing units in the country including Jharkhand.

*Statement*

Sl. No	Name of the Project	District	Sector	Date of Approval	Approved Grant	Released Amount	Project Cost	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Assam</b>								
1.	M/s Sona Gold Agrochem Pvt Ltd	Nalbari	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	22.3	Under Implementation
2.	M/s P L Industries Pvt. Ltd	Nalbari	Consumer Products	07.12.2018	1.89	1.89	4.45	Completed
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>								
3.	M/s Sanghvi Food Products	Dhamtari	Grain Milling	13.04.2018	5.00	2.50	26	Under Implementation
4.	M/s Sindhu Farms Pvt Ltd	Raipur	F&V processing	13.04.2018	4.65	0.00	21.97	Under Implementation
<b>Gujarat</b>								
5.	M/s Instantly Yours Inc.	Surat	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	4.61	2.30	14.63	Under Implementation
6.	M/s Amara Bio Extracts LLP	Surat	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	2.30	1.15	7.65	Under Implementation
7.	M/s Poshtik Food Products LLP	Surat	Consumer Products	14.09.2018	4.96	0.00	14.54	Under Implementation
8.	M/s Parwati Agro Products Private Limited	Surat	F&V processing	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	14.07	Under Implementation
9.	M/s Mai Yummy Food Products	Surat	Consumer Products	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	14.21	Under Implementation
10.	M/s My Choice Food Products	Surat	F&V Processing	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	14.56	Under Implementation
11.	M/s Shree Hari Fruit Drinks	Surat	F&V Processing	31.01.2019	5.00	0.00	11.84	Under Implementation
12.	M/s Shreeji Krupa Fruit Juices	Surat	F&V Processing	31.01.2019	5.00	0.00	13.21	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	M/s Blue Bird Foods India Pvt. Ltd	Surat	Consumer Products	21.02.2019	5.00	0.00	19.75	Under Implementation
14.	M/s Metrolite Tasty Food Products	Surat	Consumer Products	29.05.2019	5.00	0.00	10.27	Under Implementation
<b>Haryana</b>								
15.	M/s Shri Niwas Food Industries	Sonepat	Consumer Products	08.06.2018	5.00	0.00	27.84	Under Implementation
16.	M/s Haryana Food & General Mills	Sonepat	Grain Milling	31.07.2018	5.00	0.00	31.54	Under Implementation
17.	M/s Rudraksh Overseas Pvt Ltd	Sonepat	Consumer Products	31.07.2018	1.60	0.00	5.75	Under Implementation
18.	M/s Shri Niwas Dall & Besan Mill	Sonepat	Grain Milling	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	36.75	Under Implementation
19.	M/s Singhal Agro India LLP	Sonepat	Grain Milling	26.09.2018	5.00	0.00	22.23	Under Implementation
20.	M/s A2Z Foods	Sonepat	F&V processing	26.09.2018	1.50	0.75	6	Under Implementation
21.	M/s Suri fresh Extract Pvt. Ltd	Sonepat	F&V processing	26.09.2018	2.80	0.00	9.56	Under Implementation
22.	M/s Krusha Premium Industries Pvt. Ltd	Sonepat	F&V processing	26.09.2018	3.24	0.00	6.06	Under Implementation
23.	M/s BTW India Pvt. Ltd	Sonepat	Consumer Products	09.01.2019	5.00	0.00	22	Under Implementation
24.	M/s Fresca Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Sonepat	F&V processing	31.01.2019	2.17	1.08	7.02	Under Implementation
25.	M/s Manish Kumar Mohit Kumar	Sonepat	F&V processing	21.02.2019	4.76	0.00	24.45	Under Implementation
26.	M/s Rajat Dall Mill	Sonepat	Grain Milling	29.05.2019	4.95	0.00	8.23	Under Implementation
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
27.	M/s UnaMiricle Foods	Una	F&V processing	19.02.2018	4.46	0.00	10.07	Under Implementaion

28.	M/s Trustable Foods Pvt Ltd	Una	F&V processing	13.04.2018	5.00	0.00	13.57	Under Implementation
29.	M/s Suman Industries	Bilaspur	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	1.59	0.00	3.64	Under Implementation
30.	M/s Aromatrix Flora Pvt Ltd	Solan	F&V Processing	31.07.2018	3.00	1.50	6.5	Under Implementation
31.	M/s RSN Enterprises	Bilaspur	F&V Processing	14.09.2018	1.59	0.00	3.6	Under Implementation
32.	M/s Regal Kitchen Foods Limited	Solan	Consumer Products	07.12.2018	3.13	0.00	6.76	Under Implementation
33.	M/s Bagrrys India Limited	Solan	Consumer Products	07.12.2018	2.89	0.00	7.29	Under Implementation
34.	M/s NEC Rotoflex Packaging Corporation	Una	F&V processing	09.01.2019	5.00	0.00	17.39	Under Implementation
35.	M/s Mata Hanogi Agro Industry	Mandi	Consumer Products	29.05.2019	3.51	0.00	8.5	Under Implementation
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>								
36.	M/s Farm Fresh Foods	Pulwama	F&V Processing	14.09.2018	3.65	0.00	7.98	Under Implementation
37.	M/s Cuisine Agro Foods and Spices	Pulwama	F&V Processing	14.09.2018	2.64	0.00	5.87	Under Implementation
38.	M/s Fruit Master Beverages	Pulwama	F&V Processing	14.09.2018	4.09	0.00	9.5	Under Implementation
39.	M/s Super Star Food Products	Srinagar	Consumer Products	26.09.2018	1.74	0.00	4.07	Under Implementation
40.	M/s Khazir Agro	Pulwama	Meat & Poultry Processing	22.10.2018	4.81	0.00	15.48	Under Implementation
41.	M/s Continental Agro Industries	Pulwama	F&V Processing	07.12.2018	1.53	0.00	3.39	Under Implementation
42.	M/s Farm Preserve and Agro Processing	Pulwama	F&V Processing	07.12.2018	5.00	0.00	10.83	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43.	M/s Alpine Fruits	Pulwama	F&V processing	09.01.2019	1.65	0.00	3.49	Under Implementation
44.	M/s Himaliyan Fruits	Pulwama	F&V processing	31.01.2019	3.14	0.00	6.64	Under Implementation
45.	M/s Snow Fresh Agro Industries	Pulwama	F&V processing	31.01.2019	3.09	0.00	6.54	Under Implementation
46.	M/s Fruit Farm Agro Industries	Pulwama	F&V processing	18.02.2019	2.84	0.00	6.02	Under Implementation
47.	M/s Garden Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Industry	Budgam	F&V processing	06.03.2019	1.89	0.00	3.82	Under Implementation
<b>Karnataka</b>								
48.	M/s. Hain Future Natural Products Pvt Ltd	Tumkur	F&V Processing	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	36.76	Under Implementation
49.	M/s Petunt Food Processors Pvt Ltd	Tumkur	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	20.85	Under Implementation
50.	M/s Delect Spices and Herbs Pvt Ltd	Tumkur	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	29.15	Under Implementation
51.	M/s Banashankari Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Mandya	F&V Processing	19.02.2018	4.97	0.00	14.99	Under Implementation
52.	M/s Ella Foods	Kolar	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	4.06	0.00	16.72	Under Implementation
53.	M/s Ramkrishna Industries	Bagalkot	Grain Milling	14.09.2018	1.95	0.00	6.76	Under Implementation
54.	M/s Sankraman Organic Foods Pvt Ltd	Mandya	Consumer Products	26.09.2018	1.64	0.00	7.84	Under Implementation
55.	M/s R G Kasat Industries Pvt. Ltd	Bagalkot	Consumer Products	22.10.2018	2.55	0.00	9.06	Under Implementation

**Kerala**

56.	M/sProtechOrgano Foods Pvt Ltd	Alappuzh a	Fish & Marine Processing	19.02.2018	4.91	2.46	20.35	Under Implementation
57.	M/s Cacobean Chocolate Factory Pvt Ltd	Ernakula m	Consumer Products	26.09.2018	4.28	0.00	14.86	Under Implementation
58.	M/s Anthocyanin Naturals India Pvt Ltd	Palakkad	Consumer Products	09.01.2019	3.63	0.00	18.77	Under Implementation
59.	M/s Maak Natural Extractors Pvt. Ltd	Palakkad	Consumer Products	31.01.2019	4.51	0.00	12.89	Under Implementation

**Madhya Pradesh**

60.	M/s Mangalam Resources Pvt Ltd	Dewas	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	4.98	0.00	22.65	Under Implementation
61.	M/s Baghelkhand Industries Pvt Ltd (BIPL)	Dewas	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	4.95	0.00	22.65	Under Implementation
62.	M/s Sunder Food Products	Chhindwa ra	Consumer Products	08.06.2018	5.00	2.50	18.73	Under Implementation
63.	M/s Prashast Food Products Private Limited	Khargone	Grain Milling	14.09.2018	5.00	2.50	24	Under Implementation
64.	M/s Maneri Ice Cream	Jabalpur	Milk Processing	07.12.2018	5.00	0.00	12.93	Under Implementation
65.	M/s Paras Milk and Food Corporation	Jabalpur	MilkProcessing	09.01.2019	5.00	0.00	11.2	Under Implementation
66.	M/s Health Plus Flavoured Milk	Jabalpur	Milk Processing	21.02.2019	5.00	0.00	11.11	Under Implementation

**Maharashtra**

67.	M/s Allfun Foods India Pvt Ltd	Satara	MilkProcessing	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	25.06	Under Implementation
68.	M/s Aarya Agro-bio and Herbals Pvt. Ltd.	Satara	MilkProcessing	19.02.2018	4.46	0.00	25.5	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
69.	M/s Pashudhan Feeds	Satara	Grain Milling (Animal Feed)	19.02.2018	3.41	0.00	19.33	Under Implementation
70.	M/s Purnita Flour Mills	Satara	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	4.41	0.00	20.54	Under Implementation
71.	M/s Swahar Enterprises	Satara	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	2.57	0.00	15.09	Under Implementation
72.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd (Unit-1)	Nanded	Milk Processing	08.06.2018	1.50	0.75	5.63	Under Implementation
73.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd (Unit-2)	Nanded	Consumer Products	08.06.2018	2.56	1.28	10.18	Under Implementation
74.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd (Unit-3)	Nanded	Consumer Products	08.06.2018	1.56	0.78	6.74	Under Implementation
75.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd (Unit-4)	Nanded	Consumer Products	08.06.2018	1.70	0.85	7.26	Under Implementation
76.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd (Unit-5)	Nanded	F&V Processing	08.06.2018	1.72	0.86	7.61	Under Implementation
77.	M/s Warana Industries	Osmanabad	Milk Processing	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	19.31	Under Implementation
78.	M/s Bharti Industries	Nagpur	Consumer Products	14.09.2018	2.67	2.67	11.95	Completed
79.	M/s Bharti Foods	Nagpur	Consumer Products	26.09.2018	2.57	0.00	10.11	Under Implementation
80.	M/s Jiya Agro Exports	Nagpur	Grain Milling (Animal Feed)	26.09.2018	1.89	0.00	3.73	Under Implementation

81.	M/s H.V. Seeds Industries	Nagpur	Grain Milling	22.10.2018	1.06	0.00	3.6	Under Implementation
82.	M/s Sangale Agro Food Processing Pvt. Ltd	Aurangabad	Grain Milling	09.01.2019	2.40	0.00	5.75	Under Implementation
83.	M/s KLC Wines Pvt. Ltd	Nashik	F&V Processing	09.01.2019	3.53	0.00	11.5	Under Implementation
84.	M/s Paithan Eco Foods Private Limited	Aurangabad	F&V Processing	31.01.2019	3.74	0.00	8.95	Under Implementation
85.	M/s Kisan Sampada Food Park Ltd	Nagpur	Grain Milling	31.01.2019	4.20	0.00	12.15	Under Implementation
86.	M/s Lecilite Ingredients Pvt.Ltd	Nagpur	Consumer Products	21.02.2019	1.94	0.00	6.88	Under Implementation
87.	M/s Chakote Agro Foods Pvt.Ltd	Kolhapur	Consumer Products	29.05.2019	5.00	0.00	18.52	Under Implementation
88.	M/s Chakote Cake Bake Pvt.Ltd	Kolhapur	Consumer Products	29.05.2019	5.00	0.00	16.76	Under Implementation
89.	M/s Shree Ganesh Bakery Nandani Pvt. Ltd	Kolhapur	Consumer Products	29.05.2019	5.00	0.00	18.01	Under Implementation
90.	M/s Gherade Agro Food Pvt.Ltd	Solapur	F&V Processing	29.05.2019	3.24	0.00	7.42	Under Implementation
<b>Manipur</b>								
91.	M/s Rabi Rice Milling & Processing Centre	Imphal East	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	1.51	0.00	3.48	Under Implementation
<b>Meghalaya</b>								
92.	M/s Seshu Nutrition Pvt Ltd	Ri-Bhoi	Consumer Products	31.07.2018	1.36	0.68	3.04	Under Implementation
<b>Mizoram</b>								
93.	M/s Sunrise Food Industry	Kolasib	Consumer Products	22.10.2018	2.04	0.00	4.15	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Nagaland</b>								
94.	M/s Super Bakery Products	Dimpur	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	10.69	Under Implementation
95.	M/s Veg Pasta And Noodle Products	Dimpur	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	10.58	Under Implementation
96.	M/s Kitchen Oils Products	Dimpur	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	4.87	2.44	10.4	Under Implementation
97.	M/s Organic Soya Products	Dimpur	Consumer Products	26.09.2018	5.00	0.00	10.65	Under Implementation
<b>Odisha</b>								
98.	M/s B-one Business House Pvt Ltd	Khorda	Fish & Marine Processing	19.02.2018	5.00	5.00	22.31	Completed
99.	M/s Pragati Milk Products Private Limited	Cuttack	Milk Processing	09.01.2019	5.00	0.00	20.52	Under Implementation
<b>Punjab</b>								
100.	M/s Godrej Tyson Foods Ltd	Ludhiana	F&V processing	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	69.98	Under Implementation
101.	M/s Schreiber Dynamix Diaries Pvt Ltd	Fazilka	F&V processing	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	30.67	Under Implementation
102.	M/s Meat Masters	Ludhiana	Meat & Poultry Processing	19.02.2018	2.20	0.00	8.76	Under Implementation
103.	M/s IsconBalaji Foods Pvt Ltd	Ludhiana	F&Vprocessing	08.06.2018	5.00	0.00	25.33	Under Implementation
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
104.	M/s CG Food India	Ajmer	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	4.96	2.48	23.6	Under Implementation

105.	M/s Bodhivriksha Agro Products Pvt Ltd	Ajmer	F&V Processing	13.04.2018	4.60	0.00	23.12	Under Implementation
106.	M/s Shankar Confectionary	Jodhpur	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	1.23	1.23	4.4	Completed
107.	M/s Shri Rathi Snacks Industries LLP	Jodhpur	Grain Milling	31.07.2018	1.18	0.59	4.99	Under Implementation
108.	M/s Pavanputra Wafers Pvt Ltd	Jodhpur	Consumer Products	14.09.2018	5.00	2.50	20.87	Under Implementation
109.	M/s Blop Agro Foods LLP	Alwar	Consumer Products	22.10.2018	1.18	0.00	4.97	Under Implementation
110.	M/s Kothari Foods LLP	Ajmer	Consumer Products	21.02.2019	5.00	0.00	20.11	Under Implementation

#### Tamil Nadu

111.	M/s Neo Foods Pvt. Ltd	Krishnagiri	F&V Processing	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	36.05	Under Implementation
112.	M/s VR Food Enterprises LLP	Chennai	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	21.49	Under Implementation
113.	M/s Sivasakthi Hatcheries and Farms	Tirupur	Meat & Poultry Processing	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	20.07	Under Implementation
114.	M/s SNP Dairy Milk	Madurai	Milk Processing	19.02.2018	4.18	0.00	15.08	Under Implementation
115.	M/s SKM Egg Products Export (India) Ltd	Erode	Meat & Poultry Processing	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	19.99	Under Implementation
116.	M/s Sahuwala Flour Mills	Erode	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	27.58	Under Implementation
117.	M/s Niswin Foods Private Limited	Coimbatore	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	5.00	2.50	20.12	Under Implementation
118.	M/s Sri Foods	Madurai	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	2.64	1.32	10.46	Under Implementation
119.	M/s JMJ Seafoods Pvt Ltd	Kanyakumari	Fish & Marine Processing	19.02.2018	4.43	0.00	17.46	Under Implementation

Written Answers to

[21 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
120.	M/s Jaycee Organics LLP	Tirunelveli	F&V Processing	19.02.2018	2.24	0.00	8.97	Under Implementation
121.	M/s Lemooria Foods Private Limited	Chennai	F&V Processing	19.02.2018	2.77	0.00	8.75	Under Implementation
122.	M/s Century Flour Mills Limited	Chennai	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	2.60	1.30	10	Under Implementation
123.	M/s Regin Exports	Kanyakumari	F&V Processing	19.02.2018	1.68	0.00	6.62	Under Implementation
124.	M/s Pressana Flour Mills Private Ltd. (Unit -II)	Coimbatore	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	4.88	2.44	20.24	Under Implementation
125.	M/s Samson CNO Industries	Tiruppur	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	3.16	1.58	9.58	Under Implementation
126.	M/s Great Destiny foods and Drinks (P) Ltd	Tiruvallur	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	3.59	1.80	11.46	Under Implementation
127.	M/s Hangrow Foods India Pvt. Ltd.	Erode	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	1.00	0.00	5.17	Under Implementation
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
128.	M/s CP Milk and Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	Lucknow	Milk Processing	13.04.2018	4.32	0.00	26.67	Under Implementation
129.	M/s Shivashrit Foods Private Limited	Aligarh	F&V Processing	13.04.2018	5.00	2.50	19.14	Under Implementation
130.	M/s Bikanervala Foods Private Limited	Greater Noida	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	5.00	2.50	67.92	Under Implementation
131.	M/s Mehrotra Consumer Products	Greater Noida	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	5.00	2.50	23.77	Under Implementation

132.	M/s Avyukta Dairy Products Pvt. Ltd.	Ghaziabad	Milk Processing	13.04.2018	5.00	2.50	17.01	Under Implementation
133.	M/s Organic India Pvt. Ltd	Barabanki	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	5.00	2.50	55.13	Under Implementation
134.	M/s Bhagwati Foods Pvt Ltd	Kanpur	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	5.00	2.50	16.67	Under Implementation
135.	M/s Natures Fresh Enterprises Pvt Ltd	Varan asi	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	5.00	0.00	23.16	Under Implementation
136.	M/s Mohani Tea Leaves Pvt. Ltd	Kanpur Dehat	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	5.00	0.00	18.32	Under Implementation
137.	M/s MaaVeshno Consumer Products Pvt Ltd	Gautam B udh Nagar	Consumer Products	13.04.2018	5.00	2.50	18.33	Under Implementation
138.	M/s Ajanta Raaj Proteins Limited	Agra	F&V Processing	13.04.2018	1.98	0.00	7.06	Under Implementation
139.	M/s Kedarnath Industries	Hardoi	Grain Milling	13.04.2018	1.64	0.00	4.97	Under Implementation
140.	M/s Crazy Bakery Udyog	Gorakhpur	Consumer Products	14.09.2018	4.12	0.00	12.89	Under Implementation
141.	M/s ILEX Infrastructure LLP	Gautam Budh Nagar	Grain Milling	14.09.2018	4.65	2.33	20.07	Under Implementation
142.	M/s Kamuna Food Processing Ltd	Mirzapur	F&V processing	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	23.34	Under Implementation
143.	M/s JH Agro Products	Pilibhit	Grain Milling	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	18.71	Under Implementation
144.	M/s Aashirvaad Cuisines	Amroha	Milk Processing	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	15.78	Under Implementation
145.	M/s Atarson Overseas Pvt. Ltd	Shahjhan pur	Grain Milling	14.09.2018	5.00	0.00	26.36	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Uttarakhand</b>								
146.	M/s Achint & Aparna Agro Products Pvt Ltd	Udham Singh Nagar	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	15.45	Under Implementation
147.	M/s Shri Shardanand Food Processing Pvt. Ltd	Udham Singh Nagar	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	14.41	Under Implementation
148.	M/s Yaps N Belly Food Products Pvt Ltd	Udham Singh Nagar	Consumer Products	19.02.2018	4.27	0.00	14.86	Under Implementation
149.	M/s Sumarsh Nutri Products Pvt. Ltd	Udham Singh Nagar	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	14.75	Under Implementation
150.	M/s Hari Roller Flour Mills	Udham Singh Nagar	Grain Milling	19.02.2018	5.00	0.00	14.39	Under Implementation
<b>West Bengal</b>								
151.	M/s HRB Food Products Pvt. Ltd	Howrah	Consumer Products	22.10.2018	5.00	0.00	25.1	Under Implementation
152.	M/s Mahananda Food Pvt. Ltd	Darjeeling	F&V processing	07.12.2018	4.94	0.00	22.94	Under Implementation
153.	M/s Pampar Ovenfresh Foods Pvt. Ltd	Darjeeling	Consumer Products	23.01.2019	1.40	0.00	3.99	Under Implementation
154.	M/s Aarson Lozenges Factory	Darjeeling	Consumer Products	29.05.2019	1.31	0.00	4.75	Under Implementation

**Requirement of cold storage units**

78. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted survey or assessment on requirement of cold storage units, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any initiatives for effective cold chain solutions, if so, details thereof, State-wise and year-wise, since 2014 and if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Ministry is aware of wastage of perishable food product, if so, mechanism put in place to avoid it, along with details of wastage, State-wise and year-wise, since 2014 and the measures taken since then to address it and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) As per the information provided by the National Horticulture Board, they had got conducted an All India Cold Storage Capacity and Technology - Baseline Survey. As per the report of the study, 5367 cold storages were in operation in the country upto 2012-13. Details of cold storages available in the country is enclosed at Statement-I (See below).

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 35% for general areas and @ 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and @ 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore per project for setting up integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI).

The details of the cold chain projects being implemented with the financial assistance of this Ministry from 2014 along with their capacities are provided at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per the study, “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 major agricultural produces are as follows:—

*Percentage losses estimated for major produces*

Crops	Cumulative Wastage (percent)	
	As per report 2010	as per report 2015
Cereals	3.9-6.0	4.65-5.99
Pulses	4.3-6.1	6.36-8.40
Oil seeds	2.8- 10.1	5.26-9.96
Fruits & Vegetables	5.8-18.0	4.58-15.88
Milk	0.8	0.92
Fisheries (Inland)	6.9	5.23
Fisheries (Marine)	2.9	10.52
Meat	2.3	2.71
Poultry	3.7	6.74

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing various Schemes under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) including the Schemes of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Mega Food Park Scheme, Agro-Processing Cluster Scheme and Operation Greens Scheme so as to create infrastructure in the food processing sector primarily aimed at reducing wastage.

*Statement-I*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Cold Storages	Capacity (in MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	3020
2.	Andhra Pradesh	645	2533966

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	24	186984
4.	Bihar	170	906054
5.	Chandigarh	5	38050
6.	Chhattisgarh	82	467288
7.	Delhi	45	133611
8.	Goa	16	18693
9.	Gujarat	432	1600906
10.	Haryana	206	494538
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17	20328
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	40073
13.	Jharkhand	20	82736
14.	Karnataka	205	295114
15.	Kerala	158	243996
16.	Madhya Pradesh	164	893411
17.	Maharashtra	532	907645
18.	Odisha	45	139264
19.	Puducherry	9	90
20.	Punjab	425	1438404
21.	Uttarakhand	14	80886
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1385	9083758
23.	West Bengal	498	5534394
24.	Tamil Nadu	115	237857
25.	Rajasthan	109	379509
26.	Other North Eastern States	17	65869
TOTAL		5367	25826444

**Statement-II**

*State-wise / year-wise details on Cold Chain Projects being implemented under the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure along with the total capacity created from 2014-15 to 2019-20(31.05.2019)*

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	District	Date of Approval	Project cost (₹ in crore)	Approved amount of grant-in-aid	Amount of grant released (₹ in crore)	Total capacity created / to be created by the completed / under implementation cold chain projects				Physical Progress
								Milk/Storage Processing (Lakh Litre Per Day)	Capacity of Cold Storage/ CA/MA Deep Freezer (Lakh MT)	IQF (MT / hour)	Reefer carriers & Tanker (Nos)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>												
<b>2015-16</b>												
1.	Nekkanti Sea Foods Ltd	Seafood	East Godavari	22.05.2015	48.32	10.00	10.00		0.020	1.75	10	Completed

<b>2016-17</b>												
2.	Farm Gate Agro Milch Pvt Ltd	Dairy	Chittoor	17.04.2017	44.25	10.00	6.50	2.5	0.000		7	Under implementation
3.	Devi Aqua Tech Private Limited	Fishery	East Godavari	17.04.2017	63.70	10.00	10.00		0.032	0.9	10	Completed
4.	Sandhya Marines Ltd.	Fishery	West Godavari	19.04.2017	14.02	4.29	2.78		0.008	0.75	4	Completed
5.	Tirumala Milk Products Pvt Ltd	Dairy	Nellore	24.04.2017	31.87	7.23	2.50	2.30	0.011	0	0	Under implementation
2018-19												
6.	SRK Marine Foods LLP	Marine	Visakhapatnam	15.10.2018	35.36	6.87			0.021	1.75	7	Under implementation
7.	Sai Marine Exports Pvt Ltd	Marine	Visakhapatnam	12.10.2018	63.25	10.00			0.025	2	14	Under implementation
8.	Mourya Aquex Pvt Ltd	Marine	West Godavari	29.10.2018	44.54	9.83				1	6	Under implementation
9.	Vasista Marine	Marine	West Godavari	15.10.2018	76.48	10.00			0.004	1.5	5	Under implementation
10.	Sandhya Aqua Exports Pvt Ltd.	Marine	East Godavari	22.10.2018	55.04	10.00			0.017	0.9	14	Under implementation
11.	Sangam Milk Producer Company Limited	Dairy	Chittoor	09.11.2018	28.00	10.00			0.15	0.000	7	Under implementation
12.	Coastal Corporation Ltd.	Marine	Visakhapatnam	31.10.2018	28.91	7.92			0.007	0.9	14	Under implementation
13.	Summit Marine Exports Pvt Ltd.	Marine	East Godavari	06.11.2018	58.56	10.00			0.021	0.75	5	Under implementation
14.	Apex Frozen Foods Ltd.	Marine	East Godavari	27.11.2018	48.73	10.00			0.067	3	12	Under implementation
15.	Three Seasons Exim Limited	Marine & Fishery	East Godavari	27.12.2018	86.00	10.00			0.028	1.5	12	Under implementation
16.	Asvini Fisheries Private Limited	Marine	West Godavari	08.01.2019	58.04	10.00			0.000	1.8	1	Under implementation
17.	Veerabhadra Exports Private Limited	Marine	East Godavari	02.01.2019	30.77	7.29			0.009	0.75	15	Under implementation
18.	Fedora Sea Foods Private Limited	Marine	Nellore	07.01.2019	38.48	10.00			0.021	0.9	14	Under implementation
19.	N K. Marine Exports LLP	Marine	West Godavari	02.01.2019	52.50	10.00			0.020	0.9	14	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>2019-20</b>												
20.	BMR Industries Private Limited	RTE	Nellore	15.05.2019	12.45	3.53				0.6	1	Under implementation
					919.27	176.96	31.78	4.95	0.311	21.65	172	
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>												
<b>2017-18</b>												
1.	Andman Cold Chain	Fishery	Port Blair	04.05.2017	5.00	2.45	0.77		0.00	0.01	3	Under implementation
					5.00	2.45	0.77		0.00	0.01	3	
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>												
<b>2017-18</b>												
1.	Gangri Food Products	Meat	Tawang	17.04.2017	15.32	8.11	5.28		0.010		2	Under implementation
					15.32	8.11	5.28		0.010		2	
<b>Bihar</b>												
<b>2015-16</b>												
1.	Mahua Cooperative Cold Storage Limited	F&V	Vaishali	22.05.2015	21.33	9.75	7.31		0.035		5	Under implementation
<b>2017-18</b>												
2.	RK Agri Biz LLP	F&V	Muzaffarpur	04.05.2017	19.64	7.58	4.92		0.00	0.00	2	Under implementation
					40.97	17.33	12.23	0	0.035		7	
<b>Gujarat</b>												
<b>2015-16</b>												
1.	Vimal Dairy Pvt. Ltd	Dairy	Surat	22.05.2015	28.86	10.00	7.50	4.00	0.000		7	Completed

**2017-18**

2.	Banaskantha Dist. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Dairy	Banaskantha	17.04.2017	58.46	10.00	2.00	0.030		5	Under implementation
3.	Mehsana Dairy & Food Products Ltd	Dairy	Mehsana	17.04.2017	29.46	10.00	6.50	2.00	0.010	16	Completed
4.	Kitchen Xpress Overseas Ltd.	RTE/RTC	Ahmedabad	17.04.2017	25.18	8.71	5.66	0.01	1.20	1	Completed
5.	Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited	Dairy	Sabarkantha	17.04.2017	41.83	10.00	2.50	2.70	0.030	3	Under implementation
6.	Ahmedabad District Co - operative Milk Producer's Union Limited	Dairy	Ahmedabad	20.04.2017	176.74	10.00	6.50		8.00	0.000	Under implementation
7.	Saraf Foods Ltd	F&V	Vadodara	25.04.2017	35.00	10.00	6.50		0.014	2	7 Completed
8.	Teknofine Foods Pvt Ltd	F&V	Banaskantha	26.04.2017	46.00	10.00	6.50		0.003	1.5	6 Under implementation
9.	Wholesome Foods	F&V	Kheda	27.04.2017	32.85	10.00	6.50		0.030	2	2 Under implementation
10.	Instafarm Products Pvt. Ltd.	RTE	Mehsana	24.01.2018	33.51	8.43	2.35		0.024	0.5	14 Under implementation

**2018-19**

11.	Surat Dist. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Dairy	Surat	05.11.2018	90.14	10.00	3.00	0.006		26	Under implementation
12.	Asandas & Sons	F&V	Mehsana	06.11.2018	93.01	10.00			0.000	7.5	4 Under implementation
13.	Phoenix Frozen foods	F&V	Anand	27.12.2018	22.69	8.02			0.02	2.00	3 Under implementation
					713.73	125.16	50.51	21.7	0.177	16.7	94

**Haryana****2015-16**

1.	Hind Terminals Pvt. Ltd	Dairy,									
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Written Answers to

[21 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 307

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Meat, F&V	Palwal	22.05.2015	38.69	8.80	8.80		0.094		4	Completed
2.	Transport Corporation of India Ltd 2017-18	F&V	Gurgaon	22.05.2015	36.92	10.00	2.50		0.097		24	Completed
3.	Skylark Foods Pvt Ltd	Meat	Sonepat	19.04.2017	19.31	4.00	1.00		0.005	0.5	3	Under implementation
4.	VSM Food Cold Chain & Processors LLP	F&V	Mewat	26.04.2017	36.38	8.32	5.41		0.035		8	Completed
5.	Shell Mount Fresh	F&V	Sonepat	27.04.2017	23.19	8.72	5.68		0.040	3	5	Completed
6.	Sterling Agro Industries Limited	Dairy	Sonepat	17.04.2017	26.11	9.20	2.30	1.00	0.002		5	Under implementation
7.	Microtrol Sterilisation Services	Irradiation	Bawal	18.12.2018	17.47	7.38						Under implementation
					198.07	56.42	25.69	1	0.273	3.5	49	
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>												
<b>2016-17</b>												
1.	Pulkit Fresh & Healthy 2017-18	F&V	Solan	31.08.2016	15.40	10.00	10.00		0.020		8	Completed
2.	Deluxe Integrated Cold Chain Pvt. Ltd. 2018-19	F&V	Kullu	11.04.2017	40.00	10.00			0.055		5	Under implementation
3.	Sai All Season Fruits & Vegetable	F&V	Solan	12.10.2018	16.94	9.91			0.013	1	4	Under implementation
4.	Om CA Store, a Unit of Om Hospitalities and Resorts	F&V	Solan	30.10.2018	15.00	9.56			0.018		5	Under implementation
5.	Dev Bhumi Cold Chain Pvt Ltd	F&V	Shimla	12.11.2018	19.04	9.50			0.000		1	Under implementation
6.	Vision Fresh and Frozen	Dairy	Una	08.01.2019	21.13	9.64		0.50	0.000		14	Under implementation
					127.51	58.61	10	0.5	0.106	1	37	

**Jammu and Kashmir****2015-16**

1.	Safe & Fresh	F&V	Samba	22.05.2015	16.88	10.00	7.50		0.020	2	6	Completed
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**2017-18**

2.	Khyber Agro Farms Pvt. Ltd	Dairy	Pulwama	19.04.2017	10.26	6.00	1.50	0.48	0.000		16	Under implementation
3.	Hyacinth Product	Mixed	Srinagar	09.05.2017	7.89	3.39	0.63		0.001		2	Under implementation
					35.03	19.39	9.63	0.48	0.021	2	24	

**Karnataka****2017-18**

1.	Namdhari Animal Genetics Private Limited Dairy		Bangalore	17.04.2017	17.27	4.49	1.12	0.50	0.001		8	Completed
2.	Dairy Classic Ice Creams Pvt Ltd	Dairy	Ramnagara	20.04.2017	29.81	7.61	7.61	0.06	0.042		2	Completed
3.	Srikrishna Milks Private Limited	Dairy	Uttar Kannada	24.04.2017	18.76	5.67	3.69	1.20	0.006		5	Under implementation
4.	Malpefresh Marine Exports Private Limited.	Marine	Udipi	08.08.2017	18.10	4.37	4.37		0.015	1	2	Completed

**2018-19**

5.	Coffee Day Global Limited	Mixed	Chikkamagaluru	05.11.2018	32.05	9.52			0.021		7	Under implementation
6.	Hitech Food Process	F&V	Bijapur	05.11.2018	15.00	8.62	2.16		0.024	1	5	Under implementation
7.	Ideal Icecream	Dairy	Dakshin Kannada	05.11.2018	36.54	10.00		0.50	0.0003		3	Under implementation
8.	Yashaswi Fish Meal & Oil Company	Marine	Dakshin Kannada	12.11.2018	73.05	10.00			0.020		5	Under implementation
9.	BAMUL	Dairy	Ramnagara	16.01.2019	49.45	8.76		0.60			2	Under implementation

**2019-20**

10.	Delightful Gourmet Pvt. Ltd.	RTE	Bangalore	08.04.2019	31.74	8.71					36	Under implementation
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					321.77	77.75	18.95	2.86	0.1293	2	75	
<b>Kerala</b>												
<b>2017-18</b>												
1.	Abad Fisheries Pvt. Ltd	Fishery	Kochi	17.04.2017	10.36	3.01	0.70		0.008	5	6	Under implementation
2.	Sun Aquatic Products Pvt. Ltd	Fishery	Alappuzha	17.04.2017	27.31	10.00	2.50		0.015	1	2	Under implementation
<b>2018-19</b>												
3.	Rinac India Ltd	Marine	Ernakulam	26.10.2018	37.29	10.00			0.180		2	Under implementation
4.	Penver Products Limited	Marine	Aroor	06.11.2018	46.66	10.00			0.026	0.75	10	Under implementation
5.	The Uralungal Labour Contract Cooperative Society Ltd	Dairy	Kozhikode	19.12.2018	28.09	9.47		1.00	0.003		7	Under implementation
6.	Torry Harris Seafoods Private limited	Marine & Fishery	Alappuzha	24.12.2018	31.36	10.00			0.020	0.75	2	Under implementation
					181.07	52.48	3.2	1	0.252	7.5	29	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>												
<b>2015-16</b>												
1.	Shree Uttam Food Products (India) Pvt. Ltd.,	F&V	Jhabua	22.05.2015	32.25	10.00	7.50		0.070	2	4	Completed
<b>2018-19</b>												
2.	Sahara Frozen Foods	F&V	Morena	12.10.2018	23.88	10.00		0.00	0.040	4	5	Under implementation
3.	Jamnadas Industries	Irradiation	Indore	17.12.2018	30.80	7.60	0.00					Under implementation
					86.93	27.6	7.5	0	0.11	6	9	

**Maharashtra**

2015-16

1.	Gonglu Agro Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Nashik	22.05.2015	20.47	7.69	7.69	0.035	2	1	Completed
2.	Western Super fresh Corporation	Meat, Poultry & Dairy	Raigad	22.05.2015	38.70	8.46	8.46	0.125		2	Completed

**2016-17**

3.	Rishi Ice and Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Navi Mumbai	30.09.2016	24.87	7.85	7.846	0.090		2	Completed
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**2017-18**

4.	Farmico Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Nagpur	17.04.2017	31.29	7.83	1.95	0.094	1	5	Under implementation
5.	Ananth Dudh Pvt Ltd	Dairy	Pune	17.04.2017	27.41	7.25	0.80	0.050	1	9	Under implementation
6.	Prabhat Dairy Ltd	Dairy	Srirampur	17.04.2017	26.48	8.44	8.44	3.00	0.003	9	Completed
7..	P.D. Shah and Sons Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Satara	17.04.2017	22.79	4.88	3.17	0.050		7	Under implementation
8.	Manganga Dairy Industries	Dairy	Solapur	17.04.2017	5.31	1.71	1.03	0.40	0.000	9	Under implementation
9.	Kisan Mitra Cold Storage Private Limited	F&V	Latur	17.04.2017	17.45	4.00	2.56	0.05		4	Under implementation
10.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	F&V	Raigad	19.04.2017	57.27	7.46	1.81	0.077		8	Under implementation
11.	Vaishno Devi Food Products Pvt Ltd	Dairy	Osmanabad	19.04.2017	23.80	10.00	6.50	2.00		9	Under implementation
12.	Seasaga Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	Marine	Raigad	19.04.2017	51.46	10.00	10.00	0.021	0.75	5	Completed
13.	Swapnapurti Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Chandrapur	19.04.2017	4.68	2.54	1.65	0.40		2	Completed
14.	Sri Sri Milk and Food Product	Dairy	Pune	19.04.2017	12.88	4.21	1.05	0.50	0.005	4	Under implementation
15.	Nature Delight Dairy & Dairy Products Private Limited	Dairy	Pune	20.04.2017	33.74	9.54	2.38	3.00	0.000	1	Completed

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.	Kool Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Mixed	Mumbai	20.04.2017	63.30	9.42	6.12		0.11		4	Completed
17.	RGA Fresh Fruits Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Thane	25.04.2017	35.74	8.26	5.36		0.041		5	Under implementation
18.	Siva Sai Exports	F&V	Nashik	25.04.2017	23.38	10.00	6.50		0.041	10	4	Under implementation
19.	Royal Cold Chain	F&V	Solapur	25.04.2017	27.49	6.20	1.55		0.021		4	Under implementation
20.	Varun Agro Processing Foods Private Limited	F&V	Nashik	25.04.2017	28.35	7.25	1.81		0.055	2	2	Under implementation
21.	Vaishnavi Grape & Pomegranate Processing Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Solapur	03.05.2017	24.32	9.96	6.47		0.041	1.5	5	Under implementation
22.	Icee Box Integrated Cold Chain	F&V	Nagpur	29.01.2018	14.26	3.03	0.76		0.050		3	Under implementation
23.	Fortune Dairy Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Pune	17.04.2017	31.81	7.46		1.00	0.020		5	Under implementation
24.	Taksh Cold Chain, 2018-19	F&V	Amravati	15.02.2018	22.56	9.99	2.49		0.035	5	5	Under implementation
25.	VKM Foods Private Limited	Marine	Thane	12.04.2018	16.25	5.50			0.002	4.8	4	Under implementation
26.	Trop Fruit Products Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Ahmednagar	15.10.2018	29.40	9.67			0.040	2	8	Under implementation
27.	Polisetty Somasundaram Agro Exports	F&V	Nashik	30.10.2018	30.36	10.00			0.030	4	4	Under implementation
28.	Healthy Foods	Dairy	Nashik	31.10.2018	10.11	3.60		0.50	0.000		6	Under implementation
29.	DJ Export	F&V	Nashik	05.11.2018	14.87	4.02			0.012		5	Under implementation
30.	Sam Agri Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Nashik	06.11.2018	18.90	5.83			0.006		2	Under implementation
31.	S R Thorat Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Ahmednagar	09.11.2018	63.33	10.00		2.50	0.00		4	Under implementation
32.	Dairy Power Limited	Dairy	Nashik	08.11.2018	44.80	10.00		2.00	0.001		17	Under implementation
33.	Heritage Foods Limited	Dairy	Palghar	13.11.2018	46.06	10.00		1.00	0.002		5	Under implementation

34. Sangamner Talula Sahakari Dudh										
Utpadak and Prakariya Sangh Ltd.	Dairy	Ahmednagar	13.11.2018	27.89	8.52	1.00	0.000	20	Under implementation	
35. Yashganga Cold Storage and										
Food Processing	F&V	Pune	11.12.2018	21.00	8.68		0.066	4	Under implementation	
36. PMD Milk and Foods	Dairy	Pune	27.12.2018	15.61	4.66	10.00	0.000	1	Under implementation	
37. Rajarambapu Patil Sahakari Dudh										
Sangh Maryadit	Dairy	Sangli	08.01.2019	20.65	5.73	1.00	0.000	2	Under implementation	
38. Elaf Cold Storage	Fishery	Navi Mumbai	18.01.2019	29.99	10.00		0.007	3	6	Under implementation
39. Agastyaa Infracon	RTE	Nashik	07.01.2019	26.04	7.51		0.010	2	Under implementation	
40. Kalya Exports	F&V	Nashik	07.01.2019	24.15	4.79		0.004	2	Under implementation	
41. Indapur Dairy & Milk Products Ltd.	Dairy	Pune	23.01.2019	50.00	8.77	54.00	0.002	10	Under implementation	
42. Trimurti Dairy Farm	Dairy	Pune	18.03.2019	5.39	1.04	20.00	0.000		Under implementation	
TOTAL				1164.61	301.75	95.596	103.1	1.196	37.05	216

#### Manipur

#### 2017-18

#### 1. North East Integrated Cold Chain

Project (promoted by AWARD)	F&V	Senapati	11.04.2017	14.96	7.87		0.026	1.50	3	Under implementation
TOTAL				14.96	7.87		0.026	1.5	3	

#### Mizoram

1. Mizofa Fish Seed Farm	Fishery	Aizawal	11.11.2011	5.20	3.03	3.03	0.003	11	Completed	
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2.	Zoram Fish Seeds Production Centre	Fishery	Aizawal	30.07.2012	17.26	9.74	9.74		0.003		29	Completed
TOTAL					22.46	12.77	12.77		0.006		40	
<b>Nagaland</b>												
<b>2017-18</b>												
1.	Nagaland Integrated Cold Chain	F&V, Meat & Fishery	Dimapur	17.04.2017	21.44	8.10	5.28		0.010	1.00	7	Completed
<b>2018-19</b>												
2.	Tongpok Enterprises	RTE	Dimapur	12.10.2018	15.27	9.67			0.005		5	Under implementation
TOTAL					36.71	17.77	5.28		0.015	1	12	
<b>Odisha</b>												
<b>2017-18</b>												
1.	Falcon Marine Exports Limited	Fishery	Balasore	17.04.2017	77.18	10.00	10.00		0.020	1.75	4	Completed
TOTAL					77.18	10	10		0.02	1.75	4	
<b>Punjab</b>												
<b>2015-16</b>												
1.	Chanakya Dairy Products Limited	Dairy	Fatehgarh Sahib	22.05.2015	31.00	10.00	10.00	1.50	0.000		24	Completed
2.	K.F. Milk Foods	Dairy	Jalandhar	22.05.2015	18.92	3.83	3.83	2.00	0.002		15	Completed
3.	Sangha Refrigeration	F&V	Jalandhar	22.05.2015	23.30	10.00	7.50		0.050		3	Completed
<b>2017-18</b>												
4.	Goyal Farm Fresh	F&V	Mohali/Shimla	11.04.2017	25.06	9.53	6.19		0.050	3.00	5	Completed
5.	Asianlak Health Foods Ltd.	F&V	Ludhiana	17.04.2017	22.77	7.59	1.90		0.006	2	4	Under implementation
6.	Kathpal Dairies Unit-II	Dairy	Jalandhar	19.04.2017	9.50	3.68	2.39	0.40	0.000		10	Completed

7.	Siberian Tiger Foods	F&V	Amritsar	25.04.2017	13.29	4.77	3.04		0.02	2.00	3.00	Under implementation
8.	Pagro Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Fatehgarh Sahib	02.05.2017	12.00	3.98	3.98		0.035	1.70		Completed
9.	Hargur Milk Products Private Limited	Dairy	Patiala	09.03.2018	10.94	3.30	0.83	0.50	0.008		9	Under implementation
<b>2018-19</b>												
10.	A.S.Frozen Foods	F&V	Nawansher	29.10.2018	17.31	6.50			0.044	2.5	3	Under implementation
11.	PRS Milk Products Pvt Ltd.	Dairy	Fatehgarh Sahib	05.11.2018	3.90	1.38		0.80	0.001		2	Under implementation
TOTAL					187.99	64.56	39.66	5.2	0.216	11.2	78	

#### Rajasthan

#### 2015-16

1.	Hidelo Harms Private Limited	Dairy	Jaipur	22.05.2015	2.50	0.83	0.83	0.10	0.000		4	Completed
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#### 2017-18

2.	B.L.Agro Industries	F&V	Bikaner	11.04.2017	12.65	4.88	2.94		0.030	0.5	4	Under implementation
3.	Dev Milk Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Jaipur	17.04.2017	24.44	7.53	4.14	1.00	0.001		12	Under implementation
4.	Friends Agro Industries	F&V	Bundi	20.04.2017	23.43	8.74	5.30		0.036	5	4	Under implementation
5.	Nokha Agrotech Pvt. Ltd	F&V, Spices	Bikaner	20.04.2017	41.09	7.66	4.98		0.12		3	Under implementation
6.	Raghunandan Cold Chamber LLP	F&V	Dholpur	26.04.2017	19.36	5.62	3.65		0.079	0.3	2	Under implementation
7.	Rajendra & Ursula Joshi Food Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Jaipur	24.01.2018	37.68	9.76	6.10	0.50	0.000		13	under implementation

TOTAL					537.13	174.14	107.26	12	0.698	28.2	198	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>												
<b>2015-16</b>												
1.	SKM Animal Feeds and Foods (India) Limited,	Meat	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Hosur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem	22.05.2015	24.75	4.85	4.85		0.028		10	Completed
<b>2017-18</b>												
2.	Marble Valley Foods and Beverages Private Limited	Marine	Tirunilveli	19.04.2017	25.98	8.41	5.46		0.087	0.75	5	Under implementation
3.	ABT Industries Limited	Dairy	Coimbatore	20.04.2017	38.93	10.00	2.50	0.50	0.007		20	Under implementation
4.	Hatsun Agro Product Ltd.	Dairy	Kanchipuram & Palacode	02.05.2017	46.78	10.00	2.50	2.00	0.000			Under implementation
5.	Aachi Masala Foods Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Thiruvallur	04.05.2017	44.68	9.16	5.31		0.108		3	Under implementation
6.	Monsoon Bounty Foods Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	Marine	Thiruvallur	18.08.2017	10.00	3.55	2.16		0.010	0.5	3	Under implementation
<b>2018-19</b>												
7.	Cocoland Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Coimbatore	17.04.2018	9.66	3.07	2.00	0.50	0.000		4	Under implementation
8.	The Salem Namakkal District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Dairy	Salem	13.11.2018	47.40	1.43	0.00	0.20	0.001		1	Under implementation
9.	Gho Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Villupuram	15.11.2018	24.84	8.24		2.00	0.000		4	Under implementation
TOTAL					273.02	58.71	24.78	5.2	0.241	1.25	50	

**Telangana****2017-18**

1.	Gubba Cold Private Limited	F&V	Rangareddy	11.04.2017	24.99	8.87	2.22	0.095	3.00	5	Under implementation
2.	Prima Foodtech Private Limited	F&V	Medak	12.04.2017	29.37	6.95	6.95	0.020	2.00	5	Completed
3.	Srinivasa Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Poultry	Medak	24.01.2018	26.75	6.51	1.63	0.001	0.50	3	Under implementation
4.	Chandana Milk Products	Dairy	Vikarabad	06.11.2018	28.96	10.00	1.00	0.002		8	Under implementation
5.	Karimnagar Milk Prodiucer Company Ltd.	Dairy	Karimnagar	06.11.2018	63.06	10.00	3.00	0.000		7	Under implementation
6.	Vallhabha Milk Products Pvt Ltd	Dairy	Yadadari Bhavanagiri	09.11.2018	31.94	7.88	1.50	0.002		7	Under implementation
TOTAL					205.07	50.21	10.8	5.5	0.12	5.5	35

**Uttar Pradesh****2015-16**

1.	S.R. Food Chain	F&V	Shahjahanpur	22.05.2015	19.95	8.65	6.49	0.048	3	2	Under implementation
2.	Shree Balaji Foods	F&V	Agra	22.05.2015	23.63	10.00	10.00	0.030	2	4	Completed
3.	Vedant Edible Products (P) Ltd.,	F&V	Auraiya	22.05.2015	18.47	7.98	7.98	0.045	3	2	Completed

**2017-18**

4.	AOV Exports Pvt Ltd	Meat	Unnao	11.04.2017	37.90	8.36	1.88	0.018		2	Under implementation
5.	Cremica Food Industries Limited	F&V	Gautam Buddh Nagar	11.04.2017	38.11	10.00	2.12	0.000	1	2	Under implementation
6.	R.C Foods	F&V	Badaun	17.04.2017	27.15	9.74	9.74	0.108	5.00		Completed
7.	Manglam Milk India Pvt. Ltd	Dairy	Allahabad	17.04.2017	19.28	7.62	4.89	1.00	0.006	3	Under implementation
8.	Shiva and Sons Agro Products	Dairy	Ballia	19.04.2017	14.23	5.21	3.38	0.40	0.0004	6	Under implementation
9.	Mrs Bectors Food Speciality Ltd	F&V	Gautam	20.04.2017	26.10	9.69	6.18	0.005	1.6	1	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Buddh Nagar												
10.	NUFARM Foods	F&V	Amroha	20.04.2017	25.62	9.19	9.19		0.030	5.00	2	Completed
11.	Sheetal Agro Food Park Private Limited	F&V	Rai Bareli	25.04.2017	21.60	8.47	5.50		0.042	3	5	Completed
12.	SPY Frozen Foods Private Limited	F&V	Etawah	25.04.2017	23.97	9.67	6.28		0.065	3	5	Under implementation
13.	Shanti Sheet Grah Private Limited	F&V	Jalaun	27.04.2017	26.24	8.48	8.48		0.060		1	Completed
<b>2018-19</b>												
14.	Raj Frozen Products	F&V	Jalaun	12.10.2018	23.53	9.13		0.00	0.049	3.25	5	Under implementation
15.	Haldiram Snacks Pvt Ltd	Dairy	Gautam	30.10.2018	47.28	10.00		2.00		0.000	4	Under implementation
Buddh Nagar												
16.	Tasty Dairy Specialities Ltd	Dairy	Kanpur	05.11.2018	41.60	10.00		2.00	0.001		6	Under implementation
17.	Spipick Foods LLP	Pickle	Kanpur	08.11.2018	66.81	10.00			0.002		2	Under implementation
18.	New Era Dairy Engineers India Private Limited	Dairy	Varan as i	05.12.2018	36.57	7.35		3.30	0.000		2	Under implementation
19.	Solas Industries	Irradiation	Mathura	28.12.2018	22.76	6.18			0.001			Under implementation
20.	Bright Food Industries	F&V	Rampur	08.01.2019	19.82	7.02			0.040	3	6	Under implementation
TOTAL					580.62	172.74	82.11	8.7	0.5504	35.85	60	
<b>Uttarakhand</b>												
1.	Gupta Agro Products	F&V	Haridwar	22.05.2015	20.82	10.00	10.00		0.050	4	3	Completed
2.	Aveena Milk Products	Dairy	Haridwar	22.05.2015	21.98	10.00	7.50	1.50	0.000		11	Completed
3.	B.P. Frozen Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	22.05.2015	17.15	10.00	10.00		0.034	2	2	Completed
4.	Neutrons Agri Produce	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	22.05.2015	16.26	9.71	9.71		0.040		1	Completed
5.	Powercon Industries Limited	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	22.05.2015	18.36	10.00	2.50		0.040	3	2	Under implementation

6.	Pal Frozen Foods	F&V	Nainital	05.09.2016	16.12	10.00	10.00	0.087	2.5	2	Completed
7.	Mohyal Foods Private Limited	F&V	Haridwar	15.02.2018	16.82	9.71	2.47	0.030	4	3	Under implementation
8.	S. K. Frozen Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	16.02.2018	15.6	9.49		0.022	3	3	Under implementation
9.	Shanti Frozen Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	16.02.2018	17.54	10.00		0.108	3	1	Under implementation
10.	Stellar Cold Chain Inc.	RTE	Kashipur	16.02.2018	18.86	9.83	6.39	0.035	2	7	Under implementation
11.	Agarwal Frozen Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	09.03.2018	16.75	6.96	1.65	0.036	3	2	Under implementation
12.	Hind Tradex Foods LLP	RTE	Udham Singh Nagar	12.10.2018	18.00	9.50		0.006	1	5	Under implementation
13.	Anand Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	26.10.2018	23.14	10.00		0.041	5	5	Under implementation
14.	Shri Ram Solvent Extractions Pvt. Ltd	RTE	Udham Singh Nagar	05.11.2018	14	8.52		0.002		1	Under implementation
15.	Jai Kissan Foods	F&VP	Udham Singh Nagar	17.12.2018	23.01	10.00			5	3	Under implementation
TOTAL					274.41	143.72	60.22	1.5	0.531	37.5	49

#### West Bengal

##### 2015-16

1.	Revati Commercial Pvt. Ltd	F&V	Hooghly	28.05.2015	17.41	7.16	7.16	0.050		2	Completed
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##### 2017-18

2.	Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd.	Marine	Howrah	20.04.2017	35.28	8.27	8.27	0.01	1.00	1	Completed
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##### 2018-19

3.	BR Food Processing Industries	Marine	Howrah	12.10.2018	40.66	10.00		0.06	0.75	6	Under implementation
4.	NDM Sea Food Processors and Exporters Private Limited	Marine	Hooghly	29.10.2018	36.08	10.00		0.05		5	Under implementation
5.	Shalimar Hatcheries Limited	Meat	Bardhaman	05.11.2018	28.78	8.81		0.00		11	Under implementation
					158.21	44.24	15.43	0.17	1.75	25	

GRAND TOTAL =193 cold chain projects					6177.04	1680.74	639.45	173.69	5.22	222.90	1271
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Written Answers to

[21 June, 2019]

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**Employment opportunities in food processing sector**

79. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any target has been set to create employment opportunities in the food processing sector and increase its share in GDP;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to achieve the said targets; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) The Government has taken a number of measures and policy initiatives to promote overall growth of food processing sector and generate employment opportunities. 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route in manufacturing of food products and 100% FDI under Government approval route for retail trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products produced and/or manufactured in India has been permitted. A special fund of ₹2000 crore has been created with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing projects/units. Food and agro-based processing units and cold chain infrastructure has been classified as agriculture activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL). Fiscal measures like 100% exemption of Income Tax on profit for new food processing units, 100 per cent income tax exemption from profit derived by FPOs having annual turnover of ₹100 crore have been allowed for activities such as post-harvest value addition to agriculture. Lower Goods and Service Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products have been fixed.

Further, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing Central Sector Umbrella Scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampda Yojana (PMKSY). The period of implementation of the PMKSY is 2016-20 with a total outlay of ₹6000 crore. The 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. Under PMKSY, capital subsidy in the form of Grants-in-Aid ranging from 35% to 75% of the eligible project cost subject to maximum specified limit is provided to investors under the various schemes for undertaking infrastructure, logistic projects and setting up of food processing units in the country. The MoFPI has recently launched a new Central Sector Scheme “Operation Greens” for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops value chain, with an outlay of ₹500 crore to, *inter alia*, promote Farmers Producers Organizations (FPO), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management of FPOs.

The PMKSY envisage creation of direct and indirect employment for 5,30,500 persons by 2020.

#### **Establishment of Mega Food Parks**

80. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to establish about 122 Mega Food Parks across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any such Food Parks are being established in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof along with the details of areas in which they are being established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) No, Sir. Government has no such proposal to establish about 122 Mega Food Parks across the country. However, under the Mega Food Park scheme, the Government has so far approved 42 Mega Food Parks to be set up in the country. Out of these, 38 projects have been accorded final approval and 4 projects have been accorded in-principle approval. The Mega Food Park proposals are received against Expressions of Interest (EoI) as and when invited by the Ministry. The projects are selected based on the merit through a stringent appraisal process as per the prefixed criteria in the scheme guidelines.

(b) The Mega Food Parks being established in the State of Andhra Pradesh along with the details of areas in which they are being established is at Statement.

**Statement***Details of Mega Food Parks with areas in which they are being established*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location	Area in which established (in acres)	Total Project Cost	Grant approved	Grant released as on date
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village-Mogili,Mandal-Bangarupalem, District-Chittoor	142.80	121.10	50.00	49.92
2.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village - Tundurru, Mandal -Bhimavaram, District-West Godavari	57.81	122.60	50.00	44.53
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	Village-Mallavalli, Mandal-Bapulapadu, District- Krishna	57.45	125.25	50.00	28.49

**Schemes implemented under PMSKY**

81. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing various schemes under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of various States to the schemes; and

(c) the number of proposals approved under these schemes and the cost of approvals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. The Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana - (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹ 6000 crores for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the Fourteenth Finance Commission cycle. The various scheme components of PMKSY are as under:—

- (i) Mega Food Parks;
- (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure;
- (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and 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.

The Ministry is also implementing another Central sector scheme “Operation Greens” as a vertical of PMKSY since November, 2018.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not setup any food processing industries/units/projects on its own. It provides financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-Aid to the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. under its various schemes for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects. 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.

- (c) State-wise lists of proposals approved under these schemes and amounts of Grants-in-Aid approved under the proposals are given at Statements-I and II respectively.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of proposals approved under the scheme of PMKSY and Operation Greens from May, 2017 till date*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cold Chain	MFP	Unit Scheme	Agro Processing Clusters	Backward & Forward Linkages	Operation Greens	FTL	HACCP	R&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
5.	Bihar	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	2	1	0	0	1	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	12	5	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	12	1	0	0	1	0	1

11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [21 June, 2019]
12.	Gujarat	4	1	8	5	7	1	2	1	2	
13.	Haryana	1	1	4	1	1	0	2	0	6	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	24	8	3	0	0	7	0	
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Karnataka	7	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	5	
18.	Kerala	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	
21.	Maharashtra	21	0	4	2	13	0	5	10	3	Unstarred Questions
22.	Manipur	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Mizoram	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Nagaland	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Pudduchery	0	0	18	4	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	4	0	5	1	4	0	2	0	2
29.	Rajasthan	1	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	6	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	8
32.	Telaangana	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7	2	0	0	6	0	1	0	4
35.	Uttarakhand	9	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
36.	West Bengal	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		96	6	154	41	64	2	26	24	35

326 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

*Written Answers to*

[21 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 327

[illegible]



26.	Odisha	0	50.00	10.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [21 June, 2019]
27.	Pudduchery	0	0	0	5.28	0	0	0	0	0	
28.	Punjab	15.16	0	17.20	14.687	11.12	0	6.42	0	1.14	
29.	Rajasthan	9.76	0	23.15	9.483	6.22	0	0	0	0	
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	Tamil Nadu	35.45	0	63.17	0	21.16	0	8.86	0	3.62	
32.	Telaangana	34.39	0	0	6.369	0.82	0	0	0.17	0.25	
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	59.68	0	81.71	40.00	15.62	0	1.12	0	1.96	
35.	Uttarakhand	84.00	100.00	0	10.00	9.21	0	3.81	0	0	
36.	West Bengal	28.81	0	36.92	0	1.68	0	0	0	0.54	Unstarred Questions
TOTAL		776.56	300.00	581.66	345.933	188.07	74.04	50.97	4.01	14.74	

**Status of 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas'  
Programme under GPDP**

82. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is very low response to preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) under 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' programme from States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, how many States have conducted Gram Sabhas; and;

(c) the details of ranking given to various States under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) and (b) The Government of India rolled out People's Plan Campaign 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' from 2nd October to 31st December, 2018 with the objective of preparation of inclusive, participatory and evidence based Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) for 2019-20 through structured meetings of Gram Sabha or Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs). As a part of the campaign, around 2,45,505 out of 2.53 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs) held such special Gram Sabhas or TLB meetings. The State/Union Territory-wise details of the Gram Sabha meetings held during the campaign is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) A facilitator for each Gram Panchayat/TLB was appointed by the State to undertake various activities under the campaign. Under the programme, States were ranked as per the feedback entered by the facilitator on the GPDP portal (<https://gdpd.nic.in>) by awarding marks to each Gram, Block, District Panchayats and State on different parameters linked to the activities to be performed during the campaign. On the basis of this ranking for whole State was generated, this is Statement-II.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of the Gram Sabha/Traditional Local Body (TLB) meetings*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Number of Gram Sabha meetings
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12918
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1786
4.	Assam	2573
5.	Bihar	8015
6.	Chandigarh	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	10977
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20
9.	Daman and Diu	15
10.	Goa	191
11.	Gujarat	14289
12.	Haryana	6204
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3226
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4192
15.	Jharkhand	4356
16.	Karnataka	6020
17.	Kerala	941
18.	Madhya Pradesh	22206
19.	Maharashtra	27851
20.	Manipur	161
21.	Meghalaya	1523
22.	Mizoram	621
23.	Nagaland	1171

1	2	3
24.	Odisha	2479
25.	Punjab	12998
26.	Rajasthan	9890
27.	Sikkim	185
28.	Tamil Nadu	12524
29.	Telangana	7166
30.	Tripura	1178
31.	Uttarakhand	7774
32.	Uttar Pradesh	58743
33.	West Bengal	3230
TOTAL		245505

***Statement-II****Ranking of States/Union Territories under 'Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas'*

Rank	State Name	Points
1.	Tripura	20.71
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.00
3.	Chandigarh	14.96
4.	Daman and Diu	13.43
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.47
6.	Sikkim	10.77
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.29
8.	Maharashtra	10.12
9.	Tamil Nadu	10.08
10.	Chhattisgarh	10.03
11.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00
12.	Kerala	9.98
13.	Rajasthan	9.86

Rank	State Name	Points
14.	West Bengal	9.75
15.	Himachal Pradesh	9.55
16.	Karnataka	9.52
17.	Haryana	9.37
18.	Punjab	9.33
19.	Gujarat	9.25
20.	Uttarakhand	9.25
21.	Nagaland	8.87
22.	Assam	8.86
23.	Manipur	8.54
24.	Goa	8.49
25.	Jharkhand	7.48
26.	Madhya Pradesh	7.42
27.	Bihar	6.78
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6.46
29.	Mizoram	5.96
30.	Meghalaya	1.46
31.	Odisha	1.05
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.97
33.	Telangana	0.38

#### Allocation under the schemes of Ministry

83. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of grants released under various schemes of the Ministry to States during the last four years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise and scheme-wise;
- (b) whether these grants were released on time, year-wise, State-wise and scheme-wise;
- (c) the details of expenditure, scheme-wise; and

(d) the details of physical targets set and achieved, State-wise and year-wise, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Statements, indicating State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise grants released and the expenditure incurred during the last four years and current year in respect of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)/Capacity Building Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA)/Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and Incentivization of Panchayats are enclosed at Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). The scheme of RGPSA/CB-PSA/RGSA is demand driven in nature and funds are released to States/UTs on the basis of submission of Annual Proposals and approval thereof by Central Executive Committee (CEC). Release of award money under Incentivization of Panchayats depends upon the submission of the Utilization Certificates of the previous year(s).

(d) Since the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)/Capacity Building Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA)/Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is demand driven in nature, no physical target was set therein. Funds had been released to States including Andhra Pradesh on basis of their respective Annual Action Plan after approval by Central Executive Committee (CEC). The Incentivization of Panchayats scheme encourages Panchayats to perform better and creates models for other Panchayats to follow. There is no physical target for the scheme.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details of funds released and cumulative utilization by States during last four year and current year in respect of RGPSA/CB-PSA/RGSA*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Fund Released				Cumulative utilization till March 2019	Fund Released 2019-20
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.5	91.61	81.35	67.69	200.22	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.59	3.59	33.19	37.33	-
3.	Assam	17.08	49.08	27.59	39.21	111.29	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	4.25	23	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.64	42.62	33.21	7.24	101.349	-
6.	Gujarat	0	33.38	0	0	1.06	-
7.	Haryana	0	11.37	10.55	6.99	31.03	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.48	1.4	0	17.26	19.14	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	25.06	0	-
10.	Jharkhand	9.49	20.9	47.16	4.49	89.69	-
11.	Karnataka	32.71	15.08	41.08	0	27.94	-
12.	Kerala	0	8.55	23.36	7.68	27.16	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10.8	55.45	30.25	62.79	130.36	-
14.	Maharashtra	4.5	21.17	44.53	11.54	85.74	-
15.	Manipur	5.4	9.82	6.52	9.25	27.14	-
16.	Mizoram	0	9.22	10.13	9.85	27	-
17.	Odisha	0	25.06	32.9	0	68.39	-
18.	Punjab	2.69	11	8.26	29.68	21.95	-
19.	Rajasthan	4.48	22.27	13.72	25.57	40.51	-
20.	Sikkim	1.26	2.33	5.35	5.08	15.79	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	8.96	27.32	36.83	57.6	93.27	-
22.	Tripura	1.35	8.3	1.21	2.77	13.63	-
23.	Telangana	13.13	43.38	16.84	0	57.26	-
24.	Uttarakhand	3.09	13.21	7.82	33.05	55.42	23.79
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11	39.87	84.07	57.14	135.92	75.23
26.	West Bengal	9.91	21.86	48.44	54.94	130.69	20.81
27.	Goa	1.06	1.38	0.21	0	2.65	-
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1.09	-
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1.51	-
30.	Chandigarh	0.29	0	0	0	0.29	-
31.	Lakshadweep	1.65	0	0	0	0	-
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.17	6.75	0	3.64	-
33.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	4.44	0	-
34.	Nagaland	0	0	0	7.89	0	-

**Statement-II**

*Incentivization of Panchayats Scheme (Details regarding award money released to States/UTs and utilization certificates received from them as on 13.06.2019)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Category of Award	2015-16*		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on 13.06.2019)	
			Grant re- leased	Expen- diture Incurred/ UC rece- ived	Grant re- leased	Expen- diture Incurred/ UC rece- ived	Grant re- leased	Expen- diture Incurred/ UC rece- ived	Grant re- leased	Expen- diture Incurred/ UC rece- ived	Grant re- leased	Expen- diture Incurred/ UC rece- ived
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DDUPSP	-	-	2.01	2.01	2.17	2.17	2.24	-	-	UCs will become due in next financial year
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DDUPSP	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.50	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Assam	DDUPSP	-	-	1.62	1.62	1.27	1.27	1.20	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	
4.	Bihar	DDUPSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	

		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	DDUPSP NDRGGSP	-	-	1.36	1.36	1.32	1.32	1.19	-	-
			-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-
6.	Gujarat	DDUPSP	-	-	1.56	1.56	1.45	1.45	1.42	-	-
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-
7.	Haryana	DDUPSP	-	-	1.24	1.24	0.96	0.96	1.28	-	-
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	DDUPSP	-	-	-	-	0.91	0.91	1.24	-	-
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	0.079	-	0.12	-	-
9.	Jammu and	DDUPSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.0008
	Kashmir	NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	DDUPSP	-	-	-	-	1.24	1.24	0.87	-	-
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-
11.	Karnataka	DDUPSP	-	-	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.35	-	-
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-
		GPDP Award	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	DDUPSP	-	-	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.10	-	-	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	DDUPSP	-	-	2.58	2.58	2.22	2.22	2.53	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-		
14.	Maharashtra	DDUPSP	-	-	2.19	2.19	2.17	-	2.16	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.30	-	-	
15.	Manipur	DDUPSP	-	-	0.20	0.20	0.73	0.73	0.70	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	
16.	Odisha	DDUPSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.19	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Punjab	DDUPSP	-	-	1.52	1.52	1.39	1.39	1.54	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.10	-	-	
18.	Rajasthan	DDUPSP	-	-	1.52	1.52	1.36	1.36	1.44	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	
19.	Sikkim	DDUPSP	-	-	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.70	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	
		GPDP Award	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	
20.	Tamil Nadu	DDUPSP	-	-	1.74	1.74	1.59	1.59	1.66	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	0.20	-	-	
21.	Telangana	DDUPSP	-	-	1.29	1.29	1.36	1.36	1.32	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	
22.	Tripura	DDUPSP	-	-	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.83	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	-	-	
23.	Uttarakhand	DDUPSP	-	-	1.26	1.26	1.23	1.23	1.23	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	DDUPSP	-	-	4.19	4.19	4.07	4.07	4.45	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	
25.	West Bengal	DDUPSP	-	-	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.45	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	
		GPDP Award	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	
26.	Chandigarh	DDUPSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	
		NDRGGSP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	

## 1. Abbreviations:

- DDUPSP -Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar
- NDRGGSP - Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar
- GPDP - Gram Panchayat Development Plan Award

2. \*W.e.f. 2016-17, "Incentivization of Panchayats" became a separate scheme as per the Detailed Demands for Grants. Prior to that it was a sub-component under the erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan. Currently (w.e.f 2018-19), it is Central component of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan scheme.
3. Till 2015-16, funds under RGGSP (now NDRGGSP) were released under Media & Publicity Scheme.
4. GPDP Award instituted during the year 2017-18; GPs awarded during National Panchayati Raj Day held on 24.04.2018 and funds released subsequently during the FY 2018-19.

**Effective functioning of panchayats**

84. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the scheme - Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has undertaken a Mission Antodaya to bring one crore households out of poverty to make 50,000 Gram Panchayats poverty free and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is an urgent need for implementation of e-governance in panchayats to make them transparent, accountable and effective institutions of self-governance and if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the other corrective steps taken by Government for strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir. In order to strengthen governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has launched the core Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). This is being implemented

from 2018-19 with a 4 year (2018-19 to 2021-22) total outlay of ₹ 7255.50 crore. Under this scheme Central share of ₹ 4500 crore and State share of ₹ 2755.50 crore is to be provided. In this scheme the Central and State share is in the proportion of 60:40 for all States, except North East and Hill States and Union Territories. For the North East and Hill States the Central and State share is in the ratio 90:10. While, in case of Union Territories (UTs), the Central share is 100%.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Rural Development has undertaken Mission Antyodaya, in which the State Governments have selected 50,000 Gram Panchayat (GP) from around 5,000 clusters. In October 2017, ranking of these Gram Panchayats on parameters of physical infrastructure, human development and economic activities was done to facilitate identification of gaps in a quest for Poverty Free Gram Panchayats through convergent actions. The State Governments are advised that the State Action Plan in respect of Rural Development schemes be based upon the gap analysis of Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats so as to fill those gaps in saturation mode. The progress of Mission Antyodaya is monitored and is quantified both at the level of Households and Gram Panchayats to assess the change.

(c) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has been implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under Digital India Programme that seeks to transform the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), making them more transparent, accountable and effective as units of decentralized local self-governments. Under e-Panchayat MMP, a suite of Core Common Software Applications, namely Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) has been developed to address various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences etc. The various applications under PES are given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(d) MoPR has been providing programmatic support for strengthening of PRIs, advocacy support for inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination and capacity building of Elected Representatives and functionaries of PRIs to improve their functioning and effectiveness. Under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 have been allocated to Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part-IX of Constitution, for delivering basic services. Towards holistic development of GPs and to bring about convergence in the resources and activities, the GPs prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The detailed guidelines for

formulation of GPDP has been framed and provided by MoPR to the GPs. The MoPR rolled out People's Plan Campaign 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' from 2nd October to 31st December, 2018 successfully for formulation of evidence based GPDP by the GPs.

***Statement***

*List of PES Applications*

Sl. No.	Application	Description
1.	PRIAS of <a href="https://accountingonline.gov.in/">https:// accountingonline.gov.in/</a>	Captures receipt & expenditure details through voucher entries and automatically generates cash book, registers etc.
2.	PlanPlus <a href="http://planningonline.gov.in/">http://planningonline.gov.in/</a>	Facilitates strengthening of participative decentralized planning and enables preparation of participatory Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).
3.	National Panchayat Portal (NPP) <a href="http://panchayatportals.gov.in/">http://panchayatportals.gov.in/</a>	Dynamic Web site for each Panchayat ( <i>i.e.</i> ZPs, BPs & GPs) to share information in public domain. NPP facilitates seamless access to the information and services provided by the local bodies.
4.	Local Government Directory <a href="http://lgdirectorv.gov.in/">http://lgdirectorv.gov.in/</a>	Captures all details of local governments and assigns unique code. Also maps Panchayats with Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No.	Application	Description
5.	ActionSoft <a href="http://reportingonline.gov.in/">http://reportingonline.gov.in/</a>	Facilitates proper recording of the Financial and Physical progress of the works.
6.	National Asset Directory (NAD) <a href="http://assetdirectory.gov.in/">http://assetdirectory.gov.in/</a>	Captures details of assets created/maintained; helps avoid duplication of works.
7.	Area Profiler <a href="http://areaprofiler.gov.in/">http://areaprofiler.gov.in/</a>	Captures geographic, demographic, infrastructural, socio-economic and natural resources profile of a village/panchayats and provides details of Elected Representatives & Panchayat Functionaries, Election details etc.
8.	ServicePlus <a href="http://serviceonline.gov.in/">http://serviceonline.gov.in/</a>	A dynamic metadata-based service delivery portal to help in providing electronic delivery of services. The functionality of the erstwhile Grievance Redressal Application has also been subsumed into this Application.
9.	Social Audit <a href="http://socialaudit.gov.in/">http://socialaudit.gov.in/</a>	Social Audit application aims to understand, measure and verify work under different schemes done by the Panchayat and further to improve social performance of respective Panchayats.
10.	Training Management <a href="http://trainineonline.gov.in/">http://trainineonline.gov.in/</a>	Portal to address training needs of stakeholders including citizens, their feedback, training materials etc.
11.	Geographic Information System (GIS)	A spatial layer to view all data generated by all Applications on a GIS map

**Extension of route of Tejas train**

85. SHRI A. VIJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to extend Tejas train from Chennai to Kanyakumari;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to reduce the running time of Tejas train for Chennai/Madurai/Chennai; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) 22671/22672 Chennai Egmore-Madurai Tejas Express takes 6 hour and 30 minute to complete its journey in each direction. Reduction in its journey time is not operationally feasible, at present.

**Pending railway projects**

86. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects pending or not taken up for execution despite laying of foundation stones in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the present status of the said projects, project-wise;

(c) by when these projects are likely to be taken up and completed; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Indian Railways have taken up 491 Railway Projects (New Line. Gauge Conversion & Doubling works) including 78 Projects in Uttar Pradesh. These Projects are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution. State-wise details of such projects are as under:—

Name of State	Number of Projects*
Assam and North Eastern Region	20
Andhra Pradesh	31

Name of State	Number of Projects*
Bihar	55
Chhattisgarh	17
Delhi	06
Gujarat	40
Haryana	10
Himachal Pradesh	04
Jammu and Kashmir	03
Jharkhand	31
Karnataka	35
Kerala	09
Madhya Pradesh	40
Maharashtra	37
Odisha	35
Punjab	14
Rajasthan	30
Telangana	13
Tamil Nadu	22
Uttar Pradesh	78
Uttarakhand	04
West Bengal	54

\* Some of the projects fall in more than one State.

(c) The Projects are already in different stages of planning/sanction/execution. However, the completion of Railway projects requires clearances from various departments of State Government and Central Ministries for acquisition of land, statutory clearances like forestry and wild life, shifting of utilities etc. for which, it is difficult to give any definite time frame for completion of project.

(d) For timely completion of the projects, Railway is regularly monitoring the Projects. Further, Railway is holding regular meetings with State Government and concerned Central

Government officials on various issues involving alignment, land acquisition, forestry and wild life clearances, law & order problems, shifting of utilities etc.

For important projects, capacity enhancement projects, last mile connectivity etc., institutional financing has also been done by arranging loan from M/s Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited for ₹ 1.5 lakh crore, which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for fast track essential projects.

#### **Demand for modernization of rake points**

87. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of required infrastructure in the existing rake points, provision of new rake points, and the two point rakes, supply and allocation of chemicals, fertilizers and foodgrains are badly affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken on the long-standing demand for modernization of existing rake points, notification of new rake points and provision of two-point rakes at proposed places?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Neither the name of the State nor the proposed places are mentioned. However, modernization of existing rake points, notification of new rake points and provision of two point rakes is a need based ongoing process subject to commercial justification, operational requirement, technical feasibility and resource availability.

#### **Catering services in trains**

88. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers and trains in which catering services are being provided to passengers, zone-wise;

(b) the number of trains which have more than 1000 kilometre journey distance and are having no pantry cars;

(c) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to conduct food audits to maintain quality of food in trains and at stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Catering services are being provided in 1256 pairs of trains. Zone-wise list of numbers and trains is at Statement-I (*See below*).

Static Catering Units at en-route stations and e-catering services cater to the needs of passengers in the remaining trains.

(b) There are 342 pairs of trains having journey distance more than 1000 kilometres that have no Pantry Cars. However, catering services in trains with no Pantry Car are available through Train Side Vending, Static Catering Units at en-route stations and e-catering services.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Catering Policy 2017 envisages periodical audit of catering services including quality of food in trains and at stations by Railways/IRCTC through independent third party agencies. The details of audits are at Statement-II

**Statement-I**

*List of Trains with Catering Services is as follows:*

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Train No. & Name	Pantry Car 1 (PC)/ Mini Pantry (MP) / Train Side Vending (TSV)
1	2	3	4
1.	CR	12025-26 PA-SC Shatabdi	MP
2.	CR	12051-52 DR-MAO Jan Shatabdi	MP
3.	CR	12071-72 DR-Jalna Jan Shatabdi	MP
4.	CR	11013-14 Coimbatore Exp	PC
5.	CR	11015-16 Kushinagar Exp	PC
6.	CR	11019-20 Konark Express	PC
7.	CR	11027-28 CSTM-MAS Mail	PC
8.	CR	11033-34 DARBHANGA EXP	PC

1	2	3	4
9.	CR	11037-38 PUNE-GKP Exp	PC
10.	CR	11041-42 CSTM-MAS Mail	PC
11.	CR	11061-62 LTT-DBG Pawan Exp	PC
12.	CR	11073-74 LTT-MAS Exp	PC
13.	CR	11077-78 PUNE-JAT Jhelum Exp	PC
14.	CR	11085-86 LTT-MAO DD Exp	PC
15.	CR	11097-98 POORNA EXP	PC
16.	CR	12101-02 JANESHWARI EXP	PC
17.	CR	12107-08 LTT-LJN Exp	PC
18.	CR	12113-14 PA-NGP Garib Rath	PC
19.	CR	12123-24 CSTM-PUNE Deccan Queen	PC
20.	CR	12129-30 AZAD HIND EXP	PC
21.	CR	12137-38 CSTM-FZR Punjab Mail	PC
22.	CR	12141-42 CSTM-RJPB Exp	PC
23.	CR	12149-50 PUNE PPTA EXP	PC
24.	CR	12151-52 SAMRASTA EXP	PC
25.	CR	12153-54 LTT-HBJ Exp	PC
26.	CR	12161-62 LTT-AGC Exp	PC
27.	CR	12163-64 DR-MS Exp	PC
28.	CR	12165-66 RATNAGIRI EXP	PC
29.	CR	12173-74 LTT-PBH Exp	PC
30.	CR	12223-24 LTT-ERS Durlonto Exp.	PC
31.	CR	12293-94 LTT-ALD Durlonto	PC
32.	CR	22103-04 LTT-FD EXP	PC
33.	CR	22109-10 LTT-NZM-LKO AC Exp	PC
34.	CR	22115-16 LTT-KRMI Express	PC

1	2	3	4
35.	CR	22119-20 CSTM-KRMI Tejas Exp	PC
36.	CR	22121-22 LTT-NZM-LKO AC Exp	PC
37.	CR	22131-32 GYANGANGA EXP	PC
38.	CR	22149-50 ERS-PUNE Express	PC
39.	CR	22221-22 CSTM-NZM Rajdhani	PC
40.	CR	22935-36 BDTS-PIT	PC
41.	CR, NR, WCR	12485 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Shri Ganganagar SF Express	TSV
42.	CR, NR, WCR	12486 Shri Ganganagar - Hazur Sahib Nanded SF Express	TSV
43.	CR, NR, WCR	22456 Kalka - Sai Nagar Shirdi SF Express	TSV
44.	CR, NR, WCR	22457-58 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Una Himachal SF Express	TSV
45.	CR, SCR, WCR	16229 Mysuru - Varanasi Express	TSV
46.	CR, SCR, WCR	16230 Varanasi - Mysuru Express	TSV
47.	CR, WCR	11055 Mumbai LTT - Gorakhpur Godan Express	TSV
48.	CR, WCR	11057 Mumbai CSMT - Amritsar (Pathankot) Express	TSV
49.	CR, WCR	11058 Amritsar - Mumbai CSMT (Pathankot) Express	TSV
50.	CR, WCR	11059 Mumbai LTT - Chhapra Godan Express	TSV
51.	CR, WCR	11067 Saket Express	TSV
52.	CR, WCR	11068 Saket Express	TSV
53.	CR, WCR	11071 Kamayani Express	TSV
54.	CR, WCR	11072 Kamayani Express	TSV
55.	CR, WCR	11093 Mahanagari Express	TSV
56.	CR, WCR	11407 Pune - Lucknow Jn. Express	TSV
57.	CR, WCR	12104 Lucknow Jn - Pune SF Express	TSV
58.	CR, WCR	12148 Hazrat Nizamuddin - SCSMT Kolhapur SF Express	TSV
59.	CR, WCR	12167 Mumbai LTT - Varanasi SF Express	TSV

1	2	3	4
60.	CR, WCR	12335 Bhagalpur - Mumbai LTT SF Express	TSV
61.	CR, WCR	12361 Asansol - Mumbai CSMT SF Express	TSV
62.	CR, WCR	12362 Mumbai CSMT - Asansol SF Express	TSV
63.	CR, WCR	12405 Bhusaval - Hazrat Nizamuddin Gondwana SF Express	TSV
64.	CR, WCR	12421 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Amritsar SF Express	TSV
65.	CR, WCR	12422 Amritsar - Hazur Sahib Nanded SF Express	TSV
66.	CR, WCR	12545 Raxaul - Mumbai LTT Karmabhoomi Express	TSV
67.	CR, WCR	12546 Mumbai LTT - Raxaul Karmabhoomi Express	TSV
68.	CR, WCR	12741 Vasco - Patna SF Express	TSV
69.	CR, WCR	12742 Patna - Vasco Express	TSV
70.	CR, WCR	12943 Udyogkarmi Express	TSV
71.	CR, WCR	12944 Udyogkarmi Express	TSV
72.	CR, WCR	14314 Bareilly - Mumbai LTT Weekly Express	TSV
73.	CR, WCR	15017 Kashi Express	TSV
74.	CR, WCR	15018 Kashi Express	TSV
75.	CR, WCR	15029 Gorakhpur - Pune Weekly Express	TSV
76.	CR, WCR	15030 Pune - Gorakhpur Weekly Express	TSV
77.	CR, WCR	15068 Mumbai Bandra T - Gorakhpur Express	TSV
78.	CR, WCR	15101 Chhapra-Mumbai CSMT (Weekly) Jansadharan Exp	TSV
79.	CR, WCR	15547 Jaynagar - Mumbai LTT Jansadharan Weekly Express	TSV
80.	CR, WCR	15548 Mumbai LTT - Jaynagar Jansadharan Weekly Express	TSV
81.	CR, WCR	15559 Darbhanga - Ahmedabad Jansadharan Weekly Exp	TSV
82.	CR, WCR	15560 Ahmedabad - Darbhanga Jansadharan Weekly Exp	TSV

1	2	3	4
83.	CR, WCR	15564 Udhna - Jaynagar Antyodaya Express	TSV
84.	CR, WCR	17019 Jaipur - Hyderabad Weekly Express	TSV
85.	CR, WCR	17020 Hyderabad - Jaipur Weekly Express	TSV
86.	CR, WCR	17323 Hubballi - Varanasi Weekly Express	TSV
87.	CR, WCR	17324 Varanasi - Hubballi Weekly Express	TSV
88.	CR, WCR	19051 Shramik Express	TSV
89.	CR, WCR	19057 Udhna - Varanasi Bholenagari Express	TSV
90.	CR, WCR	19063 Udhna - Danapur Bi Weekly Express	TSV
91.	CR, WCR	19064 Danapur - Udhna Bi Weekly Express	TSV
92.	CR, WCR	22111 Bhusaval - Nagpur InterCity (Dada Dham) Express	TSV
93.	CR, WCR	22112 Nagpur - Bhusaval InterCity (Dada Dham) Express	TSV
94.	CR, WCR	22129 Tulsi Express	TSV
95.	CR, WCR	22130 Tulsi Express	TSV
96.	CR, WCR	22937 Rajkot - Rewa SF Express	TSV
97.	CR, WCR	22968 Allahabad - Ahmedabad Weekly SF Express	TSV
98.	CR, WCR	22971 Bandra Terminus - Patna Weekly SF Express	TSV
99.	ECoR	12073-74 Jan Shatabdi	MP
100.	ECoR	12277-78 PURI-HWH Shatabdi	MP
101.	ECoR	12281-82 BBS-NDLS Durgam	PC
102.	ECoR	12801-02 BBS-NDLS Purshotam Exp	PC
103.	ECoR	12803-04 VSKP-NZM Swarnjyanti	PC
104.	ECoR	12807-08 VSKP-NZM Swarnjyanti	PC
105.	ECoR	12815-16 NANDAN KANAN EXP	PC
106.	ECoR	12819-20 ORISSA S KRANTI	PC

1	2	3	4
107.	ECoR	12829-30 BBS Chennai Exp	PC
108.	ECoR	12843-44 PURI ADI EXP	PC
109.	ECoR	12845-46 BBS BNC SUP EXP	PC
110.	ECoR	12875-76 Neelachal Exp	PC
111.	ECoR	12879-80 BBS-LTT Exp	PC
112.	ECoR	12897-98 PDY BBS EXPRESS	PC
113.	ECoR	18309-10 Nagavali Express	PC
114.	ECoR	18401-02 Puriokha Exp	PC
115.	ECoR	18405-06 PURIADI EXP	PC
116.	ECoR	18407-08 PURI SNSI EXP	PC
117.	ECoR	18421-22 PURI-All Exp	PC
118.	ECoR	18463-64 Prasanthi Exp	PC
119.	ECoR	18473-74 PURI JU Express	PC
120.	ECoR	18477-78 UTKAL Express	PC
121.	ECoR	18495-96 PDY BBS EXPRESS	PC
122.	ECoR	18501-02 VSKP-GIMB Exp	PC
123.	ECoR	18507-08 HKG Exp	PC
124.	ECoR	18509-10 NED Exp	PC
125.	ECoR	18573-74 VSKP-BGKT Exp	PC
126.	ECoR	22805-06 BBSANVT SUPEX	PC
127.	ECoR	22811-12 RAJDHANI Exp	PC
128.	ECoR	22823-24 RAJDHANI Exp	PC
129.	ECoR	22833-34 BBS-KJM Humsafar Exp	PC
130.	ECoR	22865-66 LTT PURI SUPEX	PC
131.	ECoR	12145 LTT PURI SUPEX	TSV
132.	ECoR	12146 PURI LTT SUPEX	TSV
133.	ECoR	12356 ASN MAS EXP	TSV

1	2	3	4
134. ECoR	12357 MAS ASN EXP		TSV
135. ECoR	12893 BBS-BLGR SF EXP.		TSV
136. ECoR	12894 BLGR-BBS Express		TSV
137. ECoR	14710 PURI BKN Exp		TSV
138. ECoR	15639 PURI-GHY Express		TSV
139. ECoR	18005 HWH SBP JDB EXP		TSV
140. ECoR	18006 Koraput HWH Exp		TSV
141. ECoR	18108 KRPU ROUEXP		TSV
142. ECoR	18211 DURG JDB EXP		TSV
143. ECoR	18212 JDB DUGREXP		TSV
144. ECoR	18301 SBP RGDA EXP		TSV
145. ECoR	18303 SBP Puri Inter City		TSV
146. ECoR	18304 PURI SBP INT EXP		TSV
147. ECoR	18415 BBN-Puri Inter City		TSV
148. ECoR	18416 PURI-BBN Inter City		TSV
149. ECoR	18425 Puri Drug Exp		TSV
150. ECoR	18426 Durg Puri Exp		TSV
151. ECoR	18448 Hirakhand Exp		TSV
152. ECoR	18511 KRPU-VSKP BI Weekly		TSV
153. ECoR	18512 VSKP- KRPU BI Weekly		TSV
154. ECoR	18515 TATA-VSKP Weekly Exp		TSV
155. ECoR	18516 VSKP-TATA Weekly Exp		TSV
156. ECoR	22810 VSKP-PRDP Weekly SF Exp		TSV
157. ECoR	22819 BBS-VSKP SF Exp		TSV
158. ECoR	22820 VSKP-BBS SF Exp		TSV
159. ECoR	22827 PURI-SURAT Exp		TSV
160. ECoR	22828 Surat Puri Exp		TSV

1	2	3	4
161.	ECoR	22839 ROU BBS SF INT	TSV
162.	ECoR	22847 VSKP-LTT Express	TSV
163.	ECoR	22848 VSKP - LLT Express	TSV
164.	ECoR	22874 VSKP-DGHAS/F WEEKLY	TSV
165.	ECoR	22910 PURI- VALSAD EXP	TSV
166.	ECoR	58501 VSKP-KRDL	TSV
167.	ECoR	58502 KRDL-VSKP PASS	TSV
168.	ECoR, SCR	12774 SC-SHM AC Express	TSV
169.	ECoR, SCR	17015/16 BBS-SC Visakha Exp.	TSV
170.	ECoR, SCR	17479/80 PURI-TPTY EXP	TSV
171.	ECoR, SCR	17481/82 BSP-TPTY EXP	TSV
172.	ECoR, SCR	18047/48 HWH-VSG AMARAVATHI EXPRESS	TSV
173.	ECoR, SCR	18637 HTE - BNC WEEKLY EXP	TSV
174.	ECoR, SCR	18645/46 HWH HYB East Coast Express	TSV
175.	ECoR, SCR	22611/12 MAS NJP EXPRESS	TSV
176.	ECoR, SCR	22613 Haldia Express	TSV
177.	ECoR, SCR	22614 Haldia Express	TSV
178.	ECoR, SCR	22818 MYS - HWH SF EXP	TSV
179.	ECoR, SCR	22825 SHM - MAS S/F EXP	TSV
180.	ECoR, SCR	22826 MAS - SHM EXP	TSV
181.	ECoR, SCR	22850/49 SC-SHM SF EXP	TSV
182.	ECoR, SCR	22856 TPTY-SRC	TSV
183.	ECoR, SCR	22859 PURI-MAS S/F WEEKLY	TSV
184.	ECoR, SCR	22860 MAS-PURIS/F WEEKLY	TSV
185.	ECoR, SCR	22881 PUNE-BBS S/F WEEKLY	TSV
186.	ECoR, SCR	22883 PURI YPR GRATH	TSV
187.	ECoR, SCR, SR	12659 NCJ-SHM Gurudev Express	TSV

1	2	3	4
188.	ECoR, SCR, SR	12660 SHM-NCJ Gurudev Exp.	TSV
189.	ECoR, SCR, SR	22603 KGP VM BI-WKLY S F	TSV
190.	ECoR, SCR, SR	22604 VM-KGPBI-WKLY EXPRESS	TSV
191.	ECoR, SCR, SR	22605 PRR-VM WKLY EXP	TSV
192.	ECoR, SCR, SR	22606 VM-PRR WKLY EXP	TSV
193.	ECoR, SCR, SR	22852 MAQ - SRC SF EXP	TSV
194.	ECoR, WCR	22909 BL PURI SF EXP	TSV
195.	ECR	12023-24 Jan Shatabdi Exp	MP
196.	ECR	12365-66 PNBE-RNC J Shatabdi	MP
197.	ECR	12309-10 RJPB-NDLS Rajdhani	PC
198.	ECR	12355-56 Archana Exp	PC
199.	ECR	12389-90 EGMORE EXP	PC
200.	ECR	12391-92 Sharamjeevi Exp	PC
201.	ECR	12393-94 Sampoom Kranti Exp	PC
202.	ECR	12395-96 PNBE-AII	PC
203.	ECR	12397-98 Mahabodhi Exp	PC
204.	ECR	12521-22 Rapti Sagar Exp	PC
205.	ECR	12553-54 BJU-NDLS Vaishali Exp	PC
206.	ECR	12557-58 Sapt Kranti Exp	PC
207.	ECR	12561-62 Swatantrata Senani Exp	PC
208.	ECR	12565-66 Bihar Sampark Kranti	PC
209.	ECR	12569-70 JYG-ANVT Garibrath	PC
210.	ECR	12577-78 BAGMATI EXP	PC
211.	ECR	13201-02 RJPB-LTT EXP	PC
212.	ECR	13237-38 PNBE-KOTA Exp	PC
213.	ECR	13239-40 PNBE-KOTA Exp	PC
214.	ECR	13281-82 NTSK Exp	PC

1	2	3	4
215.	ECR	13351-52 Alleppy Exp.	PC
216.	ECR	15227-28 MFP-YPR EXP	PC
217.	ECR	15705-06 KIR-DLI Humsafar	PC
218.	ECR	82355-56 PNBE-CSTMAC Exp	PC
219.	ER	12019-20 SHATABDI EXP	MP
220.	ER	12259-60 SDAH-NDLS Durlanto	PC
221.	ER	12273-74 HWH-NDLS Durlanto	PC
222.	ER	12301-02 HWH-NDLS Rajdhani	PC
223.	ER	12303-04 Purva Express	PC
224.	ER	12305-06 HWH-NDLS Rajdhani	PC
225.	ER	12307-08 Jodhpur Exp	PC
226.	ER	12311-12 HWH-KLK Mail	PC
227.	ER	12313-14 SDAH -NDLS Rajdhani Exp	PC
228.	ER	12321-22 HWH MUMBAI MAIL	PC
229.	ER	12327-28 HWH-DDN HW Upasana	PC
230.	ER	12329-30 W B Sampark Kanti	PC
231.	ER	12331-32 Himgiri Express	PC
232.	ER	12345-46 Saraighat Exp	PC
233.	ER	12367-68 Vikramshila Exp	PC
234.	ER	12369-70 HWH-DDN Kumbh Exp	PC
235.	ER	12371-72 HWH-JSM Weekly Exp	PC
236.	ER	12379-80 Jalianwala B. EXP	PC
237.	ER	12381-82 Purva Express	PC
238.	ER	13005-06 Amritsar Mail	PC
239.	ER	13107-08 Maitree Express - Bangladesh Rake	PC
240.	ER	13109-10 Maitree Express - Indian Rake	PC
241.	ER	13151-52 Jammu Tawi Exp.	PC

1	2	3	4
242. ER	13413-14 Farakha Exp		PC
243. ER	13483-84 Farakha Exp		PC
244. ER	22201-02 SDAH-PURI Duronto		PC
245. ER	22317-18 SDAH-JAT		PC
246. NCR	12033-34 SHATABDI EXP		MP
247. NCR	12179-80 LJN-AF		TSV
248. NCR	12419-20 GOMTI EXP		TSV
249. NCR	12427-28 REWA Express		TSV
250. NCR	12487-88 Seemanchal Exp		TSV
251. NCR	13007-08 U. A Toofanexp		TSV
252. NCR	14125-26 Saryu Express		TSV
253. NCR	14163-64 Sangam Exp		TSV
254. NCR	15003-04 Chauri Chaura Exp		TSV
255. NCR	18205-06 DURG-NTV Express		TSV
256. NCR	19715-15 JP-LKO		TSV
257. NCR	22441-42 CKTD-CNB		TSV
258. NCR	22487-88 Seemanchal Link		TSV
259. NCR, NR, SCR	22683 YPR-LKO Weekly Express		TSV
260. NCR, NR, WCR	22684 Lucknow - Yesvantpur SF Express		TSV
261. NER	12091-92 KGM-DDN Naini Doon Jan Shatabdi Exp		MP
262. NER	12511-12 GKP-TVC Rapti Sagar Exp		PC
263. NER	12533-34 LJN-CSTM Pushpak Exp		PC
264. NER	12541-42 GKPLTT SUPEXP		PC
265. NER	12559-60 Shivganga Superfast Exp		PC
266. NER	12571-72 GKP-ANVT Humsafar		PC
267. NER	12583-84 LKO-ANVT Double Deckar		PC
268. NER	12587-88 Amarnath Supfast Exp		PC

1	2	3	4
269.	NER	12589-90 GKP-SC Rapati Sagar Exp	PC
270.	NER	12591-92 GKP-YPR Rapati Sagar Exp	PC
271.	NER	12595-96 GKP-ANVT Humsafar	PC
272.	NER	15045-46 GKP-OKHA Exp	PC
273.	NER	15097-98 Amarnath Supfast Exp	PC
274.	NER	12529-30 PPTA-LJN Express	TSV
275.	NER	12531-32 GKP-LJN	TSV
276.	NER	13019-20 Bagh Exp	TSV
277.	NER	15065-66 GKP-PNVL	TSV
278.	NER	15203-04 BJU-LJN Express	TSV
279.	NER, NR	11111-12 SUSHASAN	TSV
280.	NER, NR	12203-04 GaribRath Express	TSV
281.	NER, NR	12229-30 Lucknow Mail	TSV
282.	NER, NR	12231-32 LKO-CDG	TSV
283.	NER, NR	12237-38 Begampura Express	TSV
284.	NER, NR	12317-18 Akal Takth Express	TSV
285.	NER, NR	12325-26 KOAA-NLDM Express	TSV
286.	NER, NR	12353-54 HWH-LKU	TSV
287.	NER, NR	12357-58 Durgiana Express	TSV
288.	NER, NR	12357-59 Durgiana Express/KOAA-PNBE	TSV
289.	NER, NR	12429-30 LKO-NDLS AC Exp	TSV
290.	NER, NR	12555-56 Gorakdham Express	TSV
291.	NER, NR	13049-50 ASR Express	TSV
292.	NER, NR	13119-20 SLDH ANVT Exp	TSV
293.	NER, NR	13307-08 Ganga Sutlej Exp	TSV
294.	NER, NR	13429-30 MLDT ANVT EXP	TSV
295.	NER, NR	14003-04 MLDT NDLS EXP	TSV

1	2	3	4
296.	NER,NR	14007-08 Sadbhavana Express	TSV
297.	NER,NR	14013-14 Sadbhavana Express	TSV
298.	NER,NR	14015-16 Sadbhavana Express	TSV
299.	NER,NR	14017-18 Sadbhavana Express	TSV
300.	NER,NR	14115-16PYG-HW	TSV
301.	NER,NR	14205-06FD-DLIEXP	TSV
302.	NER,NR	14207-08 Padmavat Exp	TSV
303.	NER,NR	14227-28 Varuna Exp	TSV
304.	NER,NR	14235-36BSB-BE	TSV
305.	NER,NR	14259-60 Ekat Mata Exp	TSV
306.	NER,NR	14261-62 Ekat Mata Exp	TSV
307.	NER,NR	14265-66 BSB-DDN Janta Exp	TSV
308.	NER,NR	14511-12 Nauchandi Exp.	TSV
309.	NER,NR	14523-24 Harihar Exp	TSV
310.	NER,NR	14649-50 Saryu Yamuna Exp	TSV
311.	NER,NR	14673-74 Saheed Exp	TSV
312.	NER,NR	15001-02 Rapti Ganga Exp	TSV
313.	NER,NR	15005-06 Rapti ganga Exp	TSV
314.	NER,NR	15007-08 Krishak Exp	TSV
315.	NER,NR	15011-12LJN-CDG	TSV
316.	NER,NR	15053-54 CPR-LJN	TSV
317.	NER,NR	15057-58 GK PANVT EXP	TSV
318.	NER,NR	15115-16 LOKNAYAK EXP	TSV
319.	NER,NR	15279-80 Poorbiya Express	TSV
320.	NER,NR	15623-24 BGKT-KYQ	TSV
321.	NER,NR	15707-08 KIR-ASR Express	TSV
322.	NER,NR	15903-04 DBRG-CDG Express	TSV

1	2	3	4
323.	NER, NR	19168ADI-BSB	TSV
324.	NER, NR	19313-14 INDB-RJPB	TSV
325.	NER, NR	19321-22 INDB-RJPB	TSV
326.	NER, NR	19601-02 UDZ-NJP	TSV
327.	NER, NR	22355-56 PPTA-CDG	TSV
328.	NER, NR	22407-08 BSB ANVT Garib Rath	TSV
329.	NER, NR	22419-20 Suhaildev Exp	TSV
330.	NER, NR	24227-28 Varuna Exp	TSV
331.	NER, NR, NWR	14853-54 Marudhar Express	TSV
332.	NER, NR, NWR	14863-64 Marudhar Express	TSV
333.	NER, NR, NWR	14865-66 Marudhar Express	TSV
334.	NER, NR, NWR	19403-04 Sultanpur Express	TSV
335.	NER, NR, NWR	19407-08 ADI-BSB Express	TSV
336.	NER, NR, WCR	19167ADI-BSB	TSV
337.	NFR	12041-42 HWH-NJP Shatabdi	MP
338.	NFR	12067-68 GHY-JTTN, Janshabdi Express	MP
339.	NFR	12085-86 DBRG-GHY-NHNL Shatabdi	MP
340.	NFR	12087-88 DBRG-GHY-NHNL Shatabdi	MP
341.	NFR	12501-02 NDLS-GHY-SCL	PC
342.	NFR	12503-04 KYQ-BNC Humsafar Exp	PC
343.	NFR	12505-06 North East Exp	PC
344.	NFR	12507-08 Guwahati Exp	PC
345.	NFR	12509-10 BNC-GHY Exp	PC
346.	NFR	12513-14 SC-GHY Exp	PC
347.	NFR	12515-16 Guwahati Exp	PC
348.	NFR	12519-20 KYQ-LTT Exp	PC
349.	NFR	12551-52 KYQ-YPRExp	PC

1	2	3	4
350. NFR	15483-84 Sikkim Mahananda Exp		PC
351. NFR	15601-02 P.S.K.Express		PC
352. NFR	15629-30 MS-GHY Exp		PC
353. NFR	15631-32 BME-GHY Exp		PC
354. NFR	15635-36 Dwarka Exp		PC
355. NFR	15645-46 LTT-GHY Exp		PC
356. NFR	15647-48 LTT-GHY Exp		PC
357. NFR	15651-52 GHY-JAT, Lohit Express		PC
358. NFR	15653-54 GHY-JAT Exp-Amarnath Exp		PC
359. NFR	15667-68 Kamakhya Exp		PC
360. NFR	15901-02 SBC-NTSK Exp		PC
361. NFR	15905-06 CAPE-DBRG Exp		PC
362. NFR	15909-10 Avadh Assam Exp		PC
363. NFR	15929-30 Dibrugarh Exp		PC
364. NFR	15933-34 DBRG-ASR Exp		PC
365. NFR	15959-60 Kamrup Exp		PC
366. NFR	20501-02 AGTL-ANVT Rajdhani Exp		PC
367. NR	12001-02 NDLS Bhopal Shatabdi		MP
368. NR	12003-04 NDLS Lucknow Shatabdi		MP
369. NR	12005-06 NDLS Kalka Shatabdi		MP
370. NR	12011-12 NDLS Kalka Shatabdi		MP
371. NR	12013-14 NDLS Amritsar Shatabdi		MP
372. NR	12015-16 NDLS Ajmer Shatabdi		MP
373. NR	12017-18 NDLS Dehradun Shatabdi		MP
374. NR	12029-30 Amritsar Swarn Shatabdi		MP
375. NR	12031-32 Amritsar Swarn Shatabdi		MP
376. NR	12037-38 NDLS Moga Shatabdi		MP

1	2	3	4
377.	NR	12039-40 ANVT Kathgodam Shatabdi	MP
378.	NR	12043-44 NDLS Moga Shatabdi	MP
379.	NR	12045-46 NDLS Chandigarh Shatabdi	MP
380.	NR	12047-48 FZR-NDLS Shatabdi	MP
381.	NR	12053-54 ASR-HW Jan Shatabdi	MP
382.	NR	12055-56 NDLS Dehradun Janshatabdi	MP
383.	NR	12057-58 NDLS UNA Janshatabdi	MP
384.	NR	12049-50 NZM-AGC Gatiman Exp	PC
385.	NR	12217-18 Kerala Sampark Kranti	PC
386.	NR	12263-64 NZM Pune Duronto Express	PC
387.	NR	12283-84 NZM Ernakulam Duronto Express	PC
388.	NR	12423-24 NDLS Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express	PC
389.	NR	12425-26 NDLS Jammu Rajdhani Express	PC
390.	NR	12431-32 NZM Trivandrum Rajdhani Express	PC
391.	NR	12433-34 NZM Chennai Rajdhani Express	PC
392.	NR	12437-38 NZM Secundrabad Rajdhani Express	PC
393.	NR	12441-42 BSP-NDLS Rajdhani Exp	PC
394.	NR	12449-50 GOA Sampark Kranti	PC
395.	NR	12453-54 RNC-NDLS Rajdhani	PC
396.	NR	12471-72 Swaraj Exp	PC
397.	NR	12473-74 Swaraj Exp	PC
398.	NR	12475-76 Swaraj Exp	PC
399.	NR	12477-78 Swaraj Exp	PC
400.	NR	12483-84 Amritsar Kochivili Express	PC
401.	NR	12493-94 NZM-PUNEAC Exp	PC
402.	NR	14005-06 ANVT-SMI Lichchivi Exp	PC
403.	NR	14055-56 DLI-DBRT Brahamaputra Mail	PC

1	2	3	4
404.	NR	14257-58 Kashi Vishwanath Express	PC
405.	NR	14611-12 SVDK-GCT Weekly Express Train	PC
406.	NR	20503-04 (Old No. 12235-36) NDLS Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express	PC
407.	NR	20505-06 (Old No. 12436-35) NDLS Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express	PC
408.	NR	20839-40 RNC-NDLS Rajdhani	PC
409.	NR	22411 -12 NDLS-NHLN AC Exp	PC
410.	NR	22413-14 NZM-MAO Rajdhani	PC
411.	NR	22415-16 VSKP-NDLS Exp	PC
412.	NR	22417-18 BSB-NDLS Mahamana Exp	PC
413.	NR	22436-35 NDLS-BSB Vande Bharat Exp	PC
414.	NR	22461-62 NDLS-SVDK Shree Shakti	PC
415.	NR	52451-52 KLK-SML Shivalik Exp	PC
416.	NR	12211 -12 GaribRath Express	TSV
417.	NR	12215-16 BDTS Garib Rath	TSV
418.	NR	12413-14 A II-Jat Pooja Exp	TSV
419.	NR	12445-46 Uttar Smprk Kranti Exp	TSV
420.	NR	12459-60 ASR-NDLS Exp	TSV
421.	NR	12497-98 Shane Punjab Exp	TSV
422.	NR	12523-24 NJP-NDLS Express	TSV
423.	NR	13009-10 Doon Express	TSV
424.	NR	14033-34 Jammu Mail	TSV
425.	NR	14035-36 Dhauldhara Exp	TSV
426.	NR	14095-96 Himalayan Queen Exp	TSV
427.	NR	14113-14 ALD-DDN Link Express	TSV
428.	NR	14123-24 PBH-CNB	TSV

1	2	3	4
429. NR	14203-04 BSB-LKO		TSV
430. NR	14209-10 PYG-LKO		TSV
431. NR	14215-16 Ganga Gomti Express		TSV
432. NR	14219-20 BSB-LKO		TSV
433. NR	14309 Ujjaini Exp		TSV
434. NR	14315-16 Inter City Exp		TSV
435. NR	14555-56 BAREILY-DLI EXP		TSV
436. NR	14609-10 Hemkunt Express		TSV
437. NR	14625-26 DEE-FZR		TSV
438. NR	14645-46 Shalimar Exp		TSV
439. NR	14681-82 ASR-JUC EXPRESS		TSV
440. NR	14731-32 DLI FKA EXP		TSV
441. NR	15035 Sampark Kranti Express		TSV
442. NR	15036 Sampark Kranti Express		TSV
443. NR	15059-60 Inter City Exp		TSV
444. NR	15209-10 Jansewa Express		TSV
445. NR	15273-74 Satyagraha Exp		TSV
446. NR	15655-56 KYQ-SV DK Express		TSV
447. NR	18215-16 DURG-JAT		TSV
448. NR	19019-20 Dehradun Exp		TSV
449. NR	19023-24 JANTA EXP		TSV
450. NR	19803-04 KOTA-SV DK		TSV
451. NR	22125-26 NGP-ASR		TSV
452. NR	22401-02 DEE-UHPAC EXPRESS		TSV
453. NR	22429-30 DLI-PTK EXP		TSV
454. NR	22453-54 LJN-MTC Express		TSV
455. NR	22455 Kalka - Sai Nagar Shirdi SF Express		TSV

1	2	3	4
456. NR	22917-18 Haridwar Exp.		TSV
457. NR	22941-42 INDB-JAT		TSV
458. NR, NWR	14311 -12 ALA- Hazarat Exp		TSV
459. NR, NWR	14321-22 ALA-Hazarat Exp		TSV
460. NR, NWR	15715-16 Garib Nawaz Express		TSV
461. NR, NWR	19031-32 Haridwar Mail		TSV
462. NR, NWR	19565-66 Uttaranchal Express		TSV
463. NR, SCR, SR	12539 YPR-LKO EXPRESS		TSV
464. NR, SCR, SR, WCR	12540 Lucknow - Yesvantpur SF Express		TSV
465. NR, WCR	14310 Ujjaini Exp		TSV
466. NR, WCR	14317-18 Indore DDn Exp		TSV
467. NR, WCR	19325-26 IND-ASR exp		TSV
468. NWR	12065-66 JAN SHATABDI EXP		MP
469. NWR	12985-86 Double Decker Exp		MP
470. NWR	12967-68 JAIPUR EXP		PC
471. NWR	12969-70 JAIPUR EXP		PC
472. NWR	12975-76 JP-MYS Exp		PC
473. NWR	12977-78 MARUSAGAREXP		PC
474. NWR	12987-88 AII-SDAH Exp		PC
475. NWR	14805-06 BME-YPRAC Express		PC
476. NWR	14815-16 BGKT-TBM Humsafar Exp		PC
477. NWR	19603-04 AII-RMM Humsafar Express		PC
478. NWR	19667-68 UDZ-MYS DEE Palace Queen		PC
479. NWR	19669-70 UDZ-PPTA Humsafar Express		PC
480. NWR	19707-08 JP-BDTS Aravali Express		PC
481. NWR	19709-10 Kavi Guru Exp		PC
482. NWR	19713-14 JP-SC		PC

1	2	3	4
483.	NWR	22475-76 BKN-CBE AC SF	PC
484.	NWR	22477-78 JU-JP Exp	PC
485.	NWR	22497-98 (old 14715-16) Humsafar Exp	PC
486.	NWR	22985-86 UDZ-MYS Rajasthan Humsafar	PC
487.	NWR	11089-90 BGKT-PUNE Express	TSV
488.	NWR	12195-96 AF-AII Intercity	TSV
489.	NWR	12315-16 Annanya Express	TSV
490.	NWR	12495-96 BKN-KOAA Express	TSV
491.	NWR	12547-48 AGC-ADI Express	TSV
492.	NWR	12963-64 UDZ-NZM-UDZ Mewar Express	TSV
493.	NWR	12979-80 JP SF Express	TSV
494.	NWR	12989-90 DDR-AII	TSV
495.	NWR	14813-14 JU-BPL Express	TSV
496.	NWR	15013-14 Ranikhet Express	TSV
497.	NWR	15269-70 Jansadharan Express	TSV
498.	NWR	18207-08 DURG-AII Express	TSV
499.	NWR	18631-32 Garibnawaz Express	TSV
500.	NWR	19223-24 ADI-JAT Express	TSV
501.	NWR	19401-02 ADI-LKO Express	TSV
502.	NWR	19409-10 GKP Express	TSV
503.	NWR	19411-12 All Intercity	TSV
504.	NWR	19413-14 Kolkata Express	TSV
505.	NWR	19573-74 JP Express	TSV
506.	NWR	19579-80 RJT-DEE Express	TSV
507.	NWR	19609-10 UDZ-HW Express	TSV
508.	NWR	19611-12 All-ASR Express	TSV
509.	NWR	19613-14 AII-ASR Express	TSV

1	2	3	4
510.	NWR	19665-66 KURJ-UDZ Express	TSV
511.	NWR	19711-12 JP-BPL Express	TSV
512.	NWR	22451-52 CDG Superfast	TSV
513.	NWR	54803-04 JU-ADI	TSV
514.	NWR, SCR	22663-64 MS-JU WEEKLY EXP	TSV
515.	SCR	12219-20 SC-LTT Durgam	PC
516.	SCR	12285-86 SC-NZM Durgam	PC
517.	SCR	12703-04 Falaknuma Exp	PC
518.	SCR	12707-08 AP Smpark Kranti	PC
519.	SCR	12711-12 Pinakini Exp	PC
520.	SCR	12713-14 SC-BZA Satvahan Express	PC
521.	SCR	12715-16 Sachkhand Exp	PC
522.	SCR	12717-18 Ratnachal Exp	PC
523.	SCR	12721-22 HYB-NZM Dakshin	PC
524.	SCR	12723-24 Telangana Exp	PC
525.	SCR	12751 -52 NED-JAT Humsafar Express	PC
526.	SCR	12791-92 Telangana Exp	PC
527.	SCR	17037-38 SC-HSR Express	PC
528.	SCR	17063-64 SC-MMR Ajanta Exp	PC
529.	SCR	17229-30 Sabari Exp	PC
530.	SCR	17609-10 Purna Patna Exp	PC
531.	SCR	17617-18 Tapovan Express	PC
532.	SCR	22705-06 TPTY-JAT Humsafar	PC
533.	SCR	02193 TEN-JBP SF SPL	TSV
534.	SCR	06009 SRC-PDY (SPL)	TSV
535.	SCR	06010 PDY-SRC (SPL)	TSV
536.	SCR	06051 MAS-AD1 SPL FARE SPL	TSV

1	2	3	4
537.	SCR	06052 ADI-MAS SPL FARE SPL	TSV
538.	SCR	07006 RXL-HYB	TSV
539.	SCR	07008 DBG-SC	TSV
540.	SCR	07010 BJU-SC	TSV
541.	SCR	07060 SC-VNK	TSV
542.	SCR	07075 LPI-CCT	TSV
543.	SCR	07115 HYB-KCVL(SPL)	TSV
544.	SCR	07116 KCVL-HYB(SPL)	TSV
545.	SCR	07118 ERS-HYB(SPL)	TSV
546.	SCR	07146 TPTY-KCG (SPL)	TSV
547.	SCR	07147 VSKP-SC	TSV
548.	SCR	07148 LPI-VSKP	TSV
549.	SCR	07604 KJM KCG EXP	TSV
550.	SCR	07607 NED-TPTY(SPL)	TSV
551.	SCR	07608 TPTY-NED(SPL)	TSV
552.	SCR	08302 BAND-SBP(SPL)	TSV
553.	SCR	08502 SC-VSKP WKLY SPL Exp	TSV
554.	SCR	11083 LTT-KZJ TADOBA Exp	TSV
555.	SCR	11084 KZJ-LTT TADOBA Exp	TSV
556.	SCR	11301 UDAYAN Express	TSV
557.	SCR	11302 UDYAN Exp	TSV
558.	SCR	11303 MUGR-KOP Express	TSV
559.	SCR	12077 Chennai Central-Vijayawada	TSV
560.	SCR	12251 YPR Karba Wainganga Exp	TSV
561.	SCR	12252 KRBA YPR Wainganga Exp	TSV
562.	SCR	12375 MAS ASN Express	TSV
563.	SCR	12376 ASN MAS Express	TSV

1	2	3	4
564. SCR	12507 Chennai Central-Kamakya	TSV	
565. SCR	12604/03 Hyderabad Exp.	TSV. -j	
566. SCR	12611 MAS-NZM G R Exp	TSV	
567. SCR	12612 NZM-MAS G R Exp	TSV	
568. SCR	12705 GNT-SC Inter City Exp	TSV	
569. SCR	12706 SC-GNT Inter City Exp	TSV	
570. SCR	12709 GDR-SC Simhapuri Exp	TSV	
571. SCR	12710 SC-GDR Simhapuri EXP	TSV	
572. SCR	12727/28 HYB-VSKP Godavari Exp	TSV	
573. SCR	12731 TPTY-SC EXP	TSV	
574. SCR	12732 SC-TPTY EXP	TSV	
575. SCR	12733 TPTY-SC Narayandri Exp	TSV	
576. SCR	12736 YPR-SC Garib Rath Exp	TSV	
577. SCR	12737/38 Kakinada Port-Secunderabad	TSV	
578. SCR	12740/39 Secunderabad-Vishakapatnam	TSV	
579. SCR	12747/48 Guntur-Vikarabad	TSV	
580. SCR	12749 Visakhapatnam-LokamanyaTilak (T)	TSV	
581. SCR	12757 Kaghaznagar Exp	TSV	
582. SCR	12758 Kaghaznagar Exp	TSV	
583. SCR	12759 MAS-HYB CHARM INAR Exp	TSV	
584. SCR	12760 HYB-MAS CHARM FN AR Exp	TSV	
585. SCR	12762 KRM R-TPTY Exp	TSV	
586. SCR	12763 TPTY-SC Padmavati Exp	TSV	
587. SCR	12764 SC-TPTY Padmavati Exp	TSV	
588. SCR	12765 TPTY AMI SUPEXP	TSV	
589. SCR	12766 Amaravathi -Tirupati	TSV	
590. SCR	12770/69 TPTY-SC Seven Hills Exp	TSV	

1	2	3	4
591.	SCR	12772 Nagpur-Secunderabad	TSV
592.	SCR	12773 SHM-SCAC Express	TSV
593.	SCR	12775/76 Kakinada Town-Secunderabad	TSV
594.	SCR	12783/84 Visakhapatnam-Secunderabad	TSV
595.	SCR	12785/86 Kacheguda -Bangalore	TSV
596.	SCR	12793 TPTY-NZB Rayalseema Exp	TSV
597.	SCR	12795/96 Secunderabad-Guntur	TSV
598.	SCR	12798/97 CTO-KCG Venkatadri Exp	TSV
599.	SCR	12805/06 VSKP-LPI	TSV
600.	SCR	12861 /62 Vishakapatnam-H.Nizamuddin	TSV
601.	SCR	15015 GKP- YPREXPRESS	TSV
602.	SCR	15016 YPR - GKP EXPRESS	TSV
603.	SCR	15024/23 YPR-GKP-EXP	TSV
604.	SCR	16031 MAS-SVDK Andaman Exp	TSV
605.	SCR	16032 SVDK-MAS Andaman Exp	TSV
606.	SCR	16093 MAS-LJN Express	TSV
607.	SCR	16094 LJN - MAS Express	TSV
608.	SCR	16217 MYS-SNSI Express	TSV
609.	SCR	16218 SNSI-MYS Express	TSV
610.	SCR	16569 YPR KCG EXP	TSV
611.	SCR	16593 NED-SBC-EXP	TSV
612.	SCR	16594 SBC-NED-EXP	TSV
613.	SCR	16613 RJT CBE WKLY Express	TSV
614.	SCR	16614 Rajkot Express	TSV
615.	SCR	17006 Darbhanga-Hyderabad	TSV
616.	SCR	17012/11 HYB SKZR Express	TSV
617.	SCR	17021 HYB-GTL-VSG	TSV

1	2	3	4
618.	SCR	17023/24 Secunderabad - Kurnool Town	TSV
619.	SCR	17049/50 Maachilipatnam-Secunderabad	TSV
620.	SCR	17201/17233 Guntur-Secunderabad	TSV
621.	SCR	17202 SC-GNT Golconda Express	TSV
622.	SCR	17203/04 COA-BVC	TSV
623.	SCR	17205/06 COA-SNSI Exp	TSV
624.	SCR	17208/07 SNSI-BZA Exp	TSV
625.	SCR	17209/10 SBC-CCT Seshadri Exp	TSV
626.	SCR	17211/12 Kondaveedu Exp	TSV
627.	SCR	17213/14 NS-NSL EXP	TSV
628.	SCR	17221 Kakinada port-Lokamanya Tilak (T)	TSV
629.	SCR	17222 Lokamanya Tilak (T)-Kakinada port	TSV
630.	SCR	17223/24 Secunderabad -Kurnool Town	TSV
631.	SCR	17225 BZA-UBL Amravati Exp	TSV
632.	SCR	17226 UBL-BZA Amravati Exp	TSV
633.	SCR	17231 NS- NSL	TSV
634.	SCR	17233 SC-BPQ Bhagyanagar Exp	TSV
635.	SCR	17234/17202 Balharshah-Secunderabad	TSV
636.	SCR	17239/40 GNT-VSKP	TSV
637.	SCR	17241/42 Narsapur- Vishakapatnam	TSV
638.	SCR	17245 NS MTM-DMM EXP	TSV
639.	SCR	17246 DMM-MTM NS EXP	TSV
640.	SCR	17255/56 Narsapur-Hyderabad	TSV
641.	SCR	17402 Machilipatnam-Tirupathi	TSV
642.	SCR	17403/04 Tirupathi-Narsapur	TSV
643.	SCR	17406/05 TPTY-ADB Krishna Exp	TSV
644.	SCR	17416 KOP-TPTY Haripriya Exp	TSV

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645. SCR	17417 TPTY-SNSI		TSV
646. SCR	17418 SNSI-TPTY Weekly Exp		TSV
647. SCR	17419 TPTY-VSG		TSV
648. SCR	17420 VSG-TPTY		TSV
649. SCR	17487/88 Tirupati-Visakhapatnam		TSV
650. SCR	17603/04 YPR-KCG EXP		TSV
651. SCR	17621 AWB-RU EXP		TSV
652. SCR	17625/26 Repall-Secunderabad/KCG		TSV
653. SCR	17644/43 CGL-COA CIRCAREXP		TSV
654. SCR	18111 TATA - YPR EXP		TSV
655. SCR	18112 YPR-TATA EXP		TSV
656. SCR	18504/03 SNSI-VSKP Weekly Exp		TSV
657. SCR	18520/19 Lokamanya Tilak (T)-Vishakapatnam		TSV
658. SCR	18567 VSKP-QLN Weekly Exp		TSV
659. SCR	18568 QLN-VSKP Weekly Exp		TSV
660. SCR	18638 BNC - HTE Weekly Exp		TSV
661. SCR	19419 MAS ADI Exp		TSV
662. SCR	19420 ADI Chennai Exp		TSV
663. SCR	22128 KZJ-LTT Aanandwan Exp		TSV
664. SCR	22151 PUNE-KZJ SF Exp		TSV
665. SCR	22152 KZJ-PUNE SF Exp		TSV
666. SCR	22403 PDY-NDLS Weekly Exp		TSV
667. SCR	22404 NDLS-PDY Weekly Exp		TSV
668. SCR	22617 SBC-TPTY		TSV
669. SCR	22618 TPTY-SBC		TSV
670. SCR	22707 VSKP-TPTY WKY DB DECKER		TSV
671. SCR	22801/02 VSKPMAS WEEKLY SF		TSV

1	2	3	4
672. SCR	22817 HWH-MYS SF Exp		TSV
673. SCR	22831/32 HOWRAH Exp		TSV
674. SCR	22841 SRC-MAS( Antyodaya)		TSV
675. SCR	22842 MAS-SRC( Antyodaya)		TSV
676. SCR	22855 SRC - TPTY WEEEEKY SF Exp		TSV
677. SCR	22869/70 VSKP-MAS S/F Weekly		TSV
678. SCR	22871/72 BBS-TPTY S/F Weekly		TSV
679. SCR	22877 HWH-ERS Antyadaya Exp		TSV
680. SCR	22878 ERS-HWH Antyadaya Exp		TSV
681. SCR	22879 BBS-TPTY S/F Weekly		TSV
682. SCR	22880 TPTY-BBS S/F Weekly		TSV
683. SCR	22882 PUNE-BBS S/F Weekly		TSV
684. SCR	22884 Yeshwantpur-Puri		TSV
685. SCR	56501 Vijayawada-Hubli		TSV
686. SCR	56502 Hubli-Vijayawada		TSV
687. SCR	56503 Yeswantpur-Vijayawada		TSV
688. SCR	56504 Vijayawada-Yeshwantpur		TSV
689. SCR	57207 Tenali-Markapur Road		TSV
690. SCR	57208 Markapur Road-Guntur		TSV
691. SCR	57209 Tenali-Guntur		TSV
692. SCR	57210 Guntur-Tenali		TSV
693. SCR	57216 Guntur-Tenali		TSV
694. SCR	57218 Mancherla-Bhimavaram		TSV
695. SCR	57223 Kakinada-Guntur		TSV
696. SCR	57225 Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam		TSV
697. SCR	57226 Vishakapatnam-Vijayawada		TSV
698. SCR	57229 Machilipatnam- Vishakapatnam		TSV

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699. SCR	57230 Vishakapatnam-Machilipatnam		TSV
700. SCR	57231/32 Vijayawada-Howrah		TSV
701. SCR	57255/56 Kakinada Port-Vishakapatnam		TSV
702. SCR	57257 Tirupathi-Kakinada Port		TSV
703. SCR	57258 Kakinada Port-Tirupathi		TSV
704. SCR	57259 Bhimavaram-Rajahmundry		TSV
705. SCR	57260 Rajahmundry-Narsapur		TSV
706. SCR	57262/63 Niddavolu-Bhimavaram		TSV
707. SCR	57271 Vijayawada-Rayagada		TSV
708. SCR	57272 Rayagada-Vijayawada		TSV
709. SCR	57279 Gudivada-Narsapur		TSV
710. SCR	57280 Bhimavaram-Gudivada		TSV
711. SCR	57286/85 Macherla-Nadikudi		TSV
712. SCR	57298 Narsapur-Guntur		TSV
713. SCR	57305/06 Kacheguda - Guntur		TSV
714. SCR	57317/57320 Guntur-Macherla		TSV
715. SCR	57327 Dhone-Guntur		TSV
716. SCR	57328 Guntur-Dhone		TSV
717. SCR	57381/82 Guntur - Narsapur		TSV
718. SCR	57425/26 Kacheguda -Guntakal		TSV
719. SCR	57623 Kacheguda-Guntur		TSV
720. SCR	57624 Guntur-Kacheguda		TSV
721. SCR	57639 Tirupati-Guntur		TSV
722. SCR	57652/51 Repalle - Secunderabad		TSV
723. SCR	67248 Vijayawada-Guntur		TSV
724. SCR	67254 Vijayawada-Guntur		TSV
725. SCR	67259 Guntur-Vijayawada		TSV

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726. SCR	67261/62 Vijayawada-Rajahmundry	TSV	
727. SCR	67264/65 Warangal-Hyderabad	TSV	
728. SCR	67273 Vijayawada-Guntur	TSV	
729. SCR	67274 Guntur-Vijayawada	TSV	
730. SCR	67283 Guntur-Vijayawada	TSV	
731. SCR	67286 Tenali-Vijayawada	TSV	
732. SCR	67289 Guntur-Vijayawada	TSV	
733. SCR	67295/96 Rajahmundry-Vishakapatnam	TSV	
734. SCR	67299/300 Rajahmundry-Vijayawada	TSV	
735. SCR	77201 Vijayawada-Gudivada	TSV	
736. SCR	77202/03 Gudivada-Narsapur	TSV	
737. SCR	77204 Gudivada-Narsapur	TSV	
738. SCR	77205 Narsapur-Bhimavaram Town	TSV	
739. SCR	77206 Bhimavaram Town-Narsapur	TSV	
740. SCR	77207 Vijayawada-Machilipatnam	TSV	
741. SCR	77209 Gudivada-Machilipatnam	TSV	
742. SCR	77210 Machilipatnam-Vijayawada	TSV	
743. SCR	77211 Gudivada-Machilipatnam	TSV	
744. SCR	77212 Machilipatnam-Vijayawada	TSV	
745. SCR	77213 Vijayawada-Gudivada	TSV	
746. SCR	77214 Gudivada-Vijayawada	TSV	
747. SCR	77215 Vijayawada-Machilipatnam	TSV	
748. SCR	77216 Machilipatnam-Gudivada	TSV	
749. SCR	77218 Machilipatnam-Vijayawada	TSV	
750. SCR	77221 Vijayawada-Guntur	TSV	
751. SCR	77222 Guntur-Repalle	TSV	
752. SCR	77223 Repalli-Guntur	TSV	

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753.	SCR	77224 Guntur-Repalle	TSV
754.	SCR	77225 Repalle-Tenali	TSV
755.	SCR	77226 Tenali-Repalle	TSV
756.	SCR	77227 Repalle-Tenali	TSV
757.	SCR	77228 Tenali-Repalle	TSV
758.	SCR	77229 Repalle-Guntur	TSV
759.	SCR	77230 Guntur-Vijayawada	TSV
760.	SCR	77231 Vijayawada-Bhimavaram	TSV
761.	SCR	77237/38 Bhimavaram-Rajahmundry	TSV
762.	SCR	77239/40 Bhimavaram-Niddadavolu	TSV
763.	SCR	77242 Rajahmundry-Bhimavaram	TSV
764.	SCR	77243 Bhimavaram-Niddadavolu	TSV
765.	SCR	77245/46 Vijayawada-Machilipatnam	TSV
766.	SCR	77298/97 Macherla-Bhimavaram/GNT	TSV
767.	SCR	‘ 77323 Bhimavara-Gudivada	TSV
768.	SCR	77674/73 Kacheguda-Miryalguda	TSV
769.	SCR	77676/75 Kacheguda-Miryalguda	TSV
770.	SCR	77695 Nandyal-Kumool	TSV
771.	SCR	77696 Kurnool-Nandyal	TSV
772.	SCR, SR	11017 LTT-KIK Weekly Exp	TSV
773.	SCR, SR	11018 KARAIKAL LTT Exp	TSV
774.	SCR, SR	11043 LTT-MADURAI EXPRESS(W)	TSV
775.	SCR, SR	11044 LOKAMANYA TT Exp	TSV
776.	SCR, SR	12645 ERS-NZM Millennium Exp	TSV
777.	SCR, SR	12646 ERS-NZM Millennium Exp	TSV
778.	SCR, SR	12647 CBE-NZM Kongu exp	TSV
779.	SCR, SR	12648 NZM-CBE	TSV

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780.	SCR, SR	15119 RMM-MUV	TSV
781.	SCR, SR	16003 MAS-NSL Weekly Exp	TSV
782.	SCR, SR	16004 NSL-MAS Weekly Exp	TSV
783.	SCR, SR	16779 TPTY-RMM TRI Weekly Exp	TSV
784.	SCR, SR	16780 RMM-TPTY TRI-Weekly Exp	TSV
785.	SCR, SR	16863 BGKT-MQ Weekly Exp	TSV
786.	SCR, SR	16864 MQ-BGKT	TSV
787.	SCR, SR	17407 TPTY-MQ Pamani Exp	TSV
788.	SCR, SR	17408 MQ-TPTY Pamani Exp	TSV
789.	SCR, SR	17414 PDY-TPTY Weekly Exp	TSV
790.	SCR, SR	17605 MAQ-KCG EXP	TSV
791.	SCR, SR	17606 KCG-MAQ EXP	TSV
192.	SCR, SR	17615/16 KCG-MDU EXP	TSV
793.	SCR, SR	17652/51 KACHEGUDA EXP	TSV
794.	SCR, SR	19567 TN-OKHA Vivek exp	TSV
795.	SCR, SR	19568 OKHA-TN	TSV
796.	SCR, SR	22601 MAS-SNSI EXP	TSV
797.	SCR, SR	22602 SNSI-MAS EXP	TSV
798.	SCR, SR	22615 TPTY-CBE	TSV
799.	SCR, SR	22616 CBE-TPTY	TSV
800.	SCR, SR	22619 BSPTEN Weekly Exp	TSV
801.	SCR, SR	22620 TEN BSP Weekly Exp	TSV
802.	SCR, SR	22815 BSP ERS SF EXP	TSV
803.	SCR, SR	22816 ERS BSP SF EXP	TSV
804.	SCR, SR	22851 SRC-MAQ SF EXP	TSV
805.	SCR, SR, WCR	15120 Manduadiah - Rameswaram Weekly Express	TSV
806.	SCR, WCR	22351 Patliputra - Yesvantpur Weekly SF Express	TSV

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807.	SCR, WCR	22352 YPR - PPTA EXP(WEEKLY)	TSV
808.	SECR	12069-70 JAN SHATABDI Exp	MP
809.	SECR	12549-50 DURG-JAT SF Exp	PC
810.	SECR	12823-24 DURG-NZM CG Exp	PC
811.	SECR	12851-52 BSP-MAS Exp	PC
812.	SECR	18237-38 Chhatisgarh Exp	PC
813.	SECR	22867-68 Humsafar Exp	PC
814.	SER	12021-22 Jan Shatabdi Exp	MP
815.	SER	12221-22 HWH-PA Durgonto	PC
816.	SER	12245-46 HWH-YPR Durgonto	PC
817.	SER	12261-62 HWH-CSTM Durgonto	PC
818.	SER	12525-26 DBRG-KOAA Express	PC
819.	SER	12809-10 Horah Mail	PC
820.	SER	12811-12 Hatia Exp	PC
821.	SER	12813-14 HWH-TATA Steel	PC
822.	SER	12817-18 Jharkhand SJ Exp	PC
823.	SER	12821-22 HWH-BBS Dhauli	PC
824.	SER	12825-26 RNC-NDLS Samprak Kranti	PC
825.	SER	12833-34 HWH-ADI Exp	PC
826.	SER	12835-36 HTE YPR Exp	PC
827.	SER	12839-40 HWH Mas Mail	PC
828.	SER	12841-42 COROMANDAL EXP	PC
829.	SER	12847-48 HWH-DIGHAAC Express	PC
830.	SER	12857-58 HWH-DIGHA- Tamralipata	PC
831.	SER	12859-60 HWH-CSTM Gitanjali	PC
832.	SER	12863-64 HWH YPR Exp	PC
833.	SER	12867-68 HWH-PDY Exp	PC

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834. SER	12869-70 HOWRAH SUP Exp		PC
835. SER	12871-72 ISPAT Exp		PC
836. SER	12873-74 Jharkhand SJ Exp		PC
837. SER	12877-78 RNC-NDLS GR Exp		PC
838. SER	12889-90 TATA-YPR		PC
839. SER	13167-68 KOAA-AGC		PC
840. SER	13181-82 KOAA-SHTT		PC
841. SER	18101-02 Tata Jat Exp		PC
842. SER	18103-04 ASR Exp		PC
843. SER	18109-10 Muri jat Exp		PC
844. SER	20889-90 HWH-BZA Humsafar		PC
845. SER	22807-08 SRC-MAS AC Exp		PC
846. SER	22837-38 HTE-ERS Exp		PC
847. SER	22853-54 SHM-VSKP Exp		PC
848. SER	22863-64 HWH-YPR Weekly Exp		PC
849. SER	22887-88 HWH-YPR Humsafar		PC
850. SER	22897-98 KANDARI Exp		PC
851. SR	12007-08 MYS-MAS Shatabdi		MP
852. SR	12075-76 Jan Shatabdi Exp		MP
853. SR	12077-78 Jan Shatabdi Exp		MP
854. SR	12081-82 CAN-TVC Jan Shatabdi		MP
855. SR	12083-84 Jan Shatabdi Exp		MP
856. SR	12243-44 MAS-CBE Shatabdi		MP
857. SR	22625-26 SBC DOUBLE DECK		MP
858. SR	12269-70 MAS-NZM Durgam		PC
859. SR	12605-06 PALLAVAN		PC
860. SR	12615-16 MAS-DEE GT Exp		PC

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861. SR	12617-18 ERS-NZM Mangla Exp		PC
862. SR	12621-22 Tamilnadu Exp		PC
863. SR	12625-26 Kerala Exp		PC
864. SR	12627-28 SBC-NDLS Karnataka Express		PC
865. SR	12635-36 VAIGAI EXP		PC
866. SR	12641-42 Thirikkural Exp		PC
867. SR	12643-44 Nizamuddin Exp		PC
868. SR	12651-52 Sampark Karnti Exp		PC
869. SR	12655-56 Navjeevan Exp		PC
870. SR	12663-64 HWH TPJ Exp		PC
871. SR	12665-66 Kannyakumari Exp		PC
872. SR	12669-70 Ganga Kaveri Exp		PC
873. SR	12675-76 Kovai Exp		PC
874. SR	12677-78 Inter City Exp		PC
875. SR	12679-80 CBE-MAS Intercity		PC
876. SR	12687-88 DEHRADUN EXP		PC
877. SR	16301-02 TVC-SRR Venad Exp		PC
878. SR	16311-12 BKN KCVL EXPRES		PC
879. SR	16317-18 HIMSAGAR EXP		PC
880. SR	16331-32 TVC-CSTM-TVC Exp		PC
881. SR	16333-34 TVC-VRL-TVC Exp		PC
882. SR	16335-36 NCJ-GIM-NCJ Exp		PC
883. SR	16337-38 ERS-Okha-ERS Exp		PC
884. SR	16339-40 NAGARCOIL EXP		PC
885. SR	16345-46 TVC-LTT nethravati		PC
886. SR	16351-52 NCJ-CSTM Express		PC
887. SR	16353-54 NCJ-KCG Exp		PC

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888. SR	16359-60 ERS-PNBE Exp		PC
889. SR	16381-82 CAPE-CSTM Kanyakumari Exp		PC
890. SR	16649-50 Parasuram Exp		PC
891. SR	16687-88 NAVYUG Exp		PC
892. SR	16733-34 RMM OKHA Exp		PC
893. SR	16793-94 RMM-FD Exp		PC
894. SR	22207-08 MAS-TVC AC Exp		PC
895. SR	22631-32 Anuvrat Exp		PC
896. SR	22641-42 Shalimar Exp		PC
897. SR	22643-44 Patna Exp		PC
898. SR	22645-46 AHILYANAGAR IEX		PC
899. SR	22647-48 KRBA TVC EXPRES		PC
900. SR	22665-66 CBE-SBC Uday Express		PC
901. SR	22671-72 MS-MDU Tejas Express		PC
902. SR	12201 LTT-KCVL Garibrath		TSV
903. SR	12202 KCVL-LTT Garibrath		TSV
904. SR	12257 YPR-KCVL		TSV
905. SR	12258 KCVL-YPR		TSV
906. SR	12601 MAS-MAQ		TSV
907. SR	12602 MAQ-MAS		TSV
908. SR	12623 MAS-TVC		TSV
909. SR	12624 TVC-MAS		TSV
910. SR	12631 MS-TEN Nellai exp		TSV
911. SR	12632 TEN-MS Nellai exp		TSV
912. SR	12633 MS-CAPE exp		TSV
913. SR	12634 CAPE-MS exp		TSV
914. SR	12639 MAS-SBC Brindavan exp		TSV

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915.	SR	12640 SBC-MAS Brindavan exp	TSV
916.	SR	12661 MS-SCT Pothigai exp	TSV
917.	SR	12662 SCT-MS Pothigai exp	TSV
918.	SR	12667 MS-NCJ	TSV
919.	SR	12668 NCJ-MS	TSV
920.	SR	12683 ERS-BAND	TSV
921.	SR	12684 BAND-ERS	TSV
922.	SR	12685 MAS-MAQ	TSV
923.	SR	12686 MAQ-MAS	TSV
924.	SR	12689 MAS-NCJ	TSV
925.	SR	12690 NCJ-MAS	TSV
926.	SR	12693 MS-TN Pearl city exp	TSV
927.	SR	12694 TN-MS Pearl city exp	TSV
928.	SR	12695 MAS-TVC	TSV
929.	SR	12696 TVC-MAS	TSV
930.	SR	12697 MAS-TVC	TSV
931.	SR	12698 TVC-MAS	TSV
932.	SR	16053 MAS-TPTY	TSV
933.	SR	16054 TPTY-MAS	TSV
934.	SR	16057 MAS-TPTY	TSV
935.	SR	16058 TPTY-MAS	TSV
936.	SR	16105 MS-TCN	TSV
937.	SR	16106 TCN-MS	TSV
938.	SR	16127 MS-GUV	TSV
939.	SR	16128 GUV-MS	TSV
940.	SR	16181 MS-SCT Silambuexp	TSV
941.	SR	16182 SCT-MS Silambu exp	TSV

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942. SR	16187 KIK-ERS		TSV
943. SR	16188 ERS-KIK		TSV
944. SR	16203 MAS-TPTY		TSV
945. SR	16204 TPTY-MAS		TSV
946. SR	16231 MV-MYS		TSV
947. SR	16232 MYS-MV		TSV
948. SR	16233 MV-TPJ		TSV
949. SR	16234 TPJ-MV		TSV
950. SR	16235 TN-MYS		TSV
951. SR	16236 MYS-TN		TSV
952. SR	16303 ERS-TVC		TSV
953. SR	16304 TVC-ERS		TSV
954. SR	16305 ERS-CAN		TSV
955. SR	16306 CAN-ERS		TSV
956. SR	16307 ALLP-CAN		TSV
957. SR	16308 CAN-ALLP		TSV
958. SR	16315 SBC-KCVL		TSV
959. SR	16316 KCVL-SBC		TSV
960. SR	16341 GUV-TVC		TSV
961. SR	16342 TVC-GUV		TSV
962. SR	16343 TVC-MDU Amrithaexp		TSV
963. SR	16344 MDU-TVC Amritha exp		TSV
964. SR	16347 TVC-MAQ		TSV
965. SR	16348 MAQ-TVC		TSV
966. SR	16511 SBC-CAN		TSV
967. SR	16512 CAN-SBC		TSV
968. SR	16517 SBC-CAN		TSV

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969. SR	16518 CAN-SBC		TSV
970. SR	16525 CAPE-SBC		TSV
971. SR	16526 SBC-CAPE		TSV
972. SR	16527 YPR-CAN		TSV
973. SR	16528 CAN-YPR		TSV
974. SR	16603 MAQ-TVC Maveli exp		TSV
975. SR	16604 TVC-MAQ Maveli exp		TSV
976. SR	16605 MAQ-NCJ		TSV
977. SR	16606 NCJ-MAQ		TSV
978. SR	16617 RMM-CBE		TSV
979. SR	16618 CBE-RMM		TSV
980. SR	16629 TVC-MAQ Malabar exp		TSV
981. SR	16630 MAQ-TVC Malabar exp		TSV
982. SR	16723 MS-QLN		TSV
983. SR	16724 QLN-MS		TSV
984. SR	16791 TEN-PGT		TSV
985. SR	16792 PGT-TEN		TSV
986. SR	16795 MS-TPJ		TSV
987. SR	16796 TPJ-MS		TSV
988. SR	16851 MS-RMM		TSV
989. SR	16852 RMM-MS		TSV
990. SR	16855 PDY-MAQ		TSV
991. SR	16856 MAQ-PDY		TSV
992. SR	16857 PDY-MAQ		TSV
993. SR	16858 MAQ-PDY		TSV
994. SR	16859 MS-MAQ		TSV
995. SR	16860 MAQ-MS		TSV

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996. SR	16861 PDY-CAPE		TSV
997. SR	16862 CAPE-PDY		TSV
998. SR	17235 SBC-NCJ		TSV
999. SR	17236 NCJ-SBC		TSV
1000. SR	17413 TPTY-PDY		TSV
1001. SR	19259 KCVL-BVC		TSV
1002. SR	19260 BVC-KCVL		TSV
1003. SR	19261 KCVL-PBR		TSV
1004. SR	19262 PBR-KCVL		TSV
1005. SR	19577 TEN-JAM		TSV
1006. SR	19578 JAM-TEN		TSV
1007. SR	22113 LTT-KCVL		TSV
1008. SR	22114 KCVL-LTT		TSV
1009. SR	22149 ERS-PUNE		TSV
1010. SR	22150 PUNE-ERS		TSV
1011. SR	22607 ERS-BAND		TSV
1012. SR	22608 BAND-ERS		TSV
1013. SR	22609 MAQ-CBE		TSV
1014. SR	22610 CBE-MAQ		TSV
1015. SR	22627 TPJ-TVC		TSV
1016. SR	22628 TVC-TPJ		TSV
1017. SR	22629 DR-TEN		TSV
1018. SR	22630 TEN-DR		TSV
1019. SR	22633 TVC-NZM		TSV
1020. SR	22634 NZM-TVC		TSV
1021. SR	22637 MAS-MAQ exp		TSV
1022. SR	22638 MAQ-MAS exp		TSV

1	2	3	4
1023. SR	22639 MAS-ALLP		TSV
1024. SR	22640 ALLP-MAS		TSV
1025. SR	22651 MAS-PGT		TSV
1026. SR	22652 PGT-MAS		TSV
1027. SR	22653 TVC-NZM		TSV
1028. SR	22654 NZM-TVC		TSV
1029. SR	22655 TVC-NZM		TSV
1030. SR	22656 NZM-TVC		TSV
1031. SR	22659 KCVL-DDN		TSV
1032. SR	22660 DDN-KCVL		TSV
1033. SR	22661 MS-RMM		TSV
1034. SR	22662 RMM-MS		TSV
1035. SR	22667 NCJ-CBE		TSV
1036. SR	22668 CBE-NCJ/TN Link Exp		TSV
1037. SR, SWR	11021 DR-TEN		TSV
1038. SR, SWR	11022 TEN-DR		TSV
1039. SR, SWR	12777 HUBIL-Kochuveli Exp		TSV
1040. SR, SWR	12778 KCVL-UBL		TSV
1041. SR, SWR	17315 VSG-VL NK		TSV
1042. SR, SWR	17316 VL NK-VSG		TSV
1043. SWR	12027-28 SBC-MAS Shatabdi		MP
1044. SWR	12079-80 Jan Shatabdi Exp		MP
1045. SWR	12213-14 YPR-DEE Durgam		PC
1046. SWR	12253-54 YPR-BGP Anga Exp		PC
1047. SWR	12295-96 Sangamithra Express		PC
1048. SWR	12607-08 Lalbagh Express		PC
1049. SWR	12609-10 Bangalore Expres		PC

1	2	3	4
1050. SWR	12629/12630 (Samparkranti Express) via UBL		PC
1051. SWR	12649/12650 (Samparkranti Express) via SC		PC
1052. SWR	12779-80 Goa Express		PC
1053. SWR	12781-82 MYS-NZM SJ Exp		PC
1054. SWR	16209-10 Ajmer Exp		PC
1055. SWR	16501-02 Ahmedabad Express		PC
1056. SWR	16505-06 Gandhidham Express		PC
1057. SWR	16507-08 Jodhpur Express		PC
1058. SWR	16531-32 GARIB NAWAJ		PC
1059. SWR	16533-34 SBC-BGKT Exp		PC
1060. SWR	22677-78 YPR-KCVLAC Exp		PC
1061. SWR	22685/22686 YPR-CDG (Samparkranti Express)		PC
1062. SWR	22691-92 SBC-NZM Rajdhani		PC
1063. SWR	82653-54 YPR-JP Suvidha		PC
1064. SWR	11005 Chaluky Exp		TSV
1065. SWR	11006 Chaluky Exp		TSV
1066. SWR	11035 Sharvati Exp		TSV
1067. SWR	11036MYS-DR		TSV
1068. SWR	12539/12540 YPR-JTJ-YPR		TSV
1069. SWR	12639/12640 SBC-JTJ-SBC		TSV
1070. SWR	12684/12683 SBC-TPT-SBC		TSV
1071. SWR	12725 Siddaganga Inter City Exp		TSV
1072. SWR	12726 DWR-SBC		TSV
1073. SWR	12777/12778 YPR-BWT-YPR		TSV
1074. SWR	14805 YPR-BME EXP		TSV
1075. SWR	14806 BME-YPR EXP		TSV
1076. SWR	16201 INTERCITY EXPRESS		TSV

1	2	3	4
1077. SWR	16202 TLGP-SBC		TSV
1078. SWR	16205 TLGP-MYSEXP		TSV
1079. SWR	16206 MYS-TLGPEXP		TSV
1080. SWR	16315/16316 SBC-TPT-SBC		TSV
1081. SWR	16515 YPR-KAWR EXP (VIAASK)		TSV
1082. SWR	16516 KAWR-YPR EXP (VIAASK)		TSV
1083. SWR	16519/16520 JTJ-SBC-JTJ		TSV
1084. SWR	16521/16522 BWT-SBC-BWT		TSV
1085. SWR	16525/16526 SBC-TPT-SBC		TSV
1086. SWR	16535 GOLGUMBAZ EXP		TSV
1087. SWR	16536 SUR-MYS		TSV
1088. SWR	16565/16566 KPN-YPR-KPN		TSV
1089. SWR	16589 Ranichennamma Exp		TSV
1090. SWR	16590 KOP-SBC		TSV
1091. SWR	16613/16614 KJM-TPT-KJM		TSV
1092. SWR	17209/17210 SBC-JTJ-SBC		TSV
1093. SWR	17309 YPR-VSG EXP		TSV
1094. SWR	17310 VSG-YPR		TSV
1095. SWR	17311 CEN-VSGEXP		TSV
1096. SWR	17311/17312 JTJ-YPR-JTJ		TSV
1097. SWR	17312 VSG-MAS		TSV
1098. SWR	17313 CEN-UBLEXP		TSV
1099. SWR	17313/17314 JTJ-YPR-JTJ		TSV
1100. SWR	17314 UBL-CENEXP		TSV
1101. SWR	17315/17316 YPR-BWT-YPR		TSV
1102. SWR	19567/19568 BWT-KJM-BWT		TSV
1103. SWR	22352/22351 YPR-JTJ-YPR		TSV

1	2	3	4
1104. SWR	22601/22602 JTJ-KJM-JTJ		TSV
1105. SWR	22607/22608 TPT-SBC-TPT		TSV
1106. SWR	22617/22618 YPR-B WT-YPR		TSV
1107. SWR	51405 MRJ-CLR PASS		TSV
1108. SWR	51406 CLR-MRJPASS		TSV
1109. SWR	51419 MRJ-UBL PASS		TSV
1110. SWR	51420 UBL-MRJ PASS		TSV
1111. SWR	51431 MRJ-LDPASS		TSV
1112. SWR	51432 LD-MRJ PASS		TSV
1113. SWR	51461 MRJ-BGMPASS.		TSV
1114. SWR	51462 BGM-MRJ PASS.		TSV
1115. SWR	51463 MRJ-BGMPASS		TSV
1116. SWR	51464 BGM-MRJ PASS.		TSV
1117. SWR	56213 CMNR-TPTY PASS		TSV
1118. SWR	56214 TPTY-CMNR PASS		TSV
1119. SWR	56221 SBC-TKPASS		TSV
1120. SWR	56222 TK-SBC PASS		TSV
1121. SWR	56223 SBC-ASK PASS		TSV
1122. SWR	56224 ASK-SBC PASS		TSV
1123. SWR	56225 SBC-TK PASS		TSV
1124. SWR	56226 TK-SBC PASS		TSV
1125. SWR	56227 SBC-SMET PASS		TSV
1126. SWR	56228 SMET-SBC PASS		TSV
1127. SWR	56261 AJJ-SBC PASS		TSV
1128. SWR	56262 SBC-AJJ PASS		TSV
1129..SWR	56269 SMET-MYS PASS		TSV
1130. SWR	56270 MYS -SMET PASS		TSV

1	2	3	4
1131. SWR	56271 SMET-CMGR PASS		TSV
1132. SWR	56272 CMGR-SMET PASS		TSV
1133. SWR	56273 ASK-UBL PASS		TSV
1134. SWR	56274 UBL-ASK PASS		TSV
1135. SWR	56507 MKM-SBC PASS		TSV
1136. SWR	56508 SBC-MKM PASS		TSV
1137. SWR	56509 MKM-SBC PASS		TSV
1138. SWR	56510 SBC-MKM PASS		TSV
1139. SWR	56515 SBC-UBL PASS		TSV
1140. SWR	56516 UBL-SBC PASS		TSV
1141. SWR	56517 CTA-HRR PASS		TSV
1142. SWR	56518 HRR-CTA PASS		TSV
1143. SWR .	56519 JRU-CTA PASS		TSV
1144. SWR	56520 CTA-JRU PASS		TSV
1145. SWR	56529 HRR-KTY PASS		TSV
1146. SWR	56530 KTY-HRR PASS		TSV
1147. SWR	56909 SBC-HPT PASS		TSV
1148. SWR	56910 HPT-SBC PASS		TSV
1149. SWR	56911 SBC-UBL PASS		TSV
1150. SWR	56912 UBL-SBC PASS		TSV
1151. SWR	56913 SBC-UBL PASS		TSV
1152. SWR	56914 UBL-SBC PASS		TSV
1153. SWR	56915 JRU-UBL PASS		TSV
1154. SWR	56916 UBL-JRU PASS		TSV
1155. SWR	56917 RRB-SMET PASS		TSV
1156. SWR	56918 SMET-RRB PASS		TSV
1157. SWR	56961 QLM-VSG PASS		TSV

1	2	3	4
1158. SWR	56962 VSG-QLMPASS		TSV
1159. SWR	56963 QLM-VSG PASS		TSV
1160. SWR	56964 VSG-QLMPASS		TSV
1161. SWR	56965 QLM-VSG PASS		TSV
1162. SWR	56966 VSG-QLMPASS		TSV
1163. SWR	57451 JRU-GTLPASS		TSV
1164. SWR	57452 GTL-JRU PASS		TSV
1165. SWR	66529 BWT-SBC PASS		TSV
1166. SWR	66530 SBC-BWT PASS		TSV
1167. SWR	66531 BWT-SBC PASS		TSV
1168. SWR	66532 SBC-BWT PASS		TSV
1169. SWR	66533 BWT-KJM PASS		TSV
1170. SWR	66534 KJM-BWT PASS		TSV
1171. SWR	76505 BNC-KQZ PASS		TSV
1172. SWR	76506 KQZ-BNC PASS		TSV
1173. SWR	76507 BNC-BWT PASS		TSV
1174. SWR	76508 BWT-BNC PASS		TSV
1175. SWR	76511 SBC-MKM PASS		TSV
1176. SWR	76512 MKM-SBC PASS		TSV
1177. WCR	11449-50 JBP-SVDK EXP		PC
1178. WCR	12167-68 LTT-BSB		PC
1179.. WCR	12193-94 JBP-YPRExp		PC
1180. WCR	11046 Deekshabhoomi Express		TSV
1181. WCR	11053 Mumbai LTT - Azamgarh Weekly Express		TSV
1182. WCR	11054 Azamgarh - Mumbai LTT Weekly Express		TSV
1183. WCR	11103 JHS-BDTS		TSV
1184. WCR	11104 BDTS-JHS		TSV

1	2	3	4
1185. WCR	11125 GWL-RTM		TSV
1186. WCR	11126 RTM-GWL		TSV
1187. WCR	11271 Vindhyachal Express		TSV
1188. WCR	11272 Vindhyachal Express		TSV
1189. WCR	11463 Somnath - Jabalpur Express (Via Itarsi)		TSV
1190. WCR	11464 Jabalpur - Somnath Express (Via Itarsi)		TSV
1191. WCR	11702 INDB-JBP		TSV
1192. WCR	12059-60 KTT-NZM Janshatabdi Exp.		TSV
1193. WCR	12155-56 HSJ-NZM Express		TSV
1194. WCR	12187-88 JBP-CSTM Express		TSV
1195. WCR	12192 Shridham SF Express		TSV
1196. WCR	12198 GWL-BPL		TSV
1197. WCR	12336 Mumbai LTT - BGP Express		TSV
1198. WCR	12854 AMARK AN TAK Express		TSV
1199. WCR	15267 Raxaul - Mumbai LTT Jan Sadharan Express		TSV
1200. WCR	18609 Ranchi - Mumbai LTT Weekly Express		TSV
1201. WCR	18610 Mumbai LTT - Ranchi Weekly Express		TSV
1202. WCR	19052 Shramik Express		TSV
1203. WCR	19054 MFP-ST		TSV
1204. WCR	19058 Varanasi - Udhna Bholenagari Express		TSV
1205. WCR	19165 ADI-DBG		TSV
1206. WCR	21125 RTM-BIX		TSV
1207. WCR	21126 BIX-RTM		TSV
1208. WCR	22135 NGP-REWA Express		TSV
1209. WCR	22187 HBJ-JBP Express		TSV
1210. WCR	22967 ADI-ALD Weekly Express		TSV
1211. WCR	22972 Patna - Bandra Terminus SF Express		TSV

1	2	3	4
1212. WR	12009-10 Shatabdi Exp		MP
1213. WR	12931-32 AC Double Decker Exp		MP
1214. WR	09005-06 MMCT-NDLS		PC
1215. WR	09013-14 MMCT-LJN Suvidha Spl		PC
1216. WR	09024-23 INDB-BDTS Spl		PC
1217. WR	09411 -12 ADI-PNBE Holiday Spl		PC
1218. WR	09413-14 ADI-DEE Holiday Spl		PC
1219. WR	09433-34 BDTS-GIM Spl		PC
1220. WR	12145-46 LTT-PURI		PC
1221. WR	12227-28 BCT-IND Durgam Exp		PC
1222. WR	12239-40 Jaipur Durgam		PC
1223. WR	12903-04 BCT-ASR Golden Temple Mail		PC
1224. WR	12905-06 PBR-HWHEXP		PC
1225. WR	12907-08 BDTS SMPRK K EX		PC
1226. WR	12909-10 BDTS-NZM Garib Rath Exp		PC
1227. WR	12917-18 ADI-NZM Gujrat SK Exp		PC
1228. WR	12919-20 Malwa Exp		PC
1229. WR	12923-24 INDB-NGPEXP		PC
1230. WR	12925-26 BDTS-ASR Paschim Exp		PC
1231. WR	12933-34 Kamawati Exp		PC
1232. WR	12951-52 BCT-NDLS Rajdhani		PC
1233. WR	12953-54 BCT-NDLS Rajdhani		PC
1234. WR	12955-56 JAIPUR SF EXP		PC
1235. WR	12957-58 ADI-NDLS Rajdhani Exp		PC
1236. WR	19037-38 BDTS-GKP Avadh Exp		PC
1237. WR	19039-40 AWADH EXP		PC
1238. WR	19041-42 BDTS-GCT Exp		PC

1	2	3	4
1239. WR	19043-44 BDTS-BGKT weekly Humsafar Express		PC
1240. WR	19045-46 TAPTIGANGAEXP		PC
1241. WR	19047-48 (22947-48 New Number) ST-BGPEXP		PC
1242. WR	19201-02 PBR-SC Exp		PC
1243. WR	19263-64 PBR-DEE Express		PC
1244. WR	19269-70 MOTIHARI EXP		PC
1245. WR	19301-02 INDB-YPR Express		PC
1246. WR	19305-06 INDB-GHY Exp		PC
1247. WR	19315-16 INDB-LPI		PC
1248. WR	19317-18 INDB-PURI Weekly Humsafar		PC
1249. WR	19331-32 INDB-KCVL Exp		PC
1250. WR	19337-38 INDB-DEE Express		PC
1251. WR	19423-24 GIMB-TEN		PC
1252. WR	20903-04 BRC-BSB Mahamana Exp		PC
1253. WR	20905-06 BRC-REWA Mahamana Exp		PC
1254. WR	22209-10 NDLS Duronto Exp		PC
1255. WR	22913-14 BDTS-PNBE Humsafar Exp		PC
1256. WR	22919-20 (19423-24) Humsafar Exp		PC

\* Abbreviations used :

CR - Central Railway

ECR - East Central Railway

NCR - North Central Railway

NFR - Northeast Frontier Railway

NWR - North Western Railway

SECR - South East Central Railway

SR - Southern Railway

WCR - West Central Railway

ECoR - East Coast Railway

ER - Eastern Railway

NER - North Eastern Railway

NR - Northern Railway

SCR - South Central Railway

SER - South Eastern Railway

SWR - South Western Railway

WR - Western Railway

**Statement-II**

Year	No. of units audited	Type of units	Outcome of Audit*
2016-17	88	Trains	Average scored achieved during the audit is 66.94%
	95	Food Plaza/ Fast Food Units	Average scored achieved during the audit is 67.92%
	26	Base Kitchen/ Food Pick-Up Point	Average scored achieved during the audit is 71.14%
2017-18	117	Trains	Average scored achieved during the audit is 68.54%
	138	Food Plaza/ Fast Food Units	Average scored achieved during the audit is 71.26%

\*Note:- Final Outcome is reflected in terms of average percentage score out of the total score allocated against 12 paramete\*

The Performance of the unit in the audit vis-a-vis percentage score is as under:-

Performance	% Score
Not complying with requirements (Bad)	Below 29%
Initiated or under process (Poor)	30-49%
Complying but needs improvement (Good)	50-69%
Satisfactorily complying with the requirements (Very Good)	70-84%
Exceeds expectations (Excellent)	85-100%

**Train services on Ranchi-Howrah route**

89. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received a number of applications to increase the train frequency and services between Ranchi-Howrah;

(b) if so, the details of the steps Government is taking to increase the train services on this route;

(c) whether Railways would introduce at least one more Shatabdi Express and add AC coaches in the Intercity Express and Kriya Yoga Express; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Representations/ requests for introduction of new trains/increase in frequency of existing trains are received from various quarters including State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, elected representatives, organizations/road users, general public, etc. at various levels of Railway administration including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisions, etc. A centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained.

Ranchi is presently connected to Howrah by 04 pairs of Mail/Express trains including 12019/12020 Howrah-Ranchi Shatabdi Express, 22891/22892 Howrah-Ranchi Intercity Express and 18615/18616 Howrah-Hatia Kriya Yoga Express. All these train services have AC coaches in their composition, which are catering to the needs of upper class passengers. Introduction of new trains and augmentation of existing trains based on operational feasibility and commercial justification, is an ongoing process.

#### **Construction of ROBs at railway level crossings in Uttar Pradesh**

90. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) on railway level crossings in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether construction of ROBs have not been completed by the target date of completion;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the status of each project, separately, along with the steps being taken to complete the pending works;

(d) whether there is any proposal for constructing ROBs at several points where State highways cross railway line in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Total 38 No. of ROBs [Including Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)] in lieu of Level Crossings (LCs) have been completed during last 3 years in Uttar Pradesh; details of the works are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Normally, Railway undertakes construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) /Road Under Bridges (RUBs) in Railway portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Government. 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.

However, Railways has taken following pro-active measures in close coordination with various stakeholders to enhance the progress of construction of ROBs/RUBs in replacement of busy level crossings which are as under:—

- Joint survey with all concerned including State Government to finalise the tentative General Arrangement Drawing (GAD).
- Standardization of drawings for various spans to avoid delay in designing.
- Commissioning of a web-based application with user-friendly features for online submission and approval of various plans and drawings related to ROBs/RUBs of National Highway Authority of India/Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (NHAI/MoRTH).
- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) to eliminate all level crossings on National Highway Corridors by MoRTH by construction of ROBs/RUBs at their own cost.

(d) and (e) 75 No. of ROBs are proposed/planned on Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) in the State of Uttar Pradesh. In order to facilitate early construction of these ROBs, Ministry of Railways has decided to give advance of ₹ 924 crore to Government of Uttar Pradesh which shall be adjusted in future.

The work of construction of ROBs on busy Level Crossings are being sanctioned irrespective of class of road whether it is State Highway, major district road or rural road only based on Train Vehicle Unit (TVU: A unit obtained by multiplying the number of trains with the number of road vehicles passing over the level crossing in 24 hours).

Once TVU at any LC exceeds 1 lakh and State Government gives consent for closure of LC and sharing of cost, the works are getting sanctioned every year.

**Statement**

*Details of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in lieu of Level Crossings (LCs) completed during last 3 years in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Name of Work
1.	North Central Railway	Tundla-Ghaziabad - ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC No. 105 at km. 1320/3-5
2.	North Central Railway	Kanpur- Tundla Shikohabad-Bateshwar ROB in lieu of LC No. 51 Spl at KM 1211/11-13
3.	North Central Railway	Allahabad-Kanpur: Khaga-Kishunpur road -ROB at LC No. 37B at km 907/31-33 near Khaga Station
4.	North Central Railway	Kulwa-Somna ROB <i>in lieu</i> of level crossing No.120-B at km 1351/9-21 on Tundla-Ghaziabad section.
5.	North Central Railway	Aligarh-Mehrawal ROB <i>in lieu</i> of level crossing No.III at km 1327/33-35 on Tundla-Ghaziabad section.
6.	North Central Railway	Allahabad Division : Elimination of Level Xing No. 13 at km 863/0-1 by providing ROB in Allahabad-Kanpur main line section
7.	North Central Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC No. 79-D at km. 1016/5-12 on Allahabad-Kanpur section
8.	North Central Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC No 20 at km. 1136/13-15 on Kanpur- Tundla section
9.	North Central Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC No 391 at km. 1197/6-7 on Jhansi-Manikpur section

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Name of Work
10.	North Central Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no 30B at km 806/5-7 on Mughalsarai-Allahabad section
11.	North Central Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no 35A at km 1173/5-7 on Kanpur- Tundla section
12.	North Central Railway	ROB in lieu of LC no 134 at km 1384/19-21 on Tundla-Ghaziabad section
13.	North Central Railway	ROB in lieu of level crossing No.35-B at km. 818/15-17 on Mughalsarai-Allahabad section.
14.	North Central Railway	Allahabad Division: Elimination of Level Xing No. 6 by providing ROB in Allahabad-Kanpur main line section .
15.	North Central Railway	Allahabad Division: Elimination of Level Xing No. 42 by providing ROB in Allahabad-Kanpur main line section
16.	North Central Railway	Construction of 2 lane ROB <i>in lieu</i> of L-Xing No. 64 C at Km. 1234/27-29 on Kanpur- Tundla section.
17.	North Central Railway	Allahabad Division: Elimination of Level Xing no. 43 at km. 1192/15-17 by providing ROB in Kanpur-Tundla main line section.
18.	North Central Railway	Allahabad Division: Elimination of Level Xing no. 46 at km. 1199/21-23 by providing ROB in Kanpur-Tundla main line section.

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Name of Work
19.	North Central Railway	Allahabad Division: Elimination of Level Xing no. 48 at km 1203/7-9 by providing ROB in Kanpur-Tundla main line section.
20.	North Central Railway	Allahabad Division: Elimination of Level Xing no. 63 at km 1232/9-11 by providing ROB in Kanpur-Tundla main line section.
21.	North Central Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of level crossing No. 85-B at Km. 136/8-9 on Aligarh-Bareilly section.
22.	North Central Railway	Allahabad Division: Elimination of Level Xing no. 151 at km 1425/25-27 by 04 lane ROB in Tundla-Ghaziabad main line section.
23.	Northern Railway	Saharanpur-Moradabad -Road Over Bridge in <i>in lieu</i> of LC No. 480 (2 lane) at km 1493/10-11
24.	Northern Railway	Meerut Cantt.-Saharanpur - Road Over Bridge <i>in lieu</i> of level crossing Nos. 48
25.	Northern Railway	Unchahar-Raebareilly-2 lane Road Over Bridge <i>in lieu</i> of LC No. 24-A at km 106/8-9 on NH-30 near Raebareilly.
26.	Northern Railway	Moradabad- Saharanpur-4 lane Road Over Bridge <i>in lieu</i> of LC No. 530-B at km 1579/20-22 near Baliakheri.
27.	Northern Railway	Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur - 4 lane Road Over Bridge <i>in lieu</i> of level crossing No. 8-A/3-T near Noli
28.	Northern Railway	Allahabad- Phaphamau-2 lane Road Over Bridge <i>in lieu</i> of LC No. 74-A at km 147/11-12 near Prayag.

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Name of Work
29.	Northern Railway	Phoolpur Yard - Road Over Bridge <i>in lieu</i> of LC No. 28-C on Jandhai-Phaphamau
30.	Northern Railway	Lucknow-Faizabad 4 lane Road Over Bridge <i>in lieu</i> of Level crossing No. 173-A near Rasauli
31.	North Eastern Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no. 1 on Varanasi-Allahabad section
32.	North Eastern Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no. 27 on Mau-Shahganj section
33.	North Eastern Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no. 1 on Rampur-Kathgodam section
34.	North Eastern Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no. 139 on Gorakhpur-Bhatni section
35.	North Eastern Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no. 3 on Varanasi-Allahabad section
36.	North Eastern Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no. 356 on Kasganj-Mathura section
37.	North Eastern Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no. 202 on Mailani-Bareilly section
38.	North Eastern Railway	ROB <i>in lieu</i> of LC no. 178 on Gorakhpur-Gonda section

#### **Bangalore-Chennai and Chennai-Mysore Bullet Train Corridors**

91. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are working on Bangalore-Chennai and Chennai-Mysore Bullet Train Corridors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Cabinet note has already been moved in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the DPRs would be prepared and the plan of action to implement the above two major projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A Feasibility study for Chennai-Bangaluru-Mysuru route of High Speed Rail Corridor has been taken up under cooperation with the Government of Germany.

(b) and (c) No note has been put up for approval to the Cabinet in this regard.

(d) Presently, there is no plan for preparation of the DPRs for the referred projects.

**Compensation policy for land acquisition for Mumbai-Ahmedabad  
Bullet-Train Project**

92. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funding status of Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet Train project including the total cost of the project and the financial assistance from the partnering country;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the many agitations taking place against the land acquisition for the project and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has noticed the allegations that Government has diluted land acquisition and compensation policy for Japan International Cooperation Agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has any plans to reconsider the compensation policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project has been sanctioned by Government of India with technical and financial cooperation of Government of Japan. National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL), a SPV has been set up to execute this project with shareholding of 50% by Government of India and 25% each by Government of Gujarat and Government of Maharashtra. The total cost of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Projects has been estimated at ₹ 1,08,000 Crore. Government of Japan has agreed to extend funding of up to 81% of the project cost through a loan at 0.1% interest per annum re-payable in 50 years with a grace period of 15 years. Till now, loan agreement for the amount of JPY 250 billion has been signed.

(b) There have been a few agitations limited to some localized areas. All efforts have been made to clarify the doubts regarding the compensation and other entitlements so that the project affected persons are persuaded to give their consent for land acquisition.

(c) to (e) Land acquisition has been taken up on a consent-based approach by offering additional monetary benefit over and above the usual land compensation prescribed as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. This is as per policy of respective State Governments.

**Palakkad railway division**

93. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to take out Mangalore from Palakkad division;
- (b) if so, the reason for such decision;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to improve the revenue and facilities of Palakkad division; and
- (d) the list of Railway divisions and the revenue generated by them for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) All the efforts are being taken to improve the revenue of the Division. Some of the initiatives taken in this regard are as under:—
  - (i) Attaching of additional coaches to the trains as per demand and running of special trains.
  - (ii) Identification of areas at stations and other premises for promoting commercial publicity, vehicle parking etc.
  - (iii) Additional platforms have been sanctioned for Mangaluru Central and Kannur Railway Stations to handle more trains.
  - (iv) The extension of existing pit lines of coaching depot at Mangaluru Central have been sanctioned which will facilitate accommodation of more coaches.

(d) Earning records are not maintained division-wise. List of all Railway Divisions, including total earnings, zones-wise for last five years, are given below:—

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Divisions	Gross earnings of Railway since 2014-15 to 2018-19 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Railway	Mumbai (CSTM), Bhusawal, Nagpur, Solapur, Pune	67,641.54
2..	Eastern Railway	Asansol, Howrah, Malda, Sealdah	34,209.43
3.	East Central Railway	Danapur, Dhanbad, Sonpur, Mughalsarai, Samastipur	57,369.64
4.	East Coast Railway	Khurda Road, Sambalpur, Waltair	76,041.29
5.	Northern Railway	Ambala, Delhi, Lucknow, Moradabad, Ferozpur	81,318.22
6.	North Central Railway	Allahabad, Agra, Jhansi	71,405.29
7.	North Eastern Railway	Lucknow, Izzatnager, Varanasi	15,779.08
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	Katihar, Alipurduar, Rangiya, Lumding, Tinsukia	23,988.31
9.	North Western Railway	Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur	36,803.85
10.	Southern Railway	Chennai, Madurai, Palghat, Trichy, Trivandrum, Salem	38,861.99
11.	South Central Railway	Guntakal, Guntur, Hyderabad, Nanded, Secunderabad, Vijayawada	79,551.59
12.	South Eastern Railway	Adra, Chakradharpur, Kharagpur, Ranchi	65,644.80
13.	South East Central Railway	Bilaspur, Nagpur, Raipur	62,228.17
14.	South Western Railway	Bangalore, Hubli, Mysore	24,120.99

1	2	3	4
15.	Western Railway	Mumbai(Central),Vadodara, Ratlam, Ahmedabad,Rajkot, Bhavnagar	63,894.44
16.	West Central Railway	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Kota.	55,048.76
17.	Metro Railway	-	1,060.74
TOTAL			854,968.13

#### Installation of solar panels on unused Southern Railway land

94. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified unutilized Railway land under Southern Railway (SR) to install solar panels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target in terms of mega watt to generate power under this system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However proposal to use Railway lands for generation of New and Renewable Energy is under consideration.

(c) and (d) Indian Railways has planned to set up 500 Mega Watt (MW) of land based solar plants. Out of the above, total 3 MW land based solar plant at Modern Coach Factory, Rae-Bareilly, has already been set up.

Other details of land based solar plants decided so far for installation over unutilized Railway land are as below:—

(i) Chhattisgarh - 50 Mega Watt (MW) at Bhilai.

(ii) Haryana - 2 MW at Diwana (near Panipat), in Delhi - NCR area.

(iii) Madhya Pradesh - 1.7 MW at Sukhi-Sewania.

- (e) Does not arise.

**Setting up new RRB in Railway Zone Headquarter  
at Visakhapatnam**

95. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to set up new Railway Recruitment Board (RRB) in the proposed new Railway Zone headquartered at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether it is a fact that by convention zone headquarters are always set up in the division and due to removing Waltair Division, all proposals from this region would have to go to Vijayawada Division, thereby creating unnecessary delay and other problems;

(c) if so, would the Ministry consider keeping Waltair Division as it is; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways is an organization having pan India character. Presently, there are 21 Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) across the country for catering to the recruitment requirements of various categories of Group 'C' posts of Zonal Railway(s)/Production Unit(s). The RRBs have been established based on territorial jurisdiction of the Indian Railways and not on the basis of State(s), Zone(s)/Region(s). Candidates are free to apply to any RRB throughout the country in response to the advertisements. RRBs do not make any distinction on the basis of State(s), Region(s)/Area(s)/Locality, Caste(s), Gender(s) or Creed(s). Visakhapatnam area is catered adequately by RRB/Secunderabad.

(b) to (d) It is not a convention that the place having zonal head quarter must also have a divisional headquarter. For example, Zonal Headquarters of Northeast Frontier Railway (Maligaon), South Eastern Railway (Kolkata), East Coastal Railway (Bhubaneswar), North Eastern Railway (Gorakhpur) and East Central Railway (Hajipur) do not have respective Divisional Headquarters. The decision of the Ministry of Railways, for setting up a new Zone with headquarter at Visakhapatnam, has been taken after due consideration taking all relevant factors into account. All administrative issues arising out of this reorganization will be dealt with in due course in order to ensure smooth functioning of the new zone.

**Extension of rail network to rural areas**

96. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are parts of rural India unconnected by rail network, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of extension of rail network to rural areas since 2014, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) whether effective train services have started on all networks which connect the unconnected areas since 2014, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Based on demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives and Railways' own requirement, the proposals for new line projects are considered. They are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands which covers connectivity in backward and rural areas also. The projects are not sanctioned State-wise, area-wise and region-wise. Since new lines generally straddle over more than one State, details of ongoing projects are maintained zone-wise.

Since 2014 till date, 23 New Line Projects have been commissioned covering a total length of 2165.49 km. These projects have provided connectivity to large area including rural India. Details of these New Line Projects is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Rly	State	Year	Name of Project	Length (in km.)
1.	ECR	JHA	2018-19	Giridih Koderma	111
2.	ECR	JHA	2018-19	Tori-Shivpur (Deposit work)	88.8
3.	NER	BIH	2018-19	Maharajganj -Masrakh	35.49
4.	NFR	ASS	2018-19	Bogibeel Bridge with linked line	92
5.	NFR	WB	2018-19	Haldibari International border	3
6.	SCR	AP	2018-19	Nandyal-Yerraguntla	126
7.	SCR	KAR	2017-18	Bidar-Gulbarga	110.4
8.	SCR	AP/TEL	2017-18	Jaggayyapeta-Mellacheruvu-Janpahad	48

Sl. No.	Rly	State	Year	Name of Project	Length (in km)
9.	NCR	UP	2016-17	Etawah-Mainpuri	58
10.	NR	HAR	2016-17	Jind-Sonepat	80
11.	SCR	AP	2016-17	Nanded-Yaraguntla	126
12.	SCR	TEL	2016-17	Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad	178
13.	SWR	KAR	2016-17	Hassan -Bangalore	167
14.	ECR	BIH	2015-16	Patna Bridge	28
15.	ECR	BIH	2015-16	Munger Bridge	15
16.	NR	UP	2015-16	Etawah-Mainpuri	58
17.	NER	UP	2015-16	Rampur-Lalkuan ROB	2
18.	NFR	ASS	2015-16	Kumarghat-Agartala	109
19.	NR	HAR	2015-16	Jind-Sonepat	89
20.	ECoR	ODJ	2015-16	Daitari-Banspani	155
21.	NWR	RAJ	2014-15	Bangurgram-Ras (27.8 km)	27.8
22.	NCR	UP	2014-15	Agra-Etawah	110
23.	NCR	UP, MP	2014-15	Guna-Gwalior-Bhind-Etawah (348 Km)	348
TOTAL					2165.49
Rly- Railway				BIH- Bihar	
ECR- East Central Railway				HAR- Haryana	
ECoR- East Coast Railway				JHA- Jharkhand	
NR- Northern Railway				KAR- Karnataka	
NER- North Eastern Railway				WB- West Bengal	
NCR- North Central Railway				MP- Madhya Pradesh	
NFR- Northeast Frontier Railway				ODI- Odisha	
NWR- North Western Railway				RAJ- Rajasthan	
SCR- South Central Railway				TEL- Telangana	
SWR- South Western Railway				UP- Uttar Pradesh	
AP- Andhra Pradesh				ASS- Assam	

As on 01.04.2019, Indian Railways have taken up 189 New Line Projects across the country through rail network. These projects are in different stages of planning/execution/approval.

(c) Yes, Sir. Passenger train services are provided on newly connected sections after receiving sanctions from Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), subject to operational feasibility. Accordingly, 259 train services have been introduced on the new lines commissioned, since 2014, on the Indian Railways Network.

#### **Free Wi-Fi service at railway stations**

97. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that RailTel is turning railway stations into digital hubs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that RailTel is considering to provide free Wi-Fi at many more stations across the country including Kerala; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. RailTel, a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Ministry of Railways, has provided high speed Wi-Fi services at 1606 stations, out of which 198 stations have been commissioned in agreement with Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. High Speed Wi-Fi facility has already been provided at 72 stations in Kerala. Further remaining 4882 stations across the country (out of which 40 are located in Kerala) will be covered by RailTel for provision of high speed Wi-Fi facility. With this, 100% feasible stations will be covered with high speed Wi-Fi facility through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)/Charity and Government funds.

#### **Modernization of railway stations**

98. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have proposed to modernize all the railway stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways propose to construct new railway station in any States of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Modernisation/upgradation of Railway station in Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process. This has been undertaken from time-to-time under various modernization 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. 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 and all 68 stations have been upgraded in the year 2018-19. The list is given in Statement (*See below*).

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.

The expenditure on passenger amenities works is funded under Plan Head ' Passenger Amenities' . The allocation and expenditure under Plan Head ' Passenger Amenities' in IR during the financial year 2018-19 was ₹1657.86 crore and ₹1585.89 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) Construction and modernization of all the railway stations in the country is a need based ongoing process subject to commercial justification, operational requirement, technical feasibility and resource availability.

### ***Statement***

#### ***The list of stations upgraded in 2018-19***

Lonawala, Burhanpur, Sholapur, Igatpuri, Wardha, Pune, Cuttack, Sambhalpur, Visakhapatnam, Patna, Barkakana, Mughalsarai, Bapudham Motihari, Hajipur, Patliputra, Sonpur, Asansol, Howrah, Sealdah, Allahabad, Jhansi, Mathura, Varanasi City, Izzatnagar, Gorakhpur, Darjling, 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.

### **Upgradation of railway stations**

99. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations that have been decided to be upgraded to provide facilities at par with the airports, alongwith the details thereof;

(b) whether Railways have fixed the criteria on the basis of which these railway stations would be redeveloped; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways through various agencies is undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies of Railway stations. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment in phases, especially the stations located in major cities, pilgrimage centres and important tourist destinations. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations. 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.

The facilities proposed in a redeveloped station include congestion free non-conflicting entry/exit to the station premises, segregation of arrival/departure of passengers, adequate concourse without overcrowding, integration of both sides of the city wherever feasible, integration with other modes of transport systems *e.g.* Bus, Metro, etc., user friendly international signage, well illuminated circulating area and sufficient provision for drop off, pick up and parking etc.

#### **Gauge conversion projects in Andhra Pradesh**

100. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken up any gauge conversion project in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the current financial year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the budget allocations made, project-wise and the estimated time for completion; and

(c) the details of the progress made so far and the action plan chalked out to complete the project within the timeframe?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Decongestion of major railway stations**

101. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have identified a number of railway stations in and around the railway junctions/stations of the major cities in the country to decongest such major railway stations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Stations identified for decongestion are as follows:—

1. Central Railway - To decongest Mumbai CSMT and Dadar stations, new terminus sanctioned at Panvel and Parel. To decongest Nagpur, a new terminus sanctioned at Ajni and to decongest Pune, a new terminus sanctioned at Hadapsar.

2. Eastern Railway - Jagadishpur Halt to decongest Bhagalpur.
3. East Central Railway - Narayanpur Anant to decongest Muzaffarpur, Sindri to decongest Dhanbad/Gomoh, Purnia Court to decongest Saharsa, Jaynagar to decongest Darbhanga and Patliputra to decongest Patna/Danapur.
4. East Coast Railway - Bhubaneswar New (BBSN) to decongest Bhubaneswar station. Duvvada (DVD) to decongest the VSKP yard. VNCW (Marripalem PH) to decongest the VSKP coaching terminal. Jharsuguda Road station to decongest the existing Jharsuguda Road Yard.
5. Northern Railway - Bijwasan, Shakurbasti, Anand Vihar, Holambi Kalan and Cherata to decongest major railway stations of National Capital Region.
6. North Central Railway - Allahabad Cheoki, Subedarganj, Jhusi (NER) and Prayag Ghat (NR) to decongest Allahabad Jn., Jasra to decongest Naini Jn., Kanpur Anwarganj, Govindpuri and Bhimsen to decongest Kanpur Central, Rayaru to decongest Gwalior station, Bijauli to decongest Jhansi and Kuberpur to decongest Yamuna Bridge.
7. North Eastern Railway - Aishbagh to decongest Lucknow Jn., Varanasi City to decongest Varanasi Jn. and Gorakhpur Cantonment to decongest Gorakhpur Jn.
8. Northeast Frontier Railway - Agthori, Kamakhya and new Guwahati to decongest Guwahati station.
9. North Western Railway - Banwali to decongest Sri Ganganagar station. Bhiwani City "DK" to decongest Bhiwani Junction. Bhagat Ki Khoti railway station to decongest Jodhpur station. Madar station to decongest Ajmer Junction and Khatipura to decongest Jaipur Junction.
10. Southern Railway - Tondiarpet and Arakkonam to decongest Chennai, Erstwhile Ernakulam Goods Yard (presently non-functional) to decongest Kochi, Podanur to decongest Coimbatore, Kudal Nagar to decongest Madurai and Mangalore Jn. to decongest Mangalore.
11. South Central Railway - Lingampalli and Charlapalli stations to decongest Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Kacheguda stations.

12. South Eastern Railway - Shalimar and Santragachi to decongest Howrah Station.
13. South East Central Railway - Uslapur to decongest Bilaspur station.
14. South Western Railway - Baiyyappanahalli and Hejjala to decongest Bengaluru and Yeshvanthpur stations and Naganahalli to decongest Mysuru.
15. Western Railway - Sabarmati to decongest Ahmedabad station. Chhayapuri to decongest Vadodara station. R. K. Nagar and Etawakala Matta to decongest Ratlam and Vasai Raod to decongest Mumbai area.
16. West Central Railway - Habibganj and Sant Hirdarnagar to decongest Bhopal Junction. Katni-South and Katni-Murwara to decongest Katni station. Bina Malkhedhi to decongest Bina station. Madan Mahal to decongest Jabalpur station. Dakaniya Talav and Sogaria to decongest Kota station and Kaima to decongest Satna station.

**Establishment of railway zone with headquarters at visakhapatnam**

102. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Ministry pursuant to the announcement to create a separate Railway Zone headquartered at Visakhapatnam;
- (b) whether it is fact that there have been genuine demands to include Waltair Division in the proposed new Railway Zone;
- (c) if so, the constraints the Ministry is facing in this regard; and
- (d) by when notification would be issued for creation of new Railway Zone?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Officer on Special Duty/ South Coast Railway (OSD/SCoR) has been posted for undertaking planning and preparatory work for formation of new Zone at Visakhapatnam.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received from some quarters for including Waltair Division in the proposed new Railway Zone. However, the decision of the Ministry of Railways for setting up of the SCoR Zone and its territorial jurisdiction has been taken after due consideration taking all relevant factors into account, including administrative and operational requirements.

(d) The Notification for operationalisation of the new Zone will be issued after submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by OSD/SCoR and its approval by the Competent Authority.

### Maintenance of railway tracks and coaches

103. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of railway accidents that have taken place over the last five years due to issues of maintenance of tracks and/or coaches, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to regularly monitor and maintain the tracks and coaches in order to reduce the incidence of railway accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to ensure safe running of trains. Indian Railways have taken several key measures, as a result of which the consequential train accidents have decreased from 135 in 2014-15 to 59 in 2018-19. These are lowest ever figures in the history of Indian Railways.

Indian Railways maintains accident data zone-wise. Accidents in railways are due to various reasons like tampering, human errors, condition of tracks and rolling stock, especially in view of historical neglect in investment in infrastructure, signaling errors, especially in view of old signaling system in the country and so on. Number of consequential train accidents due to track and coach defects during the last five years i.e. 2014-15 to 2018-19 zone-wise over Indian Railways are given below. As per final cause and findings of inquiry reports, these accidents took place purely on account of track and coach defects.

Zonal Railway	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Track	Coach	Track	Coach	Track	Coach	Track	Coach	Track	Coach
Number of consequential train accidents on account of:										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	5	0	2	0	6	0	2	1	0	0
Eastern	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
East Central	1	1	3	0	5	0	3	0	2	0
East Coast	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Konkan	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Eastern	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
North East	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Frontier										
North Western	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Northern	1	2	1	0	6	1	4	1	3	0
South Central	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
South Eastern	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South East	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Central										
South Western	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	0
West Central	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Western	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0
Metro Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	16	3	20	1	34	2	15	3	17	0

(b) Steps are being undertaken on continuing basis for upkeep of tracks to prevent accidents, which include replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for up-gradation and maintenance of track. Safety drives and inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. All preventive and predictive maintenance of the Railways assets is being undertaken to ensure safe train operation. Special safety drives are undertaken from time-to-time.

Indian Railways has already adopted the technological upgradation in safety aspects of coaches and wagons by way of introducing Modified Centre Buffer Couplers, Bogie Mounted Air Brake System (BMBS), improved suspension design and provision of Automatic fire and smoke detection system in coaches. These modifications are being provided in newly manufactured coaches and wagons on a regular basis.

Adequate instructions and guidelines are available for maintenance of Rolling Stock. Zonal Railways have been advised to ensure compliance of maintenance instructions to ensure safe running of coaches.

**Construction of ROB and RUB in Andhra Pradesh**

104. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have sanctioned a Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Kondayapalem Centre (LC113) with estimated cost of ₹ 47 crore and a RUB (Road under Bridge) at electric office area (LC112) with estimated cost of ₹ 46 crore in Nellore town of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated time within which the above projects have to be completed; and

(d) the reasons for delay in executing the projects and by when they are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Work for construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in lieu of LC No. 112 and 113 has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis at an estimated cost of ₹46.27 crore and ₹47 crore respectively. State Government has so far not planned whether Road Over Bridge (ROB) or Road Under Bridge (RUB) to be constructed. As soon as decision about ROB or RUB is taken by State Government, further action will be taken by Railways.

(c) and (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.

**Work on Machilipatnam-Vijayawada rail line**

105. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doubling and electrification work of Machilipatnam-Vijayawada railway line which was included in the Budget 2011-12, has not yet been completed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has formulated any special scheme/contingent plan to complete the project in a time-bound manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The execution of doubling and electrification of Machilipatnam-Vijayawada Railway line has been taken up but not yet completed.

(b) The project is being executed on 50:50 cost sharing basis between State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Ministry of Railways. However, project is getting delayed, as Government of Andhra Pradesh has not yet deposited their share of around ₹ 306 Cr. to Railways.

(c) to (e) Completion of project in time, mainly depends on timely deposition of funds by State Government to Railways.

**Bringing Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts under new Railway zone**

106. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of issuing notification for newly created South Coast Railway Zone;

(b) the reasons behind merging Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh with newly created Rayagada Division;

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been demands from various sections to bring Vizianagaram and Srikakulam either under Vijayawada division or by creating a new Waltair Division and bringing it under South Coast Railway Zone; and

(d) if so, the proposal of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Notification for operationalisation of the new Zone will be issued after submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by Officer on Special Duty/South Coast Railway and its approval by the Competent Authority.

(b) Railway territorial jurisdictions are not decided based on district/State boundaries. However, the lines coming under Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of

Andhra Pradesh are not under the proposed Rayagada Division. Final territorial jurisdictions will be decided after approval of DPR.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### Electrification of railway lines

107. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken up the work of electrification of railway lines in the country at the cost of ₹35,000 crores;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, as a part of this project, Government has identified any railway lines in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the electrification of railway lines being taken up which pass through Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh particularly; and
- (e) the quantum of funds estimated to be spent on this electrification of railway lines project along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways has planned to electrify balance Broad Gauge (BG) routes of Indian Railways including State of Andhra Pradesh.

Total expenditure of ₹ 27,000 crore is expected for electrification of balance BG Route Kilometres of Indian Railways.

Following rail routes falling fully/partially in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned for electrification:-

Name of the project	Route Kilometers
Pagidipalli - Nallapadu	285
Guntakal - Bellary - Hospet incl. Tornagallu - Ranjitpura Branch Line	138
Manmad - Mudkhed - Dhone (excl. Umdanagar-Mehboobnagar)	783
Chikjajur-Bellary	184
Dhannavaram-Pakala	228

Name of the project	Route Kilometers
Nandyal-Yerraguntla	123
Naupada-Gunupur	90
Tenali - Repalle	34
TOTAL	1865

(d) and (e) Gadwal- Dhone (100 Route Kilometres) railway line passing through Kurnool is part of Manmad-Mudkhed-Dhone (excluding Umdanagar - Mehboobnagar) 783 Route Kilometres electrification project sanctioned at ₹664.50 crore.

#### **Trains between Indore and Ujjain**

†108. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing passenger rail services, its unreserved/reserved railway fare and the time taken by each train to reach its destination between Ujjain-Indore- Ujjain; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure availability of regular direct fast speed rail service between Indore and Ujjain and *vice-versa* and by when it would be available in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) At present, 31 pairs of Mail/Express and 2 pairs of passenger trains are adequately catering to the needs of Ujjain-Indore sector. The details of time taken by the train serving Indore-Ujjain section along with the fare are given in Statment (*See* below). Besides, introduction of trains is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic demand, availability of resources, etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*The details of time taken by trains serving Indor-Ujjain section with fare*

Indore to Ujjain trains				Fare (in ₹)						
Sl. No.Train No.		Train name	Time taken by train to reach from Indore to Ujjain (hours, minutes)	1AC	2AC	3AC	Second Sleeper	Second (reserved)	AC Chair Car	Second (unre- served)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	11125	Ratlam-Gwalior/Jhansi Express	1.45	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45
2.	11704	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar - Rewa Express	1.20	x	700	495	140	x	x	45
3.	12228	Indore- Mumbai Central Duronto Express	1.15	1405*	845*	615*	x	x	x	x
4.	12415	Indore- New Delhi Express	1.20	1245	745	540	170	x	x	60
5.	12465	Indore- Jodhpur Ranthambhor Express	1.35	x	x	540	170	75	305	60
6.	12913	Indore- Nagpur Tri-Shatabdi Express	1.30	x	745	540	170	x	x	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	422
7.	12919	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Malva Express	1.25	x	745	540	170	x	x	60	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
8.	12962	Indore- Mumbai Central Avantika Express	1.25	1245	745	540	170	x	x	60	
9.	12973	Indore- Jaipur Express	1.34	1245	745	540	170	x	x	60	
10.	14317	Indore- Dehradun Express	1.34	x	700	495	140	x	x	45	
11.	14319	Indore- Bareilly Express	1.20	x	700	495	140	x	x	45	
12.	18233	Indore- Bilaspur Narmada Express	2.05	1165	700	495	100	x	x	20	
13.	19301	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar - Yesvantpur Express	1.20	x	700	495	140	x	x	45	
14.	19303	Indore- Bhopal Express	1.25	x	x	495	140	x	x	45	
15.	19305	Indore-Guwahati Express	1.25	x	700	495	140	x	x	45	
16.	19307	Indore- Chandigarh Express	1.55	x	700	495	140	x	x	45	
17.	19310	Indore- Gandhinagar Shanti Express	1.30	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45	Unstarred Questions
18.	19312	Indore- Pune Express	1.25	x	700	495	140	x	x	45	
19.	19313	Indore -Rajendranagar Express (via Sultanpur)	1.30	x	700	495	140	x	x	45	
20.	19316	Indore- Lingampalli Hamsafar Express	2.15	x	x	560*	x	x	x	x	

21.	19320	Indore- Veraval Mahamana Express	1.28	x	795	560	160	x	x	65
22.	19321	Indore -Rajendranagar Express (via Faizabad)	1.30	x	700	495	140	x	x	45
23.	19329	Indore- Udaipur City Veer Bhoomi Chittaurgarh Express	1.45	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45
24.	19332	Indore- Kochuveli Express	1.30	x	700	495	140	x	x	45
25.	19336	Indore- Gandhidham Express	1.28	x	700	495	140	x	x	45
26.	19663	Indore- Khajuraho Express	2.05	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45
27.	21125	Ratlam - Bhind Express	1.45	1165	700	495	140	x	x	60
28.	22645	Indore-Thiruvananthpuram Ahilyanagari Express	1.20	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
29.	22911	Indore- Howrah Shipra Express	1.20	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
30.	22941	Indore- Jammu Tawi Express	1.35	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
31.	22944	Indore- Pune Express	1.25	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
32.	59307	Indore- Ujjain Passenger	2.05	x	x	495	100	x	x	20
33.	59388	Indore- Nagda Passenger	2.20	x	x	x	x	x	x	20

Written Answers to

[21 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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\* Mentioned fare is minimum fare. Fare varies depending on the stage of booking (as per rule applicable for Humsafar and Duronto trains as the case may be).

Ujjain to Indore trains				Fare (in ₹)						
Sl. No.Train no.		Train name	Time taken by train to reach from Indore to Ujjain (hours, minutes)	1AC	2AC	3AC	Sleeper	Second (reserved)	AC Chair Car	Second (unre- served)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	11126	Gwalior/Jhansi -Ratlam Express	1.50	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45
2.	11703	Rewa -Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Express	2.15	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45
3.	12227	Mumbai Central -Indore Duronto Express	1.35	1405*	845*	615*	x	x	x	x
4.	12416	New Delhi -Indore Express	1.35	1245	745	540	170	x	x	60
5.	12466	Jodhpur -Indore Ranthambhor Express	1.50	x	x	540	170	75	305	60
6.	12914	Nagpur -Indore Tri-Shatabdi Express	2.05	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
7.	12920	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra- Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Malwa Express	1.20	x	745	540	170	x	x	60

Written Answers to										[21 June, 2019]	Unstarred Questions	425
8.	12961	Mumbai Central -Indore Avantika Express	1.50	1245	745	540	170	x	x	60		
9.	12974	Jaipur -Indore Express	1.55	1245	745	540	170	x	x	60		
10.	14318	Dehradun-Indore Express	2.05	x	700	495	140	x	x	45		
11.	14320	Bareilly - Indore Express	1.35	x	700	495	140	x	x	45		
12.	18234	Bilaspur-Indore Narmada Express	2.20	1165	700	495	100	x	x	20		
13.	19302	Yesvantpur -Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Express	1.45	x	700	495	140	x	x	45		
14.	19304	Bhopal -Indore Express	1.35	x	x	495	140	x	x	45		
15.	19306	Guwahati -Indore Express	1.45	x	700	495	140	x	x	45		
16.	19308	Chandigarh - Indore Express	2.20	x	700	495	140	x	x	45		
17.	19309	Gandhinagar -Indore Shanti Express	2.15	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45		
18.	19311	Pune-Indore Express	1.35	x	700	495	140	x	x	45		
19.	19314	Rajendranagar -Indore Express ( Sultanpur)	2.00	x	700	495	140	x	260	45		
20.	19315	Lingampalli -Indore Hamsafar Express	1.40	x	x	560*	x	x	x	x		
21.	19319	Veraval -Indore Mahamana Express	1.50	x	795	560	160	x	x	65		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	19322	Rajendranagar -Indore Express (via Faizabad)	2.00	x	700	495	140	x	x	45
23.	19330	Udaipur City -Indore Veer Bhoomi Chittaurgarh Express	2.40	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45
24.	19331	Kochuveli -Indore Express	1.50	x	700	495	140	x	x	45
25.	19335	Gandhidham -Indore Express	1.35	x	700	495	140	x	x	45
26.	19664	Indore- Khajuraho Express	2.05	1165	700	495	140	x	x	45
27.	21126	Bhind - Ratlam Express	1.50	1165	700	495	140	x	x	60
28.	22646	Thiruvananthapuram - Indore Ahilyanagari Express	1.45	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
29.	22912	Howrah - Indore Shipra Express	1.40	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
30.	22942	Jammu Tawi - Indore Express	1.50	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
31.	22943	Pune -Indore Express	1.35	x	745	540	170	x	x	60
32.	59306	Ujjain - Indore Passenger	2.15	x	x	495	100	x	x	20
33.	59387	Nagda- Indore Passenger	1.55	x	x	x	x	x	x	20

\* Mentioned fare is minimum fare. Fare varies depending on the stage of booking (as per rule applicable for Humsafar and Duronto trains as the case may be).

**Stoppage of Netravati Express and Tejas Express at  
Kankavali railway station**

†109. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received requests for stoppage of Netravati Express and Tejas Express at Kankavali Railway Station in Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Konkan region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government on the above requests and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Demands, including that from the Hon' ble Member of Parliament, have been received for provision of additional stoppages of 16345/16346 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Thiruvananthapuram Netravati Express (Daily) and 22119/22120 Mumbai CSMT-Karmali Tejas Express (Tri-weekly) at Kankavali. These demands have been examined, but have not been found operationally feasible, at present.

**Safety of female passengers in trains**

†110. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures being taken by Government for safety of female passengers travelling in trains;
- (b) the number of trains wherein coaches have been fitted with cameras from security point of view and the number of trains left uncovered, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that Railways are also installing panic button in ladies' coaches, if so, by when all the ladies' coaches would have such an arrangement in place, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Policing on 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 are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers. Cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime in Railways are registered and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

investigated by the concerned Government Railway Police. However, following measures are being taken by the Railways in coordination with Government Railway Police to ensure security of passengers including women passengers:—

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Security Help Line Number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
3. Through various social media platforms viz. twitter, facebook etc., Railways are in regular touch with passengers including women to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
4. Drives are conducted against entry of male passengers into compartments reserved for women passengers and persons apprehended are prosecuted as per law.
5. Ladies Special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF personnel. In other trains, where escorts are provided, the train escorting parties have been briefed to keep extra vigil on the lady passengers travelling alone, ladies coaches en-route and at halting stations.
6. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 453 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
7. An Integrated Security System (ISS) consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
8. All Railway Stations and passenger carrying trains are planned to be progressively provided with CCTV based surveillance system.
9. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
10. Regular coordination is made with the State Police/GRP authorities at all levels for prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains.
11. In order to increase representation of women in RPF to the level of 10%, 4517 out of 9739 vacancies notified in the year 2018 were reserved for women.

(b) CCTV cameras have been fitted in around 1300 coaches of 100 Mainline passenger trains. Balance Mainline passenger trains are presently not fitted with CCTV cameras. For left over coaches of passenger trains, work for the existing running (58276 nos.) is sanctioned. In phase-I, 7020 coaches (4620 coaches of premium trains and 2400 coaches of EMUs in Suburban area of Mumbai area) are planned to be equipped with CCTV System. For this, Request For Proposal (RFP) is floated and due for open on 22.07.2019 by RailTel, a PSU of Ministry of Railways. In next phases, Indian Railways has planned to extend CCTV based Video Surveillance System in all the balance running Passenger Trains' coaches.

(c) Emergency Talk Back system has been provided in all coaches of Air conditioned EMU rakes and Air conditioned rakes of Kolkata Metro. This system is being provided in all newly manufactured air-conditioned EMU rakes, underslung MEMU rakes and ladies compartment of non-AC EMU rakes. Western Railway has already provided Emergency Talk Back system in 8 ladies coaches of existing three phase EMU rakes. Further, this system will be provided in remaining ladies compartments of existing three phase EMU rakes in a phased manner.

#### **Railway zonal offices in Jharkhand**

†111. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total Railway Zonal offices located in Jharkhand;
- (b) whether it is a fact that location of various zonal offices in such a small region causes inconvenience in construction, operation, providing passenger amenities, grievance redressal etc.;
- (c) if so, whether Government would consider creating a single Railway Zone for Jharkhand by merging the Railway Boards of Ranchi, Dhanbad, Adra etc.; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no Railway Zonal headquarter office located at Jharkhand.

(b) to (d) Railway Zones on Indian Railways are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other administrative/operational requirements, consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, and not on the State/

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

District boundaries or on regional considerations. There is no such proposal before the Railway Board.

**Construction work on Hajipur-Mahua rail line**

†112. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a concrete step on Hajipur-Mahua Rail line in Bihar after conducting a survey of the same;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by when the construction work of Hajipur-Mahua rail line would commence; and
- (d) the latest status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. At present, Hajipur-Mahua is not a sanctioned railway project. However, a Reconnaissance Engg-cum-Traffic Survey (RETS) for new line between Bhagwanpur and Samastipur *via* Mahua, Karpurigram, Tajpur (60 km.) has been taken up. Sanction/Materialisation of this project depends upon its financial viability projected in its Survey report.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Status of broad gauge conversion of Ujjain-Fatehabad rail track**

†113. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the work done till date for converting the Ujjain-Fatehabad meter gauge to broad gauge and the details of the time-bound projects for such conversion and the target fixed for completion of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Gauge conversion of Ujjain-Fatehabad (22.96 Km.) metre gauge to broad gauge has been sanctioned in the year 2016-17 at a cost of ₹ 104.82 crore as Material Modification to Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola gauge conversion project. An outlay of ₹ 555 crore has been provided for the year 2019-20 for Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola gauge conversion project including Ujjain-Fatehabad material modification project. Land acquisition (for Ujjain-Fatehabad) has been taken up. Earth work, blanketing, bridges work etc. are in different stages of execution in the available land. The section is targeted to be completed in current financial year 2019-20.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Summer special trains**

114. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to ease summer rush of passengers, Railways propose to introduce summer special trains from the capital to various States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce any special scheme for elderly women, apart from senior citizen scheme/facility and school children for boarding these trains, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has taken care for providing hygienic bed rolls, quality food, drinking water, cleaning of coaches in the train and whether any monitoring mechanism has been put in place to oversee these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways do not operate trains on State-wise basis as Railway network cut-across State boundaries. However, to clear extra rush of passengers during peak season, special events and festivals, Indian Railways, keeping in view the pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources, operates special trains including those from Delhi area. This is an ongoing process. During the period April and May, 2019 Indian Railways have operated 6544 trips of special trains.

(b) At present, there is no concession in special trains in view of high operational cost due to investments for the coaches, empty running of certain rakes/locos from one location to another, arrangements of spare Guard/loco pilots, special arrangements for stabling/maintenance of the rakes and in certain cases, unidirectional demand pattern, etc. However, except restriction in certain trains, elderly women above the age of 58 years are entitled for 50% concession on basic fare in regular trains. Further, students are also entitled for concession ranging between 25% to 100%, on basic fare, in regular trains depending on the type of journey, category of students etc.

(c) Cleanliness is a continuous process and every endeavor is made to keep the coaches in clean condition and to provide hygienic bed roll to the travelling passengers.

Cleaning of coaches of trains is done at both ends including mechanized cleaning through professional agencies. Watering is done at originating station and nominated stations enroute. Limited mechanized cleaning attention is given to identified trains including cleaning of toilets during their scheduled stoppages enroute at nominated Clean Train Stations.

Mechanised laundries have been set up at 61 locations on Indian Railways for improving the quality of washing of bed linen.

Regular and random checks are carried out by railway officials for ensuring cleanliness of coaches and bed rolls.

Provision of catering service (food and drinking water) in trains running as Summer Special is made through static catering units at stations en-route. These include Catering Stalls, Food Plazas, Fast Food Units etc. In addition, Water Vending Machines are also opened at certain stations. Passengers can also avail of e-catering services offered by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). Regular and surprise inspections are conducted by railway officials to check quality of food over Indian Railways.

#### **Unutilized land of Railways**

115. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of land lying unutilized/vacant under Railways, zone-wise and the manner in which Railways propose to utilize the said vacant land;
- (b) the details of commercial utilization of land, including land given on lease by Railways/Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), during the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise;
- (c) the details of revenues generated from such commercial utilization/lease of railway land/real estate by Railways/RLDA during the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise; and
- (d) whether Railways propose to utilize huge area of vacant land in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As on 31.03.2018, Indian Railways has about 0.51 lakh hectare (approximately) of vacant land. This vacant land is mostly in the form of narrow strips along tracks and utilized for servicing and maintenance of track, bridges and other infrastructure. The vacant land is also utilized for execution of various infrastructural projects for meeting future growth needs of Railways which include projects like doubling/tripling and traffic facilities works, etc. Railways' operations also necessarily require development of ancillary logistic support/infrastructure such as bulk oil installations and oil depots, steel yards, concrete sleeper plants, coal dumps, connectivity to private sidings, connectivity to ports and other infrastructure,

commercial plots, vending stalls, etc. for which land is leased/licensed. Zone-wise details/ data of vacant land are as under:-

(figures in hectares)

Zonal Railway	Vacant Land
Central	2022.03
Eastern	2110.49
East Central	4094.75
East Coast	3011.28
Northern	11438.69
North Central	735.11
North Eastern	5564.67
North East Frontier	1410.45
North Western	1277.35
Southern	2741.44
South Central	1276.58
South Eastern	464.76
South East Central	3142.72
South Western	4662.15
Western	6258.54
West Central	617.45
TOTAL	50828.46

The vacant land, which is not required by Railways (inclusive of vacant land in Uttar Pradesh) for its immediate operational needs, is utilized in the interim period for commercial development through Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), wherever feasible, in order to mobilize additional financial resources. Presently, 62 sites measuring 219 hectare (approx.) where commercial development seems feasible have been entrusted to RLDA.

Zone-wise details of these 62 sites where commercial development seems feasible have been entrusted to RLDA is as under:-

Zonal Railway	Site particulars	Area (in Ha.)	State
1	2	3	4
Central Railway	Lokmanya Tilak Terminus	10.40	Maharashtra
	Lokgram, Kalyan	3.65	Maharashtra
	Kurla (West)	0.13	Maharashtra
Eastern Railway	Bijoli Quarters area, Liluah	1.66	West Bengal
East Central Railway	Strachey Road Colony, Liluah	0.93	West Bengal
	Gautum Budh Institute, Gaya	0.57	Bihar
	On station approach Road, Raxaul	1.20	Bihar
East Coast Railway	Daba Gardens (Ambedkar circle), Vishakapatnam	0.20	A.P.
	Shakurbasti (Old Rohtak Road), Delhi	17.90	Delhi
	Old steam loco shed Sarai Rohilla	15.27	Delhi
	Lucknow Ind. Area siding, Aish Bagh	3.54	U.P.
Northern Railway	Plot of land behind Alam Bagh-Diesel Shed, Lucknow	0.44	U.P.
	Ashok Vihar	13.26	Delhi
	Near Railway Colony No.2 on Main GT Road, Amritsar	0.59	Punjab
	Katra	1.50	J&K
	Railway Godown below Winter Field, Shimla	0.35	HP
	Kampoo Kothi, Gwalior	0.60	MP
	Nirala Nagar, Kanpur	39.0	UP
North Central Railway	Jhansi East	0.67	UP
	Jhansi West	2.16	UP
	Etawah	0.30	UP

1	2	3	4
	Gwaltoli, Kanpur	1.52	UP
North Eastern Railway	Shahamatganj	14.68	UP
North Western Railway	Johns Ganj, Ajmer	0.86	Rajasthan
	Hazari Bagh Colony, Ajmer	7.30	Rajasthan
	Railway Colony, Lalgah	6.00	Rajasthan
	Loco Area, Jaipur	2.17	Rajasthan
Southern Railway	Kakkapalam, Padi, 5kms. from ICF	2.10	Tamil Nadu
	1 plot at station, Nagapatinam	0.40	Tamil Nadu
	2 plots at station, Salem Market Station	0.71	Tamil Nadu
	Palanthruthy (Island)	1.70	Kerala
Southern Railway	Chetpet, Chennai	0.76	Tamil Nadu
	Victoria Crecent adjacent to Ethiraj College, Chennai	0.43	Tamil Nadu
	Poes Garden, Chennai	0.53	Tamil Nadu
	Park Station, Chennai	0.33	Tamil Nadu
	Perambur Pananthope Colony, Chennai	2.00	Tamil Nadu
	Ayanavaram Colony, Chennai	3.50	Tamil Nadu
	Tambaram, Chennai	1.65	Tamil Nadu
	Tiruvottiyur, Chennai	19.43	Tamil Nadu
	Waltax Road near Basin Bridge, Chennai	0.12	Tamil Nadu
	Pulianthope, Chennai	0.74	Tamil Nadu
South Central Railway	Nizamabad Railway Station	0.24	Telangana
	Near Moulali flyover, Secunderabad	8.90	Telangana

1	2	3	4
	Near Rly Hospital, Poornandampet	0.13	Andhra Pradesh
	Part of old ITDC Hotel, Aurangabad	3.90	Maharashtra
	In Rly Colony, Guntkal	0.48	Andhra Pradesh
	Park (Millennium park) opposite Rail Kalyan near Mettuguda Metro Station, Hyderabad	0.96	Telangana
	MMTS Station - Lakdi Ka Pul	0.74	Andhra Pradesh
	MMTS Station - Sanjeevaiah Park	0.40	Andhra Pradesh
	Lancer lines opposite (OCO Compound) behind Officers Rest House. Opposite to Appollo Hospital, Hyderabad	0.441	Telangana
	Lancer Barracks premises, Hyderabad	0.86	Telangana
	Opposite to FA&CAO/T's office complex (Lekha Bhawan), Hyderabad	1.90	Telangana
South Western Railway	On platform road, Bangalore City	1.01	Karnataka
	MTS Colony, Karwar Road, Hubli	6.00	Karnataka
Western Railway	Scrap Yard at Mahalaxmi	0.95	Maharashtra
	Bandra (East)	4.30	Maharashtra
	Bandra (East)-II	0.15	Maharashtra
	Khar Colony	0.33	Maharashtra
	Bandra (West)	1.03	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
	Mahim	4.24	Maharashtra
West Central Railway	Near GRP Thana in the circulating area, Sawai Madhopur	0.40	Rajasthan
	Near existing PF No. 1 - cycle stand, Kota Junction	0.21	Rajasthan
TOTAL		218.821	

*Details of Commercial Utilization of land (including Multi Functional Complexes) by RLDA during the last three years, zone-wise and year-wise*

Year	Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Site particulars	Area
2016-17	1.	Northern Railway	Bareilly, Moradabad	871 sqm
	2.	Eastern Railway	Diamond Harbour, Sealdah	250 sqm
	3.	Eastern Railway	Naihati, Sealdah	520 sqm
	4.	Eastern Railway	Asansol	4888 sqm
2017-18	5.	East Central Railway	On station approach Road, Raxaul	1.20 ha
	6.	Western Railway	FJandra(East)-II	0.15 ha
	7.	Southern Railway	Kakkapalam, Padi, 5 kms from ICF, Chennai	2.1 ha
	8.	West Central Railway	Sawai Madhopur Near GRP Thana in the circulating area	0.40 ha
	9.	Eastern Railway	Barrackpore, Sealdah	558 sqm
	10.	Eastern Railway	Bolpur, Howrah	391 sqm
	11.	Northern Railway	Dehradun	1881.1
	12.	Northeast Frontier	Dibrugarh	500 sqm
	13.	Northeast Frontier	Katihar	1025.5
	14.	North Central Railway	Orai, Jhansi	2000 sqm
	15.	Eastern Railway	Bhagalpur	881 sqm
	16.	North Eastern Railway	Gorakhpur	3615 sqm

1	2	3	4	5
2018-19	17.	Eastern Railway	Kalyani, Sealdah	1300 sqm
	18.	East Coast Railway	Sambalpur	400 sqm
	19.	Southern Railway	2 plots at station, Villipuram	0.71 ha
	20.	Southern Railway	Waltax Road near Basin Bridge	0.12 ha
	21.	Northern Railway	Shimla (Railway Godown below Winter Field)	0.35 ha
	22.	North Western Railway	Hazari Bagh Colony, Ajmer	7.30 ha
	23.	North Western Railway	Johns Ganj, Ajmer	0.86 ha
	24.	North Central Railway	Kampu Kothi, Gwalior	0.60 ha
	25.	North Central Railway	Jhansi (East)	0.67 ha
	26.	South Central Railway	Nanded	1500 sqm
	27.	Western Railway	Neemach	1068 sqm
	28.	East Central Railway	Sasaram	2000 sqm
	29.	East Central Railway	Hajipur	1950 sqm
	30.	Eastern Railway	Deoghar	283.5 sqm

*Details of Revenue generated from Commercial Utilization/Lease of Railway Land by RLDA in last three years, zone-wise and year-wise*

(₹ in thousand )

Sl. No.	Railway	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CR	11674	29222	24985
2.	ECOR	0	950	20
3.	ECR	19984	37427	108136
4.	ER	786	53155	30812
5.	NCR	14635	52256	124890
6.	NER	0	0	21600
7.	NFR	225	5848	1763

1	2	3	4	5
8.	NR	17404	38799	58547
9.	NWR	10962	10947	167030
10.	SCR	51694	1140	78462
11.	SECR	8817	7430	5414
12.	SER	0	900	963
13.	SR	12090	22424	157363
14.	SWR	10496	13665	23880
15.	WCR	45521	39957	3909
16.	WR	18641	34398	61304
TOTAL		2,22,929	3,48,519	8,69,077

#### Alternative bullet train routes

116. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done a thorough assessment on alternative routes for the construction of Bullet train passage, if so, the details of other routes and reasons for their abandonment, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether budget was allocated for compensation of displaced citizens, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether alternative places have been marked for their dislocation settlement, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry plans to reinstate the loss to flora and fauna, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A Joint Feasibility Study for Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Railway (MAHSR) Corridor was done by Japan International Cooperation Agency and Ministry of Railways, Government of India. Three alternative alignments were assessed in the report, as under:-

- Alternative 1: High Speed Railway (HSR) passes through the existing Central Business District (CBD) areas except for Surat area;
- Alternative 2: HSR passes through the existing CBD areas except for Vadodara and Ahmedabad area;
- Alternative 3: HSR passes through the existing CBD areas using existing lines in major cities.

The comparison of three alternative routes was made in the report and Alternative 1 was chosen for having highest estimated EIRR of 11.8%, whereas the estimated EIRR for Alternative 2 and 3 were 10.9% and 10.3% respectively.

(b) The Budget provision has been made for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the displaced citizen as per the provision of “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013” .

(c) Alternative options including monetary compensation have been formulated for relocation of project affected people.

(d) The MAHSR Project is being implemented by National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL), which is a joint venture of Ministry of Railways, Government of India with Government of Gujarat and Government of Maharashtra. The re-instatement of loss to flora and fauna has been planned as per the laid down stipulations as per guidelines of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC) and Hon’ ble Supreme Court.

#### **Encroachment on Railway Land**

†117. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people have encroached upon more than 1,900 hectares of Railway land across the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get appropriate information about the encroached land; and

(c) the steps taken by Railways to get their encroached land vacated till date and by when it would be achieved?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 31.03.2018, out of 4.77 lakh hectare land available with Indian Railways, approximately 844.38 hectare (0.18%) land is under encroachment.

(b) In order to safeguard Railways land, regular inspections are carried out at various levels. In case, any trespass is noticed which may eventually lead to encroachment, it is removed then and there. The land records are regularly updated and got verified from revenue authorities. In addition, land registers are being maintained by each Division of Railways which are regularly monitored by Head Office of each Railway. Also, it is being monitored at Ministry level.

(c) If the encroachments are of temporary nature (soft encroachment) in the shape of jhuggies, jhopries and squatters, the same are got removed in consultation and with the assistance of Railway Protection Force and local civil authorities. For old encroachments, where party is not amenable to persuasion, action is taken under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police. The removal of encroachments is a continuous process, as a result of which in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, 34.45 hectares of land has been retrieved.

**Doubling and electrification of Madurai-Vanchi  
Maniyachi-Thoothukudi route**

118. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given top priority to the speedy completion of Madurai-Vanchi Maniyachi-Thoothukudi line doubling project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also undertaking electrification of the second line in Madurai-Vanchi Maniyachi-Thoothukudi rail project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Madurai-Vanchi Maniyachi-Tuticorin (Thoothukudi) doubling (160 km) with electrification was included in the Budget 2015-16 subject to requisite approvals. Sanction to the project and its Detailed Estimate amounting to ₹ 1182.31 crore has been obtained in August, 2017. An

expenditure of ₹ 341.83 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019 and outlay of ₹ 170 crore has been provided for the year 2019-20.

On this project, earthwork, bridge works, ballast supply etc. on entire stretch have been taken up. During 2019-20, Kadambur-Tattapparai (30 km) section is targeted for commissioning and Madurai-Kalligudi (30.92 km) and Kalligudi-Satur (38.26 km) sections are planned for commissioning during 2020-21 and remaining portion of the project is planned for commissioning by 2021-22.

**Utilisation of funds from PMGSY to improve road  
connectivity in Chhattisgarh**

†119. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to utilize the funds from Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to improve road connectivity in Naxal-affected and backward areas of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the State-wise and area-wise details of the allocation and utilization of funds under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in plain areas. In respect of North Eastern States (*i.e.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and Hill States (*i.e.* Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the erstwhile Planning Commission), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In the critical 267 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above (2001 Census).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

All 9,739 eligible and feasible habitations of population size 250+ as per Census, 2001 in the State of Chhattisgarh has been sanctioned road connectivity. Further, 1,196 habitations having population more than 100 (as per Census 2001) in 29 LWE blocks in 7 districts viz. Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Ranker, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon and Sukma have been sanctioned road connectivity under PMGSY. Further, under “Road Connectivity project in LWE Affected Areas” , which was launched in the year 2016 as a separate vertical under PMGSY to provide an all-weather road connectivity with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures in 44 districts (35 are worst LWE affected districts and 09 are adjoining districts), which are critical from security and communication point of view, the State of Chhattisgarh had been sanctioned road length of 1,238.78 km at a cost of ₹ 998.98 crore.

(d) The details of funds released and utilized under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year in Chhattisgarh are as below:-

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Amount released	Funds utilized*
2016-17	435.645	473.78
2017-18	338.955	703.95
2018-19	661.84	1,327.31
2019-20 (upto May, 2019)	391.50	191.01

\* Expenditure in excess of actual release comprises of unspent balance of previous year and State share.

### **Distress migration from rural areas**

120. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is ‘distress migration’ from rural areas across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative to arrest this trend;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 64th Sample Survey conducted during July, 2007 to June 2008 collected migration particulars along with the information on employment and unemployment. The percentage distribution of migrants by different reasons for migration obtained from the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by NSSO during 2007-08 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities, providing access to basic needs and creating rural infrastructure. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provides guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to take up manual work. An additional 50 days of wage employment is 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. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is implemented with the objective of providing self-employment to the members of the rural poor families. The Department is implementing Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) aimed at developing 300 rural growth clusters called 'Rurban Clusters' which have latent potential for growth, in all States and UTs. The Objective of the Mission is to bridge the rural urban divide and to reduce migration from rural to urban areas and eventually to facilitate reverse migration. Besides, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are also implemented to provide basic needs and developing rural infrastructure for improving living conditions of rural masses so that distress migration of people from rural to cities could be reduced. The findings of Independent studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development indicate that out-migration from villages has gone down due to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

**Statement**

*Percentage distribution of migrants (in 0.0) by reason for migration obtained from the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by NSSO during 2007-08*

Sl. No.	Reason for migration	All- India			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	In search of employment	4.6	0.1	15.1	0.6
2.	In search of better employment	9.6	0.2	16.5	0.6
3.	Business	1.7	0.0	3.0	0.1
4.	To take up employment/better employment	8.1	0.2	13.3	0.9
5.	Transfer of service/contract	3.6	0.1	6.8	0.3
6.	Proximity to place of work	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.2
7.	Studies	10.7	0.5	6.8	2.2
8.	Natural disaster	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
9.	Social/political problem	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.3
10.	Displacement by development projects	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1
11.	Acquisition of own house/flat	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.9
12.	Housing problems	3.9	0.3	1.6	0.6
13.	Health care	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
14.	Post retirement	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
15.	Marriage	9.4	91.2	1.4	60.8
16.	Migration of parent/earning member of the family	22.1	4.4	25.2	29.4
17.	Others	12.2	1.7	3.4	2.2
18.	All (incl. N.R.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSS Report No. 533: Migration in India: July, 2007-June, 2008

N.R: not reported

**Explanatory Note:**

1. **Migrant:** A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member of the household.

2. **Usual place of residence:** Usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.

**Development of villages under SAGY**

121. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the development of villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) has not achieved its proposed targets and the programme has failed in implementation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, how many Village Development Plans (VDPs) were developed successfully;
- (d) the total number of villages identified under SAGY, State-wise, and the number of villages which implemented VDPs successfully; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to provide separate funds for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) An Adarsh Gram evolves out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible, duly facilitated by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, the Gram Panchayat, civil society and the Government machinery. The elements of an Adarsh Gram are context specific. Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified 1,484 Gram Panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana till 12 June, 2019. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. So far 1,293 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDPs containing 68,272 projects, as per the data available on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>). Out of these, 38,102 (55%) projects have been completed as on 17 June, 2019. The post-project evaluation reports of SAGY Phase-I suggest that commendable progress has been made by SAGY Gram Panchayats benefitting from able

leadership of MPs and active intervention by District Administration. The total number of villages identified under SAGY, State-wise and number of villages which have uploaded VDPs is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Total number of villages identified under SAGY, State-wise and number of villages which implemented VDPs successfully, based on the information available on SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) as on 17 June 2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of SAGY GPs	No. of GPs that uploaded VDP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65	64
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3
4.	Assam	35	27
5.	Bihar	82	60
6.	Chandigarh	2	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	44	39
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1
10.	Delhi	13	0
11.	Goa	5	4
12.	Gujarat	75	61
13.	Haryana	32	33
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14
16.	Jharkhand	51	46
17.	Karnataka	57	55
18.	Kerala	82	70
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	68	53
21.	Maharashtra	134	102
22.	Manipur	12	12
23.	Meghalaya	7	4
24.	Mizoram	5	5
25.	Nagaland	3	2
26.	Odisha	47	36
27.	Puducherry	2	2
28.	Punjab	32	23
29.	Rajasthan	80	77
30.	Sikkim	7	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	159	157
32.	Telangana	45	35
33.	Tripura	4	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	270	268
35.	Uttarakhand	15	11
36.	West Bengal	9	1
TOTAL		1484	1293

#### **Rural Employment Schemes**

122. SHRID. KUPENDRAREDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural employment schemes presently implemented by the Central Government in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocations to the schemes have been cut down during the last few years, every year, in comparison to initial years of launching of the schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The budget allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is on an increasing trend. Details of funds allocated under MGNREGA during the last five years are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Allocation
1.	2014-15	33,000.00
2.	2015-16	37,345.95
3.	2016-17	48,220.26
4.	2017-18	55,167.06
5.	2018-19	61,830.09

#### **Establishment of India International Skill Centres**

123. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is planning to establish India International Skill Centres (IISCs) to help those looking for jobs overseas, get skills training, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Memorandum of Cooperation has been signed between India and Japan on the Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP), if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NSDC is working on a programme to send 3 lakh youth to Japan, where they would be trained and will work, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) other initiatives being taken by Government for providing employment opportunities to youth in overseas countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The India International Skill Centres (IISC) programme was launched as a pilot operational in 14 centres in the country. A total of 583 students were trained in these centres. The IISCs at present and is the form of a future network model have the following as their focus:

- Counselling and guidance along with Foreign Employment Support for employment opportunities in the overseas market, information on the required skill set, minimum wages etc. to the potential emigrants.
- Skill Testing and certification aligned with employer standards
- Incremental skill training and Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT)
- To focus on emerging opportunities in all regions of the world

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Collectively referred as Ministry of Japan) on 17th October, 2017 in Tokyo, Japan to transfer technical skills from Japan to India by advancing the Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP). The TITP is implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The TITP functions on market demand with interaction between Sending Organisations (SOs) from India and Supervising Organisations (SVOs) and Implementing Organisations from Japan. On successful completion of language training, availability of vacancy in different occupations, candidates from India are sent for intern training in Japan. 44 candidates have been sent to be engaged in Japan industries so far.

(d) MSDE through NSDC has been collaborating with Ministry of Human Resources and Emiritisation, Government of UAE and Abu Dhabi Quality and Conformity Council (ADQCC) for benchmarking qualifications, assessment and certification between the two countries to create a platform for facilitating migration of skilled and certified workforce from India. In the first phase, 13 ADQCC Skill Qualifications have been benchmarked to 15 Indian Skill Qualifications.

NSDC has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Emirates Driving Institute (EDI) and Youth Chamber of Commerce (YCC) on 28th April 2019 to set up International Driver Training Institutes in India to deliver driver training programmes in line

with requirements of regulatory agencies of UAE and other Middle East countries with a view to ease mobility of skilled labour.

#### **Assessment of Skill India Mission**

124. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has made any assessment of success of Skill India Mission;
- (b) if so, the details of physical targets set and achieved, State-wise, during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to revamp Skill India Mission since it has not achieved the desired results;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons that private players are not showing any interest to take part in Skill India Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched by the Hon' ble Prime Minister on 15th July, 2015, to provide a strong institutional framework to implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country and to impart training to one crore youth every year. Under Skill India Mission, more than 20 central Ministries/departments are running schemes/programmes to impart skill training to the youth of the nation.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) imparts employable skills to the youth through long term and short term training. Long term training is provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The total no. of ITIs have increased from 11964 in the year 2014 to 14494 in the year 2019 and trainees enrolment increased from 16.9 lakh in 2014-15 to 23.08 lakh in 2018-19. Further, 22 Regional Director of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) and 14 no. of National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) extension centres have been set up by way of restructuring of existing Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Trainings (RDATs) and NSTIs to monitor the activities of all types of Skill Training across all the 36 States. The Ministry is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-20). The details of candidates trained under the scheme during the last five years are placed Statement-I (*See below*).

The progress under the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) has been regularly reviewed by the Government. The Mission has been able to ensure convergence, coordination and harmonization across programmes of various Ministries in Government of India and other key stakeholders like State Government, Industry, Training ecosystem etc. through Common norms, implementation of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), data integrations through the Skill India Portal and quality assurance through the SMART (Skill Management and Accreditation of Training Centre) portal.

(e) MSDE, through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), has taken up multiple initiatives to connect with industries for partnership under the Skill India Mission. There are more than 500 training partners participating in the skill initiatives of the NSDC. 37 Sector Skill Councils have been set up as Industry led bodies which help in training need analysis, curriculum development, rolling out of training and assessment and certification. The list of private companies that have taken skill development as part of their CSR initiative is at Statement-II (*See below*).

In addition, Directorate General of Training, MSDE has also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Association of Software Services Companies (NASSCOM), IBM India Pvt. Ltd. and SAP India Private Limited for conducting courses under CSR initiative of these private companies.

**Statement-I**

*Details of candidates trained and placed statewise during last five years under PMKVY.*

Sl. No.	States	2014-16		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Trainings Reported	Place-ments	Trainings Reported	Place-ments	Trainings Reported	Place-ments	Trainings Reported	Place-ments	Trainings Reported	Place-ments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	34	0	0	0	0			837	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33839	12865	51386	5691	43042	15681	74,387	11,822	210,81 4	18,989
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	60	143	0	200	189	618	292	583	479
4.	Assam	14168	7743	12267	5495	14965	7762	13,844	4,667	15,715	4,645
5.	Bihar	48200	30053	38406	17064	36265	11517	33,071	9,004	35,064	11,671
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1469	17297	10124	1284	632	1,970	885	4,064	2,894
7.	Chhattisgarh	31822	13417	59237	23110	79097	25430	104,401	26,05 7	121,01 5	26,782
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	670	122	1201	817	197	15	109	45	1,085	262
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	87	87			62	62
10.	Delhi	33042	21954	119960	74621	166104	67161	141,722	84,741	153,25 3	72,213
11.	Goa	1038	428	751	94	1568	371	1,139	124	2,068	1,143
12.	Gujarat	27942	19267	34797	24129	40725	27680	42,245	30,628	56,894	36,146
13.	Haryana	53517	35989	42916	19535	62589	24403	75,673	20,21 4	121,18 7	21,096
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20059	9209	26297	7272,	33524	1913	43,582	1,666	61,517	3,624
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000	2975	3371	1275	4497	608	8,921	2,346	12,284	1.125

Written Answers to

[21 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Jharkhand	12939	5535	9375	4090	34383	16587	32,212	12,54 6	34,142	16,624
17.	Karnataka	117441	55099	82432	42520	58582	28280	84,015	20,936	58,727	20,473
18.	Kerala	13552	5965	30715	4764	36764	5940	43,580	5,700	27,933	5,432
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0				
20.	Madhya Pradesh	86671	44428	106893	79056	75703	40972	111,649	46,85. 8	136,79 9	41,524
21.	Maharashtra	184881	12275 4	192849	82743	226777	94443	261,390	88,58 4	225,43 4	81,264
22.	Manipur	245	134	339	168	2501	1770	1,058	438	1,211	268
23.	Meghalaya	4369	2231	4866	1618	4606	1421	2,897	1,206	2,977	825
24.	Mizoram	397	229	593	177	3774	829	1,028	1,215	1,556	294
25.	Nagaland	1521	956	1550	1054	1800	809	2,285	1,710	1,192	473
26.	Odisha	29209	16288	69778	16982	89765	58461	142,488	114:270	98,465	68,090
27.	Puducherry	1450	492	612	124	1741	1252	1,675	532	1,935	932
28.	Punjab	7521	3268	18166:	2808	31214	4343	45,681	5,448	62,579	8,788
29.	Raiasthan	23660	12108	43709	14282	55127	16465	71,868	21,907	82,468	21,897
30.	Sikkim	754	200	2220	1278	3832	3035	1,696	940	1,229	317
31.	Tamil Nadu	101277	72406	94946	40665	141379	83992	204,870	147,734	186,337	103,46
32.	Telangana	51506	10513	54742	14854	70831	25419	91,645	23,821	68,665	21,233
33.	Tripura	1706	915	707	348	2587	1328	2,466	924	2,364	829
34.	Uttar Pradesh	95792	57524	87957	33501	108611	49324	95,251	27,93 1	93,918	31,201
35.	Uttarakhand	56039	1490	4189	1380	61264	1229	7,871	1403	11,331	3,090
36.	West Bengal	173025	10713 5	140806	102242	96133	45610	134,745	55,491	122,36 5	34,147

**Statement-II**

*List of the private companies that have taken skill development  
as part of their CSR initiative*

Sl. No.	Project name	Financial Year
1.	CIFCL-Cholamandlam	FY 14-15
2.	CAMS	FY 15-16
3.	GE Power	
4.	Ingersoll Rand	
5.	Simon India Ltd.	FY 16-17
6.	SBI Cards	
7.	Alstom Bharat Forge Power	FY 17-18
8.	L&T	
9.	Powerlinks	
10.	Hitachi India Limited	
11.	Avery Dennison India Pvt. Ltd.	
12.	SBI Cards - II (Addendum)	
13.	Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd	
14.	Ingersoll Rand-II	
15.	GE Alstom Bharat Forge Power Pvt. Ltd.-II	
16.	GE Grid Equipments Pvt. Ltd.	
17.	GE T&D India Pvt. Ltd.	
18.	GE India Business Services Pvt. Ltd.	
19.	Hero MotoCorp Limited	
20.	Deewan Housing Finance Ltd.	FY 18-19 (Till December)
21.	Honda2Wheeleers India Pvt. Ltd.	
22.	Jaquar Foundation	

**Creation of workforce for handling artificial intelligence skills**

125. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific plan to create workforce capable of handling the emerging trends in skill sector like Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has identified this sector as having a potential for job creation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Technology advances with transformative changes such as globalization and disruptive business models shall have important implications in the world of work and associated skills in near future. MSDE has taken keen interest in aligning the learning methodologies as per new emerging skills and job requirement. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) established its Future of Work initiative after a preliminary study to identify the potential and risks of automation within the STT ecosystem that NSDC has enabled. NSDC is continually facilitating the development of cross-functional Qualification Packs and National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS) in association with IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council (NASSCOM) across nine emerging technologies influencing the Future of Work in India, namely Cyber Security, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data Analytics (BDA), Cloud Computing, Block Chain, Robotic Process Automation (RPA), Internet of Things (IoT), Virtual Reality (VR), and Social and Mobile Applications.

The following new trades were introduced in the year 2018 to keep pace with Technological innovations under the Craftsmen Training Scheme being implemented through Industrial Training Institutes:-

- (i) Geo Informatics Assistant
- (ii) Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter
- (iii) Additive Manufacturing Technician (3D Printing)
- (iv) Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA)/Drone Pilot
- (v) Electrician Power Distribution
- (vi) Technician Mechatronics
- (vii) Solar Technician (Electrical)

- (viii) Internet of Things (Smart Agriculture)
- (ix) Internet of Things (Smart Healthcare)
- (x) Internet of Things (Smart City)
- (xi) Smartphone Technician cum App Tester

**Issuance of skill vouchers/wallets to attract youth for skilling courses**

126. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is thinking of issuing Skill Vouchers or Skill Wallets to attract youth to undertake skilling courses;
- (b) whether it denotes that the Ministry is now moving from subsidy-based system to incentive-based system;
- (c) whether the Ministry ever tried to find out the failures in subsidy-based system;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures Ministry proposed which also failed and now has proposed to adopt incentive-based system; and
- (e) how the above move would help to realize the dream to make India “Skill Capital” of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship presently has no such scheme.

(c) to (e) Appraisal of the on-going schemes and consequent improvements is an ongoing process.

**Programmes for skill development of socially and economically backward categories**

127. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any programmes are being organised by financial institutions for

capacity development and skill development of candidates belonging to socially and economically backward categories in the country in order to increase employment opportunities among the youth of the socially backward classes in the country; and

(b) 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 implements the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016 - 2020) to encourage and promote skill development for the youth throughout the country. The scheme aims to benefit 10 million youth over the period of four years (2016- 2020). The benefits under the scheme can be availed by any anyone fulfilling the criteria specified in guidelines including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). As on 12th June, 2019, number of SC, ST and OBC candidates benefited from the scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition, a Special Project is being implemented at 40 locations in 13 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal by Muthoot Fincorp Pvt. Ltd. 80% of the trained candidates will be placed with Muthoot itself (Captive Placement). As per the details available so far 1679 candidates have been trained and 569 placed under project.

The three Corporations under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment namely National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporations (NBCFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) also implement Skill Development Training Programmes for the socio-economic development of persons belonging to target groups *i.e.* Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Caste (OBCs)/ Economically Backward Class (EBC)/De-notified Nomadic Tribe (DNT)/Senior citizens including women, Safai Karamcharis/Manual Scavengers/Waste Picke' These corporations sponsor skill development training programmes for providing employment opportunities under which 100% course fee and stipend @ ₹1,500/- per month for non-residential programmes is provided to SC candidates, ₹1000 to OBC/EBCs/DNTs and ₹ 1500 to Safai Karamcharis and ₹3000 to Manual Scavengers for developing their skills and make them employable either in self-employment or wage-employment.

**Statement***No. of SC, ST and OBC candidates benefitted from PMKVY**PMKVY 2, 2016-2020 till 12th June 2019, Youth 18 to 35 age, For OBC, SC, ST*

Type of Training	Total Enrolled	Total Trained	Total Assessed	Total Certified
STT	1497591	1364786	1243198	1108580
SPL	41792	33187	26469	22020
RPL	468439	458348	367949	331866
GRAND TOTAL	2007822	1856321	1637616	1462466

All data as on 12th June, 2019, Placement as reported, RPL orients candidate hence does not mandate placement

**Training of People for entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu**

128. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals to train young people for entrepreneurship, especially in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of concessions extended to startup entrepreneurship in recent years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) To create sustainable livelihood opportunity for the youth of the country, various skill development programmes are run by the Ministry in the form of long term training programs through Directorate General of Training (DGT) and short term Skill Training Programmes viz Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). These skill training programmes have a customized entrepreneurship orientation module integrated as a section of the employability skills. Under PMKVY, as on 15.06.2019, out of 12,11,463 skilled youth who have been linked to livelihood opportunities, more than 2 lakhs have taken up self employment/entrepreneurship.

(b) Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India (launched in January, 2016), intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups

in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Government through this initiative aims to empower Startups to grow through innovation and design. As on 18.06.2019, 997 startups have been recognized by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Startup India initiative in Tamil Nadu. Startup India provides the following exemptions/concessions to all DPIIT recognized Startups, irrespective of States/UTs:

- (i) 80% rebate on patent filling fees - 1,496 startups benefited
- (ii) 50% rebate on trademark filling fees - 2,761 startups benefited
- (iii) Income Tax Exemption under Section 80 IAC - 94 startups exempted
- (iv) Angel Tax Exemption under Section 56 - Intimation emails to 689 startups have been sent regarding receipt of declaration in Form 2

#### **Expansion of scope of PM-Kisan Yojana**

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

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to expand the scope of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has estimated the financial implications of such expansion; 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) Yes, Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme has been expanded to cover all farmers' families in the country, irrespective of the size of their land holdings, subject to all other existing exclusion criteria relating for higher income strata. It is expected that an additional 2 crore farmers will be covered.

(c) and (d) Initially ₹ 75000 crore was allocated for the financial year 2019-20. With expansion of the ambit of the scheme, the expected expenditure of the Scheme for the financial year 2019-20 has been revised to ₹87,217.50 crore, including the administrative charges of ₹217.50 crore.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Institution to regulate prices of agriculture and non-agriculture products**

130. SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to set-up an institution to regulate the prices of agricultural and non-agricultural products in rural areas to ensure the minimum guaranteed fair price for such products;
- (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) There is no proposal to set-up an institution to regulate the prices of agricultural and non-agricultural products. The prices of agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. Price of agricultural produce tends to fall after the harvesting season due to increase in market arrival of new crop in a lumpy manner.

Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair and Remunerative Prices (FRP) for sugarcane based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP).

As announced in the Union Budget 2018-19, the Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all mandated Kharif and Rabi Crops and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of at least 50 percent over cost of production. Government offers to procure mandated agricultural produce at MSP as well as supports farmers price received in the Mandies through Price Deficiency Payment Scheme. Government is also implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of the State/UT Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, generally perishable in nature, and not covered under the price support scheme for MSP.

**Buffer stock of onion**

131. SHRI A. VIKAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to increase buffer stock of onion/ potatoes in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of initiatives taken to control hoarders in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) During the year 2019-20, as on 16.06.19, buffer of around 44,205 MT of onions has been built through procurement from crop of Rabi-2019 season as against a buffer of 13,508 MT built in 2018-19.

(c) Stock limits on onions is periodically reviewed keeping in view the price and availability situation. The stock limit on onion was withdrawn on 31st March, 2018 in view of the market scenario. Onion from the buffer was released during lean periods of 2017-18 and 2018-19 to moderate the prices and disincentivize hoarding. The Central Government has offered onions from the buffer to States/UTs at no profit no loss basis to improve availability and moderate prices of onion during lean season.

#### **Piling up of foodgrains in granaries**

132. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that massive stock of foodgrain is piled up in granaries in the country, if so, details thereof, State-wise; and
- (b) whether Government proposes to offer foodgrains at subsidised rates to the poorer sections of the society to ease the granaries to prevent piling up of foodgrains in near future in those granaries, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 1st June, 2019 was 741.41 lakh tons consisting of 275.81 lakh tons of rice and 465.60 lakh tons of wheat. The State-wise details of foodgrains stock held in the central pool by Food Corporation of India and State Agencies is given in Statement (*See below*). As on 1st April 2019, the actual stock of foodgrain in the central pool was 463.86 LMT *vis-a-vis* 210.40 LMT as envisaged in the Foodgrain Stocking Norms.

Government enacted National Food Security Act (NFSA) in July, 2013 which gives legal entitlement to 67% of the population (75% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas) to receive highly subsidized foodgrains. Under the Act, foodgrains is distributed @ 5 kg per person per month for priority households category and @ 35 kg per family per month for

AAY families at a highly subsidized prices of ₹ 1/-, ₹ 2/- and ₹ 3/- per kg for nutri-cereals, wheat and rice respectively. Coverage under the Act is based on the population figures of Census, 2011. The Act is now being implemented in all 36 States/UTs and covers about 81.35 crore persons.

The annual allocation of foodgrain under National Food Security Act and Other Welfare Schemes is about 610 Lakh Metric Tons. In order to liquidate the excess stock of foodgrain in the Central Pool, Government of India avails the available options of disposal of the excess stock of foodgrain through Open Market Sale Scheme and Export on Government-to-Government basis, as export from public stockholding is not compliant to WTO norms.”

**Statement-I**

*Foor Corporation of India : Headquarters : New Delhi P&R Division*

*Total Stocks of Foodgrains in Central Pool as on 01.06.2019*

(Figs. In lakh MT)

Region	Stock with FCI			Stock with State Agencies			Total Central Pool Stock		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	2.57	4.95	7.52	3.07	0.03	3.10	5.64	4.98	10.62
Jharkhand	2.29	0.38	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	0.38	2.67
Odisha	2.49	1.51	4.00	8.33	0.00	8.33	10.82	1.51	12.33
West Bengal	1.27	6.89	8.16	3.24	0.00	3.24	4.51	6.89	11.40
ZONAL TOTAL	8.62	13.73	22.35	14.64	0.03	14.67	23.26	13.76	37.02
Assam	2.55	0.18	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.18	2.73
Arunachal Pradesh	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17
Tripura	0.20	0.06	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.06	0.26
Mizoram	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
Meghalaya	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13
Manipur	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.29
Nagaland	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31
ZONAL TOTAL	3.81	0.24	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.81	0.24	4.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	0.16	2.21	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	2.21	2.37
Haryana	25.32	35.88	61.20	0.00	80.05	80.05	25.32	115.93	141.25
Himachal Pradesh	0.12	0.32	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.32	0.44
Jammu and Kashmir	0.93	0.55	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.55	1.48
Punjab	106.85	19.42	126.27	0.00	149.32	149.32	106.85	168.74	275.59
Rajasthan	0.13	16.20	16.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	16.20	16.33
Uttar Pradesh	20.54	26.35	46.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.54	26.35	46.89
Uttarakhand	1.02	0.11	1.13	0.83	0.22	1.05	1.85	0.33	2.18
ZONAL TOTAL	155.07	101.04	256.11	0.83	229.59	230.42	155.90	330.63	486.53
Andhra Pradesh	11.32	0.13	11.45	1.49	0.00	1.49	12.81	0.13	12.94
Karnataka	6.87	0.44	7.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.87	0.44	7.31
Kerala	3.59	0.82	4.41	0.22	0.00	0.22	3.81	0.82	4.63
Tamil Nadu	11.11	0.95	12.06	1.92	0.00	1.92	13.03	0.95	13.98
Telangana	13.47	0.28	13.75	10.33	0.00	10.33	23.80	0.28	24.08
ZONAL TOTAL	46.36	2.62	48.98	13.96	0.00	13.96	60.32	2.62	62.94
Gujarat	0.56	5.62	6.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	5.62	6.18
Maharashtra	6.38	11.11	17.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.38	11.11	17.49
Madhya Pradesh	0.13	2.09	2.22	4.80	86.34	91.14	4.93	88.43	93.36
Chhattisgarh	7.91	0.30	8.21	10.19	0.00	10.19	18.10	0.30	18.40
ZONAL TOTAL	14.98	19.12	34.10	14.99	86.34	101.33	29.97	105.46	135.43
TOTAL	228.84	136.75	365.59	44.42	315.96	360.38	273.26	452.71	725.97
*Wheat lying in mandies	0.00	1.19	1.19	0.00	9.39	9.39	0.00	10.58	10.58
Stock in Transit	2.55	2.31	4.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	2.31	4.86
TOTAL	231.39	140.25	371.64	44.42	325.35	369.77	275.81	465.60	741.41
(All India)									

\*Up 6.68 LMT (FCI 0.11 LMT, State agency 6.57 LMT)/ MP 0.92 LMT (FCI 0.00, State agency 0.92 LMT)/ Raj. 1.25 LMT (FCI 1.05 LMT, State agency 0.20 LMT) / Pb 0.82 LMT (FCI 0.00 LMT, State Agency 0.82 LMT)/FIR 0.90 LMT(FCI 0.03 LMT. 0.87 LMT)

1. Transit figures are estimated.
2. Rice does not include unmilled paddy with FCI/State Agencies in terms of rice.
3. Total quantity of unmilled paddy with FCI and State Agencies =120.08 LMT (FCI 0.28 LMT; State Agencies I 19.80 LMT). CMR that could be derived taking out-turn ratio as 67% =80.45 LMT.
4. Format of stock position has been revised w.e.f. 1.9.2013. In earlier format, rice included unmilled paddy lying with FCI and State Agencies in terms of rice, therefore, for any trend analysis of level of stocks with previous years, the figures in preceding note shall be added in the total stock of rice.

(Fig. in lakh MT)

Stocking Norms w.e.f. As on 22.01.2015	Operational Stock			Strategic Reserve		Grand Total
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	
1st April	115.80	44.60	160.40	20.00	30.00	210.40
1st July	115.40	245.80	361.20	20.00	30.00	411.20
1st October	82.50	175.20	257.70	20.00	30.00	307.70
1st January	56.10	108.00	164.10	20.00	30.00	214.10

#### Increase in wages under MGNREGA

133. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the increase in wage in rupees and percentage in order of category of assigned worklist under MGNREGA, male, female-wise, State-wise, year-wise, since 2014;
- (b) the reasons why there has been no wage increase in some years in some States while in other States, it has been as little as ₹1 or ₹ 3;
- (c) the point of reference being used to measure wage increase required on an annual basis, if no scientific basis exists for increase in wages, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) reasons for delay in payment of wages and measures being implemented to tackle the same, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):

(a) to (d) As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA) 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies MGNREGA wage rates every year for States/UTs. To compensate the MGNREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rates every year based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) published by Labour Bureau, Shimla for all States/UTs. The wage rates are made applicable from 1st April of each Financial Year. State/UT-wise wage rates under MGNREGA during the financial year 2014-15 to 2019-20 are given at Statement (*See below*). MGNREGA wages are paid based on measurement of work done *i.e.* piece rate basis. Every State has its defined Schedule of Rates on the basis of which the work output is defined and used to calculate the wages for MGNREGA beneficiaries. The actual wage payable is calculated based on the output of the worker irrespective of his/her sex. However, each State/UT may provide wage over and above the wage-rate prescribed by the Central Government.

The delay in payment of wages are due to implementation issues in the States which include inadequate staffing, non-timely recording and reporting of attendance, measurement, data entry, generation of wage list, Fund Transfer Order (FTO), etc. The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. States/UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. This has resulted in considerable improvement in the status of timely generation of pay order and leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages in the workers account. During the current financial Year 2019-20 (as on 17.06.2019), 98.21% pay orders have been generated within 15 days.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of State/UT- wise wage rates from 2014 to 2019*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	MGN- REGA wage rate as per Gazette notifi- cation (2014-15)	MGN- REGA wage rate as per Gazette notifi- cation (2015-16)	MGN- REGA wage rate as per Gazette notifi- cation (2016-17)	MGN- REGA wage rate as per Gazette notifi- cation (2017-18)	MGN- REGA wage rate as per Gazette notifi- cation (2018-19)	MGN- REGA wage rate as per Gazette notifi- cation (2019-20)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169	180	194	197	205	211
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	155	167	172	177	177	192
3.	Assam	167	179	182	183	189	193

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	158	162	167	168	168	171
5.	Chhattisgarh	157	159	167	172	174	176
6.	Gujarat	167	178	188	192	194	199
7.	Haryana	236	251	259	277	281	284
8.	Himachal Pradesh - Non Scheduled Area	154	162	170	179	184	185
8a.	Himachal Pradesh - Scheduled Area	193	203	213	224	230	231
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	157	164	173	179	186	189
10.	Jharkhand	158	162	167	168	168	171
11.	Karnataka	191	204	224	236	249	249
12.	Kerala	212	229	240	258	271	271
13.	Madhya Pradesh	157	159	167	172	174	176
14.	Maharashtra	168	181	192	201	203	206
15.	Manipur	175	190	197	204	209	219
16.	Meghalaya	153	163	169	175	181	187
17.	Mizoram	170	183	188	194	194	211
18.	Nagaland	155	167	172	177	177	192
19.	Odisha	164	174	174	176	182	188
20.	Punjab	200	210	218	233	240	241
21.	Rajasthan	163	173	181	192	192	199
22.	Sikkim	155	167	172	177	177	192
23.	Tamil Nadu	167	183	203	205	224	229
24.	Tripura	155	167	172	177	177	192
25.	Uttar Pradesh	156	161	174	175	175	182
26.	Uttarakhand	156	161	174	175	175	182
27.	West Bengal	169	174	176	180	191	191
28.	Goa	195	208	229	240	254	254
29.	Andaman and Nicobar						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29(a)	Andaman	222	228	230	236	250	250
29(b)	Nicobar	235	241	243	249	264	264
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	182	196	208	218	220	224
31.	Daman and Diu	170	181	192	195	197	202
32.	Lakshadweep	195	210	220	237	248	248
33.	Puducherry	167	183	203	205	224	229
34.	Chandigarh	227	239	248	265	273	-
35.	Telangana	-	180	194	197	205	211

*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.*

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 21st of June, 2019, has allotted time for Government Business, as follows:-

Sl. No.	Business	Time Allotted
1.	Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President' s Address.	Twelve hours
2.	Resolution for Extension of President' s Rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months beyond the 2nd of July, 2019, under Article 356(4) of the Constitution of India.	Three hours

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m., as and when necessary for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I have to make a...*interruptions...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me take up introduction of Bills first, then, I will come to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Bills for introduction.

**The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018**  
**(Insertion of new sections 10A and 10B)**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Railways Act, 1989.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Employment Bill, 2018**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide employment or means and resources for self-employment to atleast one adult member of every family and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Protection of Farmers' Families Bill, 2018**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection of the families of farmers by the State who have lost their lives in accident of any nature, due to disease, natural death or by committing suicide by extending welfare measures, financial assistance etc. so as to enable the bereaved families to bear the loss of their bread winners and live a respectable life and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

[Shri Rajkumar Dhoot]

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Prevention of Contamination of Groundwater Bill, 2018**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of contamination of groundwater due to arsenic, fluoride, zinc and other mineral residues which adversely affect the health of millions of people and for identification of risk areas of contamination, formulation of national policy for preventing contamination of groundwater and for the establishment of a Board for specifically concentrating on this issue so as to protect the people from adverse effects of water contamination and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Compulsory Yoga and Sports Education in Schools Bill, 2018**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory yoga and sports education from primary to senior secondary level in all the schools throughout the country in order to prepare talent of sports from school level thereby ensuring good health of students and for making it obligatory for the Central and State Governments to provide requisite infrastructure for the purpose and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

**The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Repeal Bill, 2018**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री उपसभापति: रिपुन बोरा जी, माननीय सभापति जी ने कहा है कि हम सब “बेग” शब्द को छोड़ दें। Please take care of that.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Women (Equal Participation in International Peace Negotiations, Treaties and Agreements) Bill, 2018**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to ensure equal participation of women in representing the Government of India while entering into any international treaty, agreement, covenant, resolution or negotiation, including those relating to war and peace, in order to uphold the values of international human rights convention to which India is a signatory and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The National Anthem (Modification) Bill, 2018**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to modify the National Anthem "Jana Gana Mana" .

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (amendment of articles 85 and 174) by Shri CM. Ramesh; Shri CM. Ramesh is not there. The next Bill is by Shri Mahesh Poddar.

**The Food Waste (Reduction) Bill, 2018**

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to curb food waste by empowering and mobilizing food producers, processors and distributors, consumers and associations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018  
(Amendment of Sections 2,16,19 etc.,)**

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विकास अधिनियम, 2006 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

[श्री महेश पोट्टार]

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Unfair (Procedural and Substantive) Terms in Contract Bill, 2018**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare certain provisions of the laws relating to contracts and specific performance, as procedural and substantive, to further define unfairness in contracts, as procedural and substantive, to determine impact of unfairness on contracts, to provide guidelines for such determination and to enable Courts to grant certain reliefs to parties from the effect of unfairness in contracts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Other Backward Classes (Sub-Categorization) Bill, 2018**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to develop a new method of implementing reservation policy through the weighted indexing system, to achieve social justice and reservation benefits to the most deserving individuals and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Compulsory Food Waste Reduction Bill, 2018**

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute a Committee for Food Waste Reduction which shall publish a Food Waste Reduction Strategy for the purposes of reducing food wastage and making it mandatory for supermarkets and food manufacturers to donate food and beverage products and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Safeguarding and Adjudicating Farmers' Economic Rights Commission Bill, 2018. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa; he is absent.

The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2018. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda; he is absent.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (Amendment of Article 239AA)**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Tour Operators and Travel Agents (Regulation) Bill, 2018**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा दूर ऑपरेटरों और ट्रेवल एजेंटों के अनिवार्य पंजीकरण का उपबंध करते हुए और पर्यटन और पर्यटक संबंधी विभिन्न क्रियाकलापों के लिए अपेक्षित मानक एवं अवसंरचना को निर्धारित करते हुए इन दूर ऑपरेटरों और ट्रेवल एजेंटों को विनियमित करने तथा तत्संक्त और आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Physiotherapy Central Council Bill, 2018**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भौतिक चिकित्सा शिक्षा के मानकों को विनियमित करने और बनाए रखने, भौतिक चिकित्सकों का रजिस्टर रखने की दृष्टि से भौतिक चिकित्सा की शिक्षा और प्रक्रिया में समन्वित विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय भौतिक चिकित्सा परिषद के गठन और उससे संसक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Children with Specific Learning Disabilities (Identification and Support in Education) Bill, 2018 by Shrimati Vandana Chavan; she is absent. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018 by Shrimati Vandana Chavan; she is absent. Then, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill, 2018 again by Shrimati Vandana Chavan; she is absent. Now, the Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology Affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

**The Foreign Investment in Financial Services, Critical Infrastructure and Technology Affecting National Security (Regulation) Bill, 2018**

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to ensure national security while promoting foreign investment, to reform the process of examination of such investment *vis-a-vis* their effect, if any, on national security and to establish a Committee on Foreign Investment to effectively guard

against the risk to national security posed by certain types of foreign investment in financial services, critical infrastructure and technology sector, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (Amendment of Article 16)**

श्री जावेद अली खाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में और  
[جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں پرستاو کرتا ہوں کہ بھارت کے آئین  
میں اور سنشودھن کرنے کے لیے ودھیک کو پُراستھاپت کرنے کی منظوری دی جائے۔]

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

[جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں ودھیک کو پُراستھاپت کرتا ہوں۔  
(ختم شد)]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Adolescent Mental Health Bill, 2018, by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee; he is not present. Then, the National Commission for Social Security Benefits Bill, 2018, again by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee; he is not present.

Then, there is the Orphans (Reservation of Posts in Government Establishments and Welfare) Bill, 2018, by Shri Naresh Gujral; he is not present.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (Amendment of Article 85)**

SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRIDEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

3.00 P.M.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Holy City of Kashi (Preservation of Cultural Heritage) Bill, 2019**

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि काशी को सर्वाधिक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का सबसे पुराना जीवंत शहर घोषित करने और काशी की सांस्कृतिक और प्राकृतिक धरोहर के संरक्षण, रक्षण और रख-रखाव हेतु उपबंध करने और उससे संबंधित और आनुषांगिक मामलों के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री संजय सिंह : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Visually Impaired Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide rights to visually impaired persons, enabling them to avail employment, social and financial security, civil and other services, to live with human dignity, self respect as independent citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2019, by Shri K.T.S. Tulsi; he is not present. Then, there is the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2019, by Shri Binoy Viswam; he is not present.

**The Parliament (Enhancement of Productivity) Bill, 2017 — Contd.\***

श्री उपसभापति: श्री नरेश गुजराल जी के इस बिल पर हम लगभग ढाई घण्टे बहस कर चुके हैं। श्री राकेश सिन्हा जी 3 अगस्त, 2018 को अपनी बात कह रहे थे, जो कि खत्म नहीं हुई थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the mover of the Bill is not present.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just wait for a minute. Please take your seat. Wait for a minute, please. श्री राकेश सिन्हा जी ने अपनी बात conclude नहीं की थी। अगर वे कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि बहुत कम समय में आप उसे संपन्न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, यह मेरी maiden speech थी, इसलिए मैं 15 मिनट लेना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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\* Further consideration on the motion moved on 3rd August, 2018.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय चेयरमैन ने इस पर बहस के लिए दो घण्टे तय किए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम ढाई घण्टे कर चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसमें सक्षम हैं। अपनी बात एक-दो मिनट में खत्म करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सर, मैं कम से कम पाँच मिनट लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मेरा आग्रह है कि आपमें पांच मिनट की बात दो मिनट में कहने की क्षमता है, आप यह कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Please take your seat. We will see it Mr. Reddy, please.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, I have a point of order. In the absence of the mover of the Bill, the House cannot discuss the Bill.

**श्री उपसभापति:** मि. रेड्डी आप यह किस रूल के तहत कह रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Please quote the rule.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Kindly give me the book. I can quote.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Just listen a minute. आप इस procedure को जानते हैं कि point of order उठाने से पहले रूल क्वोट करना होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने वह रूल नहीं क्वोट किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, I know that the rules do not permit.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Then there is no point of order. अगर रूल परमिट नहीं करता है, तो point of order कैसे हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI V. VIJAYSAI REDDY:** Sir, why are you taking up the Bill in the absence of the Mover?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please go ahead, Mr. Sinha.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा** (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जिस विषय पर बोल रहा था, वह इस हाउस के संबंध में है। मैं तीन-चार बातें कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। जब राज्य सभा की शुरुआत हुई, तब चौथे दिन 17 मई, 1952 को राज्य सभा सचिवालय ने एक बुलेटिन जारी किया, जिसमें सदस्यों के व्यवहार के ऊपर कुछ रूल्स जारी किए गए थे। उस समय मद्रास से प्रतिनिधि एस.डी. राजा ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि राज्य सभा एक ऐसा सदन है, जो अपने privileges और अपने रूल्स स्वयं निर्धारित करेगा। यह बनाए हुए कानून से चलने वाली राज्य सभा नहीं है। जब उन्होंने यह बात कही थी, उसमें मैं दो बातें जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया में बहुत से second Chambers हैं, राज्य सभा के समानांतर House of Lords है, Senate है, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा अनेक देशों में second Chambers हैं। Second Chamber के महत्व को राज्य सभा ने किस प्रकार प्रमाणित किया है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब संविधान सभा में बहस हो रही थी, तब दो बातों की अपेक्षा

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

राज्य सभा से की गई थी। पहली बात यह एक deliberative Chamber बनेगा। इसमें सिर्फ deliberations होंगे और delaying की tactics अपनाई जाएगी। जब लोक सभा कोई ऐसा विधेयक पास कर दे, जिसे जल्दबाजी में पास किया जाता है, उसे हम विलंब कर देंगे, लेकिन राज्य सभा ने इन दोनों बातों से कहीं आगे अपना कदम बढ़ाया है। सन् 1952 से लेकर 224वें सेशन तक 899 विधेयक राज्य सभा में introduce किए जा चुके हैं। दुनिया के इतिहास में किसी भी second Chamber में इतने बिल introduce नहीं हुए हैं। राज्य सभा में 224वें सेशन तक 1732 प्राइवेट मेंबर्स बिल introduce हुए थे। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ, जो बात कही गई थी कि Lower House और Upper House के बीच टकराव होगा, राज्य सभा ने वह टकराव नहीं होने दिया। यह कहा गया था कि यह deliberative Chamber बनकर रह जाएगा, राज्य सभा ने उससे एक कदम आगे बढ़ाया है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा की text book पूरी दुनिया का इतिहास है, पूरी दुनिया की राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियाँ हैं। हम राज्य सभा के द्वारा एक ऐसा इतिहास प्रस्तुत करने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें wisdom होगी, जिसमें भारत और दुनिया के बीच के संबंधों का एक lesson होगा। यह डेमोक्रेसी के लिए एक lamp post की तरह काम करेगा। मैं एक उदाहरण के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि द्वितीय चैम्बर का क्या महत्व होता है और बहस की क्या मर्यादा होती है। यह जनवरी, 1830 की घटना है, जब अमेरिका के सीनेट में बहस चल रही थी। वह बहस एक छोटे-से मुद्दे पर थी और वह मुद्दा पब्लिक लैंड पर इक्वायरी तथा उसकी रिपोर्ट से संबंधित था। मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जब मिस्टर फूट ने अपना एक रिज़ॉल्यूशन दिया और उस पर बहस हुई, तो मिस्टर वेबस्टर, मिस्टर हेन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** माननीय सदस्य दबाव में हैं।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** कोई दबाव नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप अपनी बात कहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी बात कहें। मैं पूरे सदन में सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर हमें दो घंटे तक चर्चा करनी थी और हम ऑलरेडी इस पर ढाई घंटे चर्चा कर चुके हैं, इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह होगा कि अब आप कन्क्लूड करें।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सर, मैंने कहा कि सीनेट में मिस्टर फूट ने जो एक रिज़ॉल्यूशन दिया था, वह हम सबके लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण घटना है। सीनेट अमेरिका का सेकंड चैम्बर है। यह जनवरी, 1830 की घटना है। जब दिग्गजों के बीच बहस हुई और एक लम्बे समय तक बहस चली, तो द्वितीय चैम्बर ने दिखाया कि बहुत ही छोटे-से मुद्दे पर सीनेट के सभी giants एक-दूसरे से तर्क और तथ्य पर उलझ रहे थे और फिर हालत यहां तक पहुंची कि अमेरिका के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट मिस्टर कोल्हन ने अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया। उन्होंने इस्तीफा इसलिए नहीं दिया कि उन्हें हाउस की बहस से कोई चिन्ता थी, बल्कि हाउस में बहस के उच्च स्तर को देखते हुए मिस्टर कोल्हन ने वाइस प्रेजिडेंट के पद से इस्तीफा देकर एक सदस्य के रूप में हाउस की उस डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा का एक स्वर्णिम इतिहास रहा है, जिसमें मैथिलीशरण गुप्त और रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जैसे दो-दो राष्ट्रकवि सदस्य के रूप में रहे और काका साहब

कालेलकर तथा एन.जी. रंगा जैसे दिग्गजों की यह राज्य सभा रही है। राज्य सभा ने अपने इतिहास को एक स्वर्णिम तरीके से लिखा है। मुझे लगता है कि हम सदस्य यदि अपने व्यवहार में बदलाव लाकर, भारत और दुनिया को हमसे जो अपेक्षा है, जो लोकतंत्र की एक अपेक्षा रहती है, यदि उसके अनुसार चलेंगे, तो कानून नहीं बल्कि अपनी परम्परा को आगे बढ़ाते हुए राज्य सभा एक मील-स्तम्भ कायम करेगी। उसी मील-स्तम्भ के साथ हम भारत के लोकतंत्र को समृद्ध करेंगे और दुनिया को दिखाएंगे कि सेकंड चैम्बर के रूप में राज्य सभा वह नहीं है, जैसा कि इंग्लैंड में बजट की एक स्पीच में सिर्फ 100 गिनीज़ के चैलेंज पर “बा-बा ब्लैक शीप” जोड़ दिया गया था। भारत के जनतंत्र में ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। हम न हाउस ऑफ लॉर्ड्स हैं, न हम सीनेट हैं, बल्कि हम भारत की राज्य सभा हैं। हम ने केवल deliberative body हैं, बल्कि एक legislative body भी हैं। मैं इसी अपील के साथ सदन से कहता हूँ कि हम कानूनों के दायरे में न बंधकर एच.डी. राजा के उन शब्दों को याद करें, जिन्हें उन्होंने इस सभा में 1952 में कहा था कि हम अपने आपको evolve करें, evolution के साथ चलें, क्योंकि वही मर्यादा होती है, वही सदन की ताकत होती है और उसी ताकत के साथ लोकतंत्र समृद्ध होता है, धन्यवाद।

**श्री मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल):** ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन, सर...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप अंतिम वक्ता हैं। इसके बाद...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं वक्ता भी हूँ और मैं सरकार की तरफ से कुछ कहना भी चाहूंगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, आप सरकार की तरफ से कहिए।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, माननीय सांसद ने यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है और वास्तव में इस विषय के ऊपर चर्चा इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर कई बार हुई है। मुझे लगता है कि यह ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर सभी पार्टीज़ के वरिष्ठ नेता एक साथ बैठें। चेयरमैन साहब, सारे अधिकारी, हाउस के सभी लीडर्स एक साथ बैठकर जब इस पर सामूहिक निर्णय लेंगे, तब उसके हिसाब से आगे इस पर कुछ काम किया जा सकेगा, लेकिन इस पर आज के दिन ऐसा कोई कानून हम प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल के रूप में पास करें, तो इससे आगे कोई बात नहीं बनेगी।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** सर, ये रेल मंत्री हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मंत्रिमंडल का सामूहिक दायित्व है।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** जब हम सब मिलकर इस पर और चर्चा करेंगे, तो फिर इस पर सरकार आगे उचित कार्रवाई करेगी, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the motion for consideration.

The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an effective system to prevent and address the decline in productivity of Parliament due to disruptions of sittings, by means of an appropriate legal framework to fix the minimum number of days in a year for which Parliament shall be in Sessions, introduction of special Session in addition to the existing

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

three Sessions, compensation for the hours unutilised due to disruptions, and to provide obligations of the Presiding Officers of both Houses and the Members of Parliament and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration” .

*The motion was negatived.*

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (Insertion of  
new articles 330A and 332A)**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to you for allowing this very important Bill to be taken up for consideration.

The OBCs represent about more than half of the country's population. All the parliamentarians are aware of it. However, the representation in our Parliament has never been what it should have been or what it should be. I would like to highlight some important facts and figures and bring them to the notice of this august House.

Sir, in 1984, the representation of the OBCs in the Lok Sabha was approximately 11 per cent. In 2009, the representation of the OBCs in the Lok Sabha was approximately 18 per cent. In the recently constituted Lok Sabha, the representation of the OBCs is still less than 20 per cent. Further, I would like to bring it to the notice of this august House that out of the 2,400 castes coming under the OBCs, about 2,200 castes have never got any representation in both the Houses of Parliament or in the State legislatures. It is shameful to say that they have never entered into the State legislatures or both the Houses of Parliament.

Sir, out of 29 States in India, a majority of the States have got more than 50 per cent of the population coming under the category of the OBCs. I can say that in the undivided or composite Andhra Pradesh, the population coming under the category of the OBCs, as per the last Census, was 50.4 per cent. Similarly, in other States, more than half of the population comes under the category of the OBCs. I would mention one great example. Hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, in the recently constituted State Cabinet, has given approximately 60 per cent of the ministerial berths to the people belonging to the OBCs, the SCs, the STs and the minorities. This is nothing but rendering social justice. Further, hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Jagan Mohan Reddy *garu*, has given five posts of Deputy Chief Minister to the Members coming from these groups—two of them belong to the SCs, one belongs to the STs, one belongs to the OBCs and one is from the minorities.

I would say that the rest of the country, both in the Centre and in the States, should follow it in letter and spirit. Even though there is no law enforcing that there has to be 60 per cent reservation for the SCs, the STs, the OBCs and the minorities, still in Andhra Pradesh, in the process of rendering social justice, representation has been given to the extent of 60 per cent to the SCs, the STs, the OBCs and the minorities.

Sir, the objective with which I have moved this Bill is to give the people belonging to Other Backward Classes a proportional representation. I would like to reiterate the point of proportionate representation in proportion to their population. As I have said, OBCs constitute more than 50 per cent. In this regard, I would say that more than 50 per cent of the seats both in Lok Sabha as well as in the State Legislatures should be reserved for OBCs. This is the objective with which I have moved this Bill. It is for both in Lok Sabha as well as in the State Legislatures.

Sir, Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution of India speak about reservation to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Parliament as well as in the State Legislatures. My submission and contention in this regard is that this Bill extends the provisions to the OBC communities also. It should not only be to SCs, STs and minorities but also to OBCs in proportion to their population. Sir, I call it social justice since it will give them an opportunity to stand on equal footing with that of the forward castes. Sir, as I have said, there are 2,400 backward castes in India. Out of them, 1,400 OBC castes are still in deep poverty and subjected to various types of social and economic injustice. Therefore, there is a need to render social justice and make a provision for reservation in the Constitution.

Sir, there has been a lack of measures. I don't say that there is a systematic effort to deny reservations to OBCs, but there is a lack of measures to assess the socio-economic conditions of OBCs. The previous census data and the information about OBCs have been totally and grossly inadequate. Sir, various commissions were appointed. Kelkar Commission was constituted in 1953 and subsequently, Mandal Commission was constituted in 1978. Both the Commissions were appointed by the Parliament for the betterment and uplift of OBC communities. Sir, these Commissions researched extensively and submitted their reports to the Government of India. However, the recommendations of the Kelkar Commission have never been accepted and never been implemented. Out of 40 recommendations of the Mandal Commission, only two recommendations have been accepted by the Government and they have been implemented. Thirty-eight recommendations were ignored by the Government. Therefore, there is a social injustice which is caused to the OBCs.

Sir, again, in 2021, population census would be conducted. While doing the census in 2021, a detailed questionnaire and study should be made about the OBC communities apart

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from SC and ST communities. This would help in assessing their issues in a better way and in a better manner while taking policy decisions in regard to reservations to OBCs.

Last but one point is, SCs and STs have been given the protection under the law. There is an SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. In a similar manner, even for BCs, there has to be a protective legislation to prevent the atrocities on OBCs. There is a need to extend the benefit of such legislation because they are subjected to humiliation and harassment.

Sir, last point is that there is a separate Ministry for different categories like SCs, STs and minorities. However, there is no separate Ministry in the case of OBCs. I request the Government of India to consider forming a separate Ministry for the welfare of OBCs also. Traditionally, all the OBCs, whatever work they may be doing, have been doing the work in the most traditional manner, using the good old-generation tools like spades, etc. The Skill Development Department and whatever funds, that are being flown towards skill development, should be deployed to improve the standards and workmanship of OBCs who are engaged in their respective professions.

I, therefore, request both the national and regional parties to support this Bill and provide reservation for OBCs both in Lok Sabha as well as in State legislatures. I thank you very much, Sir. I expect that all the Members of this august House would support my Bill and for passing the appropriate legislation. Thank you very much.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I compliment Mr. Vijayasai Reddy for moving this Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for reservation of OBCs in the assemblies and Parliament. It is almost 72 years now, an adequate representation has been denied for this vast population of this country. The spirit of the freedom struggle is to create awareness and to fight against the discrimination. There was a spirit of the freedom struggle. It is 72 years now, a majority of the OBCs and deprived classes feel that the freedom has transferred from the British to the bureaucrats. The bureaucrats dominate the society. I have been in the Parliamentary Standing Committee on OBCs and Social Justice for a long time, and getting some issues solved in the Central Government or State Government is a herculean task. Sir, it is a representative democracy where each and every citizen should have a say in governance. That is the spirit of swaraj. Unfortunately, whether it is Congress or any other political party, it is very tough for them to pass this Bill because it is dominated by the dominant class of the society.

Sir, there is a lot of discussion in this House and outside also that reservation would spoil the merit in the society. I come from the Southern part of the country. A majority of the States have got reservation. Karnataka has got reservation of 38 per cent. Earlier it was 52 per cent. Then, it came to 48 per cent and now it is 38 per cent. Tamil Nadu has got 69 per cent. Kerala has got 40 per cent. Andhra Pradesh has got equally good number of reservation for these OBCs. If you take the Index in terms of Human Development, you can see, any State in Southern part of the country is far ahead of any other States where reservation is very less. I thank the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. He has enhanced the reservation from 14 per cent to 27 per cent in Madhya Pradesh recently whereas in Chhattisgarh, in other parts of the country, it is not beyond 14 per cent. So, reservation would not hamper the development of the society or the country. If at all this argument is true, Tamil Nadu would not have been the role model for the entire country. The BJP would be quite happy to say that Gujarat is a role model, but till now —it is already six years now —we have not understood what is the Gujarat model except Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi. These are all the models which are available but if you take the example of Tamil Nadu, you can go to any district, you can see the development there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not only Amma but all the Dravidian parties and Kamaraj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, 60 per cent of it was brought by Amma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: It was Kamaraj. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was Kamaraj and all the Dravidian parties have contributed for the development. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hariprasadji, please address the Chair and just come to the subject.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I had to satisfy my friend. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... हरिप्रसाद जी, आप उस तरफ मत देखिए। आप चेयर के माध्यम से अपनी बात कहिए।

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: It has to be clarified. Tamil Nadu, right from the days of British Presidency, is ahead of many other States. Unfortunately, it is not getting its due share. The thing is, now it is 69 per cent. Bengaluru has got 38 per cent. We are the second capital of the Silicon City. Andhra has got almost 38 per cent of the reservation. They are the third capital city for the information technology. Where are these kinds of developments in other parts of the country where they talk of reservation? So, my point here is, since it is a representative democracy, we need representation of all sections of the society in the Parliament and the Assemblies. After 73rd and 74th Amendments, we have seen that the

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vast sections of the society have been represented in the local bodies. In some States, 50 per cent reservation is there for women, especially, in your State of Bihar; and in some other States, 33 per cent reservation is there and the OBCs, everyone has got a place in the governance. So, do you mean to say that development has not taken place because of this reservation? Unless these vast sections of the society are given representation in the Parliament and the Assemblies, I do not think they will be able to bring any kind of development in these societies because they are socially and educationally backward. Socially and educationally backward class has got nothing to do with the economic reservation. It does not mean that a socially and educationally backward class man just needs an employment in the Government. If he does own traditional profession, he will get his bread and butter. There is no problem for that because this country belongs to everyone. Naturally, he should have his say in the governance. That is the reason why I am supporting the Bill of Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. It is because since reservation has been given to the OBCs in the local bodies, the same should be extended to the Assemblies and the Parliament so that all sections of the society may represent and their grievances can be highlighted. It is because Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot is a veteran of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. We have been discussing it and we have discussed in this august House for quite a number of days about the plight of these Backward Classes. One of the most prestigious institutions—Shri Jairam Ramesh knows—the Indian Institute of Science, one of the pioneer science institutes in Bengaluru was established in 1907. The first OBC got into that Indian Institute of Science was way back in 2007 only after Shri Arjun Singh introduced reservation for OBCs in the post graduate educational institutions. So, that means for almost hundred years, they have been denied the entry to the Indian Institute of Science for no reason.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for your kind information, I would like to inform the House that I was the member of the Indian Institute of Science. In the first meeting of the Council, everybody was making a mockery of this reservation. I kept quiet and I did not say anything but finally, I said that it is an Act of Parliament and you have to implement that Act of reservation. Then, they had called for the applications of OBCs and about 50 applications had come for the higher education. Out of 50, 23 got selected in the first attempt without any recommendations or any other coaching. But, that talent was denied; that opportunity was denied to this vast section of the society. The first OBC who got into Indian Institute of Science was in 2008. It was almost after hundred years. So, this is the fate of the OBCs because there is a trend in this country and that has come out from most of the films also. If you take a drunkard, they will show you one religion; if you take the issue of a smuggler

then another religion is shown; if you take a *Gunda*; he will be called as an OBC and if he is almost fit for nothing; then they will say that he is a *Dalit*, as if the other communities are far, far ahead. We are all equal according to our Constitution. We should have the equal rights. This mindset should be changed. Unless this mindset does not change nothing will happen. We may say anything. Even in the last Parliament elections, they said that they have come beyond religion and the caste but nowhere in the election campaign, had they said that they were beyond the caste and the religion. But, it had come up even to the Khan Market issue also. It is because victory has got thousands of parents and defeat is an orphan. But, it does not mean that rights of the OBCs or the weaker sections should be delayed. So I really compliment Shri Vijayasai Reddy for moving this Bill and I support this Bill. These OBCs should have a say, should get reservation in the Assemblies and in the Parliament. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I join Mr. B.K. Hariprasad in congratulating Shri Vijayasai Reddy for this wonderful Bill, which was overdue, nonetheless, it has its own controversial subjects. The background for my speech is Mr. Vijayasai Reddy's and Mr. B.K. Hariprasad's speech. So I will not repeat that. It is not the question of what the Backward Classes should get or what they are losing. This Bill essentially, pertains to Articles 330 and 332 that we must get reservations in this House and in the Legislatures also. Why should we get it at all? Why should we get it in the Lok Sabha and why should we get it in the Assemblies? That is the question. All the drawbacks or the travails, the details which we have, are well-known. That is why the Mandal Commission Report has come and the Kalelkar Report has come. The Empowerment Ministry is there, they are looking into it. Despite all that, still, we are asking for something more. You might not think it is more. But, no; it was as a matter of fact the basis, the part of what exactly we were seeking from the very first day. Mr. Hariprasad has referred to one thing that it has nothing to do with economic, it has something to do with social. That has to be understood when you are thinking of 'We' here. Now, all of you in this very House have passed a Bill for the women to come. Why did you ask the women to come here and 33 per cent reservation to women? It is because they cannot otherwise come and compete with you. All will not be allowed to come. So they were quoted or treated 'weaker sections'. The Supreme Court, in one of its judgements, has considered women as weaker section. So, it is for this weaker section, this backward class, which is collectively known as weaker sections or backward classes which it is asking you to give. "We the people of India, give to ourselves this Constitution." Who are these "We, the people"? These people, 70 per cent of them are those very backward classes whose voices do not reach to you. These are the people

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

whose tears somewhere in the villages cannot be understood by you, cannot be felt by you. How do we come? That is how this Bill of Mr. Vijayasai Reddy that they should have their voice, and their voice to be heard. If I am asking for my own rights, if I am asking for justice to myself, I must also have a forum. And which is the forum? There cannot be a greater forum than the Parliament where I can speak about these things. That is why we are asking, why not give this place, the Parliament or the Lok Sabha, to these people so that they will fend for themselves. And this question of fending for themselves arise from there. I will give you an example. There were discussions after the Mandal Commission report and a lot of seminars. The objection came that the concept of backward class is something which is developing. It is educationally and socially backward. It is quite possible that tomorrow, educationally, he becomes advanced. He gets well-educated and is socially accepted also. In such a scenario, how can the backward class be categorised as one, two, etc., is a rigid concept. The question is this. Let us take the village of your own, whichever village you are staying. Suppose, there is a coffee hotel of Madiga, a Nai Brahmin coffee hotel, which is air-conditioned and a Brahmin Hotel, which is non-air conditioned. Where will you go? This I asked in the High Court when this Bill came up in Andhra Pradesh. It is so easy to talk. I asked the Chief Justice as to where will he go. If there is a hotel known as Madiga coffee hotel, which is air-conditioned and a Brahmin coffee hotel, which is non-air conditioned, where will your wife go? Nobody has the answer. This is something which defies the answer. This social suffering that we undergo, we suffer silently and silence needs a storyteller and this Parliament should be a storyteller as far as this silence is concerned. This is what we can't really explain. Only two hours back, when Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy told me that he is bringing forward a Bill asking for this, I said, "I will speak". It does not require much of a study, but, what I am asking for is a human right. This is the only country, a very peculiar country, where you can't touch a person. Touching a person is a crime. Nowhere in the world, such a practice exists. That kind of pernicious tradition we have, and, we are trying to come out of that kind of pernicious laws. In such a situation, how does my voice goes out? I can only suffer. Take for example, Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has set an example. We should salute Tamil Nadu. But, Tamil Nadu was a movement. It is not the State, Amma or anybody. But, it was a movement, Dravidian movement, Periyar movement. It came with that. The Bill seeks reservation for the BCs in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Why? Because our voice is to be heard. Why is it not being heard? You yourself have said it during the election time. You have given this reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Why don't you give it the BCs? Because you thought a particular section of the society in India, who are so called untouchables, of

course, cannot compete with you. They are not allowed to go along with you. They were not allowed to touch the books. I know from my early days and from my father and grandfather days that we were not allowed to touch the books. So, these are few things, as I said, which we suffer silently, and there cannot be a better forum than Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha which can be a story-teller for this type of cases.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Raoji, may I interrupt? You were given three minutes. Six minutes are already over. Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: All right. What I am saying is, even if I speak for six decades, you will not agree. I know that. That is why I said, we come to Parliament to seek vote. Can you tell us? Because all those sufferings cannot be explained, and I have actually brought down the entire gist of the Bill for representation in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Assemblies. That is what we are saying. We need a voice. If the people have given to themselves the Constitution, those people, at least, seventy per cent of them, are neglected, are not cared for. So, let these other poor people come and become a part of the Constitution, part of a big movement which is known as the national movement. Thank you.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस बिल में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यह है कि इस reservation का उद्देश्य क्या है या इसका purpose क्या है? What is the purpose of this reservation? The purpose is that the last person in the queue should get benefit and should come into the mainstream. समाज का जो व्यक्ति आखिरी छोर पर खड़ा है, वह general stream में आना चाहिए। यही इस reservation system का उद्देश्य है और इसीलिए यह सब reservation हुआ है और यह जरूरी भी है। SC और ST में MLAs और MPs का reservation है और हम उसी से comparison कर रहे हैं। SC और ST में reservation होना जरूरी था, है और आगे भी रहेगा, लेकिन अब यह जो नया बिल आ रहा है, इसका क्या उद्देश्य है? हमने जो सोचा है कि अभी समाज की अंतिम पंक्ति में खड़ा हुआ जो last person है, क्या इससे उसे benefit मिलेगा? इसके ऊपर यही सोच होनी चाहिए कि इस बिल के आने से उसे benefit होगा या नहीं।

सर, SC और ST का जो reservation है, वह OBC से थोड़ा सा अलग है। OBC का long form है - Other Backward Classes, it is not caste, जो कि SC और ST में caste है। यह जमाती है। दूसरी बात सब ने कही कि इसमें economical नहीं है, लेकिन मैं सभी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मंडल आयोग ने जो point system किया था, उसमें social backwardness के लिए 12 points दिए गए थे। Educational backwardness के लिए 8 प्वाइंट्स और Economical backwardness के लिए 4 points दिए थे। Points शायद इधर-उधर हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इसमें economical भी है। यानी हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि economical criteria ज़ीरो है। यह एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्ग से अलग है, इसलिए हमें इसके बारे में अलग से सोचना पड़ेगा।

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

दूसरी चीज, जो अलग है, जो डिफरेंस, वह यह है ओबीसी वर्ग में 2,500 से ज्यादा कास्ट्स आती हैं। हर स्टेट में भी बहुत ज्यादा कास्ट्स हैं। यदि हम इसी चीज को एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्ग में देखें तो ये पचास के करीब कास्ट्स हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा डिफरेंस है, गैप है। इसमें क्या परेशानी होती है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा। ऑनरेबल जस्टिस जी. रोहिणी का जो कंसल्टेशन पेपर है, उन्होंने उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि जो 2,500 से ज्यादा कास्ट्स हैं, उनमें से सिर्फ 13 कास्ट्स रिज़र्वेशन का 25 परसेंट बेनिफिट लेती हैं। सर, यदि MP/MLAs का इलेक्शन होगा, तो इनमें भी ये ही सब लोग रहेंगे। 2,500 से ज्यादा कास्ट्स हैं, उनमें से ये 13 कास्ट्स या 10 कास्ट्स जो अपनी कास्ट को शायद ..... वह भी मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन ग़ो करेंगी, तब बाकी कास्ट्स का क्या होगा?

दूसरी बात यह है कि 983 कास्ट्स को college admission में भी बेनिफिट नहीं मिला है। 983 castes have not derived any benefit from the reservation policy. क्या एम.पी./एम.एल.एज. बनने से इन कास्ट्स को फायदा हो सकता है, इस पर हमारी सोच होनी चाहिए? मुझे नहीं लगता कि उससे बेनिफिट होगा, क्योंकि जो affirmative actions हैं, जो जरूरी हैं, हम उन पर जोर नहीं दे रहे हैं? वे 983 कास्ट्स, जिनको आज तक कुछ भी बेनिफिट नहीं मिला, क्या ऐसा होने से उनको बेनिफिट मिलेगा? मुझे लगता है कि शायद वह बेनिफिट नहीं मिल सकता, इसलिए उससे ज्यादा जरूरी है कि हम पूरी एजुकेशन पर, स्किल्स पर या लोग वगैरह की फेसिलिटी पर ज्यादा महत्व दें क्योंकि इसमें एक या दो आदमी तो बहुत अच्छे तरीके से सामने आएंगे, एक-दो परिवार सामने आएंगे, लेकिन ओबीसी पूरी तरह से वहीं रहने वाला है, जहाँ आज है।

सर, जब हम Women Reservation consider करते हैं तो हमने उसमें भी आज तक यह कभी नहीं कहा है, आज तक के एम.एल.ए./एम.पी. में नहीं कहा है। एक और जो दूसरा प्वाइंट है, वह यह है कि हम यह स्वराज्य संस्थाओं यानी कि local bodies में ही दे रहे हैं। वैसे ही ओबीसी के लिए भी बहुत जरूरी है कि वह वर्ग local bodies में आए, क्योंकि वे बाद में एम.एल.ए./एम.पी. बनने के लिए खुद सक्षम बन सकते हैं। अगर यह काम local bodies में होगा, तो अच्छा होगा। जैसे अभी हम हम महिलाओं के लिए 50 परसेंट कोटा रखते हैं, वैसे ही इसके लिए, ओबीसी वर्ग के लिए भी कोटा है। वे वहीं से सक्षम बनेंगे और एम.एल.एज./एम.पी. के लिए सशक्त बन सकते हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इससे रिज़र्वेशन का जो उद्देश्य है, वह फुलफिल नहीं होगा। सर, मैं रिज़र्वेशन का जो उद्देश्य है, वह फुलफिल नहीं होगा। सर, मैं रिज़र्वेशन सिस्टम के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, मैं एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्ग के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ।

सर, इसमें minorities के बारे में भी कहा गया है। मुझे लगता है कि यह फिर से religion पर आएगा। Minorities के लिए भी वही प्रॉब्लम आएगी कि क्या हम इसको religion basis पर देंगे? OBC वर्ग में क्रिश्चियन, मुस्लिम कास्ट्स हैं और उनकी कास्ट्स भी हैं जो OBC वर्ग में backward हैं। क्या हम यह minorities को भी देंगे और उन्हें भी एम.एल.ए./एम.पी. के लिए भी कहेंगे?

सर, यह कहा गया है कि representative democracy चाहिए। सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सभी कास्ट्स हैं, जिनको अभी तक एक भी बेनिफिट नहीं मिला है, उन कास्ट्स का representation ओबीसी वर्ग एम.एल.ए./एम.पी. बनाकर कैसे हो पाएगा, जबकि उन्हें आज एजुकेशन में भी

बेनिफिट नहीं मिल रहा है? यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम यह कहें कि इसके लिए affirmative actions करने ज्यादा जरूरी हैं, एम.एल.ए./एम.पी. वाली बात का विचार करना इतना ज्यादा जरूरी नहीं है। उसमें न तो कुछ बदलाव होगा, न ही हमारा जो ध्येय है, जो उद्देश्य है, वह ले पाएंगे, क्योंकि इससे सब लोगों में एक political संदेश जाएगा कि इस-इस पार्टी की वजह से ओबीसी वर्ग को यह मिला हुआ है। मुझे लगता है कि वह पार्टी के लिए बेनिफिशियल हो सकता है, लेकिन लोगों के लिए बेनिफिशियल नहीं हो पाएगा। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी ओबीसी वर्ग से आते हैं। सर, मुझे लगता है कि वे, जो सबसे आखिरी छोर पर खड़े हैं, जो भी affirmative actions हैं, उन लोगों के लिए करने पर ज्यादा जोर दें। जैसे कि एजुकेशन में स्किल्स हैं, लोन फेसिलिटीज आदि हैं, इन्हें देकर उन्हें ऊपर लाएं, न कि एम.एल.ए./एम.पी. के कोटे के लिए कहें। मुझे लगता है कि उसी से फायदा होगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री इस पर काम कर रहे हैं और करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है। मुझे लगता है कि एमएलए और एमपी का जो बिल पेश किया गया है, मैं उससे बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद डा. विकास महात्मे जी। Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. Not present.  
Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार):** उपसभापति महोदय, इस उदास मौसम में विजयसाई रेड्डी जी एक खूबसूरत बिल लेकर आए हैं, मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सर, मैं एक छोटी कहानी कहने में एक मिनट का वक्त लूंगा और यह सदन के तमाम पक्षों को अच्छी लगेगी।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका आवंटित समय तीन मिनट है।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** सर, मुझे पता है कि बाकी लोगों का भी एकाध मिनट समय बढ़ा है, तो मेरा समय भी बढ़ जायेगा। शुक्रवार का दिन है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** जरूर।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** सर, हुआ यूँ कि एक राजा की पत्नी का देहांत हो गया। राजा का एक बेटा था। सर, इस देश में कहानियाँ राजाओं की ही होती हैं, मेरी generation में भी और मेरे बाद की generation में भी। राजा ने अपने बेटे को, राजकुमार को प्रतिदिन सोते वक्त तीन बातें कहीं कि दुनिया में खूबसूरत राजकुमारियाँ नहीं होती हैं, भगवान नाम की कोई चीज नहीं होती है और टापू नहीं होता है। बच्चा बड़ा होता गया। वह 15-16 साल की उम्र में कहीं निकल कर गया, तो उसने देखा कि चारों तरफ पानी है, सूखी जमीन है, सुन्दर आकृतियाँ हैं। एक व्यक्ति आता हुआ मिला, तो उसने पूछा कि मैं कहाँ हूँ। उसने कहा कि तुम टापू पर हो और ये आकृतियाँ, तो ये राजकुमारियाँ हैं। उसने कहा कि तब तुम जरूर भगवान होगे, तो उसने कहा कि जी, मैं भगवान हूँ। राजकुमार आया, तो पिता से झगड़ा, तब पिता ने कहा कि सुनो, क्या उसकी बांह की sleeve मुड़ी हुई थी, जैसे मेरी मुड़ी हुई है, तो बेटे ने कहा कि हाँ। राजा ने कहा कि वह जादूगर था, टूट्टा सा, गली-मोहल्ले वाला। फिर बेटा कई महीनों बाद गया, तो उसने कहा कि सुनो, ये राजकुमारियाँ नहीं हैं, यह टापू नहीं है, तुम जादुगर हो। उसने कहा कि हाँ, मैं जादूगर हूँ, तुम्हारे पिता भी जादूगर हैं, तुम्हें जादू में रहना अच्छा लगता है। सर, मैं यह कहानी क्यों सुना रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम सबके पास एक जादू है, कभी मजहब का, कभी जाति का, कभी domination

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

का या political domination का। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस जादू के विमर्श में कई दफा जो महत्वपूर्ण चीजें हैं, हम उनको जान-बूझ कर दरकिनार करना चाहते हैं।

अब चुनाव हो गए हैं। Representation को लेकर विजयसाई रेड्डी जी ने जो कहा, अक्सर हम representation को लेकर reservation में अपनी prejudicial position लेकर कहते हैं कि इस पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए। चुनाव जीते गए हैं, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन शोहरत की बुलंदी भी पल भर का तमाशा है, जिन शाख पर बैठे हो, वह टूट भी सकती है। मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि representation के मसले को एक मुल्क के रूप में, एक समाज के रूप में हम सबको एक बार फिर से देखना होगा। महात्मे जी, OBCs में 3,743 जातियाँ हैं, मंडल कमीशन के आंकड़े के हिसाब से। 3,743 जातियाँ! हम इंतजार कर रहे थे कि SECC data आएगा - Socio Economic Caste Census. मैं 6 दफे question लगा चुका हूँ। पता चला कि वह सारा data ही corrupt हो गया। Corrupt हो गया! कहते हैं कि amalgamation नहीं हो सका। हमने हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए। अभी मुझे अखबारों के माध्यम से सूचना मिली कि SECC यानी Socio Economic Census का एक pilot किया जा रहा है, लेकिन उसमें caste का angle क्यों नहीं है? मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि एक बार इस देश को, इसके विमर्श को यह जानना जरूरी है कि ठेला कौन चला रहा है, सर पर छीटा लेकर कौन सब्जी बेच रहा है, दिल्ली की सड़कों पर कौन मूलचंद फलाईओवर के नीचे सो रहा है। वह सिर्फ व्यक्ति नहीं है, उसकी जाति है। वह जाति लेकर बिहार से, उत्तर प्रदेश से, अन्य जगहों से आता है। सर, उसकी जाति उसका पीछा नहीं छोड़ती है। इसी सदन में मैं कई दफा कह चुका हूँ कि मैं जाति में यकीन नहीं करता, यह सिर्फ अगड़ी जाति के लोग कहते हैं। पिछड़ी जाति, दलित, वह कभी नहीं कहेगा कि मैं जाति में यकीन नहीं करता, क्योंकि जाति के यकीन ने उसको वहां खड़ा करके रखा है, जहाँ वह खड़ा नहीं होना चाहता है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक और बात कहूँ। मैं सदन के सामने तमाम पक्षों को कहता हूँ - सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष। पूना पैक्ट से पहले डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब की एक position थी। मैं कल सदन में रहूँ, न रहूँ, representation पर पूना पैक्ट वाली बातों पर फिर से चर्चा होगी। क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं हम सब यह बात समझ रहे हैं कि लोग दलीय तरीकों से चुनकर आते हैं। प्रतिबद्धता दल के प्रति होती है, न कि समाज के प्रति अथवा हाशिए के समाज के प्रति। इन मसलों को हम लोग समझें।

अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि Affirmative Action करो, ठीक है, Affirmative Action करो, लेकिन इन दोनों के बीच में binary नहीं है कि अगर Affirmative Action होता है, तो legislation में हम reservation नहीं करेंगे।

सर, अगर Legislation में, Parliament में reservation के बारे में नज़रिया समझना हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बाबा साहेब से बढ़िया किसी ने नहीं कहा है। बाबा साहेब कहते थे कि जब एक व्यक्ति मेरे समाज से चुन करके आता है, तो psychological spin-off होता है। वह मुझे सोना नहीं पहना देगा, लेकिन मुझे इस बात का एहसास जरूर देगा कि कल को मैं भी वहां हो सकता हूँ। सर, यह एहसास होना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं फिर से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि ओबीसी की जो तमाम जातियां हैं, we must approach their position with a clear mind. What have we done? I had narrated a story just now. We want the people to live in magical spell. As a country, as people, we need to break that magical spell. If we don't, I think, history will not forgive us.

मेरा यह कहना है कि आज यह सदन इन चीजों को तय कर रहा है। आज हम क्यों संविधान सभा की बैठकों का बार-बार हवाला देते हैं? कई दफा आज ही इस बात पर चर्चा हुई, खुद हमारे सभापति महोदय ने भी बताया कि सदन के बनने के पीछे क्या मंशा थी और हमसे क्या उम्मीदें थीं।

सर, इस सदन का काम जय-जयकार करना नहीं है, इस सदन का काम है - मुद्दों की पड़ताल करना। इस सदन का काम है कि आप Torch Bearer होइए। यह सदन populist agenda पर नहीं जाएगा, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि हर चीज़ जो लोकप्रिय होती है, वह अच्छी भी हो, यह जरूरी नहीं है। हमने अपने इतिहास से यही सीखा है। लोकप्रिय नेता, लोकप्रिय विचार हमेशा मुल्क को बेहतरी के रास्ते पर ले जाएं, यह जरूरी नहीं है, लेकिन हां, सदन के अंदर इन विषयों पर हमको open mind से बात करनी होगी। जो 3,743 Other Backward Classes हैं, हमें उनके बारे में भी सोचना होगा।

मैं एक और चीज़ का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ - Class and Caste, इनमें कन्फ्यूज़ होने की बात नहीं है। Other Backward Classes के बारे में, जो आर्टिकल 15 और 16 में कहा गया है, वहां 'Other' में पूरी कहानी छुपी हुई है और जब 'Classes' कहते हैं, इस मुल्क में इस पर कई अध्ययन हो चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, तीन मिनट नहीं हुए होंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, छः मिनट हो गए हैं। कोई बात नहीं, आप अपनी बात पूरी कर लीजिए।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** अच्छा, मेरे छः मिनट हो गए हैं। I'm extremely sorry, Sir.

मेरा यह कहना था कि Class और Caste, इसके लिए किसी rocket science की जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों होता है कि निम्न वर्ग और निम्न जातियां एक दूसरे से लिपटी हुई हैं। इस सदन में हमारी मंशा यह होनी चाहिए कि आज हम जो नज़ीर पेश करें, जो तय करें, उसी के हिसाब से आगे की नीतियां बनें।

सर, चुनाव चले गए। जीत हो गई, हार हो गई, लेकिन मुद्दे नहीं हारने चाहिए, विमर्श नहीं होना चाहिए। इतिहास जो है, वह टेलीविजन एंकर से थोड़ा अलग है। वह बड़ी संजीदगी से सब दर्ज करता है। इतिहास हम सबकी भूमिका दर्ज करेगा, शुक्रिया। जय हिन्द।

**SHRIT. K. S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu):** Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Mr. Vijayasai Reddy for bringing this Bill. People know that reservation is the only way to protect a section of people who are unrepresented or deprived of their opportunities; even the Government knows it. That is why the Government has brought legislation giving 10 per cent reservation for poor in upper castes. So, it is not new. And, I don't think that there is any reason for the Government to oppose this reservation. The Government also understands that reservation is the only way to protect people who are deprived.

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan]

In Parliament, we have passed a Bill giving 33 per cent reservation for women. But, it has not finally been passed in the Lok Sabha. There is an opposition to it. So, when somebody feels that a particular section of people should not represent in the Legislature, they may stop it. But, when somebody wants every section of the society to be represented in the Legislature, they will support it. We want every section of backward classes and we want every section of deprived class to get opportunity. Sir, even among the backward classes, we know, there is categorization. Even among classes, there is categorization. There are backward class people who are on top. But, at the same time, there are backward class people who are still languishing. They could not talk to other backward class people! So, there are these kinds of differences in the society. And, they are not allowed representation in legislature and raise their issues. The need of the hour is to ensure that reservation for OBCs, in proportion to their population, is made. This is a good proposal made by Shri Vijayasai Reddy. This should be supported by both, the Opposition as well as the Government, because they have also provided reservation for the economically weaker sections in the upper castes. However, the poverty figures show that poverty is in commensuration with the caste system. The annual income of upper caste people is more than that of the lower caste people. This is the assessment of various agencies. And, this is a fact that lower class people are having less income than that of the upper class people. So, every section should have adequate representation to raise their issues. When the backward class people will come here, they will naturally raise the issues being faced by the backward classes. So, it is very important that provision of reservation for OBCs, on the lines of SCs and STs, should be made by way of legislation.

With these words, I support the Bill moved by hon. Member, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

**श्री राजकुमार वर्मा** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, क्योंकि बैंक बेंच वालों को अवसर कम ही मिलता है और दूसरा, मैं श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग से संबंधित जातियों की यह चिन्ता की है। चिन्ता इस बात की है कि लोक सभा के अन्दर और विधान सभाओं में उनका proper representation नहीं है, वह मिलना चाहिए। उन्होंने अपनी बात को जस्टिफाई करने के लिए 2009 और 2014 के जो चुनाव हुए, उसकी भी बात रखी है कि उनमें 18 परसेंट और 20 परसेंट के करीब उनका representation रहा है। उनकी बात सही है, क्योंकि आरक्षण की अवधारणा के बारे में पूर्व वक्ताओं ने काफी कुछ बताया है, विशेष करके कुछ इतिहास के बारे में बताया है और वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में बताया है। मैं वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने बहुत सही समय पर अपनी यह बात रखी है। देश का वातावरण बहुत सकारात्मक है और विशेष रूप से आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व की सरकार आने के बाद जो गरीब तबका है, कमजोर वर्ग है, पिछड़ा वर्ग है, उनको सशक्त करने के लिए

4.00 P.M.

काफ़ी कदम उठाये गए हैं। विशेष करके अभी पिछले दिनों में हमने ओबीसी के लिए भी पिछड़ा आयोग को जो संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया, वह अपने आपमें एक उदाहरण है। आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के लिए, देश के अन्दर स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन चल रहा था, दूसरी तरफ़ कुछ सोशल वर्कर्स थे, रिफॉर्मर्स थे, उसके साथ ऐसे वर्ग थे, जो हजारों वर्षों से वंचित थे, जिनको सामाजिक न्याय नहीं मिल रहा था, आर्थिक न्याय नहीं मिल रहा था और सरकारी व्यवस्थाओं में जिनको कहीं अधिकार नहीं था, उनके लिए भी चिन्तन चल रहा था, साथ में महिला वर्ग भी था। परन्तु महिलाओं के लिए तो मैं कहूँ कि उसका मूवमेंट विशेष रूप से हमारे पूज्य ज्योतिराव फुले जी के माध्यम से चला। 1932 के राउंड टेबल कांफ़्रेंस में रिप्रेजेंटेटिव के रूप में भारत से डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर जी गये थे। उस वर्ग विशेष के जो वंचित थे, पिछड़े थे, जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक अधिकारों से वंचित थे, उनके लिए उन्होंने बहुत चिन्तन किया। उन्होंने देश का तथ्यात्मक विवरण भी रखा। उसको मद्देनज़र रखते हुए ब्रिटिश सरकार से एक सहमति हुई कि उन वर्गों को भी आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। 1932 में जब आरक्षण से संबंधित व्यवस्था हुई थी, सेपरेट इलेक्टोरल की बात हुई थी, तो देश और नेशन के इंटरैस्ट को देखते हुए महात्मा गांधी जी और बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी में समझौता भी हुआ कि अभी सेपरेट.... आदरणीय प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा साहब ने बताया कि अगर उस समय की वह व्यवस्था होती, तो.... आज कहीं न कहीं राजनेता उससे डायवर्ट होता है, वह जिस वर्ग के लिए आता है, उसके इश्यूज़ को वह नहीं देख पाता। उसका कारण यह है कि उसको कॉलैबक करने की पॉवर नहीं होती है। 1935 में गवर्नमेंट ऑफ़ इंडिया का एक्ट बना, उसमें आरक्षण लागू किया गया विशेष रूप से एससी, एसटी के लिए। देश आज़ाद हुआ, संविधान बना और संविधान के अंदर अगर हम प्रस्तावना को देखते हैं, तो उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि कम से कम जो वीकर सेक्शन है, जो सामाजिक न्याय के लिए वर्षों से चला हुआ है, आर्थिक न्याय के लिए जो बहुत दिनों से इंतज़ार कर रहा है, उस वर्ग को हम कहीं न कहीं जो संवैधानिक व्यवस्था दी है, उनकी तरफ़ चिंतन करते हुए वीकर सेक्शन के प्रति संवेदनशील रहें।

अगर हम संविधान के आर्टिकल 12 देखें, विशेष रूप से आर्टिकल 14, 15, 16 और 46 को देखें, तो उसमें विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं कि वर्गीकरण करते समय उसमें ध्यान रखा गया। कुछ जातियां ऐसी हैं, जिनको सामाजिक समानता का अधिकार नहीं मिला, न उनको व्यावहारिक मिला, न सैद्धांतिक मिला और इस तरह का जो जातिगत वातावरण था, उनको एक untouchable caste के रूप में रखा गया। कुछ वर्ग, कुछ जातियां इस तरह की थीं, जिनको आक्रांताओं के माध्यम से, कुछ इंटरनल, कुछ एक्सटर्नल, उनको civilization से दूर किया गया, जिसके कारण उनको जंगलों के अंदर जाना पड़ा और उनको वहां की यातनाएं सहन करनी पड़ रही थी। एक वर्ग ऐसा भी था, जो आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से बहुत कमजोर था, सामाजिक दृष्टि से कहीं न कहीं समानता की बात कह सकते हैं, उस वर्ग को भी प्रोटेक्ट करना था।

चौथा, पुरुष और महिला में महिला वर्ग एक ऐसा वर्ग था, जिसका देश में 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या होने के बावजूद भी उसको समानता और सशक्तिकरण का अधिकार नहीं था। यह सत्यता है और उन्हीं को दूर करने के लिए आर्टिकल 14, 15, 16 और 46 के अंदर व्यवस्था की गई कि दो तरह के आरक्षण

[श्री राजकुमार वर्मा ]

किए जाएं। एक, सरकारी तंत्र के अंदर उनको स्थान मिले, जिससे वे मुख्यधारा में आएंगे। इससे उनका अपना आत्मविश्वास तो बढ़ेगा ही, इसके साथ ही उनके व्यक्तियों के संरक्षण के लिए उनका एक अधिकारी, कर्मचारी भी उस व्यवस्था में होगा। इसको मद्देनज़र रखते हुए हमारी सर्विसेज़ सेक्टर के अंदर आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करके एससी, एसटी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई। उन सूचियों में उनको बद्ध किया गया कि आर्टिकल 341, 342 में *untouchable caste* के लिए *schedule caste* में दिया गया और ट्राइबल को *civilization* से दूर जंगल का निवास धरती दिया गया। चिंता ओबीसी की भी थी। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की ड्राफ्ट कमेटी ने संविधान को अप्रूव किया और 26 नवंबर, 1949 को जब संविधान देश को समर्पित किया, तो उन्होंने इतना ही कहा था कि देश का संविधान अगर कुछ ठीक भी नहीं है, लेकिन अगर **implement** करने वाले ठीक होंगे, तो वह देश के लिए ठीक रहेगा। दूसरी तरफ यह कितना भी सुंदर हो, लेकिन **implementation** करने वालों की नीयत सही नहीं होगी, तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा। इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रावधान रखे, लेकिन मैं कहूँ कि दुर्भाग्यवश 1950 में संविधान लागू हुआ, लेकिन आज तक भी एससी और एसटी अपने **proper representation** के लिए आवाज़ उठाते हैं। तत्कालीन सरकार ने उनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया, मैं किसी सरकार की बुराई नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि संवैधानिक प्रावधान थे, व्यवस्था थी, *untouchable* को *touchable* कैसे किया जाए, कानून बनाए गए थे कि सामाजिक समानता कानून के द्वारा हो और इस तरह का सामाजिक वातावरण पैदा किया जाए, जिससे कि जाति व्यवस्था खत्म हो और समरसता का भाव हो। लेकिन कहीं न कहीं जातियता का पुट अधिक से अधिक दिनों-दिन बढ़ता गया। मैं कहूँ कि राजनीतिकरण के कारण संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का **proper implementation** नहीं होना, इसके साथ ही उनका आर्थिक विकास नहीं हुआ और उनकी मानसिकता कहीं न कहीं हीन भावना के साथ गुलामी की रही। इसी तरह से ओबीसी के बारे में भी है। मंडल आयोग बना, **recommendations** दी गईं। यह सन् 1980 से पेंडिंग था। इसमें सब कुछ हुआ, मांगें भी रखी गईं, बातें भी की गईं कि ऐसा वर्ग, जो कि 54-55 प्रतिशत है, उसे अधिकार मिलने चाहिए और अधिकारों की घोषणाएं भी कर दी गईं, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं वी.पी. सिंह जी की गवर्नमेंट का बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने सन् 1990 में बाकी सरकारों से हटकर सोचा, आरक्षण की व्यवस्था हुई और कहीं न कहीं वह लागू हुआ। लागू होने के बाद इसी तरह की एक मांग चल रही थी कि बहुत सारी जातियां पिछड़ी जातियों में हैं, उनको किस तरह संवैधानिक दर्जा मिले? कैसे वे ओबीसी की जातियों में **listed** हों? उसमें कौन सी जातियां आनी चाहिए? किस तरह के प्रावधान किए जाने चाहिए? इसको देखते हुए एक पिछड़ा आयोग की मांग भी की गई थी, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार का नेतृत्व करने वाले आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने ओबीसी कमीशन को संवैधानिक अधिकार दिया। कई साथियों को सत्य अच्छा नहीं लगता है, लेकिन सत्य मानना चाहिए। यह बहुत पुराना विषय था, लेकिन इस पर चिंतन नहीं किया गया और अगर कहीं चिंतन भी किया गया, तो उसे **implement** करने के लिए विचार नहीं किया।

आज रेड्डी साहब ने कहा कि ओबीसी वर्ग को एससी-एसटी की तरह **State Assembly** और लोक सभा में **representation** मिलना चाहिए। इन्हें यह मिलना ही चाहिए। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इनमें बहुत सारी जातियां हैं। आदरणीय डॉ. विकास जी ने कहा कि इतनी जातियों के साथ आप किस

तरह से जस्टिस करेंगे? यह एक बहुत बड़ी प्रैक्टिकल प्रॉब्लम है। मेरा यह मानना है कि आपने जो बिल पेश किया है, वह अच्छा है, उसकी भावना बहुत अच्छी है और यह होना भी चाहिए। सभी को राजनीतिक वातावरण से उठकर, सामाजिक समरसता की भावना को पैदा करते हुए चिंतन करना चाहिए कि इनके हित में क्या करें? यह मेरा सुझाव है। मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री जी से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को गंभीरता से लेते हुए पहले यह सुनिश्चित करें कि नौकरियों में जो ओबीसीज़ को आरक्षण मिल रहा है, वह पूरा मिल रहा है या नहीं? दूसरा हमें आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक आधार पर बहुत विस्तृत में अध्ययन करने की जरूरत है कि इन जातियों का क्या आधार होना चाहिए? क्या इन्हें जनसंख्या के आधार पर दे देना चाहिए? ऐसे लोग जो शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम हैं और बिना रिजर्वेशन के पार्लियामेंट और Assemblies में पहुंचते हैं, क्या उनको इसमें शामिल किया जाना चाहिए या नहीं? मैं आपको एक सरप्राइज़ करने वाली बात बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने करीब 30-35 वर्ष पूरे देश का भ्रमण किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति का कोई व्यक्ति किसी सामान्य सीट से बहुत rarely जीतता है। राजस्थान में पहली बार एक व्यक्ति जीता है। इसमें कह सकते हैं कि अभी समाज की मानसिकता नहीं change हुई है। उन्होंने आर्टिकल 330 और 332 में अमेंडमेंट करके आरक्षण जोड़ने की बात की है, वह जुड़ना चाहिए, इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन इस विधेयक को पास करने से पहले इस विषय पर सरकार विस्तृत रूप से चिंतन करे और ओबीसी कमीशन एक डिटेल्ड स्टडी करे। हमारी भावना है कि आरक्षण legislation में भी मिले, उसमें proper representation हो और उस वर्ग में हम सभी लोगों को accommodate करें। अगर इन बातों को विस्तृत ढंग से करते हुए इसे प्रस्तुत करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अधिक अच्छा होगा। मैं पुनः यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी एससी-एसटी के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

**श्री राजकुमार वर्मा:** उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम दलितों के बारे में बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज भी देश में दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, वे आज भी घोड़ी से उतारे जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में पिछले छः महीने के अंदर ऐसी घटनाओं से रिकॉर्ड टूट गया है। इसी सदन के अंदर दलितों पर चिंतन हुआ, मंथन हुआ और सरकार में आने के बाद वही लोग भूल जाते हैं कि उन पर हो रहे अत्याचारों के लिए हम क्या करें। यह दिल और दिमाग से सोचना चाहिए। मेरा अनुरोध है कि यह बिल बनने से पहले, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के माध्यम से या अन्य कमेटी के माध्यम से उसकी बात डिटेल्ड में दर्ज हो। चूंकि अभी हमारा ओबीसी का संवैधानिक दर्जा है और उसके माध्यम से फिर एक सर्वे करते हुए अगर इसे प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा, तो वह ठीक होगा। मैं पुनः उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपने समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। थैंक यू सर।

**DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill moved by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. I fully agree with the speakers, who have made their points very clear.

Sir, our society, even today, is a strata of castes. Our financial position and our social status are decided by the castes to which we belong. In such circumstances, when our Constitution was being framed, our forefathers thought about introduction of reservation

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in the Constitution on these grounds. When we talk about forward and lower castes, it is not just the caste that is forward or lower; it is their economic and social status that matters. It was their education and backwardness in gaining employment that was kept in mind while introducing reservation in the Constitution. Sir, there was a big discussion as to why the concept of reservation should be introduced in the Constitution at the time of Independence. Babasaheb Ambedkar argued that reservation must be given to the untouchables. During the Independence movement he said that they should be represented by their own communities and that they should elect their own representatives; only then they would become real representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unfortunately, at that time Mahatma Gandhi did not agree. He said that if they allowed them to be elected by their own people they would be alienated from the mainstream and so, they should be elected from among all the categories. Today, what is the position? People who are elected from among reserved categories can't really voice their actual feelings. They act as per the whims and fancies of the people who have elected them, in most of the constituencies people who are elected from amongst the reserved categories are not representing the class to which they belong. They are just pretending to be representatives of reservation, but they are not able to properly represent those categories. This is one part.

Sir, during the Pune Pact, Babasaheb Ambedkar said that these people should be given two opportunities—one, they should be elected from amongst their own people and two, they should be given the opportunity to elect others from the General category too. But it was not agreed to. That was the Pune Pact which Babasaheb Ambedkar signed with Mahatma Gandhiji on October 14th, 1932. At that time, Babasaheb Ambedkar said to the Press ' This is the saddest day of my life when I have betrayed my own people by signing this kind of a pact.' That continued further even after providing for reservation. People who have been elected are from the upper castes and from the financially sound class. It is the class representation in all our Assemblies and Parliament. It is not the representation of the whole society. If there were no reservation, I repeat, in this House no Scheduled Caste could have been elected to Parliament or Assemblies. Even today, if you take the statistics, people who are getting elected are from the upper castes and other major communities. Why are the Other Backward Class people not getting elected? What are the reasons? The reason is that their population is not large. Even if their population is big enough, they are not united even today. They are skilled workers ' Bread earning is their huge problem. Even today persons like barbers or pot-makers are struggling to live with their earnings. Sir, after

liberalisation and modernisation their jobs have gone; they have no traditional work; they are suffering without getting any job in the Government sector, and their traditional work has vanished out of their hands. Even if a pot maker does his work of making pots, he cannot sustain with his small earning. Modernisation has taken away his job. So, they are being suppressed even after seventy years of Independence. So, representation should be given to these people. In Karnataka, it was in 1978 that Havanur Commission came into existence for the first time giving reservation to Backward Classes. Afterwards, it was because of Devaraj Urs, the then Chief Minister of Karnataka from the Congress Party, who tried to give social justice to Backward Classes for the first time in the whole country. That is the reason Karnataka is a modern State and a growing State today as compared to other States. As it is already told by Hariprasadji, with 69 per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu they are far away from other States in many parameters of growth. So, to say that reservation will be against the merit is a bogus theory. But, still in the country, the feeling of the forward communities and the feeling of people, who are already in power, is that reservation is going to kill the merit of this country. Sir, it is not so in many ways. Most forward countries like America have accepted the affirmative action. They give advertisement in the Press saying that they follow affirmative action. Many multi-national companies, which are on top place in the world, are advertising that they follow affirmative action and they feel proud taking affirmative action for blacks and whites. When that is the case in a country like America, we are suffering from caste stigma and we are suffering from traditional stigma. People who are traditional workers are not given opportunity in public sphere. Our political discourse have changed now; our political entity is on account of our caste and our population and the third factor is money. You ask anybody who contests the elections, he will say it is the caste and cash; nothing else. How can you expect an OBC man, whose population is not even ten lakh, get elected in this political system? There are people in OBCs who have not settled down even today. They wander from village to village and their children live with donkeys and other animals. They live outside the village. They are the *Adivasis*. Most of the communities are listed in the Other Backward Classes. So, if the Parliament or this Constitution does not ensure them that they are the dignified people of this country, and if you don't ensure that you are going to give them a dignified life, they will not live like other human beings. So, I feel that we have to give them the reservation and ensure that they come into the public sphere. Sir, in local bodies, many States have given; Karnataka has given 50 per cent of reservation to the other communities which are under backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I even appeal in this House that what the Supreme Court has said—50 per cent should be given as Reservation and 50 per cent should be on merit—has to be reviewed by this august House. If we don't review

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that kind of thing, we cannot implement reservation to the needy classes. Sir, I also request this House; we have to review the Supreme Court decision on the basis of data available. Sir, caste census has been done by the previous Government. What does the caste census say? Even today, the Scheduled Castes are in the bottom; the OBCs are next to the Scheduled Caste; the forward castes and the other castes are on the top, whether it is in the Government job, whether it is in the industry, whether it is in the political representation, and whether education and employment also. Even in education, when the Scheduled Castes are going to come to this level, the forward castes have already shifted their sphere into the other countries. They are not in this country now. They are all working in America, England, Europe and other countries. But, these communities are fighting amongst themselves to get a job, a menial job, a clerical job and they are struggling for that. Sir, if such is the case, with this data, with the data of census prepared by the Government, let us take a decision to have a reservation to the OBC communities. Sir, even today, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have got reservation in Parliament and Assemblies but not in *Vidhan Parishads* and Rajya Sabha. Sir, you just take the statistics of this House -how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are there, how many OBCs are there and what is the representation proportionate to their population? Under this study, I request the Government to also go for a study of the whole country where there are *Vidhan Parishads* and see how many SCs/STs are being represented there. Even in this august House, the Rajya Sabha, are people belonging to OBC, SC/ST represented according to proportion of their population? If it is there, we can think over; if it is not there, it is necessary to extend the reservation as per the Constitution, then only they can get justice. Sir, social justice is not just a speech to be given, it is to be practised. Over the years, this country has suffered this depression. The people have suffered this suppression. We have to think of this and give them justice. Sir, I fully support this Bill that OBCs should be given representation in the legislative body, then only social justice can percolate to all the sections of the society. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी ने संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 के अनुच्छेद 330 में (क) जोड़ने के लिए जो एक बिल रखा है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उन्होंने लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण के बारे में बहुत अच्छी बात कही है। महोदय, इस देश में पिछड़े लोगों की आबादी बहुत ज्यादा है। हमारे डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी पिछड़े वर्ग में पैदा नहीं हुए थे, वे अपर कास्ट में पैदा हुए थे, लेकिन उस ज़माने में उन्होंने कहा था कि:

“संसोपा ने बांधी गांठ,  
पिछड़ा पावे सौ में साठा”

तब से लगातार समाजवादी लोग इस बात को उठाते चले आए हैं और हमारा मानना है कि जो कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका और विधायिका है, जब तक इन सब में संख्या के आधार पर भागीदारी नहीं होगी तो उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। इसके पहले अगर हम यह उठाकर देखें कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21(ए) में शिक्षा का अधिकार दिया गया है। संविधान में हमें व्यवस्था मिली थी, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने हमें व्यवस्था दी थी कि 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चे को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जायेगी। आज देश की आज़ादी को 72 वर्ष पूरे होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वह सपना साकार नहीं हुआ। आज भी इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, जिनके लिए लिखने-पढ़ने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है और जब वे मर जाते हैं तो निरक्षर ही इस दुनिया से चले जाते हैं - यह इस देश की विडम्बना है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम शिक्षित नहीं होंगे, तब तक विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में अपना प्रतिनिधित्व सही ढंग से नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस शिक्षा के अधिकार की संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 (ए) में व्यवस्था है, उस सपने को साकार करना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि प्राइमरी स्कूल में, जहां खिचड़ी, दलिया मिलता है, वहां एक बच्चा पढ़ता है, जो ज्यादातर ओबीसी का होता है, Other Backward Class का होता है, गरीब किसान का बेटा होता है और दूसरा बच्चा कॉन्वेंट स्कूल में पढ़ता है। इस देश में दोहरी शिक्षा नीति है। जब competition होता है, किसी भी exam का competition होता है, तो दो प्रश्न पत्र नहीं दिए जाते हैं, एक प्रश्न होता है जिसमें उस प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे को भी बिठाया जाता है और इंग्लिश मीडियम के बच्चे को भी बिठाया जाता है। कौन आगे जायेगा? कौन विधायिका में, न्यायपालिका में और competition में आगे जाएगा? वह ही जाएगा जो English medium वाला है। इसलिए संविधान में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है कि लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में इस वर्ग के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व होगा। यह कानून पास होना चाहिए कि या तो दोहरा प्रश्न पत्र हो - हिन्दी मीडियम में पढ़ने वाले के लिए उसके स्टैंडर्ड का प्रश्न पत्र होना चाहिए - चाहे वह किसी भी तरह की परीक्षा के लिए हो और इंग्लिश मीडियम के बच्चे के लिए उसी तरह का पेपर होना चाहिए। लेकिन देखने को यह मिलता है कि इस देश में दोहरी व्यवस्था चल रही है। एक तरफ मनु द्वारा बनाया गया संविधान है, तो दूसरी तरफ भारतीय संविधान है। आज भारतीय संविधान को पीछे कर दिया गया है।। वर्ण व्यवस्था में शूद्र समाज की 6,000 जातियों में लोगों को बांट दिया गया है, आपस में उन्हें लड़ाया जाता है, उनमें झगड़ा कराया जाता है और जब चुनाव का समय आता है तो उन्हीं के यहां दारु बांटी जाती है, उन्हीं के यहां पैसा बांटा जाता है, जब कोई रैली होती है तो उन्हीं को भरकर लाया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी देश में रैलियां होती हैं, अगर उनमें काउंटिंग करा ली जाए, गिनती करा ली जाए कि दलित और पिछड़ा वर्ग इनमें कितना है तो आप देखेंगे कि 80 से 90 प्रतिशत दलित तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग इन रैलियों में आते हैं क्योंकि वह भूखा है, प्यासा है, उसे जरूरत है पेंशन की, उसे जरूरत है आवास की, उसे जरूरत है शिक्षा की, उसे जरूरत है पैसे की, अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने की, उसे जरूरत है अपने बच्चे के लिए दूध की कि मेरे बच्चे को दूध मिल जाएगा, इस सबके लिए उसे पैसे की आवश्यकता है, इसीलिए संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद ]

महोदय, National Commission for Backward Classes बना, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ओबीसी कमेटी में हूँ, उसमें भी कहा गया, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यहां घोषणा की कि जो सुविधाएं अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को होंगी, वे सभी सुविधाएं पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन को होंगी, लेकिन जब गज़ट आता है तो ओबीसी आयोग के चेयरमैन को सेक्रेटरी का दर्जा दिया जाता है और एससी कमीशन के चेयरमैन को Cabinet मंत्री का दर्जा दिया जाता है - यहां दोहरी व्यवस्था है। हाउस में तो यह कह दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब कोई circular निकलता है तो उसमें भेदभाव कर दिया जाता। इस प्रकार ये सारे संशोधन कराने की आवश्यकता है तो उसमें भेदभाव कर दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार ये सारे संशोधन कराने की आवश्यकता है कि जो बात कही जाए, उसे पूरा करना चाहिए। हम स्वागत करते हैं - हर समाज में गरीब होते हैं, वैसे तो दस परसेंट अपर कास्ट के लोगों को आरक्षण मिल ही गया था, लेकिन जिनकी संख्या इस देश में 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है, उन्हें 27 परसेंट का आरक्षण नहीं मिला। मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब लागू हुई थी? 1994 से आज तक पिछड़ी जातियों के 27 परसेंट आरक्षण का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। जब यह बिल आया, मैंने संशोधन पेश किया था कि दस परसेंट क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं, सीधे 15 परसेंट कर दीजिए। जिसकी जितनी संख्या भारी उसकी उतनी भागीदारी। 15 परसेंट जिनकी संख्या है, उनको 15 परसेंट आरक्षण दे दीजिए और जिनकी 85 परसेंट संख्या है, उनको 85 परसेंट आरक्षण दे दीजिए। इससे आरक्षण का झगड़ा समाप्त हो जायेगा। लेकिन उसमें हमारी बात नहीं सुनी गई। आज देश में देखने को मिल रहा है कि जहां भी बच्चे मर रहे हैं, चाहे वह बिहार का मामला हो, इस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी चिंतित है और आज इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। वे 130 से ज्यादा बच्चे किसके हैं? वे Other Backward Classes के हैं, जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है। वे लोग इलाज नहीं करा सकते हैं, उनके बच्चे आज बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर में काल के गाल में समा गए। उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई और उनकी कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई। इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी और आगे चलकर ऐसा इंतजाम होना चाहिए कि दवाई के अभाव में, केवल मुजफ्फरपुर में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश में कोई बच्चा न मरने पाए। लेकिन इसके लिए बजट बहुत कम है। हमारे गोरखपुर में, जहां के उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री हैं, वहां ऑक्सीजन के अभाव में बच्चे मरते हैं, वहां पर व्यवस्था नहीं है। हम इसकी आलोचना नहीं कर रहे हैं। पूरे देश में कहीं भी हों, स्वास्थ्य की, शिक्षा की, सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी चाहे वह प्रदेश सरकार हो या केंद्रीय सरकार हो, उनको लेनी चाहिए। जाति और धर्म के भेद के आधार पर कार्य नहीं करना चाहिए। यह जो बिल माननीय श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी लाए हैं, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा में, विधान सभाओं में इनका प्रतिनिधित्व हो और जो अनुच्छेद 330 है, उसमें संशोधन होना चाहिए, जिससे संख्या के आधार पर इनको भागीदारी मिले।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Mr. V. Vijayasai Reddy mentioned in this Bill that OBCs are over half of country's population. But the representation of OBCs in Parliament has never been what it should be. For so many years, there are no proportionate representations available according to the population. So, these reservations are almost necessary in both the Houses of Parliament as well as in

the Legislative Assemblies. Sir, I support this Bill and I congratulate Mr. V. Vijayasai Reddy for bringing this innovative Bill. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया है। सबसे पहले तो मैं श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल सदन में लेकर आए। मान्यवर, कई बार आरक्षण के नाम पर योग्यता का सवाल खड़ा किया जाता है, जिसका जिक्र हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने किया, लेकिन इस योग्यता का निर्धारण कैसे होगा? यह आप कैसे तय करेंगे कि कौन-सा व्यक्ति ज्यादा योग्य है और कौन-सा व्यक्ति कम योग्य है? इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान के प्रख्यात समाजवादी नेता स्वर्गीय डॉ. राममनोहर लोहिया के वाक्यों को हमें याद करना पड़ेगा, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि कोई व्यक्ति 20 किलोमीटर आगे है और कोई व्यक्ति ज़ीरो प्वाइंट पर खड़ा है, तो उनके बीच में प्रतियोगिता नहीं कराई जा सकती है। जो व्यक्ति ज़ीरो प्वाइंट पर खड़ा है, उसको आगे करो और तब उनके बीच में प्रतियोगिता कराओ। मान्यवर, पिछड़ों को, वंचितों को, शोषितों को आरक्षण देने के पीछे यही भावना और यही धारणा थी। ऐसा नहीं है कि पिछड़ों को आरक्षण देने की लड़ाई, वंचितों को और दलितों को उनका अधिकार दिलाने की लड़ाई, सिर्फ उसी समाज के लोगों ने लड़ी। यह हिन्दुस्तान की खूबसूरती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की समाजवादी विचारधारा से निकले हुए लोग चाहे वे डॉ. राममनोहर लोहिया रहे हों, चाहे वह रघु ठाकुर जी, जिनके साथ मैंने काम किया, वे किसी दलित या पिछड़ी जाति से नहीं थे। लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी, किसी पिछड़ी जाति से नहीं थे, मधु लिमये जी किसी पिछड़ी जाति से नहीं थे, राज नारायण जी किसी पिछड़ी जाति से नहीं थे, मोहन सिंह जी किसी पिछड़ी जाति से नहीं थे, जनेश्वर मिश्र जी किसी पिछड़ी जाति से नहीं थे, किशन पटनायक जी किसी पिछड़ी जाति से नहीं थे और चौधरी चरण सिंह जी, जिनकी जाति आज पिछड़े में शामिल हुई है, वे किसी पिछड़ी जाति से नहीं थे। लेकिन उन्होंने हमेशा पिछड़ों की, वंचितों की और शोषितों की लड़ाई लड़ी। उसकी आवाज को उठाया और मुझे भी रघु ठाकुर जी के साथ काम करने का सौभाग्य मिला। मुझे समाजवादी आंदोलन को पढ़ने का, समझने का मौका मिला। हम लोगों ने नारा लगाया,

‘जब तक भूखा इंसान रहेगा, धरती पर तूफान रहेगा,

धन और धरती बंट के रहेगी, भूखी जनता चुप न रहेगी,

राष्ट्रपति हो या चपरासी की संतान, सबको शिक्षा एक समान।’

जब शिक्षा समान नहीं होगी, तो प्रतियोगिता कैसे हो सकती है? एक बच्चा बहुत अच्छे संस्थान में इसलिए पढ़ लेता है, क्योंकि उसके पिता के पास समृद्धि है, पैसा है। एक बच्चा मामूली से स्कूल में भी नहीं पढ़ पाता है, क्योंकि वह गरीब है, वह पिछड़े और दलित समाज से आता है और अभाव में ज़िदगी बिताता है। इसके कारण से उसको अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती है। इसलिए जो प्रतियोगिता की बात कही जाती है, कम्पिटेशन की जो बात कही जाती है, वह बात जायज़ नहीं है। पहले आप उनको सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराइये, उनको समान शिक्षा दीजिए, उनको समान अवसर दीजिए और तब आप आरक्षण के नाम पर योग्यता का सवाल खड़ा कीजिए।

[श्री संजय सिंह]

आज अगर लोक सभा में, विधान सभाओं में दलितों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं होती, तो क्या हालत होती, यह हम समझ सकते थे। \*...(व्यवधान)...

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी): सर, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: \*...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, यह गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: कौन-से दलित और पिछड़े वर्ग का व्यक्ति चुनाव जी सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

मान्यवर, ये आंकड़े हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

ये आंकड़े हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

ये सामने आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

चुनाव में खर्च की भी एक सीमा बांधी जानी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, ये गलत आंकड़े हैं। इसे रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

यह सरासर असत्य है। ...(व्यवधान)...

ये सरासर असत्य आंकड़े बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री संजय सिंह: चुनाव के अंदर खर्च की भी एक सीमा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

जिनके पास अनाप-शनाप पैसा खर्च करने की शक्ति है, वे ही पहुंचेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्री (डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय): सर, इनके पास क्या तथ्य हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, मेरी मांग है कि जो माननीय सदस्य ने गलत आंकड़े दिए हैं, उनको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: जो तथ्य हैं, मैं वही बात कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

मान्यवर, दूसरी बात यह है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, माननीय सदस्य फेक न्यूज़ के आधार पर इस तरह के आरोप लगा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, सरकार के मंत्री अपनी बात कहने से हमें रोक रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

हम लोगों ने कोई रोका-टोकी नहीं की। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इसको substantiate किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर आपके पास कोई तथ्य हो तो कृपया substantiate करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: आप चर्चा को चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

आपको परेशानी होने लगती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जो कहा है, उसको substantiate करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सच सुनना नहीं चाहते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछड़ों के बारे में, दलितों के बारे में आवाज़ उठेगी, तो सच सुनना नहीं चाहते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आपने जो कहा है, उसको substantiate करिए, उसको authenticate करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** आप मेरी बात सुन तो लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन संस्थाओं में आरक्षण लागू नहीं है, न्यायपालिका की बात हो या मीडिया की बात हो, जहां पर आरक्षण की व्यवस्था लागू नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर क्या हालत है, वहां पर चंद वर्गों का कब्जा है और चंद वर्ग ही अपने हिसाब से व्यवस्था को चला रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, विधान सभाओं में और लोक सभा में पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को, अति पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए। अभी हमारे डा. विकास महात्मे जी ने सवाल उठाया कि इससे अल्पसंख्यक जातियों का क्या होगा, माइनॉरिटीज़ का क्या होगा? उनमें भी जो पिछड़ी जातियां हैं, उनको भी मौका मिलेगा। आप तीन तलाक का बिल लाकर मुस्लिम महिलाओं को न्याय देना चाहते हैं, मुस्लिम वर्ग में जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, उनको भी इस व्यवस्था से न्याय मिल जाएगा। इसलिए हम आम आदमी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का पूरी तरीके से समर्थन करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद संजय जी।

**डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय:** सर, संजय जी अनुभवी सांसद हैं और उन्होंने जो बात कही है कि \* यह रिकॉर्ड में गया है। यह उचित नहीं है। वे या तो इसको authenticate करें अथवा इसको रिकॉर्ड से बाहर किया जाए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नियमत: जांच करके, जो चीज़ सही होगी, अगर रिकॉर्ड authenticate नहीं होगा, तो जो प्रावधान होगा, उसके अनुसार काम होगा। जो प्रावधान होगा, उसके अनुसार काम होगा।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** आप हमारी बातों को कटवाना क्यों चाहते हैं? यह मीडिया की रिपोर्ट है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** जो नियम होगा, उसके तहत ही काम होगा। यदि substantiate करने की व्यवस्था होगी, तो आपको करना पड़ेगा। जो राज्य सभा के नियम हैं, उसके तहत ही कार्रवाई होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई और चीज़ रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह। किसी अन्य माननीय सदस्य का कोई भाषण रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। अब श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह जी अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह जी के अलावा किसी अन्य माननीय सदस्य की कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह दूसरा अवसर होगा, जिस पर आप बात करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी और सदस्य की कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। अजय जी आप बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि वे कृपया इस प्रकार बैठकर आपस में परामर्श न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अजय जी आप बोलिए।

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, सदन में जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, 2018 आदरणीय श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस संशोधन विधेयक के संदर्भ में, मैं सदन के समक्ष अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करूँ, उससे पहले मैं इतिहास के कुछ पन्ने पलटना चाहता हूँ और एक कथानक आप सभी से शेयर करना चाहता हूँ। सतलुज का तट है। एक तट पर अहमदशाह अब्दाली की सेना खड़ी हुई है और दूसरे तट पर मराठों की सेना खड़ी हुई है। मराठों की ताकत से अहमदशाह अब्दाली चिन्तित है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सर्वश्रेष्ठ और इतनी शक्तिशाली सेना पर हम कैसे विजय प्राप्त करेंगे। उसके माथे पर चिन्ता की लकीरें हैं। शाम का समय है और वह अपने शिविर में चहल-कदमी कर रहा है। उसने दूर से मराठों के शिविर में अनेक जगहों से धुआं उठते देखा। उसने अपने नायक से पूछा कि मराठों के शिविर में यह धुआं कैसे उठ रहा है? उसके नायक ने जवाब दिया कि शाम हो गई है, मराठों के शिविर में भोजन बन रहा है। चूंकि उस फौज में अनेक जाति और समाज के लोग हैं, इसलिए वे सब अपनी अलग-अलग रसोई तैयार करते हैं। वहीं पर अहमदशाह अब्दाली का चेहरा प्रसन्नता से खिल उठा और उसने कहा कि जो सेना इतनी विभाजित है, वह हमें परास्त नहीं कर सकती है और अहमदशाह अब्दाली की बात सत्य सिद्ध हुई तथा अपने देखा है कि पानीपत के तीसरे युद्ध में मराठों की हार हुई और अहमदशाह अब्दाली की जीत हुई। उसके बाद हमारे देश के इतिहास ने एक अलग तरीके का ही मोड़ ले लिया।

महोदय, बड़ी विडम्बना है, लेकिन सत्य है कि भारतीय समाज अनेक जातियों और उपजातियों में बंटा हुआ है और वर्ष 1857 की क्रांति के पश्चात् तत्कालीन शासकों ने जब भारतीय शक्ति का अहसास किया और भारतीय एकता का अहसास किया, तो उसे किस तरीके से छिन्न-भिन्न किया जा सकता है, किस तरीके से बांटा जा सकता है और किस तरीके से तोड़ा जा सकता है और उसे एक हथियार के रूप में कैसे प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, इस पर विचार किया। भारतीय समाज के अंदर जो जाति और उपजातियों का विभेद था, उस विभेद को हवा देकर, जो भारत एक शक्तिशाली भारत था, जिस भारत में एक संभावना थी और जो भारत एकजुट होकर अपनी आजादी कहीं पहले प्राप्त कर सकता था, उन्होंने भारत की इस एकजुटता और शक्ति को जाति और उपजातियों में विभेद बढ़ाकर खंड-खंड कर दिया।

महोदय, आजादी के बाद भी समाज की बेहतरी और समाज के उत्थान के नाम पर, तात्कालिक रूप से कोई रास्ता नज़र नहीं आया, तो आरक्षण का रास्ता हमारे तत्कालीन नेताओं ने स्वीकार किया, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि प्रारम्भ में जब इस आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया था, तो यह आरक्षण केवल दस वर्षों के लिए किया गया था। जिन बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की हम दुहाई देते हैं, बाबा साहेब के प्रत्येक वाक्य को क्वोट करते हैं, उन्होंने बाबा साहेब ने संविधान में इस प्रावधान को दस वर्षों के लिए कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा:** दस वर्ष का प्रावधान सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलीज़ के लिए था, सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिल्कुल ...**(व्यवधान)**... मिसलीडिंग ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्टेटमेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बीच में मत बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बीच में मत बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा:** मैं बीच में नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, मैं करेक्ट कर रहा हूँ। बाबा साहेब के नाम पर, जिन्होंने संविधान लिखा है, उनके नाम पर इतना बड़ा असत्य सदन में बोल दिया जाएगा? नौकरियों में जो भी आरक्षण है, उसके लिए कोई समय सीमा नहीं है। जब तक जातियां रहेंगी, तब तक यह हक है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कोई भीख नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसको करेक्ट कर लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बैठिए।

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह:** इसको बार-बार बढ़ाया गया है। इसलिए मैं बाबा साहेब को ही स्मरण करते हुए यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि बाबा साहेब को विश्वास था कि दस वर्षों में ही इस भारतीय समाज में बहुत आमूलचूल परिवर्तन आएगा। जो पीछे हैं, जो नीचे हैं, इन दस वर्षों में हम उन्हें ऊपर उठा सकेंगे, उन्हें शेष समाज की बराबरी तक ला सकेंगे, लेकिन हमने देखा कि जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता चला गया, जैसे-जैसे हमने आगे बढ़ने के लिए, लोगों को ताकत देने के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया, वैसे-वैसे लोग पीछे जाते गए। पीछे किस तरीके से जाते गए? पहले, जो चंद समाज पीछे थे, जिनको आरक्षण प्राप्त हुआ था, उनके बाद आरक्षण मांगने वालों की होड़ लग गई। बहुत सारे वर्ग सामने आ गए कि हमको भी आरक्षण दिया जाए, हमको भी आरक्षण दिया जाए और हम अभी तक देख रहे हैं कि अनेक वर्ग आरक्षण की डिमांड कर रहे हैं। अब तो वर्ग ही नहीं, अपितु धार्मिक आधार पर आरक्षण की मांग होने लगी, लैंगिक आधार पर आरक्षण की मांग होने लगी। इससे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा जा सकता है कि हम इस आरक्षण के लिए कितने भी उपाय करें, लेकिन हमारा भारतीय समाज, जो विभिन्न जातियों, उप जातियों में बंटा हुआ है, इसमें जो पीछे हैं, नीचे हैं, उनको उठाने के लिए अब केवल यही एकमात्र रास्ता नहीं रह गया है। मैं सदन में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम जिस विचारधारा को मानते हैं, हमारी विचारधारा के पुरोधक पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने सशक्त भारत के निर्माण के लिए, भारत में समतापूर्वक समाज के निर्माण के लिए अंत्योदय का एक बीज मंत्र दिया था। आज अंत्योदय का बीज मंत्र सारी दुनिया भी स्वीकार कर रही है। हम अंत्योदय को केवल दो लाइनों में परिभाषित करते हैं कि जो सबसे पीछे है और जो सबसे नीचे है, अर्थात् अंतिम पंक्ति का जो अंतिम व्यक्ति है, उसको प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए। जाति, समाज के आधार पर प्राथमिकता देने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। प्राथमिकता से अर्थ है, जो अंतिम पंक्ति का है और सबसे अंतिम स्थान पर खड़ा हुआ है, जब हम उस व्यक्ति को प्राथमिकता देंगे, तो जो आप सबकी कल्पना है कि जो वास्तव में शोषित और पीड़ित है, हम उसका किस तरीके से उत्थान कर सकते हैं, उसको उभार सकते हैं, आप सबकी वह कल्पना साकार होगी। यद्यपि आरक्षण का जो वर्तमान में प्रावधान है, जिसकी वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी ने इस संशोधन विधेयक में चर्चा की है, मैं उसकी भावना से थोड़ा सहमत हूँ। मैं सहमत इसलिए हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए जो आरक्षण दिया गया, उस आरक्षण को देने में यह भावना थी कि इसके माध्यम से SC/ST वर्ग के अतिरिक्त समाज में बहुत बड़ा एक ऐसा वर्ग है, जिसको आगे लाने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन पिछड़े वर्ग की जो इतनी सारी जातियां हैं, जो मंडल कमीशन में उल्लिखित हैं, उन सारी जातियों को इस आरक्षण के माध्यम से संबोधित नहीं किया जा सका। जिस discrimination के against इस आरक्षण का provision किया

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

गया था, पिछड़े वर्ग को आरक्षण देने के बाद उसी के अन्दर वैसा ही discrimination पैदा हो गया। पिछड़े में भी अगड़े पैदा हो गए और पिछड़ों का जो सारा हक है, अगर आप अध्ययन करेंगे, तो चंद जातियों तक सीमित रह गया है। पिछड़े में जो अगड़ी जातियां हैं, ताकतवर जातियां हैं, जो आर्थिक रूप से ताकतवर हैं, जो सामाजिक रूप से ताकतवर हैं, जो शैक्षणिक रूप से ताकतवर हैं, उन जातियों ने उस आरक्षण का सारा लाभ प्राप्त कर लिया है। इसलिए समूचे पिछड़े वर्ग को ऊपर उठाने के लिए जो आरक्षण का provision किया गया था, वह पिछड़े वर्ग तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है। इसलिए इन्होंने जो अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के बारे में यह बात कही है कि अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग को हम अलग से चिन्हित करके उनके आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए, उनके शैक्षणिक उत्थान के लिए provision करें, इस बात से मैं सहमत हूं। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने इस दिशा में इसके लिए कुछ करने का प्रयास भी किया था। बिहार में भी शायद इस दिशा में थोड़ा-बहुत प्रयोग हुआ है और उसके अच्छे अनुकूल परिणाम आए हैं। देश के अन्य प्रांतों और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर भी उन प्रांतों के अनुभवों के आधार पर हम कुछ प्रयोग करने के बारे में सोच सकते हैं। लेकिन इन्होंने लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में जो आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व की बात कही है, वैसे तो democracy है, democracy में संख्या बल का महत्व है और संख्या बल के आधार पर ही लगभग सभी को अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में प्रतिनिधित्व मिल ही जाता है, फिर भी इन्होंने यह बात यहां पर रखी है, तो इसमें एक बड़ी अड़चन, जिसकी तरफ डा. विकास महात्मे जी और वर्मा जी ने इशारा किया है, मैं भी उनकी बात से सहमत हूं कि पिछड़ों की इतनी बड़ी संख्या है, जबकि लोक सभा की सीटें सीमित हैं, राज्य सभा की सीटें सीमित हैं, विधान सभाओं की सीटें सीमित हैं और इन सीमित सीटों पर सभी जातियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देना संभव नहीं हो पाएगा। फिर इसके लिए क्या तरीका हो सकता है, इसके लिए हम क्या रास्ता अख्तियार कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि अगर कुछ लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल गया और अगर कुछ लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला, तो हम जो असंतोष समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, वह असंतोष बना रहेगा। इसलिए इसमें कोई जल्दबाजी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। बहुत सोच-समझ कर सारी परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करके फिर कोई रास्ता निकालने की आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक भारतीय जनता पार्टी का सवाल है, सरकार का सवाल है, तो हमने पिछड़े वर्ग को हमेशा ही महत्व दिया है। इसी का परिणाम है कि पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, जो एक लंबे समय से संवैधानिक मान्यता के लिए तरस रहा था, उसको आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने संवैधानिक मान्यता दी है, उसको ताकत दी है और उसके माध्यम से पिछड़ों के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर, प्रांतीय स्तर पर जो बहुत सारी योजनाएँ लागू होती हैं, उनकी समीक्षा की जा सकती है, उनकी निगरानी की जा सकती है। जब पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग ठीक तरीके से काम करेगा, समीक्षा करेगा, निगरानी करेगा, तो पिछड़े वर्ग की जो बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग की जो आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनकी तरफ देश का ध्यान जाएगा, सदन का ध्यान जायेगा और उनका सार्थक निदान हो सकेगा।

अंत में मैं एक बार फिर विजयसाई जी द्वारा संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसकी भावना से सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए यह कह रहा हूं कि इस विधेयक पर क्रियान्वयन की जल्दबाजी नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्रियान्वयन के लिए व्यापक विचार-विमर्श की आवश्यकता है। उस विचार-विमर्श की जो प्रक्रिया है, हम उस प्रक्रिया को पूर्ण करें और उसके बाद ही हम किसी रास्ते पर चलें, किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचें।

मैं इतना ही निवेदन करके अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): धन्यवाद, सर। आज सांझ की इस सुंदर बेला को खुशनुमा माहौल देने के लिए श्री विजयसाई रेड्डी जी पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ, समर्थन करती हूँ। बहुत सारे वक्ताओं ने बहुत अच्छे और बहुत सुन्दर विचार दिए हैं। मैं दो-तीन मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म करूंगी।

सर, मैं पिछड़े वर्ग से हूँ और जब पिछड़े वर्ग की बात आती है, तो मुझे बहुत दर्द होता है, बहुत दुःख होता है। वह कहते हैं न कि जिसके पैर में कांटा चुभता है, उसी को दर्द होता है। मैं पिछड़े वर्ग की हूँ, इसलिए पिछड़े वर्ग का दर्द मैं भली-भांति समझ सकती हूँ। देश की आज़ादी से लेकर सरहद में और कल-कारखानों में, हर जगह पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों ने अपनी भागीदारी निभाई है, भूमिका निभाई है, लेकिन उनको जो प्रतिनिधित्व विधान सभा में मिलना चाहिए था, जो प्रतिनिधित्व राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में मिलना चाहिए था, वह प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल रहा है। जहां तक आयोग की बात है, आयोग तो बना, लेकिन अभी तक उसे वह अधिकार नहीं मिला। आयोग का कार्यक्रम अभी तक नहीं बना है।

सर, पिछले सत्र में हमने एक दिन का समय बढ़ाकर दस प्रतिशत आरक्षण लागू कर दिया, तो पिछड़ा वर्ग का आयोग बनाने के लिए इतना विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है? यह सदन इस बात को जानना चाहता है। अगर नौकरी की बात करें, तो इस सदन में, इस राज्य सभा में और इस लोक सभा में पिछड़े वर्ग के कितने लोग नौकरी कर रहे हैं? अगर आप डाटा देखेंगे, तो धरती फट जाएगी। जब आप यह देखेंगे तो आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को यहां पर कितना प्रतिनिधित्व मिल रहा है, चाहे तृतीय वर्ग कर्मचारियों का मामला हो, चाहे चतुर्थ वर्ग कर्मचारियों का मामला हो, चाहे कलेक्टर, कमिश्नर एवं अधिकारियों का मामला हो। आप एक बार डाटा पता कर लीजिए, उससे सारी स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाएगी कि पिछड़ा वर्ग को कितना प्रतिनिधित्व मिल रहा है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि जिस तरह से अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति का आयोग है, ठीक उसी तरह पिछड़ा वर्ग का भी आयोग हो।

आप रिपोर्ट उठाकर देख लीजिए, केरल में पिछड़ा वर्ग के मुख्य मंत्री बने, तमिलनाडु में बने, कर्णाटक में बने, वहां बहुत अच्छा विकास हो रहा है। पूरा देश उनके कार्य को, उनके प्रतिनिधित्व को, उनके विकास को देख रहा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों में योग्यता नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग विकास नहीं कर सकते या काम नहीं कर सकते। वे भी सब तरह के काम कर सकते हैं। एक बार आयोग को अधिकार देकर उनको प्रतिनिधित्व देने की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहती हूँ कि विधान सभा और लोक सभा में भी उन्हें आरक्षण मिले। विधान सभा और लोक सभा में अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति को जो आरक्षण मिलता है, उसके बाद जो सीटें बच जाती हैं, उनके लिए यह समझा जाता है कि ये सामान्य श्रेणी वालों के लिए हैं। आरक्षण के तहत अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति को तो आरक्षण मिलता है, लेकिन बाकी सीटों के लिए समझ लिया जाता है कि ये सामान्य श्रेणी वालों की हैं, उस स्थिति में हम ओबीसी के लोग कहीं के नहीं रह जाते। एक कहावत है - 'न धर का न घाट का', वही स्थिति ओबीसी की हो जाती है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि यह नियम जल्दी लागू हो कि विधान सभा, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, तीनों में ओबीसीज़ को आरक्षण मिले।

महोदय, आज आप देख लीजिए, पार्लियामेंट में 78 महिलाएं चुनकर आई हैं। किसलिए आई हैं? वे

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा ]

**5.00 P.M.**

इसलिए आई हैं क्योंकि हमारे राजीव जी ने पंचायती राज में महिलाओं को आरक्षण दिया था, उसी में आगे बढ़ते-बढ़ते आज वे यहां तक पहुंच गई हैं। उसमें दस लाख महिलाएं सदस्य बनी हैं।

अंत में मैं रेड्डी जी के इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूं और सदन से निवेदन करती हूं कि जितना जल्दी हो सके ओबीसी आयोग को अधिकार मिले, साथ ही पिछड़ा वर्ग को, हम सबको आरक्षण मिले, धन्यवाद।

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. मुरलीधरन):** सर, आयोग बन चुका है और उसमें काम भी शुरू हो गया है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र):** मान्यवर, संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018, जो श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी ने सामने रखा है, उससे मैं सहमत हूं। डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने जो...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब आप अपनी बात अगली रखेंगे।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** ठीक है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### **Demand to accord a full-fledged autonomous status to Central Agricultural University at Kyrdekulai, Meghalaya**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, the State campus of Central Agricultural University was established at Kyrdekulai, Dist Ribhoi, Meghalaya and was inaugurated by the then hon. Minister of Agriculture in 2016 with the commitment that the institution will no more function as an affiliate of Central Agriculture University, NE Regional Campus at Imphal and will be accorded an independent status as a full-fledged University by itself.

It was upon this commitment by the Centre that the Government of Meghalaya had acquired and set apart land at Kyrdekulai where a makeshift campus of the CAU has been functioning since then. Meghalaya has been richly endowed by nature as abundantly rain-fed with a fertile soil and the farmers are equally innovative in experimenting with horticultural crops using advanced agricultural practices with technical inputs from the ICAR regional Research Centre at Umium Barapani. Many young boys from their families are keen to take up agriculture by joining the CAU at Kyrdekulai campus and engage themselves in scientific farming.

There has been a long pending demand from socio-cultural organisations in the State to secure an independent and full-fledged status for the Centre's only Agricultural University in the State. I urge upon the Centre to redeem its commitment and accord an independent and full-fledged autonomous status to CAU at Kyrdekulai, Meghalaya, early.

**Demand to protect forest rights given to the forest dwellers under  
Forest Rights Act, 2006**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Parliament passed the historic Forest Rights Act thirteen years ago. Since then over 16 lakh individual rights have been settled. But a very large number of claims have also been rejected and lakhs of tribal and other traditional forest-dwelling families are now under the threat of eviction. It is incumbent upon the Central and State Governments to ensure that the due process of examination and verification of claims as stipulated in the legislation is followed strictly and transparently. There are widespread reports that such a process has not been followed and rejection has been done summarily. This only compounds historical injustices.

In addition, while the Forest Rights Act, 2006, has achieved much by way of recognizing individual forest rights, it has failed miserably in recognizing and settling community forest rights which is an essential pillar of the law. It is incumbent upon the Central and State Governments to now bring a sharp focus on the issue of community forest rights. This will also help financially empower the Gram Sabha.

It is also a matter of grave concern that there have been reports of amendments being proposed to the Indian Forest Act, 1927 that will completely destroy the pith and substance of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. I would urge that there be widespread and meaningful consultations on these changes not just with State Governments but also with various civil society organizations and activist networks. These amendments not only undercut the Forest Rights Act but are also possibly in conflict with PESA, that was passed by Parliament in 1996, and indeed the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution itself.

**Demand to take necessary action for funding the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project  
by declaring it a National project**

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, पूर्वी राजस्थान के 13 जिलों यथा-झालावाड़, कोटा, बूंदी, बारां, सवाई माधोपुर, टोंक, अजमेर, जयपुर, करौली, अलवर, भरतपुर, दौसा एवं धौलपुर के क्षेत्र को पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना से पेयजल एवं सिंचाई हेतु पानी उपलब्ध कराने के प्रावधान हैं। इस परियोजना की विस्तृत अभियांत्रिकी तैयार कर दिनांक 19-11-2017 को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दी गयी है। इस योजना से राजस्थान के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में करीबन 2 लाख 10 हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त खेती की सिंचाई की जा सकेगी तथा करीबन 13 जिलों के अधिकतर गांवों को पेयजल प्राप्त हो सकेगा। परियोजना की प्रथम फेज़ की अनुमानित लागत करीबन 37 हजार करोड़ है, जिसमें से 1436.22 MCM

[डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा]

जल हेतु करीबन 17 हजार करोड़ केवल पेयजल परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए है। इस दृष्टि से भारत सरकार के पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्रालय को दिनांक 6.12.2017 को परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु ब्राह्म सहायता वित्त पोषण के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार की ओर से केन्द्र सरकार को भेजे जा चुके हैं। यह पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ERCP) पूर्वी राजस्थान के 13 जिलों की जीवनदायनी योजना है।

अतः राज्य में पेयजल की भीषण समस्या एवं सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ाये जाने की दृष्टि से व्यापक जनहित में केन्द्र सरकार इसे राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित कर बाह्य सहायता वित्त पोषित कराने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही अमल में लाये।

**Demand to take steps for the conservation, preservation and safety  
of Konark Sun Temple in Odisha**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the Sun Temple at Konark in Odisha is a world heritage monument which was built in 13th century A.D. by King Narasingh Deva I of the Ganga dynasty. It was dedicated to the Sun God Surya and is famous in the world for its sculptural and ornamental work. Presently, what remains of the temple complex has the appearance of a 100 feet chariot with immense wheels and horses, all carved from stone. The main temple has collapsed, but, the “Jagamohan” is intact. The structures and elements that have survived are famed for their intricate work, iconography and themes. It is a classic illustration of the Odisha style of architecture. It has been declared as World Heritage Monument by UNESCO in 1984.

The ASI is the custodian of the monument since 1939. In the meantime, there has been lot of uproar on issue of ASI replacing old ornate stone with plain stone and also the preservation of the stone carvings is far from satisfactory. It is alleged that forty per cent of the carved stone have been replaced with plain stone.

I would like to know from the Union Government the follow up action taken by ASI on the recommendations of international seminars held in the year 1997 and 2010, for conservation, preservation and safety of the world heritage Sun Temple at Konark.

I urge upon the hon. Minister of Culture to take concerted efforts through the ASI to prevent further destruction of the temple and save this World Heritage Monument. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Acharyaji. Now, the House stands adjourned till 11:00 hours on Monday, the 24th June, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at eight minutes past five of  
the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday,  
the 24th June, 2019.*